

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES

Form 10-K

June 02, 2010

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K**

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010
- 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)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$.01 par value

Warrants to subscribe for Common Stock

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

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

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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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of September 30, 2009 was \$404,505,092.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: As of May 27, 2010, 75,596,285 shares of common stock were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The definitive proxy statement relating to the registrant's Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on September 15, 2010 is incorporated by reference in Part III to the extent described therein.

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>Item 1</u>	<u>BUSINESS</u> 3
<u>Item 1A</u>	<u>RISK FACTORS</u> 10
<u>Item 1B</u>	<u>UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u> 20
<u>Item 2</u>	<u>PROPERTIES</u> 21
<u>Item 3</u>	<u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u> 22
<u>Item 4</u>	<u>[REMOVED AND RESERVED]</u> 22
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>Item 5</u>	<u>MARKET FOR REGISTRANT S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES</u> 22
<u>Item 6</u>	<u>SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA</u> 24
<u>Item 7</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u> 24
<u>Item 7A</u>	<u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u> 41
<u>Item 8</u>	<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA</u> 42
<u>Item 9</u>	<u>CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE</u> 42
<u>Item 9A</u>	<u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u> 42
<u>Item 9B</u>	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u> 43
<u>PART III</u>	
<u>Item 10</u>	<u>DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u> 43
<u>Item 11</u>	<u>EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION</u> 43
<u>Item 12</u>	<u>SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS</u> 43
<u>Item 13</u>	<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE</u> 44
<u>Item 14</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES</u> 44
<u>PART IV</u>	
<u>Item 15</u>	<u>EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES</u> 44
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	45
<u>INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULE</u>	46
<u>EX-10.55</u>	
<u>EX-10.57</u>	
<u>EX-21</u>	
<u>EX-23.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.2</u>	
<u>EX-32</u>	

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES

PART I

Item 1. *Business*

Overview and General Discussion of the Business

Exide Technologies is a Delaware corporation organized in 1966 to succeed to the business of a New Jersey corporation founded in 1888. Exide's principal executive offices are located at 13000 Deerfield Parkway, Building 200, Milton, Georgia 30004.

The Company is a global leader in stored electrical energy solutions, and one of the largest manufacturers and suppliers of lead-acid batteries for transportation and industrial applications in the world, with fiscal 2010 net sales of approximately \$2.7 billion. The Company's operations in the Americas and Europe and Rest of World (ROW) represented approximately 43.2% and 56.8%, respectively, of fiscal 2010 net sales.

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 2010 refers to the period beginning April 1, 2009 and ending March 31, 2010). Unless the context indicates otherwise, the Company, Exide, we, or us refers to Exide Technologies and its subsidiaries.

Company Products and Business Segments

The Company reports its financial results through four principal business segments: Transportation Americas, Transportation Europe and ROW, Industrial Energy Americas, and Industrial Energy Europe and ROW. Refer to Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K for financial information about the Company's business segments as well as the geographic areas in which each segment conducts operations.

Transportation

The Company's transportation batteries include ignition and lighting batteries for cars, trucks, off-road vehicles, agricultural and construction vehicles, motorcycles, recreational vehicles, marine, and other applications. The Company's principal batteries sold in the transportation market are represented by the following brands: *Centra*, *DETA*, *Exide*, *Exide Extreme*, *Exide NASCAR Select*, *Orbital*, *Fulmen*, and *Tudor*, as well as other brands under various private labels. The market for transportation batteries is divided between sales to aftermarket customers and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs). Transportation segments represented approximately 65.0% of the Company's net sales in fiscal 2010. Within the transportation segments, aftermarket sales and OEM sales represented approximately 84.4% and 15.6% of fiscal 2010 net sales, respectively.

Aftermarket sales are driven by a number of factors, including the number of vehicles in use, average battery life, average age of vehicles, weather conditions, and population growth. Aftermarket demand historically has been less cyclical than OEM demand due to the typical three to five-year replacement cycle. Some of the Company's major aftermarket customers include Wal-Mart, Bosch, Tractor Supply, Canadian Tire, ADI, GAUI, although the Wal-Mart business is scheduled to be phased out between June and October, 2010. In addition, the Company is also a supplier of authorized replacement batteries for major OEMs including FIAT, BMW, Volkswagen, John Deere, Renault/Nissan, and PACCAR.

OEM sales are driven in large part by new vehicle manufacturing rates, which are driven by consumer demand for vehicles. The Company believes that the OEM market increasingly prefers suppliers with established global production capabilities that can meet their needs as they expand internationally and increase platform standardization across multiple markets. The Company supplies batteries for two of the 10 top-selling vehicles in the United States of America (U.S.) and five of the 10 top-selling vehicles in Europe. Some of the Company's significant OEM customers include International Truck & Engine, FIAT, the PSA group

Table of Contents

(Peugeot S.A./Citroën), Case/New Holland, BMW, John Deere, Renault Nissan, Scania, Volvo Trucks, Volkswagen, and Toyota.

Transportation Americas

In the Americas, the Company sells aftermarket transportation products through various distribution channels, including mass merchandisers, auto parts outlets, wholesale distributors, and battery specialists. The Company sells its OEM transportation replacement products principally through dealer networks. The Company's operations in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico include a network of 80 branches which sell and distribute batteries and other products to the Company's distributor channel customers, battery specialists, national account customers, retail stores, and OEM dealers. In addition, these branches collect spent batteries for the Company's recycling centers.

With its five active recycling centers, the Company is the largest recycler of lead in North America. The Company's recycling centers supply recycled lead for use in almost all of Exide's Transportation and Industrial Energy products manufactured in North America as well as supplying lead to a variety of external customers. The recycling centers also recover and recycle plastic materials that are used to produce new battery covers and cases.

Transportation Europe and ROW

The Company sells OEM batteries to the European light vehicle, light commercial vehicle and commercial vehicle industry. The commercial vehicle industry includes truck manufacturers as well as construction and agriculture vehicle manufacturers. Exide supplies most of its OEM batteries directly to the assembly plants of its customers. The Company supplies BMW, Fiat, Nissan, Renault, Volkswagen, Iveco, Scania, Volvo Trucks, and many other well known manufacturers. The Company also delivers service and replacement batteries into this segment. Those are either distributed by the OEM customers themselves or delivered directly to the service points through the Exide logistics network. The Company also supplies advanced lead-acid batteries to microhybrid vehicles equipped with CO₂-reducing technologies such as Start & Stop and regenerative braking systems.

The Company sells aftermarket batteries in Europe and ROW primarily through automotive parts and battery wholesalers, mass-merchandisers, auto centers, service installers, and oil companies. Wholesalers have traditionally represented the majority of this market, but sales through hypermarket chains and automotive parts stores, most often integrated in European or global buying groups, have increased. Many automotive parts wholesalers are also increasingly organized in European organizations active in purchasing and merchandising programs. Battery specialists sell and distribute batteries to a network of automotive parts retailers, service stations, independent retailers, and garages throughout Europe.

Industrial Energy

The Company's Industrial Energy segments supply both motive power and network power applications. Motive power batteries are used in the material 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 back-up power applications to ensure continuous power supply in case of a temporary power failure or outage. Industrial Energy represented 35.0% of the Company's net sales in fiscal 2010. Within the Industrial Energy segments, motive power sales and network power sales represented approximately 52.2% and 47.8% of Industrial Energy net sales, respectively.

The battery technologies for the motive power markets include flooded flat plate products, tubular plate products, absorbed glass mat (AGM) products, and gel electrolyte products. The Company also offers a complete range of battery chargers and related equipment for the operation and maintenance of battery-powered vehicles.

Network power batteries are used to provide back-up power for use with telecommunications systems, computer installations, hospitals, air traffic control, security systems, utility, railway and military applications.

Table of Contents

Telecommunications applications include central and local switching systems, satellite stations, wireless base stations and mobile switches, optical fiber repeating boxes, cable TV transmission boxes, and radio transmission stations. The Company's strongest network power battery brands, *Absolyte* and *Sonnenschein*, offer customers the choice of AGM or gel electrolyte valve regulated battery technologies and deliver among the highest energy and power densities in their class.

Industrial Energy Americas

The Company distributes motive power products and services through multiple channels. These include sales and service locations owned by the Company that are augmented by a network of independent manufacturers representatives. The Company serves a wide range of customers including OEM suppliers of lift trucks, large industrial companies, retail distributors, warehousing companies, and manufacturers. The Company's primary motive power customers in the Americas include NACCO, Toyota, Wal-Mart, Target, and Kroger. The Company distributes network power products and services through sales and service locations owned by the Company that are augmented by a network of independent manufacturers representatives. The Company's primary network power customers in the Americas include AT&T, APC, Emerson Electric, and Verizon Wireless.

Industrial Energy Europe and ROW

The Company distributes motive power products and services in Europe through in-house sales and service organizations and utilizes distributors and agents for the export of products from Europe to ROW countries. Motive power products in Europe are also sold to a wide range of customers in the aftermarket, ranging from large industrial companies and retail distributors to small warehousing and manufacturing operations. Motive power batteries are also sold in complete packages, including batteries, chargers, and increasingly through on-site service. The Company's major OEM motive power customers include TMH, KION and Jungheinrich. The Company distributes network power products and services in Europe and batteries and chargers in Australia and New Zealand through in-house sales and service organizations. In Asia, products are distributed through independent distributors. The Company utilizes distributors, agents, and direct sales to export products from Europe and North America to ROW. The Company's primary Network Power customers in Europe and ROW include China Mobile, Deutsche Telecom, Alcatel, MGE, Emerson Electric, Nokia, Ericsson and Siemens.

Quality

The Company recognizes that product performance and quality are critical to its success. The Company's Customer-focused Excellence Lean Leadership (EXCELL) initiative and Quality Management System (QMS) are both important drivers of operational excellence, improved levels of quality, productivity, and delivery of goods and services to the global transportation and industrial energy markets. The Company implemented EXCELL to systematically reduce and ultimately eliminate waste and to implement the concepts of continuous flow and customer pull throughout the Company's supply chain. The EXCELL framework follows lean production techniques and process improvements, and is also designed to prioritize improvement initiatives that drive quality improvement and customer satisfaction while achieving all of the Company's business objectives. The Company's Take Charge! initiative, which is an integral component of the EXCELL framework, is designed to identify waste in the Company's manufacturing and distribution processes, and to implement changes to enhance productivity and throughput while reducing investment in inventories. The Company's QMS was developed to streamline and standardize the global quality systems so that key measurements could be evaluated to drive best practices as it continues to pursue improved EXCELL certifications across all facilities. The QMS plays a major role in the Company's efforts to achieve product quality.

The Company's quality process begins in the design phase with an in-depth understanding of customer and application requirements. The Company's products are designed to required performance, industry, and customer quality standards

using design processes, tools, and materials needed to achieve reliability and durability. The Company's commitment to quality continues through the manufacturing process. The Company

Table of Contents

has quality audit processes and standards in each of its production and distribution facilities. The Company's quality process extends throughout the entire product lifecycle including operation in service.

All of the Company's major production facilities are approved under ISO/TS 16949 and/or ISO 9001 quality standards. The Company has also obtained ISO 14001 Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S) certification at the majority of its manufacturing plants, and has received quality certifications and awards from a number of OEM and aftermarket customers.

Research and Development

The Company is committed to developing new and technologically advanced products, services, and systems that provide superior performance and value to customers. To support this commitment, the Company focuses on developing opportunities across its global markets and operating a number of product and process-development centers of excellence around the world. These centers work cooperatively to define and improve the Company's product design and production processes. By leveraging this network, the Company is able to transfer technological, product and process knowledge among its various operating facilities to adopt best practices for use throughout the Company. During fiscal 2010, the Company added approximately fifty technical employees to its research and development (R&D) organization, primarily in Milton, Georgia and Büdingen, Germany. These additional resources will enable the R&D function to focus on longer-term development opportunities as well as ongoing business support.

In addition to in-house efforts, the Company continues to pursue the formation of alliances and collaborative partnerships to develop energy-management systems for automotive electrical and electronic architectures for the global OEM market. The Company is also pursuing development initiatives targeted at the industrial, military, and the renewable energy markets. In the first quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company signed a technology development agreement with NanoTerra, a nano-technology company in Cambridge, Massachusetts that specializes in surface chemistry and surface engineering. Also in the first quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company signed a memorandum of understanding with Axion Power, an advanced lead-acid development company in Newcastle, Pennsylvania. In the second quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company signed a three-way Cooperative Research & Development Agreement (CRADA) with Savannah River National Laboratory and the University of Idaho to study the benefits of hollow glass microspheres in lead-acid batteries.

In August 2009, the Company was awarded a \$34.3 million grant by the United States Department of Energy (DOE) under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act to increase manufacturing capacity of AGM batteries with and without advanced carbon technology. These AGM batteries are designed for Start & Stop, Micro-Hybrid and no-idle vehicle applications and enable improved fuel efficiency and reduced CO₂ emissions. Our total investment including the DOE grant will be approximately \$70.0 million for expansion of our Columbus, Georgia and Bristol, Tennessee facilities. Additionally, we received tax incentives from the State of Georgia of approximately \$9.3 million and approximately \$6.0 million from the State of Tennessee. As a result of these grants, we expect to create as many as 320 jobs and expand battery production capacity by about 1.5 million batteries per year. These investments are expected to be completed within two to three years.

Patents, Trademarks and Licenses

The Company owns or has a license to use various trademarks that are valuable to its business. The Company believes these trademarks and licenses enhance the brand recognition of the Company's products. The Company currently owns approximately 281 trademarks, and maintains licenses from others to use approximately 19 trademarks worldwide. For example, the Company licenses the *NASCAR* mark from NASCAR, and the *Exide* mark in the United Kingdom and Ireland from Chloride Group Plc. The Company's license with NASCAR expires on December 31, 2011. The Company also acts as licensor under certain trademark licensing agreements.

The Company has generated a number of patents in the operation of its business and currently owns all or a partial interest in greater than 209 patents and applications for patents pending worldwide. Although the

Table of Contents

Company believes its patents and patent applications collectively are important to the Company's business, and that technological innovation is important to the Company's market competitiveness, currently no operating segment is substantially dependent on any single patent or group of patents.

In March 2003, the Company brought legal proceedings in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware to reject certain agreements relating to EnerSys, Inc.'s right to use the Exide trademark on certain industrial battery products in the United States and 80 foreign countries. In April 2006, the Bankruptcy Court granted the Company's request to reject those agreements. EnerSys, Inc. has appealed this decision. For further information regarding this matter, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Manufacturing, Raw Materials and Suppliers

Lead is the primary material used in the manufacture of the Company's lead-acid batteries, representing approximately 45.0% of the cost of goods produced. The Company obtains substantially all of its North American lead requirements through the operation of five secondary lead recycling plants which reclaim lead by recycling spent lead-acid batteries. In North America, the Company obtains spent batteries for recycling primarily from the Company's customers, through Company-owned branch networks, and from outside spent battery collectors. In Europe and ROW, the Company obtains a small portion of its lead requirements through the operation of four lead recycling plants. The majority of the Company's lead requirements in Europe and ROW, however, are obtained from third-party suppliers.

The Company uses both polyethylene and AGM battery separators. There are a number of suppliers from whom the Company purchases AGM battery separators. Polyethylene battery separators are purchased primarily from one supplier pursuant to a supply agreement expiring in 2012. There is no second source that could readily provide the volume of certain polyethylene separators used by the Company. As a result, any major disruption in supply from the Company's primary supplier of polyethylene separators would have a material adverse impact on the Company.

Other key raw materials and components in the production of batteries include lead oxide, acid, steel, plastics and chemicals, all of which are generally available from multiple sources. The Company has not experienced any material stoppage or disruption in production as a result of non-availability or delays in the availability of raw materials.

Competition

Transportation Segments

The Americas and European transportation markets are highly competitive. The manufacturers in these markets compete on price, quality, technical innovation, service, and warranty. Well-recognized brand names are also important for aftermarket customers who do not purchase private label batteries. Most sales are made without long-term contracts.

In the Americas transportation aftermarket, the Company believes it has the third largest market position. Other principal competitors in this market are Johnson Controls, Inc. and East Penn Manufacturing. Competition is strongest in the auto parts retail and mass merchandiser channels where large customers use their buying power to negotiate lower prices. The largest competitor in the Americas transportation OEM market is Johnson Controls, Inc. Due to technical and production qualification requirements, OEMs change battery suppliers less frequently than aftermarket customers, but because of their purchasing size, they can influence market participants to compete on price and other terms. The Company also believes that it has the overall second largest market position in Europe in transportation batteries for the light vehicles and commercial vehicles product categories. The Company's largest competitor in the European transportation markets is Johnson Controls, Inc.

Industrial Energy Segments

The Company believes that it is one of the significant participants in the global motive power battery market. Competitors in the Americas include EnerSys Inc., East Penn Manufacturing, and Crown Battery, Inc.

Table of Contents

Competitors in Europe include EnerSys, Inc., Hoppecke, and MIDAC. In Asia, GS/Yuasa, Shinkobe, and EnerSys, Inc. are the primary competitors.

The Company is also one of the significant participants in the global network power battery market. Competitors in the Americas include C&D Technologies, EnerSys, Inc., and East Penn Manufacturing. The major competitor in Europe is EnerSys, Inc. In Asia, GS/Yuasa, Shinkobe, and EnerSys, Inc. are the primary competitors.

Seasonal Factors

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. Unusually cold winters or hot summers may accelerate battery failure and increase demand for transportation replacement batteries. Mild winters and cool summers, however, may have the opposite effect.

Environmental, Health and Safety Matters

As a result of its manufacturing, distribution, and recycling operations, the Company is subject to numerous federal, state, and local environmental, occupational safety, and health laws and regulations, as well as similar laws and regulations in other countries in which the Company operates (collectively, "EH&S laws"). For a discussion of the legal proceedings relating to environmental, health, and safety matters, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Employees

The Company employed approximately 10,349 persons at March 31, 2010, compared to approximately 12,081 persons at March 31, 2009.

Americas

As of March 31, 2010, the Company employed approximately 1,277 salaried employees and 2,772 hourly employees in the Americas, primarily in the U.S. Approximately 44% of these salaried employees are engaged in sales, service, marketing, and administration and 56% in manufacturing and engineering. Approximately 17% of the Company's hourly employees in the Americas are represented by unions. Relations with the unions are generally good. Union contracts covering approximately 264 of the Company's domestic employees expire in fiscal 2011, and the remainder thereafter.

Europe and ROW

As of March 31, 2010, the Company employed approximately 2,400 salaried employees and 3,900 hourly employees outside of the Americas, primarily in Europe. Approximately 27% of these salaried employees are engaged in sales, service, marketing, and administration and 73% in manufacturing and engineering. Generally, the Company's hourly employees and some of its salaried employees in Europe and ROW are represented by unions. The Company meets regularly with the European Works Councils. Relations with the unions are generally good. Contracts covering most of the Company's union employees expire on various dates through fiscal 2011.

Executive Officers

Gordon A. Ulsh (64) Chief Executive Officer and member of the Board of Directors. Since November 2009, Mr. Ulsh has served solely as Chief Executive Officer of the Company and is scheduled to retire from this position on June 30, 2010. From April 2005 until November 2009, Mr. Ulsh served as President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Ulsh was appointed to his current position in April 2005. From 2001 until March 2005, Mr. Ulsh was Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Texas-based FleetPride Inc., the nation's largest independent aftermarket distributor of heavy-duty truck parts. Prior to joining FleetPride in 2001,

Table of Contents

Mr. Ulsh worked with Ripplewood Equity Partners, providing analysis of automotive industry segments for investment opportunities. Earlier, he served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Federal-Mogul Corporation in 1999 and as head of its Worldwide Aftermarket Division in 1998. Prior to Federal-Mogul, he held a number of leadership positions with Cooper Industries, including Executive Vice President of its automotive products segment. Mr. Ulsh joined Cooper's Wagner Lighting business unit in 1984 as Vice President of Operations, following 16 years in manufacturing and engineering management at Ford Motor Company. Mr. Ulsh is a director of OM Group, Inc. and Cellu Tissue Holdings, Inc.

Edward J. O'Leary (54) President and Chief Operating Officer. Mr. O'Leary joined the Company in June 2005 as President, Transportation Americas, and was named Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer in August 2007. In November 2009, Mr. O'Leary was named President and Chief Operating Officer and has announced his resignation from his positions effective June 16, 2010. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. O'Leary served as President, the Americas at Oetiker Inc. From 2002 to 2004, Mr. O'Leary served in a consulting capacity with Jag Management Consultants. Mr. O'Leary served as Chief Executive Officer of iStarSystems from 2000 to 2002, and served as Vice President Sales and Distribution, the Americas at Federal-Mogul Corp. from 1998 to 1999. Prior to that, Mr. O'Leary served as Executive Vice President of Cooper Automotive, a division of Cooper Industries, from 1995 to 1998, after spending 17 years at Tenneco Automotive.

Mitchell S. Bregman (56) President, Industrial Energy Americas. Mr. Bregman joined Exide in September 2000 in connection with the Company's acquisition of GNB Technologies, Inc. (GNB). He has served in his current role since March 2003 and prior to that was President, Global Network Power. Mr. Bregman joined GNB in 1979. He served for 12 years as a Vice President with various responsibilities with GNB Industrial Power and nine years with GNB's Transportation Division.

Bruce A. Cole (47) President, Transportation Americas. Mr. Cole joined the Company in September 2000 in connection with the Company's acquisition of GNB. He has served in his current role since August 2007 and prior to that was Vice President and General Manager, North American Recycling. Mr. Cole joined GNB in 1989. He has served in a variety of roles at the Company including VP, Manufacturing & Engineering for Industrial Energy Americas and VP, Global Marketing, Industrial Energy.

Phillip A. Damaska (55) Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Damaska joined the Company in January 2005 as Vice President, Finance, was appointed Vice President and Corporate Controller in September 2005, was named Senior Vice President and Corporate Controller in March 2006, and was named Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer effective April 1, 2008. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Damaska served in numerous capacities with Freudenberg-NOK from 1996 through 2004, most recently as President of Corteco, an automotive and industrial seal supplier that is part of the partnership's global group of companies.

Barbara A. Hatcher (55) has been Executive Vice President and General Counsel since May 2006, after having served as Deputy General Counsel from April 2004 through April 2006. Ms. Hatcher joined the Company in 2000 through its acquisition of GNB, where she served as Vice President & General Counsel.

George S. Jones, Jr. (57) Executive Vice President, Human Resources and Communications. Mr. Jones joined the Company in July 2005. From 1974 to 2004, Mr. Jones served in several executive positions at Cooper Industries, most recently as Vice President, Operations at the Lighting Division from 1997 to 2004.

Louis E. Martinez (44) Vice President, Corporate Controller, and Chief Accounting Officer. Mr. Martinez was appointed to this position in March 2008. Previously, Mr. Martinez served as the Company's Assistant Corporate Controller since joining the Company in May 2005. Mr. Martinez served as Corporate Controller for Airgate PCS, Inc., from March 2003 through May 2005. Mr. Martinez has also served as Corporate Controller for Cotelligent, Inc.,

from March 2000 through February 2003 and as Director of Finance & Controller for Aegis Communications Group from 1996 through February 2000.

Michael Ostermann (44) President, Exide Europe. Mr. Ostermann joined Exide in January 2009 as President, Transportation Europe and was named President, Exide Europe in March 2010. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Ostermann served in a variety of automotive industry and operational roles including his most recent position as Management Board Member and Managing Director for Frauenthal Holding AG, a European

Table of Contents

manufacturer of industrial ceramic products. Mr. Ostermann was responsible for establishing that company's Automotive Division.

Backlog

The Company's order backlog at March 31, 2010 was approximately \$35.4 million for Industrial Energy Americas and approximately \$83.8 million for Industrial Energy Europe and ROW. The Company expects to fill those backlogs during fiscal 2011. The Transportation backlog at March 31, 2010 was not significant.

Available Information

The Company maintains a website on the internet at www.exide.com. The Company makes available free of charge through its website, by way of a hyperlink to a third-party Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) filing website (www.sec.gov), its annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports electronically filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934. The information on the Company's website is not, and shall not be deemed to be, a part of this annual report on Form 10-K or incorporated into any other filings the Company makes with the SEC. The SEC website (www.sec.gov) contains reports, proxy and other statements, and other information regarding issuers, including the Company, that file electronically with the SEC. All of this information is available as soon as reasonably practicable after it is filed with the SEC. In addition, the public may read and copy any materials the Company files with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington D.C., 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Company's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct may be accessed within the Investor Relations section of its website. Amendments and waivers of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct will also be disclosed within four business days of issuance on the website. Information found in the Company's website is neither part of this annual report on Form 10-K nor any other report filed with the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The Company has experienced significant fluctuations in raw material prices, particularly lead, and further changes in the prices of raw materials or in energy costs could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Lead is the primary material used in the manufacture of batteries, representing approximately 45.0% of the Company's cost of goods sold. Average lead prices quoted on the London Metal Exchange (LME) have fluctuated dramatically, from \$1,654 per metric ton for fiscal 2009 to \$1,984 per metric ton for fiscal 2010. As of May 27, 2010, lead prices quoted on the LME were \$1,777 per metric ton. If the Company is unable to maintain or increase the prices of its products proportionate to the increase in raw material costs, the Company's gross margins will decline. The Company cannot provide assurance that it will be able to hedge its lead requirements at reasonable costs or that the Company will be able to pass on these costs onto its customers. Fluctuations in the Company's prices could also cause customer demand for the Company's products to be reduced and net sales to decline which could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows, or results of operations. Rising lead costs require the Company to make significant investments in inventory and accounts receivable, which reduces amounts of cash available for other purposes.

The Company also consumes significant amounts of polypropylene, steel and other materials in its manufacturing process and incurs energy costs in connection with manufacturing and shipping of its products. The market prices of these materials are also subject to fluctuation, which could further impact the Company's available cash.

Table of Contents

The Company's restructuring activities, designed to address the worsening global economy and excess capacity caused by reduced demand, may not realize the efficiencies anticipated and could result in additional unanticipated costs, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company is continuing to undertake restructuring activities to address excess capacity created, in part, by worsening economic conditions and reduction in demand for some of the Company's products. The restructuring plans may involve higher costs or a longer timetable than the Company currently anticipates, mainly due to the timing and execution of some plans and programs subject to local labor law requirements, and consultation with appropriate work councils. The Company also expects the restructuring plans to result in substantial costs related to severance and other employee-related costs, and these costs may not result in improvements in future financial performance. The restructuring plans may also subject the Company to litigation risks and expenses. If the Company is unable to realize the benefits of these restructuring activities or appropriately structure the business to meet market conditions, the restructuring activities could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company remains subject to a preliminary SEC inquiry.

The Enforcement Division of the SEC is conducting a preliminary inquiry into statements the Company made during fiscal 2005 about its ability to comply with fiscal 2005 loan covenants and the going concern qualification in the audit report in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for fiscal 2005, which the Company filed with the SEC in June 2005. This preliminary inquiry remains in process, and should it result in a formal investigation, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company is subject to fluctuations in exchange rates and other risks associated with its non-U.S. operations which could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company has significant manufacturing operations in, and exports to, several countries outside the U.S. Approximately 56.8% of the Company's net sales for fiscal 2010 were generated in Europe and ROW with the significant majority generated in Euros. Because such a significant portion of the Company's operations are based overseas, the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk, resulting in uncertainty as to future asset and liability values, and results of operations that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Company invoices foreign sales and service transactions in local currencies, using actual exchange rates during the period, and translates these revenues and expenses into U.S. Dollars at average monthly exchange rates. Because a significant portion of the Company's net sales and expenses are denominated in foreign currencies, the depreciation of these foreign currencies in relation to the U.S. Dollar could adversely affect the Company's reported net sales and operating margins. The Company translates its non-U.S. assets and liabilities into U.S. Dollars using current rates as of the balance sheet date. Therefore, foreign currency depreciation against the U.S. Dollar would result in a decrease in the Company's net investment in foreign subsidiaries.

In addition, foreign currency depreciation, particularly depreciation of the Euro, would make it more expensive for the Company's non-U.S. subsidiaries to purchase certain raw material commodities that are priced globally in U.S. Dollars such as lead, which is quoted on the LME in U.S. Dollars. The Company does not engage in significant hedging of its foreign currency exposure and cannot assure that it will be able to hedge its foreign currency exposures at a reasonable cost.

There are other risks inherent in the Company's non-U.S. operations, including:

Changes in local economic conditions, including disruption of markets;

Changes in laws and regulations, including changes in import, export, labor and environmental laws;

Table of Contents

Exposure to possible expropriation or other government actions; and

Unsettled political conditions and possible terrorist attacks against American interests.

These and other risks may have a material adverse effect on the Company's non-U.S. operations or on its business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company's liquidity is affected by the seasonality of its business. Warm winters and cool summers adversely affect the Company.

The Company sells a disproportionate share of its automotive aftermarket batteries during the fall and early winter. Resellers buy automotive batteries during these periods so that they will have sufficient inventory for cold weather periods. This seasonality increases the Company's working capital requirements and makes it more sensitive to fluctuations in the availability of liquidity. Unusually cold winters or hot summers may accelerate battery failure and increase demand for automotive 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, it may not be possible for the Company to recover these sales in later periods. Further, if the Company's sales are adversely affected by the weather, it cannot make offsetting cost reductions to protect the Company's liquidity and gross margins in the short-term because a large portion of the Company's manufacturing and distribution costs are fixed, which could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows, or results of operations.

Decreased demand in the industries in which the Company operates may adversely affect its business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company's financial performance depends, in part, on conditions in the automotive, material handling, and telecommunications industries which, in turn, are generally dependent on the U.S. and global economies. As a result, economic and other factors adversely affecting production by OEMs and their customers' spending could adversely impact the Company's business. Relatively modest declines in customer purchases from the Company could have a significant adverse impact on its profitability because the Company has substantial fixed production costs. If the Company's OEM and large aftermarket customers reduce their inventory levels, or reduce their orders, the Company's performance would be significantly adversely impacted. In this economic environment, the Company cannot predict future production rates or inventory levels or the underlying economic factors. Continued uncertainty and unexpected fluctuations may adversely affect the Company's business, financial conditions, cash flows, or results of operations.

The remaining portion of the Company's battery sales are of aftermarket batteries. The factors influencing demand for automotive replacement batteries include: (1) the number of vehicles in use; (2) average battery life; (3) the average age of vehicles and their operating environment; (4) weather conditions; (5) population growth; and (6) overall economic conditions. Any significant adverse change in any one of these factors may adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The loss of the Company's primary supplier of polyethylene battery separators would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company relies on a single supplier to fulfill certain of its needs for polyethylene battery separators—a critical component of many of the Company's products. There is no second source that could readily provide the volume of certain of its polyethylene separators used by the Company. As a result, any major disruption in supply from this supplier would have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Many of the industries in which the Company operates are cyclical.

The Company's operating results are affected by the general cyclical pattern of the industries in which its major customer groups operate. Any significant decline in demand for replacement batteries for automobiles, light trucks, or sport utility vehicles could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business,

Table of Contents

financial condition, cash flows or results of operations of the Company's Transportation segments. To a lesser extent, a prolonged decline in the demand for new automobiles, light trucks or sport utility vehicles could also have an adverse impact on these segments. A weak capital expenditure environment in the telecommunications, uninterruptible power systems or electric industrial forklift truck markets could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations of the Company's Industrial Energy segments.

The Company is subject to pricing pressure from its larger customers.

The Company faces significant pricing pressures in all of its business segments from its larger customers. Because of their purchasing volume, the Company's larger customers can influence market participants to compete on price and other terms. Such customers also use their buying power to negotiate lower prices. If the Company is not able to offset pricing reductions resulting from these pressures by improved operating efficiencies and reduced expenditures, those price reductions may have an adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company faces increasing competition and pricing pressure from other companies in its industries, and if the Company is unable to compete effectively with these competitors, the Company's sales and profitability could be adversely affected.

The Company competes with a number of major domestic and international manufacturers and distributors of lead-acid batteries, as well as a large number of smaller, regional competitors. Due to excess capacity in some sectors of its industry and consolidation among industrial purchasers, the Company has been subjected to continued and significant pricing pressures. The North American, European and Asian lead-acid battery markets are highly competitive. The manufacturers in these markets compete on price, quality, technical innovation, service, and warranty. In addition, the Company is experiencing heightened competitive pricing pressure as Asian producers, which are able to employ labor at significantly lower costs than producers in the U.S. and Western Europe, expand their export capacity and increase their marketing presence in the Company's major markets. If the Company is unable to compete effectively with these competitors, its sales and profitability could be adversely affected, which could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows, or results of operations.

If the Company is not able to develop new products or improve upon its existing products on a timely basis, the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations could be adversely affected.

The Company believes that its future success depends, in part, on the ability to develop, on a timely basis, new technologically advanced products or improve on the Company's existing products in innovative ways that meet or exceed its competitors' product offerings. Maintaining the Company's market position will require continued investment in research and development and sales and marketing. Industry standards, customer expectations, or other products may emerge that could render one or more of the Company's products less desirable or obsolete. The Company may be unsuccessful in making the technological advances necessary to develop new products or improve its existing products to maintain its market position. If any of these events occur, they could cause decreases in sales and have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company may be adversely affected by the instability and uncertainty in the world financial markets and the global economy, and uncertainty around potential terrorist activities against global companies.

Unfavorable changes in global economic conditions, including tightening credit markets, inflation or recession may result in consumers, businesses and governments deferring or lowering purchases of the Company's products in the future. In addition, terrorist activities may cause unpredictable or unfavorable economic conditions and could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. These

economic conditions also may impact the ability of the Company's customers to purchase the Company's products and services. As a result, reserves for doubtful accounts and

Table of Contents

write-offs of accounts receivable may increase. In addition, the Company's ability to meet customer's demands depends, in part, on the Company's ability to obtain timely and adequate delivery of quality materials, parts and components from its suppliers. If certain key suppliers were to become capacity constrained or insolvent as a result of the global economic conditions, it could result in a reduction or interruption in supplies or a significant increase in the price of supplies. If such economic conditions persist, they could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company may be unable to successfully implement its business strategy, which could adversely affect its business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company's ability to achieve its business and financial objectives is subject to a variety of factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. For example, the Company may not be successful in increasing its manufacturing and distribution efficiency through productivity, process improvements and cost reduction initiatives. Further, the Company may not be able to realize the benefits of these improvements and initiatives within the time frames the Company currently expects. In addition, the Company may not be successful in increasing the Company's percentage of captive arrangements and spent-battery collections or in otherwise hedging its lead requirements, leaving it exposed to fluctuations in the price of lead. Any failure to successfully implement the Company's business strategy could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations, and could further impair the Company's ability to make certain strategic capital expenditures and meet its restructuring objectives.

The Company's senior management team is in transition.

The Company's future success depends to a significant extent upon the service of its senior executives and key operational personnel. As previously announced, Mr. Gordon A. Ulsh, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, intends to retire upon expiration of his employment contract on June 30, 2010. Additionally, Mr. Edward J. O'Leary, President and Chief Operating Officer, resigned effective June 16, 2010. Earlier this year, the Company retained an executive search firm to assist in identifying qualified external and internal candidates for the position of President and Chief Executive Officer. However, the Company cannot provide assurance that it will identify, recruit and appoint a new Chief Executive Officer and President prior to Mr. Ulsh's retirement. Mr. Ulsh has agreed, if requested, to continue serving as Chief Executive Officer for a period currently expected not to extend beyond July 2010. Any disruption resulting from the transition in senior management may adversely impact our customer relationships, employee morale and our business.

If the Company is not able to appoint a new President and Chief Executive Officer in a timely manner, retain our current management team or effectively manage the transition in senior management, the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

The Company is subject to costly regulation in relation to environmental and occupational, health and safety matters, which could adversely affect its business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Throughout the world, the Company manufactures, distributes, recycles, and otherwise uses large amounts of potentially hazardous materials, especially lead and acid. As a result, the Company is subject to a substantial number of costly regulations. In particular, the Company is required to comply with increasingly stringent requirements of federal, state, and local environmental, occupational health and safety laws and regulations in the U.S. and other countries, including those governing emissions to air, discharges to water, noise and odor emissions; the generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of waste materials; and the cleanup of contaminated properties and human health and safety. Compliance with these laws and regulations results in ongoing costs. The Company could also incur substantial costs, including cleanup costs, fines, and civil or criminal sanctions, third-party property damage or personal injury claims, or costs to upgrade or replace existing equipment, as a result of violations

of or liabilities under environmental laws or non-compliance with environmental permits required at its facilities. In addition, many of the

Table of Contents

Company's current and former facilities are located on properties with histories of industrial or commercial operations. Because some environmental laws can impose liability for the entire cost of cleanup upon any of the current or former owners or operators, regardless of fault, the Company could become liable for the cost of investigating or remediating contamination at these properties if contamination requiring such activities is discovered in the future. The Company may become obligated to pay material remediation-related costs at its closed Tampa, Florida facility in the amount of approximately \$12.5 million to \$20.5 million, and at the Columbus, Georgia facility in the amount of approximately \$6.0 million to \$9.0 million.

The Company cannot be certain that it has been, or will at all times be, in complete compliance with all environmental requirements, or that the Company will not incur additional material costs or liabilities in connection with these requirements in excess of amounts it has reserved. Private parties, including current or former employees, could bring personal injury or other claims against the Company due to the presence of, or exposure to, hazardous substances used, stored or disposed of by it, or contained in its products, especially lead. Environmental requirements are complex and have tended to become more stringent over time. These requirements or their enforcement may change in the future in a manner that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. The Company has made and will continue to make expenditures to comply with environmental requirements. These requirements, responsibilities and associated expenditures, if they continue to increase, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. While the Company's costs to defend and settle claims arising under environmental laws in the past have not been material, the Company cannot provide assurance that this will remain so in the future.

On November 12, 2008, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published new lead emissions standards under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), which became effective on January 12, 2009. The new standards further restrict lead emissions by reducing the off-site concentration standards for lead in air from 1.5 micrograms per cubic meter to 0.15 micrograms per cubic meter. The Company believes that the new standards could impact a number of its U.S. facilities. Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), publication by the EPA of these ambient air quality standards initiates a process by which the states develop rules implementing the standards, and the likelihood and timing of the implementation of these emission standards by the states, as adopted, has not been determined. Although the final impact on the Company's operations cannot be reasonably determined at the current time, the Company believes that the impact of these recently adopted lead emissions standards on its U.S. facilities could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The EPA or state environmental agencies could take the position that the Company has liability under environmental laws that were not discharged in bankruptcy. To the extent these authorities are successful in disputing the pre-petition nature of these claims, the Company could be required to perform remedial work that has not yet been performed for alleged pre-petition contamination, which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The EPA or state environmental agencies could take the position that the Company has liability under environmental laws that were not discharged in bankruptcy. To the extent these authorities are successful in disputing the pre-petition nature of these claims, the Company could be required to perform remedial work that has not yet been performed for alleged pre-petition contamination, which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. The Company previously has been advised by the EPA or state agencies that it is a Potentially Responsible Party under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act or similar state laws at 102 federally defined Superfund or state equivalent sites. At 45 of these sites, the Company has paid its share of liability. While the Company believes it is probable its liability for most of the remaining sites will be treated as disputed unsecured claims under the Plan of Reorganization (the Plan), there can be no assurance these matters will be discharged. If the Company's liability is not discharged at one or more sites, the government may be able to file claims for additional response costs in the future, or to order the Company to perform remedial work at

such sites. In addition, the EPA, in the course of negotiating this pre-petition claim, had notified the Company of the possibility of additional clean-up costs associated with Hamburg, Pennsylvania properties of

Table of Contents

approximately \$35.0 million. The EPA has provided summaries of past costs and an estimate of future costs that approximate the amounts in its notification; however, the Company disputes certain elements of the claimed past costs, has not received sufficient information supporting the estimated future costs, and is in negotiations with the EPA. To the extent the EPA or other environmental authorities dispute the pre-petition nature of these claims, the Company would intend to resist any such effort to evade the bankruptcy law's intended result, and believes there are substantial legal defenses to be asserted in that case. However, there can be no assurance that the Company would be successful in challenging any such actions.

Regulation and legislation adopted to address possible global climate change could increase our costs of operation and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Recently, there has been an increasing focus on whether emissions of certain gases, commonly referred to as greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide, may be contributing to certain atmospheric and other climatic changes. Legislative and regulatory measures directed at limiting the emissions of greenhouse gases and other possible causes of climate change are in various phases of discussions or implementation in a number of countries in which the Company operates. Legislative, regulatory or other efforts in the United States, and international treaties to combat climate change could result in future increases in the cost of raw materials and energy sources such as electricity, natural gas and fossil fuels, all of which may result in higher manufacturing and distribution costs for the Company. The Company's facilities may also be subject to additional regulation under future climate change policies. Compliance with environmental laws or regulations regarding the reduction of greenhouse gases could result in significant changes to our facilities and operations and result in an increased cost of conducting business. If the Company is unable to manage the financial risks or otherwise recover costs related to complying with climate change regulatory requirements, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company may be adversely affected by legal proceedings to which the Company is, or may become, a party.

The Company and its subsidiaries are currently, and may in the future become, subject to legal proceedings which could adversely affect its business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The cost of resolving the Company's pre-petition disputed claims, including legal and other professional fees involved in settling or litigating these matters, could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

At March 31, 2010, there are approximately 145 pre-petition disputed unsecured claims on file in the bankruptcy case that remain to be resolved through the Plan's claims reconciliation and allowance procedures. The Company established a reserve of common stock and warrants to purchase common stock for issuance to holders of these disputed unsecured claims as the claims are allowed by the Bankruptcy Court. Although these claims are generally resolved through the issuance of common stock and warrants from the reserve rather than cash payments, the process of resolving these claims through settlement or litigation requires considerable Company resources, including expenditures for legal and professional fees and the attention of Company personnel. These costs could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Work stoppages or other labor issues at the Company's facilities or its customers' or suppliers' facilities could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

At March 31, 2010, approximately 17% of the Company's hourly employees in the Americas and many of its non-U.S. employees were unionized. It is likely that a significant portion of the Company's workforce will remain

unionized for the foreseeable future. It is also possible that the portion of the Company's workforce that is unionized may increase in the future. Contracts covering approximately 264 of the Company's domestic employees expire in fiscal 2011, and the remainder thereafter. In addition, contracts

Table of Contents

covering most of the Company's union employees in Europe and ROW expire on various dates through fiscal 2011. Although the Company believes that its relations with employees are generally good, if conflicts develop between the Company and its employees' unions in connection with the renegotiation of these contracts or otherwise, work stoppages or other labor disputes could result. A work stoppage at one or more of the Company's plants, or a material increase in its costs due to unionization activities, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. Work stoppages at the facilities of the Company's customers or suppliers may also negatively affect the Company's business. If any of the Company's customers experience a material work stoppage, the customer may halt or limit the purchase of the Company's products. This could require the Company to shut down or significantly reduce production at facilities relating to those products. Moreover, if any of the Company's suppliers experience a work stoppage, the Company's operations could be adversely affected if an alternative source of supply is not readily available.

The Company's substantial indebtedness could adversely affect its business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Company has a significant amount of indebtedness. As of March 31, 2010, the Company had total indebtedness, including capital leases, of approximately \$659.5 million. The Company's level of indebtedness could have significant consequences. For example, it could:

- Limit the Company's ability to borrow money to fund its working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and debt service requirements;

- Limit the Company's flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in its business and future business opportunities;

- Make the Company more vulnerable to a downturn in its business or in the economy;

- Place the Company at a disadvantage relative to some of its competitors, who may be less highly leveraged; and

- Require a substantial portion of the Company's cash flow from operations to be used for debt payments, thereby reducing the availability of cash to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes.

One or a combination of these factors could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. Subject to restrictions in the indenture governing the Company's senior secured notes and convertible notes and its senior secured credit facility (the "Credit Agreement"), the Company may incur additional indebtedness, which could increase the risks associated with its already substantial indebtedness.

Restrictive covenants limit the Company's ability to operate its business and to pursue its business strategies, and its failure to comply with these covenants could result in an acceleration of its indebtedness.

The Credit Agreement and the indenture governing the senior secured notes contain covenants that limit or restrict the Company's ability to finance future operations or capital needs, to respond to changing business and economic conditions or to engage in other transactions or business activities that may be important to its growth strategy or otherwise important to the Company. The Credit Agreement and the indenture governing the Company's senior secured notes limit or restrict, among other things, the Company's ability and the ability of its subsidiaries to:

- Incur additional indebtedness;

Pay dividends or make distributions on the Company's capital stock or certain other restricted payments or investments;

Purchase or redeem stock;

Issue stock of the Company's subsidiaries;

Table of Contents

Make investments and extend credit;

Engage in transactions with affiliates;

Transfer and sell assets;

Effect a consolidation or merger or sell, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the Company's assets; and

Create liens on the Company's assets to secure debt.

In addition, the Credit Agreement requires the Company to repay outstanding borrowings with portions of the proceeds the Company receives from certain sales of property or assets and specified future debt offerings. The Company's ability to comply with these provisions may be affected by events beyond its control.

Any breach of the covenants in the Credit Agreement or the indenture governing its senior secured notes could cause a default under the Company's Credit Agreement and other debt (including the notes), which would restrict the Company's ability to borrow under its Credit Agreement, thereby significantly impacting the Company's liquidity which could be a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. If there were an event of default under any of the Company's debt instruments that was not cured or waived, the holders of the defaulted debt could cause all amounts outstanding with respect to the debt instrument to be due and payable immediately. The Company's assets and cash flow may not be sufficient to fully repay borrowings under its outstanding debt instruments if accelerated upon an event of default. If, as or when required, the Company is unable to repay, refinance or restructure its indebtedness under, or amend the covenants contained in, its senior secured credit facility, the lenders under that facility could institute foreclosure proceedings against the assets securing borrowings under the Credit Agreement.

Holders of the Company's common stock are subject to the risk of dilution of their investment as the result of the issuance of additional shares of common stock and warrants to purchase common stock to holders of pre-petition claims to the extent the reserve of common stock and warrants established to satisfy such claims is insufficient.

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 Bankruptcy Court. The Debtors, along with the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors, filed the Plan with the Bankruptcy Court on February 27, 2004 and, on April 21, 2004, the Bankruptcy Court confirmed the Plan.

Pursuant to the Plan, the Company has established a reserve of common stock and warrants to purchase common stock for issuance to holders of unsecured pre-petition disputed claims. To the extent this reserve is insufficient to satisfy these disputed claims, the Company would be required to issue additional shares of common stock and warrants, which would result in dilution to holders of its common stock.

Under the claims reconciliation and allowance process set forth in the Plan, the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors, in consultation with the Company, established a reserve to provide for a pro rata distribution of 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 stock and warrants not previously distributed remain) or downward adjustments to the reserve will be made pending or following adjudication of these objections. Predictions regarding the allowance and classification of claims are inherently

difficult to make. With respect to environmental claims in particular, there is inherent difficulty in assessing 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 in law to believe that it will ultimately be responsible for only its 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 are highly variable, and estimating these costs involves complex legal, scientific and technical judgments. Many of the claimants who

Table of Contents

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 and either specify no 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 claims assessment, and information that is unknown to the Company at the current time may significantly affect its 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 of the Company 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 new 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. If the amount of general unsecured claims that is eventually allowed exceeds the amount of claims anticipated in the setting of the reserve, additional new common stock and warrants 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 new 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.

The Company's ability to recognize the benefits of deferred tax assets is dependent on future cash flows and taxable income.

The Company recognizes the expected future tax benefit from deferred tax assets when realization of the tax benefit is considered to be more likely than not. Otherwise, a valuation allowance is applied against deferred tax assets. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the deferred tax assets could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company's ability to obtain the future tax benefits represented by its deferred tax assets. As of March 31, 2010, the Company's current and long-term deferred tax assets were \$24.4 million and \$85.6 million, respectively.

Negative tax consequences could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Adverse changes in the underlying profitability and financial outlook of the Company's operations in several jurisdictions could lead to changes in the Company's valuation allowances against deferred tax assets and other tax reserves on the Company's statement of financial position that could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. Additionally, changes in tax laws in the U.S. or in other countries where the Company has significant operations could materially affect deferred tax assets and liabilities on the Company's consolidated statement of financial position and tax expense. The Company is also subject to tax audits by governmental authorities in the U.S. and in non-U.S. jurisdictions. The Company is currently subject to a tax audit in Spain for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 that is related to its current and certain former Spanish subsidiaries. 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.

The Company is subject to regulation of its international operations that could adversely affect its business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Due to the Company's global operations, it is subject to many laws governing international relations, including those that prohibit improper payments to government officials and restrict where it can do business, what information or products it can supply to certain countries and what information it can provide to a

Table of Contents

non-U.S. government, including but not limited to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the U.S. Export Administration Act. Violations of these laws, which are complex and often times difficult to interpret and apply, may result in severe criminal penalties or sanctions that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

**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 is including this cautionary statement for the express purpose of availing itself of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to (a) projections of revenues, cost of raw materials, 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.

The Company cautions each reader to carefully consider those factors hereinabove set forth and the acknowledgements contained in the Risk Factors section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Such factors and statements 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 undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements in this Form 10-K.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Properties**

The chart below lists the locations of the Company's principal facilities. All of the facilities are owned by the Company unless otherwise indicated. Most of the Company's significant U.S. properties and some of its European properties secure its financing arrangements. For a description of these financing arrangements, refer to Item 7 *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, Liquidity and Capital Resources. The leases for leased facilities generally expire at various dates through 2016.

Location	Use
Americas:	
Milton, GA	(leased) Executive Offices
Aurora, IL	(leased) Executive Offices
Bristol, TN	Transportation Battery Manufacturing and Distribution Center
Cannon Hollow, MO	Secondary Lead Recycling
Columbus, GA	Industrial Battery Manufacturing and Distribution Center
Fort Smith, AR	(leased) Industrial Battery Manufacturing and Distribution Center
Frisco, TX	Secondary Lead Recycling
Kansas City, KS	(portions leased) Industrial Battery Manufacturing and Distribution Center
Lampeter, PA	Plastics Manufacturing
Manchester, IA	Transportation Battery Manufacturing and Distribution Center
Mississauga, Canada	(leased) Distribution Center
Muncie, IN	Secondary Lead Recycling
Reading, PA	Secondary Lead Recycling and Polypropylene Reprocessing and Formation Center
Salina, KS	Transportation Battery Manufacturing and Distribution Center
Vernon, CA	Secondary Lead Recycling
Europe and ROW:	
Adelaide, Australia	Transportation Battery Manufacturing and Distribution Center
Sydney, Australia	Industrial Battery Manufacturing
Florival, Belgium	Distribution Center
Shanghai, China	(leased) Executive Offices
Bolton, England	Industrial Battery Manufacturing
Trafford Park, England	(leased) Charger Manufacturing
Genevilliers, France	(leased) Executive Offices
Lille, France	Industrial Battery Manufacturing
Peronne, France	Plastics Manufacturing
Bad Lauterberg, Germany	Industrial Battery Manufacturing and Warehouse
Budingen, Germany	Industrial Battery Manufacturing, Distribution Center and Executive Offices
Vlaardingen, Holland	Distribution Center
Tamilnadu, India	(leased) Industrial Battery Manufacturing and Distribution Center
Ahmadabad, India	(leased) Transportation Battery Manufacturing
Avelino, Italy	Plastics Manufacturing

Table of Contents

Location	Use
Romano Di Lombardia, Italy	Transportation Battery Manufacturing
Toluca, Mexico (leased)	Distribution Center
Lower Hutt, New Zealand	Distribution Center
Petone, New Zealand	Secondary Lead Recycling
Poznan, Poland (leased)	Transportation Battery Manufacturing
Castanheira do Riatejo, Portugal	Industrial Battery Manufacturing
Azambuja, Portugal	Secondary Lead Recycling and Plastics Manufacturing
Azuqueca de Henares, Spain	Transportation Battery Manufacturing
San Esteban de Gomez, Spain	Secondary Lead Recycling
La Cartuja, Spain	Industrial Battery Manufacturing
Manzanares, Spain	Transportation Battery Manufacturing

In addition, the Company also leases sales and distribution outlets in North America, Europe and Asia.

The Company believes that its facilities are in good operating condition, adequately maintained, and suitable to meet the Company's present needs.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**

None

Market Data

The Company's common stock and warrants trade on The NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol `XIDE` and `XIDEW`, respectively. The high and low sales price of the Company's common stock and warrants are set forth below.

	High	Low
Common Stock		
Fiscal 2010:		
First Quarter	\$ 6.75	\$ 3.06
Second Quarter	\$ 8.75	\$ 3.31
Third Quarter	\$ 8.12	\$ 5.94
Fourth Quarter	\$ 8.72	\$ 5.17

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Fiscal 2009:		
First Quarter	\$ 18.80	\$ 13.12
Second Quarter	\$ 16.10	\$ 6.90
Third Quarter	\$ 6.60	\$ 3.01
Fourth Quarter	\$ 5.72	\$ 1.86

Table of Contents

	High	Low
Warrants		
Fiscal 2010:		
First Quarter	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.08
Second Quarter	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.17
Third Quarter	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.05
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.04
Fiscal 2009:		
First Quarter	\$ 2.90	\$ 1.13
Second Quarter	\$ 2.49	\$ 1.25
Third Quarter	\$ 1.30	\$ 0.11
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.09

The Company did not declare or pay dividends on its common stock during fiscal years 2010 and 2009. Covenants in the Credit Agreement restrict the Company's ability to pay cash dividends on capital stock and the Company presently does not intend to pay dividends on its common stock.

As of May 27, 2010, the Company had 75,596,285 shares of its common stock and 5,034,815 of its warrants outstanding, with approximately 4,413 and 5,965 holders of record, respectively.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

As of March 31, 2010, the Company maintained stock option and incentive plans under which employees and non-employee directors could be granted options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock or awarded shares of common stock. The following table contains information relating to such plans as of March 31, 2010.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options Warrants and Rights	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	3,925,539	\$ 7.68	3,157,534
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	80,000	\$ 13.22	
Total	4,005,539	\$ 7.79	3,157,534

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The following table sets forth selected financial data for the Company. The reader should read this information in conjunction with the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations that appear elsewhere in this report.

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data					
Net sales	\$ 2,685,808	\$ 3,322,332	\$ 3,696,671	\$ 2,939,785	\$ 2,819,876
Gross profit	538,096	613,668	593,190	472,776	406,831
Selling, marketing and advertising expenses	258,212	297,032	289,975	270,413	271,059
General and administrative expenses	182,549	173,990	176,607	173,128	190,993
Restructuring	70,594	63,271	10,507	24,483	21,714
Other (income) expense net	(1,566)	41,264	(39,069)	9,636	3,684
Interest expense, net	59,933	72,240	85,517	90,020	69,464
Loss on early extinguishment of debt			21,342		
(Loss) Income before reorganization items and income taxes	(31,626)	(34,129)	48,311	(94,904)	(150,083)
Reorganization items, net	1,674	2,179	3,822	4,310	6,158
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	477	1,041	1,544	882	529
Income tax (benefit) provision	(21,963)	32,173	10,886	5,783	15,962
Net (loss) income attributable to Exide Technologies	\$ (11,814)	\$ (69,522)	\$ 32,059	\$ (105,879)	\$ (172,732)
Basic (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.92)	\$ 0.47	\$ (2.37)	\$ (6.72)
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.92)	\$ 0.46	\$ (2.37)	\$ (6.72)
Balance Sheet Data (at period end)					
Working capital(1)	\$ 428,996	\$ 489,216	\$ 674,783	\$ 486,866	\$ 431,570
Property, plant and equipment, net	603,160	586,261	649,526	649,015	685,842
Total assets	1,956,226	1,900,187	2,491,396	2,120,224	2,082,909
Total debt	659,527	658,205	716,195	684,454	701,004
Total stockholders' equity attributable to Exide Technologies	332,334	326,227	544,338	330,523	224,739
Other Financial Data					

Cash provided by (used in):

Operating activities	\$ 109,162	\$ 120,521	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,177	\$ (44,348)
Investing activities	(95,242)	(101,087)	(49,797)	(47,447)	(32,817)
Financing activities	1,930	(29,441)	57,374	87,586	34,646
Capital expenditures	96,092	108,914	56,854	51,932	58,133

(1) Working capital is calculated as current assets less current liabilities.

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

External Factors Which Affect the Company's Financial Performance

Lead and other Raw Materials. Lead represents approximately 45.0% of the Company's cost of goods sold. 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 LME has increased 20.0% from \$1,654 per metric ton for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 to \$1,984 per metric ton for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. At May 27, 2010, the quoted price on the LME was \$1,777 per metric ton. To the extent that lead prices continue to be volatile and the Company is unable to pass higher material costs resulting from this volatility to its customers, its financial performance will be adversely impacted.

Table of Contents

Energy Costs. The Company relies on various sources of energy to support its manufacturing and distribution process, principally natural gas at its recycling facilities and diesel fuel for distribution of its products. The Company seeks to recoup 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 impacted 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 fiscal 2010 and 2009, the average exchange rate of the Euro to the U.S. Dollar was essentially flat at \$1.42. At March 31, 2010, the Euro was \$1.35 as compared to \$1.33 at March 31, 2009. Movements in foreign currencies impacted the Company's results for the periods presented herein. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, approximately 56.8% of the Company's net sales were generated in Europe and ROW. Further, approximately 65.1% of the Company's aggregate accounts receivable and inventory as of March 31, 2010 were held by European and ROW subsidiaries.

The Company is also exposed, although to a lesser extent, to foreign currency risk in the U.K., Poland, Australia, and various countries in the Pacific Rim. Movements 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. Original equipment volumes in the transportation and motive power channels have been and continue to be depressed, reflecting the global economic conditions. In addition, capital spending by major customers in our network power channels also 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, it is not possible for the Company to recover these sales in later periods. Further, if the Company's sales are adversely affected by the weather, the Company 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 fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2010. See Notes 2 and 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Fiscal 2010 Highlights and Outlook

The Company's reported results continued to be impacted in fiscal 2010 by unfavorable global economic conditions, as well as fluctuations in the cost of materials and energy used in the manufacturing and distribution of the Company's products.

Table of Contents

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 control the cost of its principal raw material used in North America 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 cost of spent batteries increased approximately 18.7% in fiscal 2010 versus fiscal 2009. The Company continues to take pricing actions and is attempting to secure higher captive spent battery return rates to help mitigate the risks associated with this price volatility.

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 its established EXCELL program and Take Charge! initiative.
- (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) 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.
- (vi) Gain further product and process efficiencies with implementation of the Global Procurement structure. This initiative focuses on leveraging existing relationships and creating an infrastructure for global search for products and components.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). 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

Table of Contents

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 the following critical accounting policies and estimates affect the preparation of its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Inventory Reserves. The Company adjusts its inventory carrying value to estimated market value (when below historical cost basis) based upon assumptions of future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by the Company, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

Valuation of Long-lived Assets. The Company's long-lived assets include property, plant and equipment, and identified intangible assets. Long-lived assets (other than indefinite lived intangible assets) are depreciated and amortized over their estimated useful lives, and are reviewed for impairment whenever changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are reviewed for impairment on both an annual basis and whenever changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The fair value of indefinite-lived intangible assets is based upon the Company's estimates of future cash flows and other factors including discount rates to determine the fair value of the respective assets. An erosion of future business results in any of the Company's business units could create impairments in the Company's long-lived assets and require a significant write-down in future periods.

Employee Benefit Plans. The Company considers accounting for employee benefit plans critical because management is required to make significant subjective judgments about a number of actuarial assumptions, including discount rates, compensation growth, long-term return on plan assets, retirement, turnover, health care cost trend rates and mortality rates. Depending on the assumptions and estimates used, the pension and postretirement benefit expense could vary within a range of outcomes and have a material effect on reported results. In addition, the assumptions can materially affect accumulated benefit obligations and future cash funding. For a detailed discussion of the Company's retirement benefits, see Employee Benefit Plans herein and Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Deferred Taxes. The Company records valuation allowances to reduce its deferred tax assets to amounts that are more likely than not to be realized. While the Company has considered future taxable income and used ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the need for valuation allowances, if the Company were to determine that it would be able to realize deferred tax assets in the future in excess of the Company's net recorded amount, an adjustment to the net deferred tax asset would increase income in the period that such determination was made. Likewise, should the Company determine that it would not be able to realize all or part of its net deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the net deferred tax asset would decrease income in the period such determination was made. The Company regularly evaluates the need for valuation allowances against its deferred tax assets, and currently has full valuation allowances recorded for deferred tax assets in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Spain as well as in several other countries in ROW.

Revenue Recognition. The Company records sales when revenue is earned. Shipping terms are generally FOB shipping point and revenue is recognized when product is shipped to the customer. In limited cases, terms are FOB destination and in these cases, revenue is recognized when the product is delivered to the customer's delivery site. The Company records sales net of discounts and estimated customer allowances and returns.

Sales Returns and Allowances. The Company provides for an allowance for product returns and/or allowances at the time sales are recorded. Based upon its 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 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.

Table of Contents

Environmental Reserves. The Company is subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations in all the countries in which it operates. In addition, the Company can be held liable for the cost of investigation and remediation of sites impacted by its past operating activities. The Company maintains reserves for the cost of addressing these liabilities once they are determined to be both probable and reasonably estimable. These estimates are determined through a combination of methods, including outside estimates of likely expense and the Company's historical experience in the management of these matters.

Because environmental liabilities are not accrued until a liability is determined to be probable and reasonably estimable and there is a constructive obligation to remediate, not all potential future environmental liabilities have been included in the Company's environmental reserves and, therefore, additional earnings charges are possible. Also, future findings or changes in estimates could result in either an increase or decrease in the reserves and have a significant impact on the Company's liquidity and its results of operations.

Litigation. The Company has legal contingencies that have a high degree of uncertainty. When a contingency becomes probable and reasonably estimable, a reserve is established. Lawsuits have been filed against the Company for which the liabilities are not considered probable and reasonably estimable. Consequently, no reserves have been established for these matters. If future litigation or the resolution of existing matters results in liability to the Company, such liability could have a significant impact on the Company's future results and liquidity.

Results of Operations

The Company reports its results as four business segments: Transportation Americas, Transportation Europe and ROW, Industrial Energy Americas, and Industrial Energy Europe and ROW. The following discussions provide a comparison of the Company's results of operations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 with those for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, and a comparison of the Company's results of operations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 with those for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. The information in this section should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto appearing in Item 8 *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010 compared with Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2009*Net Sales*

Net sales were \$2.7 billion for fiscal 2010 versus \$3.3 billion in fiscal 2009. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted net sales in fiscal 2010 by approximately \$27.0 million. Excluding the foreign currency translation impact, net sales decreased by approximately \$663.6 million, or 20.0%, primarily as a result of lower unit sales and \$86.6 million in reduced pricing related to the decrease in the lower average price of lead.

	For the Fiscal Year Ended		Favorable/(Unfavorable)		
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	Total (In thousands)	Currency Related	Non-Currency Related
Transportation Americas	\$ 922,629	\$ 1,136,631	\$ (214,002)	\$	\$ (214,002)
Europe and ROW	824,190	908,085	(83,895)	18,403	(102,298)
Industrial Energy Americas	237,137	287,120	(49,983)		(49,983)

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Europe and ROW	701,852	990,496	(288,644)	8,639	(297,283)
TOTAL	\$ 2,685,808	\$ 3,322,332	\$ (636,524)	\$ 27,042	\$ (663,566)

Transportation Americas net sales were \$922.6 million for fiscal 2010 versus \$1.14 billion for fiscal 2009. Net sales for fiscal 2010 were \$214.0 million, or 18.8%, lower than fiscal 2009 due to the decline in aftermarket and OEM unit sales as well as a \$3.9 million unfavorable impact of the lower average price of lead. Third-party lead sales for fiscal 2010 were approximately \$62.0 million higher than such third-party sales in fiscal 2009.

Table of Contents

Transportation Europe and ROW net sales were \$824.2 million for fiscal 2010 versus \$908.1 million for fiscal 2009. Net sales in fiscal 2010, excluding the favorable impact of \$18.4 million in foreign currency translation, decreased by \$102.3 million, or 11.3% compared to fiscal 2009. The decrease was primarily due to lower unit sales in the OEM channel, as well as \$46.3 million in reduced pricing related to the lower average price of lead.

Industrial Energy Americas net sales were \$237.1 million for fiscal 2010 versus \$287.1 million for fiscal 2009. Net sales in fiscal 2010 were \$50.0 million, or 17.4%, lower than fiscal 2009 due primarily to lower unit sales in the motive power and network power markets as well as a \$10.7 million unfavorable impact of the lower average price of lead.

Industrial Energy Europe and ROW net sales were \$701.9 million for fiscal 2010 versus \$990.5 million for fiscal 2009. Net sales in fiscal 2010, excluding favorable foreign currency translation of \$8.6 million, decreased \$297.3 million, or 30.0%, compared to fiscal 2009 due to lower unit sales in the network power and motive power markets as well as a \$25.6 million unfavorable impact of the lower average price of lead.

Gross Profit

Gross profit was \$538.1 million in fiscal 2010 versus \$613.7 million in fiscal 2009. Gross margin increased to 20.0% of net sales in fiscal 2010 from 18.5% of net sales in fiscal 2009. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted gross profit in fiscal 2010 by approximately \$6.3 million. Excluding the foreign currency translation impact, gross profit decreased by \$81.9 million primarily due to lower unit sales, partially offset by improved manufacturing efficiencies.

	For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010		For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2009		Favorable/(Unfavorable)		
	Total	Percent of Net Sales	Total	Percent of Net Sales	Total	Currency Related	Non-Currency Related
	(In thousands)						
Transportation							
Americas	\$ 206,472	22.4%	\$ 215,051	18.9%	\$ (8,579)	\$	\$ (8,579)
Europe and ROW	142,509	17.3%	100,394	11.1%	42,115	5,197	36,918
Industrial Energy							
Americas	53,958	22.8%	79,894	27.8%	(25,936)		(25,936)
Europe and ROW	135,157	19.3%	218,329	22.0%	(83,172)	1,142	(84,314)
TOTAL	\$ 538,096	20.0%	\$ 613,668	18.5%	\$ (75,572)	\$ 6,339	\$ (81,911)

Transportation Americas gross profit was \$206.5 million, or 22.4% of net sales, in fiscal 2010 versus \$215.1 million, or 18.9% of net sales, in fiscal 2009. The decrease in gross profit was primarily due to lower unit sales, partially offset by improved plant and distribution efficiencies. The increase in gross margin percentage as a percentage of net sales is principally the result of the benefits of restructuring initiatives taken during the first quarter of fiscal 2010.

Transportation Europe and ROW gross profit was \$142.5 million, or 17.3% of net sales, in fiscal 2010 versus \$100.4 million, or 11.1% of net sales, in fiscal 2009. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted gross profit during fiscal 2010 by approximately \$5.2 million. Excluding the foreign currency translation impact, gross profit increased by \$36.9 million primarily due to higher unit sales in the aftermarket channel as well as benefits realized by the closure of the Auxerre, France battery plant and other improved manufacturing efficiencies, partially offset by lower unit sales in the OEM channel.

Industrial Energy Americas gross profit was \$54.0 million, or 22.8% of net sales, in fiscal 2010 versus \$79.9 million, or 27.8% of net sales, in fiscal 2009. The decrease in gross profit was primarily due to lower unit sales in both the network power and motive power markets.

Industrial Energy Europe and ROW gross profit was \$135.2 million, or 19.3% of net sales, in fiscal 2010 versus \$218.3 million, or 22.0% of net sales, in fiscal 2009. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted gross profit in fiscal 2010 by approximately \$1.1 million. Excluding the foreign currency translation impact, the gross profit decreased by \$84.3 million primarily due to lower unit sales in both the network power and motive power markets, partially offset by improved plant and distribution efficiencies.

Table of Contents*Expenses*

Expenses were \$569.7 million in fiscal 2010 versus \$647.8 million in fiscal 2009. Restructuring and impairment charges of \$80.2 million in fiscal 2010 and \$71.6 million in fiscal 2009 were included in these expenses. Excluding these restructuring and impairment charges, expenses were \$489.5 million and \$576.2 million in fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively. Foreign currency translation unfavorably impacted expenses by approximately \$1.1 million in fiscal 2010. The decrease in expenses was the result of the following:

- i. Selling, marketing, and advertising expenses decreased \$38.8 million, to \$258.2 million in fiscal 2010 from \$297.0 million in fiscal 2009. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted selling, marketing, and advertising costs in fiscal 2010 by approximately \$1.8 million. The decrease in these expenses was due primarily to decreases in sales commissions and other spending controls;
- ii. General and administrative expense increased \$8.5 million, to \$182.5 million in fiscal 2010 from \$174.0 million in fiscal 2009. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted general and administrative costs in fiscal 2010 by approximately \$0.6 million. The remaining increase was due primarily to increases in engineering spending and \$5.1 million in non-cash stock compensation costs, partially offset by decreases in discretionary expenses;
- iii. Restructuring expenses increased by \$7.3 million, to \$70.6 million in fiscal 2010 from \$63.3 million in fiscal 2009. This increase primarily related to costs associated with headcount reductions in certain manufacturing facilities, principally the Auxerre, France transportation battery plant and the Over Hulton, U.K. industrial energy battery plant closures;
- iv. Other (income) expense was (\$1.6) million in fiscal 2010 versus \$41.3 million in fiscal 2009. The change is primarily due to a \$52.4 million favorable variance in currency remeasurement, partially offset by a \$6.3 million lower gain on revaluation of warrants; and
- v. Interest expense decreased \$12.3 million, to \$59.9 million in fiscal 2010 from \$72.2 million in fiscal 2009 due primarily to the favorable impact of lower interest rates on borrowings under the Company's Credit Agreement.

	For the Fiscal Year Ended		Favorable/(Unfavorable)		
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	Total (In thousands)	Currency Related	Non-Currency Related
Transportation					
Americas	\$ 123,501	\$ 132,331	\$ 8,830	\$	\$ 8,830
Europe and ROW	127,654	162,592	34,938	1,096	33,842
Industrial Energy					
Americas	40,858	38,689	(2,169)		(2,169)
Europe and ROW	180,479	165,496	(14,983)	949	(15,932)
Unallocated expenses	97,230	148,689	51,459	(3,179)	54,638
TOTAL	\$ 569,722	\$ 647,797	\$ 78,075	\$ (1,134)	\$ 79,209

Transportation Americas expenses were \$123.5 million in fiscal 2010 versus \$132.3 million in fiscal 2009. The decrease in expenses was due to cost reductions and restructuring initiatives.

Transportation Europe and ROW expenses were \$127.7 million in fiscal 2010 versus \$162.6 million in fiscal 2009. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted expenses in fiscal 2010 by approximately \$1.1 million. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation, expenses decreased by \$33.8 million due primarily to \$25.2 million lower restructuring and asset impairment expenses related to the closure of the Auxerre, France battery plant, as well as other cost reduction activities and a prior year bad debt write-off.

Industrial Energy Americas expenses were \$40.9 million in fiscal 2010 versus \$38.7 million in fiscal 2009. The increase in expenses was primarily due to costs related to new product engineering initiatives.

Industrial Energy Europe and ROW expenses were \$180.5 million in fiscal 2010 versus \$165.5 million in fiscal 2009. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted expenses in fiscal 2010 by approximately

Table of Contents

\$1.0 million. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation, expenses increased by \$15.9 million primarily due to \$29.9 million in higher restructuring and asset impairment expenses primarily related to the closure of the Company's U.K. battery plant, partially offset by cost reduction initiatives and lower selling costs.

Unallocated expenses were \$97.2 million in fiscal 2010 versus \$148.7 million in fiscal 2009. The following table summarizes the Company's unallocated expenses.

	For the Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	Favorable (Unfavorable)
	(In thousands)		
Corporate expenses	\$ 44,530	\$ 43,597	\$ (933)
Restructuring	2,401	924	(1,477)
Other (income) expense:			
Currency remeasurement (gain) loss	(9,088)	39,055	48,143
Gain on revaluation of warrants	(807)	(7,129)	(6,322)
Other	261	2	(259)
Interest expense, net	59,933	72,240	12,307
TOTAL	\$ 97,230	\$ 148,689	\$ 51,459

Corporate expenses included \$5.1 million related to higher non-cash stock compensation expenses. The currency remeasurement (gain) loss relate primarily to the remeasurement of Euro-denominated intercompany loans (receivables) in the U.S.A. Foreign currency translation unfavorably impacted unallocated expenses by \$3.2 million in fiscal 2010.

Reorganization Items

Reorganization items for fiscal 2010 and 2009 were \$1.7 million and \$2.2 million, respectively. These expenses include professional fees, consisting primarily of legal services.

Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009 was impacted by the generation of income in tax-paying jurisdictions in certain countries in Europe, the U.S., Asia, and Canada, and the movement of valuation allowances in the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, France, and Australia. During fiscal 2010, the income tax benefit increased by \$38.8 million due to the change in valuation of certain deferred tax balances. The Company evaluates its deferred tax assets and liabilities on a quarterly basis and during the fourth quarter, new information became available that led the Company to re-evaluate certain deferred tax liabilities. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2009 was impacted by the establishment of a full valuation reserve of \$13.3 million on its net deductible temporary differences and loss carry forwards related to its Australian operations. In addition, the income tax provision for fiscal 2009 decreased as a result of the removal of \$3.1 million in valuation allowances against net deferred tax assets generated from the Company's Austrian and Mexican operations. The Company is also subject to tax audits by governmental authorities in the U.S. and in non-U.S. jurisdictions. The Company is currently subject to a tax audit in Spain for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 that is related to its current and certain former Spanish subsidiaries. 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.

	For the Fiscal Year Ended	
	March 31,	March 31,
	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Pre-tax (loss) income	\$ (33,300)	\$ (36,308)
Income tax (benefit) provision	(21,963)	32,173
Effective tax rate	66.0%	(88.6)%

Table of Contents***Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2009 compared with Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2008****Net Sales*

Net sales were \$3.32 billion for fiscal 2009 versus \$3.70 billion in fiscal 2008. Foreign currency translation unfavorably impacted net sales in fiscal 2009 by approximately \$1.6 million. Excluding the foreign currency translation impact, net sales decreased by approximately \$372.8 million, or 10.1%, primarily as a result of lower unit sales and \$141.9 million reduced pricing related to the decrease in the market price of lead.

	For the Fiscal Year Ended		Favorable/(Unfavorable)		
	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008	Total (In thousands)	Currency Related	Non-Currency Related
Transportation					
Americas	\$ 1,136,631	\$ 1,126,388	\$ 10,243	\$	\$ 10,243
Europe and ROW	908,085	1,156,007	(247,922)	1,215	(249,137)
Industrial Energy					
Americas	287,120	301,562	(14,442)		(14,442)
Europe and ROW	990,496	1,112,714	(122,218)	(2,768)	(119,450)
TOTAL	\$ 3,322,332	\$ 3,696,671	\$ (374,339)	\$ (1,553)	\$ (372,786)

Transportation Americas net sales were \$1.14 billion for fiscal 2009 versus \$1.13 billion for fiscal 2008. Net sales for fiscal 2009 were \$10.2 million, or 0.9%, higher than fiscal 2008 due to the favorable impact of price, partially offset by a decline in aftermarket and OEM unit sales as well as a \$45.6 million unfavorable impact caused by the lower average price of lead. Third-party lead sales for fiscal 2009 were approximately \$21.3 million lower than fiscal 2008.

Transportation Europe and ROW net sales were \$908.1 million for fiscal 2009 versus \$1.16 billion for fiscal 2008. Net sales in fiscal 2009, excluding the favorable impact of \$1.2 million in foreign currency translation, decreased by \$249.1 million, or 21.6% compared to fiscal 2008. The decrease was primarily due to lower unit volumes in the aftermarket and OEM channels as well as \$63.2 million in reduced pricing related to the decrease in the market price of lead, partially offset by favorable non-lead pricing actions in both channels.

Industrial Energy Americas net sales were \$287.1 million for fiscal 2009 versus \$301.6 million for fiscal 2008. Net sales in fiscal 2009 were \$14.4 million, or 4.8%, lower than fiscal 2008 due primarily to lower unit sales in the motive power markets and, to a lesser extent, the network power markets as well as a \$7.0 million unfavorable impact caused by the lower average price of lead, partially offset by favorable non-lead pricing actions implemented in both markets.

Industrial Energy Europe and ROW net sales were \$990.5 million for fiscal 2009 versus \$1.11 billion for fiscal 2008. Net sales in fiscal 2009, excluding unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$2.8 million, decreased \$119.5 million, or 10.7%, compared to fiscal 2008 due to lower unit sales in the network power and motive power markets as well as a \$26.1 million unfavorable impact of the lower average price of lead, partially offset by favorable non-lead pricing actions implemented in both markets.

Gross Profit

Gross profit was \$613.7 million in fiscal 2009 versus \$593.2 million in fiscal 2008. Gross margin increased to 18.5% of net sales in fiscal 2009 from 16.0% of net sales in fiscal 2008. Foreign currency translation unfavorably impacted gross profit in fiscal 2009 by approximately \$3.4 million. Excluding the foreign currency translation impact, gross profit increased by \$23.9 million primarily due to favorable non-

Table of Contents

lead pricing actions and manufacturing efficiencies in the Company's operations, partially offset by lower unit sales.

	For the Fiscal Year Ended				Favorable/(Unfavorable)		
	March 31, 2009		March 31, 2008		Total	Currency	Non-Currency
	Percent		Percent			Related	Related
	of		of				
	Net		Net				
	Sales		Sales				
	Total		Total				
				(In			
				thousands)			
Transportation							
Americas	\$ 215,051	18.9%	\$ 209,395	18.6%	\$ 5,656	\$	\$ 5,656
Europe and ROW	100,394	11.1%	146,565	12.7%	(46,171)	1,633	(47,804)
Industrial Energy							
Americas	79,894	27.8%	77,561	25.7%	2,333		2,333
Europe and ROW	218,329	22.0%	162,063	14.6%	56,266	(5,080)	61,346
Unallocated			(2,394)		2,394		2,394
TOTAL	\$ 613,668	18.5%	\$ 593,190	16.0%	\$ 20,478	\$ (3,447)	\$ 23,925

Transportation Americas gross profit was \$215.1 million, or 18.9% of net sales, in fiscal 2009 versus \$209.4 million, or 18.6% of net sales, in fiscal 2008. The increase in gross margin was primarily due to favorable non-lead pricing actions and improved plant and distribution efficiencies, partially offset by the impact of lower unit sales reflecting deteriorating market conditions and the transition of volumes from NAPA and CSK Auto, Inc. to other suppliers.

Transportation Europe and ROW gross profit was \$100.4 million, or 11.1% of net sales, in fiscal 2009 versus \$146.6 million, or 12.7% of net sales, in fiscal 2008. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted gross profit during fiscal 2009 by approximately \$1.6 million. Excluding the foreign currency translation impact, the gross profit decreased by \$47.8 million primarily due to lower unit sales in both the aftermarket and OEM channels, partially offset by favorable non-lead pricing actions.

Industrial Energy Americas gross profit was \$80.0 million, or 27.8% of net sales, in fiscal 2009 versus \$77.6 million, or 25.7% of net sales, in fiscal 2008. The increase in gross profit was primarily due to favorable pricing actions in both the network power and motive power markets, partially offset by lower unit sales in both markets.

Industrial Energy Europe and ROW gross profit was \$218.3 million, or 22.0% of net sales, in fiscal 2009 versus \$162.1 million, or 14.6% of net sales, in fiscal 2008. Foreign currency translation unfavorably impacted gross profit in fiscal 2009 by approximately \$5.1 million. Excluding the foreign currency translation impact, the gross profit increased by \$61.3 million primarily due to favorable pricing actions in both the network power and motive power markets and because of the lag of quarterly lead escalators in a downward commodity market, as well as cost reductions resulting from the installation of the Take Charge! initiative at the division's manufacturing facilities. The increase was partially offset by lower unit sales in both the network power and motive power markets.

Unallocated other gross profit consisted of an expense of \$2.4 million in fiscal 2008 for environmental remediation costs for a previously closed facility. As this site was closed many years ago, the costs have not been allocated to the current business segments.

Expenses

Expenses were \$647.8 million in fiscal 2009 versus \$544.9 million in fiscal 2008. Restructuring and impairment charges of \$71.6 million in fiscal 2009 and \$11.7 million in fiscal 2008 were included in these expenses. Excluding these restructuring charges, expenses were \$576.2 million and \$533.2 million in fiscal

Table of Contents

2009 and fiscal 2008, respectively. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted expenses by approximately \$11.4 million in fiscal 2009. The increase in expenses was the result of the following:

- i. Selling, marketing, and advertising expenses increased \$7.0 million, to \$297.0 million in fiscal 2009 from \$290.0 million in fiscal 2008. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted selling, marketing, and advertising costs in fiscal 2009 by approximately \$7.2 million. The increase in these expenses was due primarily to increases in commissions on more profitable sales, increases in sales personnel principally in our Industrial Energy Americas Segment, and \$2.1 million increases in provisions for doubtful accounts receivable;
- ii. General and administrative expense decreased \$2.6 million, to \$174.0 million in fiscal 2009 from \$176.6 million in fiscal 2008. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted general and administrative costs in fiscal 2009 by approximately \$1.5 million. The remaining decrease was due primarily to decreases in discretionary expenses and decreases in certain professional services;
- iii. Interest expense decreased \$13.3 million, to \$72.2 million in fiscal 2009 from \$85.5 million in fiscal 2008 due to lower borrowings and the favorable impact of lower interest rates on borrowings under the Company's Credit Agreement;
- iv. Fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008 expenses included currency remeasurement loss (gains) of \$42.1 million and (\$40.8) million, respectively, included in Other expense (income), net;
- v. Restructuring expenses increased by \$52.8 million, to \$63.3 million in fiscal 2009 from \$10.5 million in fiscal 2008. This increase was due primarily to costs associated with headcount reductions in Europe and Australia and a targeted closure of the Auxerre, France manufacturing facility;
- vi. Fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008 expenses included a (gain) loss on revaluation of warrants of (\$7.1) million and \$3.0 million, respectively, included in Other expense (income), net; and
- vii. Fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008 expenses included a loss (gain) on sale/impairment of fixed assets of \$11.7 million and (\$0.2) million, respectively, included in Other expense (income), net. This increase primarily reflects the impairment of assets at the Auxerre, France manufacturing plant due to restructuring activities at that facility.

	For the Fiscal Year Ended		Favorable/(Unfavorable)		
	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008	Total (In thousands)	Currency Related	Non-Currency Related
Transportation					
Americas	\$ 132,331	\$ 130,509	\$ (1,822)	\$	\$ (1,822)
Europe and ROW	162,592	116,300	(46,292)	10,623	(56,915)
Industrial Energy					
Americas	38,689	39,528	839		839
Europe and ROW	165,496	144,160	(21,336)	289	(21,625)
Unallocated expenses	148,689	114,382	(34,307)	477	(34,784)
TOTAL	\$ 647,797	\$ 544,879	\$ (102,918)	\$ 11,389	\$ (114,307)

Transportation Americas expenses were \$132.3 million in fiscal 2009 versus \$130.5 million in fiscal 2008. The increase in expenses was due to higher selling and marketing costs related to increased commission resulting from higher and more profitable sales.

Transportation Europe and ROW expenses were \$162.6 million in fiscal 2009 versus \$116.3 million in fiscal 2008. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted expenses in fiscal 2009 by approximately \$10.6 million. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation, expenses increased by \$56.9 million due primarily to \$44.2 million of restructuring charges and \$8.0 million for impairment of fixed assets.

Table of Contents

Industrial Energy Americas expenses were \$38.7 million in fiscal 2009 versus \$39.5 million in fiscal 2008. The decrease in expenses was primarily due to costs incurred in fiscal 2008 related to the closure of the Kankakee, Illinois manufacturing plant.

Industrial Energy Europe and ROW expenses were \$165.5 million in fiscal 2009 versus \$144.2 million in fiscal 2008. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted expenses in fiscal 2008 by approximately \$0.3 million. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation, expenses increased by \$21.6 million primarily due to \$14.6 million in restructuring costs as well as higher sales commissions related to more profitable sales.

Unallocated expenses were \$148.7 million in fiscal 2009 versus \$114.4 million in fiscal 2008:

	For the Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31,	March 31,	Favorable
	2009	2008	(Unfavorable)
	(In thousands)		
Corporate expenses	\$ 43,597	\$ 47,333	\$ 3,736
Restructuring	924	504	(420)
Other expense (income):			
Currency remeasurement loss (gain)	39,055	(41,443)	(80,498)
(Gain) loss on revaluation of warrants	(7,129)	2,975	10,104
Other	2	(1,846)	(1,848)
Interest expense, net	72,240	85,517	13,277
Loss on early extinguishment of debt		21,342	21,342
TOTAL	\$ 148,689	\$ 114,382	\$ (34,307)

The \$39.1 million and \$(41.4) million of currency remeasurement loss (gains) in fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively, relate primarily to the remeasurement of Euro-denominated intercompany loans (receivables) in the U.S.A. The \$21.3 million loss on early extinguishment of debt relates to the Company's May 2007 extinguishment of its prior credit facility. Foreign currency translation favorably impacted unallocated expenses by \$0.5 million in fiscal 2009.

Reorganization Items

Reorganization items for fiscal 2009 and 2008 were \$2.2 million and \$3.8 million, respectively. These expenses include professional fees, consisting primarily of legal services.

Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008 was impacted by the generation of income in tax-paying jurisdictions in certain countries in Europe, the U.S., and Canada, and the recognition of valuation allowances on tax benefits generated from losses in the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, France, and Australia. During fiscal 2009, the Company established a full valuation reserve of \$13.3 million on its net deductible temporary differences and loss carry forwards related to its Australian operations. In addition, the income tax provision for fiscal 2009 decreased as a result of the removal of \$3.1 million in valuation allowances against net deferred tax assets generated from the Company's Austrian and Mexican operations. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2008 was impacted by the recognition of \$26.6 million of valuation allowances on current year tax benefits generated primarily in the UK, France and Spain. In

addition, the income tax provision for fiscal 2008 increased \$16.7 million due to a reduction in the deferred tax assets for Germany due to legislation enacted during the period which reduced the Company's German subsidiaries' marginal tax rate from approximately 37% to approximately 28%. Finally, the income tax provision for fiscal 2008 decreased as a result of the

Table of Contents

removal of a \$25.0 million valuation allowance against net deferred tax assets generated from the Company's U.S. operations.

	For the Fiscal Year Ended	
	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
	(In thousands)	
Pre-tax (loss) income	\$ (36,308)	\$ 44,489
Income tax provision	32,173	10,886
Effective tax rate	(88.6)%	24.5%

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2010, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$89.6 million and availability under the Company's revolving senior secured credit facility (Revolving Loan Facility) of \$124.6 million. This compared to cash and cash equivalents of \$69.5 million and availability under the Revolving Loan Facility of \$130.6 million as of March 31, 2009.

In May 2007, the Company entered into a five-year \$495.0 million Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement consists of a \$295.0 million term loan and a \$200.0 million asset-based revolving loan and matures in May 2012. The Credit Agreement contains no financial maintenance covenants.

The Revolving Loan

Borrowings under the Revolving Loan Facility bear interest at a rate equal to the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, plus 1.50%. The applicable spread on the Revolving Loan Facility will be subject to change and may increase or decrease in accordance with a leverage-based pricing grid. The Revolving Loan Facility includes a letter of credit sub-facility of \$75.0 million and an accordion feature that allows the Company to increase the facility size up to \$250.0 million if the Company can obtain commitments from existing or new lenders for the incremental amount. The Revolving Loan Facility will mature in May 2012, but is prepayable at any time at par.

Availability under the Revolving Loan Facility is subject to a borrowing base comprised of up to 85.0% of the Company's eligible accounts receivable plus 85.0% of the net orderly liquidation value of eligible North American inventory less, in each case, certain limitations and reserves. Revolving loans made to the Company domestically under the Revolving Loan Facility are guaranteed by substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company, and revolving loans made to Exide Global Holding Netherlands C.V. (Exide C.V.) under the Revolving Loan Facility are guaranteed by substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company and certain foreign subsidiaries. These guaranteed obligations are secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of such respective borrowers and guarantors, including, subject to certain exceptions, in the case of security provided by the domestic subsidiaries, first priority lien in current assets and a second priority lien in fixed assets.

The Revolving Loan Facility contains customary terms and conditions, including, without limitation, limitations on liens, indebtedness, implementation of cash dominion and control agreements, and other typical covenants. A springing fixed charge financial covenant of 1.0:1.0 will be triggered if the excess availability under the Revolving Loan Facility falls below \$40.0 million. The Company is also required to pay an unused line fee that varies based on usage of the Revolving Loan Facility.

The Term Loan

Borrowings under the term loan in U.S. Dollars bear interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 3.00%, and borrowings under the Term Loan in Euros bear interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 3.25%. The term loans will mature in May 2012, but are prepayable at any time at par value.

The term loans will amortize as follows: 0.25% of the initial principal balance of the term loans will be due and payable on a quarterly basis, with the balance payable at maturity. Mandatory prepayment by the

Table of Contents

Company may be required under the term loans as a result of excess cash flow, asset sales and casualty events, in each case, subject to certain exceptions.

The portion of the term loan made to the Company is guaranteed by substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company, and the portion of the term loan made to Exide C.V. is guaranteed by substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company and certain foreign subsidiaries. These obligations are secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of such respective borrowers and guarantors, including, subject to certain exceptions, in the case of security provided by the domestic subsidiaries, a first priority lien in fixed assets and a second priority lien in current assets.

The term loan contains customary terms and conditions, including, without limitation, (1) limitations on debt (including a leverage or coverage based incurrence test), (2) limitations on mergers and acquisitions, (3) limitations on restricted payments, (4) limitations on investments, (5) limitations on capital expenditures, (6) limitations on asset sales with limited exceptions, (7) limitations on liens, and (8) limitations on transactions with affiliates.

Borrowings of the Company and other domestic borrowers are guaranteed by substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company, and borrowings of Exide C.V. are guaranteed by the Company, substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company, and certain foreign subsidiaries. These guarantee obligations are secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of such respective borrowers and guarantors.

The Senior Notes

In March 2005, the Company issued \$290.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 10.5% senior secured notes due 2013. Interest of \$15.2 million is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15. The 10.5% senior secured notes are redeemable at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, on or after March 15, 2009, initially at 105.25% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest, declining to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest on or after March 15, 2011. The 10.5% senior secured notes were redeemable at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, subject to payment of a make whole premium, at any time prior to March 15, 2009. In the event of a change of control or the sale of certain assets, the Company may be required to offer to purchase the 10.5% senior secured notes from the note holders. Those notes are secured by a junior priority lien on the assets of the U.S. parent company, including the stock of its subsidiaries. The Indenture for these notes contains financial covenants which limit the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to among other things incur debt, grant liens, pay dividends, invest in non-subsidiaries, engage in related party transactions and sell assets. Under the Indenture, proceeds from asset sales (to the extent in excess of a \$5.0 million threshold) must be applied to offer to repurchase notes to the extent such proceeds exceed \$20.0 million in the aggregate and are not applied within 365 days to retire senior secured credit agreement borrowings or the Company's pension contribution obligations that are secured by a first priority lien on the Company's assets or to make investments or capital expenditures.

The Convertible Notes

Also, 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 March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009 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 March 31, 2010, the Company was in compliance with covenants contained in the Credit Agreement and indenture agreements that cover the 10.5% senior secured notes and floating rate convertible subordinated notes.

Table of Contents

At March 31, 2010, the Company had outstanding letters of credit with a face value of \$51.3 million and surety bonds with a face value of \$3.8 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 March 31, 2010, pursuant to the terms of the agreement, was \$3.7 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 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 recent years through rights offerings, common stock issuance, and the sale of non-core businesses and assets.

Cash flows provided by operating activities were \$109.2 million and \$120.5 million in fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009 respectively. The operating cash flows decreased primarily due to an increase in restructuring related payments of \$60.5 million and a lower net loss before changes in working capital, partially offset by the favorable impact of improved working capital management.

The Company generated \$0.9 million and \$7.8 million in cash from the sale of non-core assets in fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively. These sales principally relate to the sale of surplus land and buildings.

Total debt at March 31, 2010 was \$659.5 million, as compared to \$658.2 million at March 31, 2009. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the composition of such debt.

Cash provided by (used in) financing activities was \$1.9 million and (\$29.4) million in fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively. This increase relates primarily to proceeds of \$9.7 million from an interest-free loan in connection with a government economic stimulus program, partially offset by payments under the Company's Senior Credit Facility and the increase in controlling interests in certain of the Company's subsidiaries.

Going forward, the Company's principal sources of liquidity will be cash on hand, cash from operations, and borrowings under the Revolving Loan Facility.

Uses Of Cash

The Company's liquidity needs arise primarily from the funding of working capital needs, 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.

The Company believes that it will have ongoing liquidity to support its operational restructuring programs during fiscal 2011, including payment of remaining accrued restructuring costs of approximately \$26.6 million as of March 31, 2010. For further discussion, see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Capital expenditures were \$96.1 million and \$108.9 million in fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively. The Company plans capital spending of approximately \$100.0 million in fiscal 2011.

Table of Contents

Total pension and other post-retirement employer contributions and direct benefit payments were approximately \$18.9 million and \$79.7 millions in fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively. Fiscal 2009 included \$23.0 million of payments which prefunded all fiscal 2010 required payments to its U.S. defined benefit plans.

Employee Benefit Plans

Accounting and Significant Assumptions

The Company accounts for pension benefits using the accrual method. The accrual method of accounting for pensions involves the use of actuarial assumptions concerning future events that impact estimates of the amount and timing of benefit obligations and future benefit payments.

Significant assumptions used in calculating the Company's pension benefit obligations and related expense are the discount rate, rate of compensation increase, and the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. The Company establishes these underlying assumptions in consultation with its actuaries. Depending on the assumptions used, pension obligations and related expense could vary within a range of outcomes and have a material effect on the Company's results, benefit obligations, and cash funding requirements.

The discount rates used by the Company for determining benefit obligations are generally based on high quality corporate bonds and reflect the cash flows of the respective plans. The assumed rates of compensation increases reflect estimates of the projected change in compensation levels based on future expectations, general price levels, productivity, and historical experience, among other factors. In evaluating the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, the Company considers the allocation of assets and the expected return on various asset classes in the context of the long-term nature of pension obligations.

At March 31, 2010, the Company had decreased the discount rates used to value its pension benefit obligations to reflect the decrease in yields on high quality corporate bonds, and decreased the rate of compensation increases to reflect current inflationary expectations. The aggregate effect of these changes increased the present value of projected benefit obligations as of March 31, 2010.

A one-percentage point increase or decrease in the weighted average expected return on plan assets for defined benefit plans would increase or decrease net periodic benefit cost by approximately \$3.3 million in fiscal 2010. A one-percentage point increase in the weighted average discount rate would decrease net periodic benefit cost for defined benefit plans by approximately \$3.4 million in fiscal 2010. A one-percentage point decrease in the weighted average discount rate would increase net periodic benefit cost for defined benefit plans by approximately \$0.4 million in fiscal 2010.

Plan Funding Requirements

Cash contributions to the Company's pension plans are generally made in accordance with minimum regulatory requirements. The Company expects its cumulative minimum future cash contributions to its pension plans will total approximately \$141.9 million to \$175.9 million from fiscal 2011 to fiscal 2015, including \$19.2 million in fiscal 2011. In addition, the Company expects that cumulative contributions to its other post retirement benefit plans will total approximately \$8.6 million from fiscal 2011 to fiscal 2015, including \$1.9 million in fiscal 2011.

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 swap, 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

Table of Contents

purposes nor be a party to any leveraged instruments. For further discussion of the Company's financial instruments, see Note 2 to the 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 in virtually all cases do not contain recourse provisions against the Company for its customers' failure to pay. The Company sold approximately \$38.5 million and \$0.6 million of foreign currency trade accounts receivable as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, 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 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The Company's contractual obligations and commercial commitments at March 31, 2010 are summarized by fiscal year in which the payments are due in the following table:

	2011	2012	2013	2014 (In thousands)	2015	2016 and Beyond	Total
10.5% Senior Secured Notes	\$	\$	\$ 290,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 290,000
Floating Rate Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes				60,000			60,000
Senior Secured Credit Facility	2,947	2,947	280,767				286,661
Interest on long-term debt(a)	46,299	42,157	34,633				123,089
Short term borrowings	7,682						7,682
Government loans (non-interest bearing)						9,663	9,663
Other term loans	974						974
Capital leases(b)	2,147	2,511	2,319	1,789	1,970	46	10,782
Operating leases	24,602	16,851	10,169	5,416	3,001	2,268	62,307
Other non-current liabilities(c)		14,560	10,659	8,129	6,738	62,936	103,022
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 84,651	\$ 79,026	\$ 628,547	\$ 75,334	\$ 11,709	\$ 74,913	\$ 954,180

- (a) Reflects the Company's scheduled interest payments and assumes an interest rate of 0.0% on the floating rate convertible senior subordinated notes, and 6% on the Credit Agreement. It also includes the cash settlements on the interest rate swap agreements.
- (b) Capital leases reflect future minimum lease payments including imputed interest charges.
- (c) Other non-current liabilities include amounts on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2010 (amounts that have been discounted are reflected as such on the table above).
- (d) Pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations are not included in the table above. The Company expects that cumulative contributions to its pension plans will total approximately \$141.9 to \$175.9 million from fiscal 2011 to fiscal 2015, including \$19.2 million in fiscal 2011. In addition, the Company expects that cumulative contributions to its other post-retirement benefit plans will total approximately \$8.6 million from fiscal 2011 to fiscal 2015, including \$1.9 million in fiscal 2011. See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

- (e) The Company's liability for unrecognized tax benefits of \$15.6 million is not included in the table above. Due to the uncertainties related to these matters, the Company is not able to make a reasonably reliable estimate as to the future periods in which cash settlement with the related taxing authorities will take place. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Effects of Inflation

Inflation has not had a material impact on the Company's operations. The Company generally has been able to partially offset the effects of inflation with cost-reduction programs, operating efficiencies, and pricing actions.

Future Environmental Developments

As a result of its multinational manufacturing, distribution and recycling operations, the Company is subject to numerous federal, state, and local environmental, occupational safety, and health laws and regulations, and similar laws and regulations in other countries in which the Company operates. For a discussion of the legal proceedings relating to environmental matters, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks*

The Company is exposed to market risks from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, certain commodity prices and interest rates. The Company does not enter into contracts without the intent to mitigate a particular risk, nor is it a party to any leveraged instruments. A discussion of the Company's accounting policies for derivative instruments is provided in Notes 1 and 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk related to uncertainties to which future earnings or assets and liability values are exposed due to operating cash flows and various financial instruments that are denominated in foreign currencies. More specifically, the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk in most European countries, principally Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, and Poland. It is also exposed, although to a lesser extent, to foreign currency risk in Australia and the Pacific Rim. Movements of exchange rates against the U.S. Dollar can result in variations in the U.S. Dollar value of non-U.S. sales. In some instances, gains in one currency may be offset by losses in another. The Company enters into foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate the effect of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations on certain transactions subject to foreign currency risk. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commodity Price Risk

Lead is the primary material used in the manufacture of batteries, representing approximately 45% of the Company's cost of goods sold. 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. The Company occasionally enters into certain non-lead commodity hedging instruments to mitigate the effect of price fluctuations in those commodities. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its variable rate, long-term debt. In February 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement to fix the variable component of interest on \$200.0 million of its floating

rate long-term obligations through February 27, 2011. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

The following table presents the expected outstanding debt balances and related interest rates, excluding capital lease obligations and lines of credit, under the terms of the Company's borrowing arrangements in effect at March 31, 2010.

	March 31,					2016 and Beyond
	2011	2012	2013 (In thousands)	2014	2015	
10.5% Senior Secured Notes	\$ 290,000	\$ 290,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fixed Interest Rate	10.5%	10.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Floating Rate Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes	60,000	60,000	\$ 60,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Variable Interest Rate(a)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Senior Secured Credit Facility	283,714	280,767	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Variable Interest Rate	6.0%	6.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(a) Variable components of interest rates based upon market rates at March 31, 2010. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See Index to Financial Statements at page F-1.

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures**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 Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (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 our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(b) and 15d-15(b). Based upon this evaluation, the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Table of Contents

Management, together with our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has completed its evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2010 based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on our assessment and on those criteria, we determined that, as of March 31, 2010, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2010 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

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 March 31, 2010 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. *Other Information*

None

PART III

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

Information concerning the Board of Directors of the Company, the members of the Company's Audit Committee, the Company's Audit Committee financial expert and the Company's Code of Ethics is incorporated by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders currently scheduled to be held on September 15, 2010 (the Proxy Statement).

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Information concerning compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

Director Independence

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

Code of Ethics

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

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

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

Table of Contents

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

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules*

(a) Index to Financial Statements

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements at page F-1.

(b) Exhibits Required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K

See Index to Exhibits.

(c) Financial Statement Schedules

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements at page F-1.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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 on June 2, 2010.

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES

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

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities stated, in each case, on June 2, 2010.

By: /s/ GORDON A. ULSH
Gordon A. Ulsh,
Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

By: /s/ DAVID S. FERGUSON
David S. Ferguson,
Director

By: /s/ PHILLIP A. DAMASKA
Phillip A. Damaska,
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer)

By: /s/ JOHN P. REILLY
John P. Reilly,
Chairman of the Board of Directors

By: /s/ LOUIS E. MARTINEZ
Louis E. Martinez,
Vice President, Corporate Controller, and
Chief Accounting Officer
(principal accounting officer)

By: /s/ MICHAEL P. RESSNER
Michael P. Ressler,
Director

By: /s/ HERBERT F. ASPBURY
Herbert F. Aspbury,
Director

By: /s/ CARROLL R. WETZEL
Carroll R. Wetzel,
Director

By: /s/ MICHAEL R. D APPOLONIA
Michael R. D Appolonia,
Director

Table of Contents

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

- 2.1 Joint Plan of Reorganization of the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors and the Debtors, dated March 11, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated May 6, 2004.
- 2.2 Amended Technical Amendment to Joint Plan of Reorganization of the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors and the Debtors, dated April 21, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated May 6, 2004.
- 2.3 Order confirming the Joint Plan of Reorganization of the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors and the Debtors entered April 21, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated May 6, 2004.
- 3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (file no. 001-11263) dated November 8, 2007.
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company, effective March 25, 2009, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated March 31, 2010.
- 4.1 Warrant Agreement, dated as of May 5, 2004, by and between the Company and American Stock Transfer Trust Company, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A (file no. 001-11263) dated May 6, 2004.
- 4.2 Indenture dated as of March 18, 2005 by and between the Company, certain guarantees, and SunTrust Bank relating to the 10 1/2% Senior Secured Notes due 2013, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated March 25, 2005.
- 4.3 Indenture, dated as of March 18, 2005, by and between the Company and SunTrust Bank relating to the Floating Rate Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2013, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated March 25, 2005.
- 4.4 Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of March 18, 2005, reflecting changes from First Amendment to Intercreditor Agreement dated as of June 10, 2005 among the Company, certain of the Company's subsidiaries the administrative agent under the senior secured credit facility, the trustee for the Company's two series of notes and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated June 15, 2005.
- 4.5 Security Agreement between the Company and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, dated as of June 10, 2005, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated June 15, 2005.
- 4.6 Pledge Agreement between the Company, certain of the Company's subsidiaries, and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, dated as of June 10, 2005, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated June 15, 2005.
- 4.7 Credit Agreement, dated as of May 15, 2007, among Exide Technologies, certain of the Company's subsidiaries, Exide Global Holding Netherlands C.V., various financial institutions named therein, and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch as Administrative Agent, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated May 15, 2007.
- 4.8 Registration Rights Agreement, dated September 18, 2006, between Exide Technologies, Tontine Capital Partners, L.P., Tontine Partners, L.P., Tontine Overseas Associates, L.L.C., Tontine Capital Overseas Master Fund, L.P., Arklow Capital, LLC and Legg Mason Investment Trust, Inc., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated September 19, 2006.
- 4.9 Rights Agreement, dated as of December 6, 2008, by and between the Company and American Stock Transfer Trust Company, LLC, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registration Statement in Form 8-A (file no. 001-11263) dated December 8, 2008.
- 4.10

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First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2009, among the Company, each Domestic Subsidiary, Exide Global Holding Netherlands C.V., a limited partnership organized under the laws of The Netherlands, the Lenders party hereto and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as Administrative Agent, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (file no. 001-11263) dated November 5, 2009.

Table of Contents

- 4.11 Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2009, among the Company, each Domestic Subsidiary, Exide Global Holding Netherlands C.V., a limited partnership organized under the laws of The Netherlands, the Lenders party hereto and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as Administrative Agent, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (file no. 001-11263) dated February 3, 2010.
- 10.30 Form of Indemnity Agreement, dated February 27, 2006, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated March 2, 2006.
- 10.31 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated March 27, 2007.
- 10.32 Form of Exide Technologies Employee Restricted Stock Award Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated October 20, 2004.
- 10.33 Form of Exide Technologies Employee Stock Option Award Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated October 20, 2004.
- 10.34 Form of Non-Employee Director Stock Option Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated October 20, 2004.
- 10.35 Form of Non-Employee Director Stock Option Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated October 20, 2004.
- 10.36 Standby Purchase Agreement between Exide Technologies and Tontine Capital Partners, L.P., and Legg Mason Investment Trust, Inc., dated August 28, 2007, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated August 28, 2007.
- 10.37 Exide Technologies' 2004 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective August 22, 2007, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 10-Q (file no. 001-11263) dated November 8, 2007.
- 10.38 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement of Gordon A. Ulsh, dated January 31, 2008, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated February 6, 2008.
- 10.39 Letter dated January 28, 2009, amending the Amended and Restated Employment Agreement of Gordon A. Ulsh, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated February 2, 2009.
- 10.40 Amendment to Stock Option Award Agreement between Exide Technologies and Gordon A. Ulsh, dated February 18, 2008, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated February 20, 2008.
- 10.41 Amendment to Stock Option Award Agreement between Exide Technologies and Edward J. O'Leary, dated February 18, 2008, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated February 20, 2008.
- 10.42 Amendment to Stock Option Award Agreement between Exide Technologies and Mitchell S. Bregman, dated February 18, 2008, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated February 20, 2008.
- 10.43 Amendment to Stock Option Award Agreement between Exide Technologies and Phillip A. Damaska, dated February 18, 2008, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated February 20, 2008.
- 10.44 Performance Unit Award Agreement, dated as of May 15, 2008, by and between the Company and Gordon A. Ulsh, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (file no. 001-11263) dated August 6, 2008. #
- 10.45 Consulting Services Agreement between Exide Technologies and Joel M. Campbell, dated January 28, 2009.
- 10.46 Fiscal 2010 Short Term Incentive Plan adopted by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors on March 25, 2009.

10.47 Performance Unit Award Agreement, dated as of May 4, 2009 by and between the Company and Gordon A. Ulsh.#

Table of Contents

- 10.48 Performance Unit Award Agreement, dated as of May 4, 2009 by and between the Company and Mitchell S. Bregman.#
- 10.49 Performance Unit Award Agreement, dated as of May 4, 2009 by and between the Company and Phillip A. Damaska.#
- 10.50 Performance Unit Award Agreement, dated as of May 4, 2009 by and between the Company and Barbara A. Hatcher.#
- 10.51 Performance Unit Award Agreement, dated as of May 4, 2009 by and between the Company and Edward J. O Leary.#
- 10.52 Exide Technologies 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated September 21, 2009
- 10.53 Letter dated August 27, 2009, amending the Amended and Restated Employment Agreement of Gordon A. Ulsh, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated August 31, 2009.
- 10.54 Letter dated November 3, 2009 amending the Amended and Restated Employment Agreement of Gordon A. Ulsh, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated November 5, 2009.
- *10.55 Form of Performance Share Award Agreement. #
- 10.56 Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 8-K (file no. 001-11263) dated March 31, 2010.
- *10.57 Supply Agreement between Daramic, LLC and Exide Technologies, dated January 17, 2010.#
- *21 Subsidiaries of the Company.
- *23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
- *31.1 Certification of Gordon A. Ulsh, 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.
- *32.1 Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Filed with this Report.

Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Pursuant to a request for confidential treatment, portions of this exhibit have been redacted from the publicly filed document and have been furnished separately to the SEC as required by Rule 24b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULE

Exide Technologies and Subsidiaries

<u>REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM</u>	F-2
<u>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	F-3
<u>CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS</u>	F-4
<u>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>	F-5
<u>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS</u>	F-6
<u>NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	F-7

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE:

<u>II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS AND RESERVES</u>	F-40
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All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable, not required, or the information required to be set forth therein is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or in the Notes thereto.

Other Financial Statements of Certain Exide Technologies Subsidiaries

The following financial statements for certain of Exide Technologies' wholly owned subsidiaries are included pursuant to Regulation S-X, Rule 3-16, Financial Statements of Affiliates Whose Securities Collateralize an Issue Registered or Being Registered. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Exide Global Holding Netherlands C.V. and Subsidiaries

<u>REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM</u>	F-41
<u>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	F-42
<u>CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS</u>	F-43
<u>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>	F-44
<u>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS</u>	F-45
<u>NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	F-46

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
Exide Technologies

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholder's equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Exide Technologies and its subsidiaries at March 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for noncontrolling interests effective April 1, 2009.

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become

inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Atlanta, GA

June 2, 2010

F-2

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
	(In thousands, except per-share data)		
NET SALES	\$ 2,685,808	\$ 3,322,332	\$ 3,696,671
COST OF SALES	2,147,712	2,708,664	3,103,481
Gross profit	538,096	613,668	593,190
EXPENSES:			
Selling, marketing and advertising	258,212	297,032	289,975
General and administrative	182,549	173,990	176,607
Restructuring	70,594	63,271	10,507
Other (income) expense, net	(1,566)	41,264	(39,069)
Interest expense, net	59,933	72,240	85,517
Loss on early extinguishment of debt			21,342
	569,722	647,797	544,879
(Loss) income before reorganization items and income taxes	(31,626)	(34,129)	48,311
REORGANIZATION ITEMS, NET	1,674	2,179	3,822
INCOME TAX (BENEFIT) PROVISION	(21,963)	32,173	10,886
Net (loss) income	(11,337)	(68,481)	33,603
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	477	1,041	1,544
Net (loss) income attributable to Exide Technologies	\$ (11,814)	\$ (69,522)	\$ 32,059
(LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Basic	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.92)	\$ 0.47
Diluted	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.92)	\$ 0.46
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES			
Basic	75,960	75,526	68,306
Diluted	75,960	75,526	69,284

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(In thousands, except per share data)

	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 89,558	\$ 69,505
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$31,274 and \$28,855	488,942	497,841
Inventories	418,396	420,815
Prepaid expenses and other	16,599	17,427
Deferred financing costs, net	4,944	4,890
Deferred income taxes	24,386	33,005
Total current assets	1,042,825	1,043,483
Property, plant and equipment, net	603,160	586,261
Other assets:		
Goodwill and intangibles	180,428	179,333
Investments in affiliates	2,156	2,048
Deferred financing costs, net	7,316	12,134
Deferred income taxes	85,613	51,272
Other	34,728	25,656
	310,241	270,443
Total assets	\$ 1,956,226	\$ 1,900,187
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 7,682	\$ 6,977
Current maturities of long-term debt	5,241	5,048
Accounts payable	333,532	261,652
Accrued expenses	267,038	279,447
Warrants liability	336	1,143
Total current liabilities	613,829	554,267
Long-term debt	646,604	646,180
Noncurrent retirement obligations	221,248	197,403
Deferred income tax liability	23,485	30,229
Other noncurrent liabilities	103,022	130,041

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Total liabilities	1,608,188	1,558,120
Commitments and contingencies		
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, 75,601 and 75,499 shares issued and outstanding	756	755
Additional paid-in capital	1,119,959	1,111,001
Accumulated deficit	(799,095)	(787,281)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	10,714	1,752
Total stockholders' equity attributable to Exide Technologies	332,334	326,227
Noncontrolling interests	15,704	15,840
Total stockholders' equity	348,038	342,067
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,956,226	\$ 1,900,187

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

F-4

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Defined Benefit Plans (In thousands)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Derivatives Qualifying as Hedges	Income Cummulative Translation Adjustment	Non- controlling Interest	Exide Technologies Comprehensive (Loss) Income
Balance at March 31, 2007	\$ 607	\$ 1,008,481	\$ (745,534)	\$ 16,155	\$	\$ 50,814	\$ 14,560	
Net income			32,059				1,544	\$ 32,059
Defined benefit plans, net of tax of \$12,209				37,560				37,560
Translation adjustment						54,293	2,668	54,293
Unrealized loss on derivatives, net of tax of \$925					(2,514)			(2,514)
Comprehensive income								\$ 121,398
Cumulative effect of the adoption of Fin 48			(4,187)					
Common stock issuance	146	90,993						
Stock compensation		5,465						
Balance at March 31, 2008	\$ 753	\$ 1,104,939	\$ (717,662)	\$ 53,715	\$ (2,514)	\$ 105,107	\$ 18,772	
Net loss			(69,522)				1,041	\$ (69,522)
Defined benefit plans, net of tax of \$25,385				(74,677)				(74,677)
Translation adjustment						(77,424)	(3,973)	(77,424)
Unrealized loss on derivatives, net of tax of \$841					(2,455)			(2,455)
Comprehensive loss								\$ (224,078)
Cumulative effect of the measurement date change provision of FAS 158			(97)					
Common stock issuance	2	366						
Stock compensation		5,696						

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Balance at March 31, 2009	\$ 755	\$ 1,111,001	\$ (787,281)	\$ (20,962)	\$ (4,969)	\$ 27,683	\$ 15,840
Net loss			(11,814)				477
Defined benefit plans, net of tax of \$4,393				(17,436)			
Translation adjustment						24,914	390
Net recognition of unrealized loss on derivatives, net of tax of \$527					1,484		
Comprehensive loss							\$ (2,852)
Increase in ownership of sub		(1,789)					(1,003)
Common stock issuance	1						
Stock compensation/other		10,747					
Balance at March 31, 2010	\$ 756	\$ 1,119,959	\$ (799,095)	\$ (38,398)	\$ (3,485)	\$ 52,597	\$ 15,704

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

F-5

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
	(In thousands)		
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (11,337)	\$ (68,481)	\$ 33,603
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	90,113	95,918	101,161
Unrealized (gain) loss on warrants	(807)	(7,129)	2,975
Loss (gain) on asset sales / impairments	10,002	11,744	(237)
Deferred income taxes	(28,363)	12,916	(5,435)
Provision for doubtful accounts	4,741	8,044	5,974
Non-cash stock compensation	10,747	5,696	5,465
Reorganization items, net	1,674	2,179	3,822
Amortization of deferred financing costs	5,004	5,034	4,900
Loss on early extinguishment of debt			21,342
Currency remeasurement (gain) loss	(10,239)	42,134	(40,782)
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Receivables	21,090	162,390	(43,606)
Inventories	20,128	88,739	(113,877)
Prepaid expenses and other	1,451	(1,570)	3,763
Payables	68,060	(155,958)	58,596
Accrued liabilities	(36,562)	(14,107)	7,625
Noncurrent liabilities	(23,661)	(67,004)	(46,578)
Other, net	(12,879)	(24)	2,369
Net cash provided by operating activities	109,162	120,521	1,080
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Capital expenditures	(96,092)	(108,914)	(56,854)
Proceeds from asset sales, net	850	7,827	7,057
Net cash used in investing activities	(95,242)	(101,087)	(49,797)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
(Decrease) increase in short-term borrowings	(236)	(10,438)	4,699
Payments under Senior Credit Facility	(3,005)	(2,977)	(13,176)
Common stock issuance		368	91,139
Increase (Decrease) in other debt	6,995	(16,394)	6,697
Increase in controlling interests in subsidiaries	(1,789)		
Financing costs and other	(35)		(31,985)

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Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,930	(29,441)	57,374
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,203	(11,035)	5,679
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalents	20,053	(21,042)	14,336
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	69,505	90,547	76,211
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$ 89,558	\$ 69,505	\$ 90,547

Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:

Cash paid during the period for			
Interest	\$ 47,129	\$ 63,567	\$ 75,234
Income taxes (net of refunds)	\$ 9,954	\$ 16,288	\$ 18,848

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

F-6

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2010

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

The 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. The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Certain amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements as of March 31, 2009 and 2008 have been adjusted to conform to the presentation of equivalent amounts in the current period which reflect the adoption of a new accounting standard related to the presentation of minority (noncontrolling) ownership interests in consolidated subsidiaries.

Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Exide Technologies and all of its majority owned subsidiaries in which it exercises control. Investments in affiliates of less than a 20% interest are accounted for by the cost method. Investments in 20% to 50% owned companies are accounted for by the equity method. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

Nature of Operations

The Company is one of the largest manufacturers and suppliers of lead-acid batteries for the transportation and industrial energy applications in the world. The Company manufactures industrial and transportation batteries in North America, Europe, India, and Australia. The Company s transportation batteries include ignition and lighting batteries for cars, trucks, off-road vehicles, agricultural and construction vehicles, motorcycles, recreational vehicles, marine, and other applications. The Company s industrial batteries consist of motive power batteries, such as those used in forklift trucks and other electric vehicles, and network power batteries used for back-up power applications, such as those used for telecommunication systems. The Company markets its transportation batteries to a broad range of retailers and distributors of replacement batteries and automotive original equipment manufacturers (OEM).

The Company currently has four business segments: Transportation Americas, Transportation Europe and Rest of World (ROW), Industrial Energy Americas, and Industrial Energy Europe and ROW. For a discussion of the Company s segments, see Note 17.

Major Customers and Concentration of Credit

The Company has a number of major end-user customers, retail and OEM, both in North America and Europe. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of consolidated net sales during any of the fiscal years presented. The Company does not believe a material part of its business is dependent upon a single customer, the loss of which would have a material long-term impact on the business of the Company.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currencies of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are primarily the respective local currencies. Assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign subsidiaries and affiliates are translated into U.S. Dollars at the year-end exchange rate, and revenues and expenses are translated at average monthly exchange rates. Translation gains and losses are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income within stockholders' equity. Foreign currency gains and losses from certain intercompany transactions are also recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. All other foreign currency gains and losses are included in other expense (income), net.

F-7

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid instruments with maturities at the time of acquisition of three months or less. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated probable losses resulting from the inability of the Company's customers to make required payments. The Company continues to assess the adequacy of the reserves for doubtful accounts based on the financial condition of the Company's customers and other external factors that may impact collectibility. The majority of the Company's accounts receivable are due from trade customers. Credit is extended based on an evaluation of the Company's customers' financial condition and generally, collateral is not required. Payment terms vary and accounts receivable are stated in the Consolidated Financial Statements at amounts due from customers net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts outstanding for longer than the payment terms are considered past due. The Company considers a number of factors in determining the allowance for doubtful accounts, including the length of time trade accounts receivable are past due, the customers' current ability to pay their obligations to the Company, the Company's previous loss history, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. The Company writes off accounts receivable when they become uncollectible.

Inventories

Inventories, which consist of material, labor and overhead, are stated at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The Company writes down its inventory to estimated net realizable value (when below historical cost) based on assumptions of future demand and market conditions.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The range of original estimated useful lives is: buildings and improvements, 25-40 years; machinery and equipment, 3-14 years. Cost and accumulated depreciation for property retired or disposed of are removed from the accounts, and any gain or loss on disposal is credited or charged to earnings. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Additions, improvements and major renewals are capitalized.

Deferred Financing Costs

Deferred financing costs are amortized to interest expense over the life of the related debt.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

The Company's long-lived assets include property, plant and equipment, identified intangible assets, and goodwill. Long-lived assets (other than indefinite lived intangible assets and goodwill) are depreciated over their estimated useful lives, and are reviewed for impairment whenever changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Indefinite-lived intangible assets and goodwill are reviewed for impairment on both an annual basis and whenever changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The fair value of

indefinite-lived intangible assets and goodwill is based upon the Company's estimates of future cash flows and other factors including discount rates to determine the fair value of the respective assets. If these assets or their related assumptions change in the future, the Company may be required to record impairment charges.

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Sales Returns and Allowances

The Company provides for an allowance for product returns and/or allowances. Based upon its 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 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.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method in accounting for deferred taxes. If it is more likely than not that some portion, or all, of a deferred tax asset will not be realized, a valuation allowance is recognized.

Revenue Recognition

The Company records sales when revenue is earned. Shipping terms are generally FOB shipping point and revenue is recognized when product is shipped to the customer. In limited cases, terms are FOB destination and in these cases, revenue is recognized when product is delivered to the customer's delivery site.

Accounting for Shipping and Handling Costs

The Company records shipping and handling costs incurred in cost of sales and records shipping and handling costs billed to customers in net sales.

Advertising

The Company expenses advertising costs as they are incurred.

Net (Loss) Earnings Per Share

The Company computes basic (loss) earnings per share by dividing net (loss) income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income 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 Company's Floating Rate Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes, if dilutive. The potential dilutive effect of the assumed conversion of convertible debt is determined using the if-converted method, and considers both the impact of incremented common shares after an assumed conversion, and the related addition to net income of the after-tax interest recognized during the period on the convertible debt. 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) earnings per share.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) amended its guidance on accounting for variable interest entities (VIEs). A VIE is an entity in which an investor holds a controlling interest based on factors other than a majority of voting rights. Among other things, the new guidance requires more qualitative than quantitative analyses to determine the primary beneficiary of a VIE, requires continuous assessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, enhances disclosures about an enterprise's involvement with a VIE, and amends certain guidance for determining whether an entity meets the definition of a VIE. Under the new guidance, a VIE must be consolidated if the enterprise has both (a) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the enterprise's economic performance, and (b) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. This new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009 (the Company's fiscal 2011), and for interim periods within that year. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this new guidance on its financial statements but at this time, no significant impact is anticipated.

(2) 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 to 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. 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 qualification, 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.

In February 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement to fix the variable component of interest on \$200.0 million of its floating rate long-term obligations through February 27, 2011. The rate is fixed at 3.3% per annum through the remainder of the agreement. The interest rate swap is designated as a cash-flow hedging instrument.

In August 2008, the Company entered into a foreign currency forward contract in the notional amount of \$62.8 million to mitigate the effect of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations of a certain foreign subsidiary's debt that is denominated in U.S. dollars. The forward contract and the indebtedness mature in May 2012. The Company also enters into similar short-term currency forward contracts to mitigate the effect of foreign currency remeasurement gains and losses. Because the Company has not designated these contracts as hedging instruments, changes in their fair value are recognized immediately in earnings.

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

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

	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value As of	
		March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
		(In thousands)	
Asset Derivatives:			
Foreign Exchange Forward(a)	Other noncurrent assets	\$ 4,034	\$ 4,962
Commodity Swap(a)	Current assets	665	
Liability Derivatives:			
Interest Rate Swap(b)	Current liabilities	5,350	7,461
Foreign Exchange Forward(a)	Current liabilities	270	

	Statement of Operations Location	For the Fiscal Year Ended		
		March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
		(In thousands)		
Foreign Exchange Forwards(a)				
(Loss) Gain	Other (income) expense, net	\$ (1,198)	\$ 4,962	\$
Commodity Swap(a)				
Gain	Cost of goods sold	665		
Interest Rate Swap(b)				
Loss	Interest expense, net	(6,042)	(2,941)	(67)

(a) Not designated as a hedging instrument

(b) Designated as a cash flow hedging instrument. Approximately \$5.4 million is expected to be reclassified from OCI to interest expense during fiscal 2011.

(3) ACCOUNTING FOR GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Company completed its most recent annual impairment assessment of goodwill and intangible assets effective March 31, 2010, utilizing its business plan as the basis for development of cash flows and an estimate of fair values. No adjustment of carrying values was deemed necessary.

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 March 31, 2010						
Gross Amount	\$ 4,538	\$ 61,110	\$ 13,886	\$ 115,175	\$ 30,742	\$ 225,451
Accumulated Amortization			(6,489)	(28,517)	(10,017)	(45,023)
Net	\$ 4,538	\$ 61,110	\$ 7,397	\$ 86,658	\$ 20,725	\$ 180,428
As of March 31, 2009						
Gross Amount	\$ 4,022	\$ 58,134	\$ 13,223	\$ 109,690	\$ 28,544	\$ 213,613
Accumulated Amortization			(5,134)	(22,569)	(6,577)	(34,280)
Net	\$ 4,022	\$ 58,134	\$ 8,089	\$ 87,121	\$ 21,967	\$ 179,333

F-11

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Amortization of intangible assets for fiscal year 2010 and 2009 was \$8.9 million and \$7.9 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.

Goodwill

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, the Company purchased shares not previously owned in a majority-owned subsidiary. The purchase price of the additional shares amounted to approximately \$4.9 million. Of this amount, approximately \$4.2 million could not be attributed to the fair values of specific purchased tangible assets or identifiable intangible assets, and has been recorded as goodwill. The goodwill has been recorded in the Company's Transportation Europe and ROW business segment.

(4) INVENTORIES

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

	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
Raw materials	\$ 73,337	\$ 61,681
Work-in-process	85,838	87,986
Finished goods	259,221	271,148
	\$ 418,396	\$ 420,815

(5) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
Land	\$ 58,992	\$ 56,532
Buildings and improvements	208,145	211,662
Machinery and equipment	850,078	762,216
Construction in progress	60,878	52,113
	1,178,093	1,082,523
Accumulated depreciation	574,933	496,262

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Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 603,160	\$ 586,261
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Depreciation expense was \$78.7 million, \$86.2 million, and \$92.3 million, for fiscal 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

F-12

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(6) OTHER ASSETS**

Other assets consist of:

	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
Deposits(a)	\$ 18,981	\$ 9,265
Capitalized software, net	4,402	4,017
Loan to affiliate	1,005	1,005
Retirement plans	1,958	1,341
Financial instruments	4,034	4,962
Other	4,348	5,066
	\$ 34,728	\$ 25,656

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

(7) DEBT

At March 31, 2010 and 2009, short-term borrowings of \$7.7 million and \$7.0 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 4.5% and 5.8% at March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Total long-term debt at March 31, 2010 and 2009 consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
Senior Secured Credit Facility	\$ 286,661	\$ 287,966
10.5% Senior Secured Notes due 2013	290,000	290,000
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 2015	15,184	13,262

Total	651,845	651,228
Less-current maturities	5,241	5,048
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 646,604	\$ 646,180

Total debt at March 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$659.5 million and \$658.2 million, respectively

In May 2007, the Company entered into a five-year \$495.0 million Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement consists of a \$295.0 million term loan and a \$200.0 million asset-based revolving loan and matures in May 2012. The Credit Agreement contains no financial maintenance covenants.

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The Revolving Loan

Borrowings under the Revolving Loan Facility bear interest at a rate equal to the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, plus 1.50%. The applicable spread on the Revolving Loan Facility will be subject to change and may increase or decrease in accordance with a leverage-based pricing grid. The Revolving Loan Facility includes a letter of credit sub-facility of \$75.0 million and an accordion feature that allows the Company to increase the facility size up to \$250.0 million if the Company can obtain commitments from existing or new lenders for the incremental amount. The Revolving Loan Facility will mature in May 2012, but is prepayable at any time at par.

Availability under the Revolving Loan Facility is subject to a borrowing base comprised of up to 85.0% of the Company's eligible accounts receivable plus 85.0% of the net orderly liquidation value of eligible North American inventory less, in each case, certain limitations and reserves. Revolving loans made to the Company domestically under the Revolving Loan Facility are guaranteed by substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company, and revolving loans made to Exide Global Holding Netherlands C.V. (Exide C.V.) under the Revolving Loan Facility are guaranteed by substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company and certain foreign subsidiaries. These guaranteed obligations are secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of such respective borrowers and guarantors, including, subject to certain exceptions, in the case of security provided by the domestic subsidiaries, first priority lien in current assets and a second priority lien in fixed assets.

The Revolving Loan Facility contains customary terms and conditions, including, without limitation, limitations on liens, indebtedness, implementation of cash dominion and control agreements, and other typical covenants. A springing fixed charge financial covenant of 1.0:1.0 will be triggered if the excess availability under the Revolving Loan Facility falls below \$40.0 million. The Company is also required to pay an unused line fee that varies based on usage of the Revolving Loan Facility.

The Term Loan

Borrowings under the term loan in U.S. Dollars bear interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 3.00%, and borrowings under the Term Loan in Euros bear interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 3.25%. The term loan will mature in May 2012, but is prepayable at any time at par value.

The term loan will amortize as follows: 0.25% of the initial principal balance of the term loans will be due and payable on a quarterly basis, with the balance payable at maturity. Mandatory prepayment by the Company may be required under the term loans as a result of excess cash flow, asset sales and casualty events, in each case, subject to certain exceptions.

The portion of the term loan made to the Company is guaranteed by substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company, and the portion of the term loan made to Exide C.V. is guaranteed by substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company and certain foreign subsidiaries. These obligations are secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of such respective borrowers and guarantors, including, subject to certain exceptions, in the case of security provided by the domestic subsidiaries, a first priority lien in fixed assets and a second priority lien in current assets.

The term loan contains customary terms and conditions, including, without limitation, (1) limitations on debt (including a leverage or coverage based incurrence test), (2) limitations on mergers and acquisitions, (3) limitations on restricted payments, (4) limitations on investments, (5) limitations on capital expenditures, (6) limitations on asset

sales with limited exceptions, (7) limitations on liens, and (8) limitations on transactions with affiliates.

Borrowings of the Company and other domestic borrowers are guaranteed by substantially all domestic subsidiaries of the Company, and borrowings of Exide C.V. are guaranteed by the Company, substantially all

F-14

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

domestic subsidiaries of the Company, and certain foreign subsidiaries. These guarantee obligations are secured by a lien on substantially all of the assets of such respective borrowers and guarantors.

In March 2005, the Company issued \$290.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 10.5% senior secured notes due 2013. Interest of \$15.2 million is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15. The 10.5% senior secured notes are redeemable at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, on or after March 15, 2009, initially at 105.25% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest, declining to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest on or after March 15, 2011. In the event of a change of control or the sale of certain assets, the Company may be required to offer to purchase the 10.5% senior secured notes from the note holders. Those notes are secured by a junior priority lien on the assets of the U.S. parent company, including the stock of its subsidiaries. The Indenture for these notes contains financial covenants which limit the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to among other things incur debt, grant liens, pay dividends, invest in non-subsidiaries, engage in related party transactions and sell assets. Under the Indenture, proceeds from asset sales (to the extent in excess of a \$5.0 million threshold) must be applied to offer to repurchase notes to the extent such proceeds exceed \$20.0 million in the aggregate and are not applied within 365 days to retire senior secured credit agreement borrowings or the Company's pension contribution obligations that are secured by a first priority lien on the Company's assets or to make investments or capital expenditures.

Also, 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 March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009 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 March 31, 2010, the Company was in compliance with covenants contained in the Credit Agreement and indenture agreements that govern the 10.5% senior secured notes and floating rate convertible subordinated notes.

At March 31, 2010, the Company had outstanding letters of credit with a face value of \$51.3 million and surety bonds with a face value of \$3.8 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 March 31, 2010, pursuant to the terms of the agreement, was \$3.7 million.

The Company's variable rate debt at March 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$354.3 million and \$354.9 million, respectively. As discussed in Note 2, in February 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement to fix the variable interest component of \$200.0 million of its floating rate long-term obligations at a rate of 3.33%.

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Annual principal payments required under long-term debt obligations at March 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Amount (In thousands)
2011	\$ 2,947
2012	2,947
2013	570,767
2014	60,000
2015	
2016 and beyond	9,663
Total	\$ 646,324

See note 11 for principal payments required under capital lease obligations, which are not shown above.

(8) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND POSTRETIREMENT HEALTH CARE AND LIFE INSURANCE BENEFITS

In the U.S., the Company has a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan that covers substantially all hourly and salaried employees. In Europe and ROW, the Company sponsors several defined benefit plans that cover substantially all employees who are not covered by statutory plans. For defined benefit plans, charges to expense are based upon underlying assumptions established by the Company in consultation with its actuaries. In most cases, the defined benefit plans are not funded. The Company has frozen the benefit accruals for certain salaried and hourly employees.

The Company also has defined contribution plans in North America, Europe, and ROW with related expense of \$14.0 million, \$16.3 million, and \$11.3 million, for fiscal 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

The Company provides certain retiree health care and life insurance benefits to a limited number of employees. The Company accrues the estimated cost of providing post-retirement benefits during the employees' applicable years of service.

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following tables set forth the plans' funded status and the amounts recognized in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements at March 31, 2010 and 2009:

Pension Benefits:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of period	\$ 515,220	\$ 643,173
Adjustment due to adoption of FAS 158 measurement date provisions		
Service cost and interest cost during gap period		4,895
Gap period benefit payments from plan, employee contributions, expenses, taxes and premiums paid		(4,784)
Service cost	3,184	3,935
Interest cost	36,592	36,816
Actuarial loss (gain)	103,653	(46,914)
Plan participants' contributions	493	722
Benefits paid	(38,277)	(42,569)
Currency translation	9,711	(70,211)
Settlements and other	(7,301)	(9,843)
Benefit obligation at end of period	\$ 623,275	\$ 515,220
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	\$ 327,518	\$ 450,513
Adjustment due to adoption of FAS 158 measurement date provisions		(4,784)
Actual return on plan assets	101,504	(100,259)
Employer contributions	16,747	77,082
Plan participants' contributions	493	722
Benefits paid	(38,277)	(42,569)
Currency translation	7,571	(45,627)
Settlements and other	(3,574)	(7,560)
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	\$ 411,982	\$ 327,518
Reconciliation of funded status:		
Benefit obligation at end of period	\$ 623,275	\$ 515,220
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	411,982	327,518
Funded status	\$ (211,293)	\$ (187,702)

Amounts recognized in Statement of Financial Position:

Noncurrent other assets	\$ 1,958	\$ 1,341
Accrued expenses	(8,940)	(8,792)
Noncurrent retirement obligations	(204,311)	(180,251)
Net amount recognized at end of period	\$ (211,293)	\$ (187,702)

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss:

Prior service cost	\$ 151	\$ 196
Net actuarial loss	61,435	39,463
Net amount recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss:	\$ 61,586	\$ 39,659

F-17

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Other Post-Retirement Benefits:***

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of period	\$ 19,243	\$ 23,036
Adjustment due to adoption of FAS 158 measurement date provisions		250
Service cost	141	185
Interest cost	1,235	1,314
Actuarial loss (gain)	659	(1,745)
Plan participants' contributions	110	154
Benefits paid	(2,256)	(2,816)
Plan amendments	(1,073)	
Premiums paid	(27)	(37)
Medical subsidies received		91
Currency translation	942	(1,189)
Benefit obligation at end of period	\$ 18,974	\$ 19,243
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	\$	\$
Employer contributions	2,173	2,608
Plan participants' contributions	110	154
Benefits paid	(2,256)	(2,816)
Premiums paid	(27)	(37)
Medical subsidies received		91
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	\$	\$
Reconciliation of funded status:		
Benefit obligation at end of period	\$ 18,974	\$ 19,243
Fair value of plan assets at end of period		
	(18,974)	(19,243)
Contributions after measurement date		
Funded status	\$ (18,974)	\$ (19,243)
Amounts recognized in statement of financial position:		
Accrued expenses	\$ (2,037)	\$ (2,090)
Noncurrent retirement obligations	(16,937)	(17,153)

Net amount recognized at end of period	\$ (18,974)	\$ (19,243)
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss:		
Prior service credit	\$ (4,420)	\$ (3,732)
Net actuarial loss	2,454	1,864
Net amount recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income:	\$ (1,966)	\$ (1,868)

F-18

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Disclosure Assumptions:

	Pension Benefits		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
Weighted-average assumptions as of:				
Discount rate	5.5%	7.1%	5.7%	7.5%
Rate of compensation increase	2.9%	3.5%	n/a	n/a

Expense Assumptions:

	Pension Benefits		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	FY 2011	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2010
	Expense	Expense	Expense	Expense
Weighted-average assumptions for:				
Discount rate	5.5%	7.1%	5.7%	7.5%
Expected return on plan assets	7.2%	7.2%	n/a	n/a
Rate of compensation increase	2.9%	3.5%	n/a	n/a

For fiscal year 2010 pension benefit expense, the Company assumed an expected weighted average return on plan assets of 7.2%. In developing this rate assumption, the Company evaluated input from third-party pension plan asset managers, including their review of asset class return expectations and long-term inflation assumptions.

The following tables set forth the plans' expenses recognized in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements:

	Pension Benefits		
	Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
	(In thousands)		
Components of net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$ 3,184	\$ 3,935	\$ 5,401
Interest cost	36,592	36,816	36,310
Expected return on plan assets	(23,443)	(30,061)	(29,525)
Amortization of:			
Prior service cost	11	21	21

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Actuarial loss (gain)	1,038	(2,417)	(1,515)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 17,382	\$ 8,294	\$ 10,692

- (a) Excludes the impact of settlement net losses (gains) of \$0.6 million and (\$0.2) million, in fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively and curtailment net gain of \$3.8 million, \$2.2 million, in fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively.

F-19

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

- (b) \$1.1 million of expense will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss into net periodic benefit cost in fiscal 2011 relating to the Company's pension plans.

	Other Post-Retirement Benefits		
	Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
	(In thousands)		
Components of net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$ 141	\$ 185	\$ 203
Interest cost	1,235	1,314	1,420
Amortization of:			
Prior service cost	(385)	(385)	
Actuarial (gain) loss	(15)	135	19
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 976	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,642

- (a) \$0.4 million of income will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss into net periodic benefit cost in fiscal 2011 relating to the Company's other post retirement benefit plans.

The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation, and fair value of plan assets for the pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were \$480.9 million, \$475.7 million and \$267.7 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2010 and \$405.6 million, \$401.2 million and \$216.5 million respectively, as of March 31, 2009.

The accumulated benefit obligation for the Company's pension plans was \$614.4 million as of March 31, 2010. Expected future benefit payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Pension	Other Post-
	Benefits	Retirement Gross
	Expected Benefit	
	Payments	
	(In thousands)	
2011	\$ 38,338	\$ 1,902
2012	35,492	1,845
2013	36,123	1,725
2014	37,333	1,611
2015	38,372	1,555

2016 to 2020

207,305

6,908

Pension Plan Investment Strategy

The Company's pension plans are invested in a diversified portfolio of investments consisting almost entirely of equity and fixed income securities. The target asset allocation for the plan portfolio is based on a combination of financial, demographic, and actuarial considerations, along with the advice of an investment advisory firm that the Company's investment committee has engaged for many years. The plans' target allocation is a mix of approximately 45% equity investments and 55% long duration fixed-income investments. The Company believes this target allocation will be effective in achieving the plans' long-term investment objectives of:

protecting the plan's funded status from volatility

F-20

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

optimizing the long-term return on plan assets sufficient to accommodate current and future pension obligations

maintaining an acceptable level of risk for each asset category

The Company utilizes various investment managers to actively manage the assets of its U.S. plan. Based on its underlying risk parameters, the Company has established investment guidelines for each investment manager within which they have agreed to operate. These guidelines include criteria for identifying eligible and ineligible securities as well as diversification criteria. In addition, investment managers are required to seek approval prior to making investments in certain commodity contracts, illiquid investments, or futures or options strategies, and are prohibited from engaging in certain transactions including the short selling of securities, borrowing money, or engaging in futures or options strategies for purposes of speculation or leverage.

The Company's non-U.S. pension plans are also managed by investment managers who are appointed by the trustees of those plans. The investment strategies of those plans are similar to those of the U.S. plan, but are in some instances influenced by local laws and regulations.

The asset allocation for the Company's pension plans by asset category are as follows:

	Percentage of Plan Assets at Year End	
	2010	2009
Cash and cash equivalents	1%	3%
Equity securities	45%	53%
Fixed income securities	53%	43%
Other	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%

Plan Contributions

The estimated fiscal 2011 pension plan contributions are \$19.2 million and other post-retirement contributions are \$1.9 million. Cash contributions to the Company's pension plans are generally made in accordance with minimum regulatory requirements.

The Company expects that cumulative contributions to its pension plans will total approximately \$141.9 million to \$175.9 million from fiscal 2011 to fiscal 2015, and contributions to its other post retirement benefit plans will total approximately \$8.6 million from fiscal 2011 to fiscal 2015.

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Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for other post-retirement benefits. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	One Percentage- Point Increase	One Percentage- Point Decrease
	(In thousands)	
Effect on total of service and interest cost components	\$ 210	\$ 131
Effect on the postretirement benefit obligation	\$ 1,792	\$ 1,274

F-21

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(9) STOCK BASED COMPENSATION PLANS**

The Company accounts for stock based compensation by recognizing the cost resulting from all share-based payment transactions in the financial statements. The Company uses fair value as the basis for measuring the cost of such compensation. The fair values of stock awards are determined using an estimated expected life. The Company recognizes compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the period the award is earned by the employee.

The Company's stock incentive plan provides incentives and awards to employees and directors of the Company as well as certain consultants. Under the plan, all employees are eligible to receive awards. The plan permits the granting of stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, and performance awards.

Under the terms of the plan, stock options are generally subject to a three-year vesting schedule, and generally expire 10 years from the option grant date. Restricted stock and restricted stock units are generally subject to a three to five-year vesting schedule. In addition, as part of their annual compensation, each non-employee member of the Company's Board of Directors receives restricted stock or restricted stock units. These awards are generally 100% vested one year after the grant date, but restricted stock units are generally not deliverable until the director has completed his or her service on the board. The vesting schedules for the awards are subject to certain change in control provisions, including full vesting if an employee is terminated within 12 months of a change in control.

Total compensation cost related to stock compensation plans was \$10.8 million and \$5.7 million for fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively. As of March 31, 2010, total compensation cost related to non-vested awards not yet recognized in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements was \$8.4 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.5 years.

Stock Option Awards

The fair value of each option grant is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Expected volatility is calculated based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock. The risk free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield for a term equal to the expected life of the options at the time of grant. The following table includes information about the weighted-average fair values of options:

	For the Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
Weighted average fair value	\$4.38	\$9.77	\$3.99
Expected volatility	77.7% to 78.4%	67.0% to 67.7%	53% to 57%
Risk-free interest rates	2.7% to 2.9%	3.3% to 3.8%	4.4% to 5%
Expected term of options	5.6 to 6.5 years	6.5 years	5.5 to 6.5 years

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following is a summary of stock option activity:

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (In thousands)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
Shares under option:			
Outstanding at March 31, 2007	3,153	\$ 6.25	9.2 years
Granted	77	\$ 7.39	
Forfeited	(110)	\$ 6.96	
Exercised	(38)	\$ 4.01	
Outstanding at March 31, 2008	3,082	\$ 6.28	8.2 years
Granted	742	\$ 14.99	
Forfeited	(222)	\$ 8.80	
Exercised	(106)	\$ 5.41	
Outstanding at March 31, 2009	3,496	\$ 8.00	7.6 years
Granted	605	\$ 6.29	
Forfeited	(31)	\$ 9.28	
Exercised	(64)	\$ 3.90	
Outstanding at March 31, 2010	4,006	\$ 7.79	7.0 years
Vested and Exercisable at:			
March 31, 2010	2,956	\$ 6.97	6.3 years
March 31, 2009	2,246	\$ 6.57	7.0 years
March 31, 2008	1,521	\$ 7.10	7.9 years

Restricted Stock Awards

During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, 0.5 million, 0.2 million, and 0.1 million, shares of restricted stock and/or restricted stock units, respectively, were approved to be granted to certain eligible employees.

Restricted stock transactions during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 were as follows:

	Number of Shares (In thousands)	Weighted-Average Fair Value
Outstanding (non-vested) at March 31, 2009	897	\$ 8.22
Granted	492	\$ 6.24
Vested	(343)	\$ 7.29
Forfeited	(25)	\$ 8.26
Outstanding (non-vested) at March 31, 2010	1,021	\$ 7.58

F-23

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(10) INCOME TAXES**

The provision for income taxes includes federal, state and foreign taxes currently payable and those deferred because of net operating losses and temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities. The components of income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest, and the (benefit) provision for income taxes are as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
	(In thousands)		
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest:			
U.S.	\$ 33,017	\$ 31,084	\$ 58,570
Foreign	(66,317)	(67,392)	(14,081)
	\$ (33,300)	\$ (36,308)	\$ 44,489
Income tax (benefit) provision:			
Current			
U.S.	\$ (5,746)	\$ 2,364	\$ 1,093
Foreign	12,146	16,893	15,228
	6,400	19,257	16,321
Deferred			
U.S.	(23,332)	9,665	(24,967)
Foreign	(5,031)	3,251	19,532
	(28,363)	12,916	(5,435)
Total (benefit) provision	\$ (21,963)	\$ 32,173	\$ 10,886

Major differences between the federal statutory rate and the effective tax rate are as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
Federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Thin cap disallowance			0.5
Dividend income	(2.1)	2.9	1.9

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Change in tax rate	0.5	0.4	31.4
Change in uncertain tax positions	15.9	3.5	2.5
Local tax provision	(7.2)	(13.7)	12.0
Change in valuation allowances	(93.4)	(162.3)	(19.2)
Revaluation of warrants	0.9	6.9	2.3
Rate differences on foreign subsidiaries	18.0	41.4	(46.4)
Executive Compensation	(6.3)	(1.9)	0.8
Deferred tax valuation change	116.4		
Sub Part F Income	(2.0)		
Other, net	(9.7)	(0.8)	3.7
Effective tax rate	66.0%	(88.6%)	24.5%

F-24

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following is a summary of the significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards	\$ 285,069	\$ 237,013
Compensation reserves	68,020	55,426
Environmental reserves	10,944	11,777
Warranty	8,839	9,206
Purchase commitments		1,113
Other	32,343	48,152
Valuation allowance	(242,678)	(203,895)
	162,537	158,792
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	(23,500)	(52,643)
Foreign Exchange	(6,486)	(5,020)
Intangible assets	(46,037)	(47,081)
	(76,023)	(104,744)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 86,514	\$ 54,048

The net deferred income tax asset is classified in the consolidated balance sheet as follows:

	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
Current asset	\$ 24,386	\$ 33,005
Noncurrent asset	85,613	51,272
Noncurrent liability	(23,485)	(30,229)
	\$ 86,514	\$ 54,048

As of March 31, 2010 the Company has net operating loss carry-forwards (NOLs) for U.S. and state income tax purposes of \$143.1 million. These loss carry-forwards will expire in years 2011 through 2027. The Company determined that a Sec. 382 ownership change occurred during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2007 related to the

September 2007 rights offering. IRC Sec. 382 places annual limits on the amount of the Company's U.S. and state NOLs that may be used to offset future taxable income. The Company has calculated its Sec. 382 limitation on U.S. and state losses incurred prior to September 15, 2006 to approximate \$5.0 million per year over the next nineteen years.

At March 31, 2010, certain of the Company's foreign subsidiaries have NOLs for income tax purposes of approximately \$1.08 billion, of which approximately \$212.9 million expire in fiscal years 2011 through 2024. The remaining NOLs are available for carry-forward indefinitely.

During fiscal 2010, the income tax benefit increased by \$38.8 million due to the change in valuation of certain deferred tax balances. The Company evaluates its deferred tax assets and liabilities on a quarterly basis and during the fourth quarter, new information became available that led the Company to re-evaluate certain deferred tax liabilities.

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Valuation allowances have been recognized in certain foreign tax jurisdictions to reduce the deferred tax assets for NOLs and temporary differences for which it is more likely than not that the related tax benefits will not be realized. In other jurisdictions (primarily the U.S. and Germany), the Company's net deferred tax assets include NOLs and temporary differences which management believes are realizable through a combination of forecasted future taxable income and anticipated tax planning strategies. The Company has implemented certain tax planning strategies in prior years to utilize a portion of such deferred tax assets. Failure to achieve forecasted future taxable income might affect the ultimate realization of any remaining deferred tax assets.

As of March 31, 2010, the Company had not provided for withholding or U.S. Federal income taxes on current or prior year undistributed earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries since such earnings are expected to be reinvested indefinitely or be substantially offset by available foreign tax credits and operating loss carry forwards. As of March 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had approximately \$130.9 million and \$127.6 million, respectively, of undistributed earnings in its foreign subsidiaries. It is not practicable to determine the amount of unrecognized deferred U.S. income tax liability on these unremitted earnings.

The Company or one of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. 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, 2004. 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.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefit is as follows:

	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
	(In thousands)	
Beginning of year	\$ 70,544	\$ 83,336
Increases for tax positions taken during current period	6,085	8,397
Decreases for tax positions taken during prior year		(5,426)
(Decreases) increases for currency fluctuation on tax positions	2,711	(9,911)
Decreases for settlements with taxing authorities	(22,634)	(1,233)
Decreases for lapse of the applicable statute of limitations	(4,706)	(4,619)
End of year	\$ 52,000	\$ 70,544

The amount, if recognized, that would affect the Company's effective tax rate at March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009 is \$18.7 million and \$22.2 million, respectively.

The Company classifies interest and penalties on uncertain tax benefits as income tax expense. At March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009, before any tax benefits, the Company had \$3.9 million and \$4.3 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 uncertain tax benefits will occur in the next twelve months. The removal of these uncertain tax benefits would affect the Company's effective tax rate by \$0.5 million.

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(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. 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 and warrants 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 May 28, 2010, approximately 11.3% of common stock and warrants reserved for this purpose has been distributed. The Company also continues to resolve certain non-objected claims.

F-27

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Private Party Lawsuits and other Legal Proceedings

In 2003, the Company served notices to reject certain contracts with EnerSys, which the Company contends are 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, and it ordered a two-year transition period, which has now expired. EnerSys appealed those rulings. On June 1, 2010, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals held that certain of the contracts, including the Trademark License, were not executory contracts and, therefore, were not subject to rejection. The Third Circuit remanded the case to the Federal District Court with instructions that it remand the case to the Bankruptcy Court for further proceedings consistent with that ruling. The Company is reviewing the Third Circuit's ruling. The Company is considering the potential implications of the ruling and its options, including a possible request for rehearing or appeal.

In July 2001, Pacific Dunlop Holdings (US), Inc. (PDH) and several of its foreign affiliates under the various agreements through which Exide and its affiliates acquired GNB, filed a complaint in the Circuit Court for Cook County, Illinois alleging breach of contract, unjust enrichment and conversion against Exide and three of its foreign affiliates. The plaintiffs maintain they are entitled to approximately \$17.0 million in cash assets acquired by the defendants through their acquisition of GNB. In December 2001, the Court denied the defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint, without prejudice. The defendants filed an answer and counterclaim. In 2002, the Court authorized discovery to proceed as to all parties except the Company. In August 2002, the case was moved to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Illinois. In February 2003, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Illinois transferred the case to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Delaware. In November 2003, the Bankruptcy Court denied PDH's motion to abstain or remand the case and issued an opinion holding that the Bankruptcy Court had jurisdiction over PDH's claims and that liability, if any, would lie solely against Exide Technologies and not against any of its foreign affiliates. The Bankruptcy Court denied PDH's motion to reconsider. In an order dated March 22, 2007, the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware denied PDH's appeal in its entirety, affirming the Orders of the Bankruptcy Court. PDH then appealed the matter to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. On September 19, 2008, the Third Circuit vacated the prior orders of the Bankruptcy Court, remanding the matter with instructions that the Bankruptcy Court hear evidence before ruling whether Exide (as opposed to its non-debtor affiliates) would be solely liable, if any liability is found at all, under the GNB agreements.

In December 2001, PDH filed a separate action in the Circuit Court for Cook County, Illinois seeking recovery of approximately \$3.1 million for amounts allegedly owed by the Company under various agreements between the parties. The claim arises from letters of credit and other security allegedly provided by PDH for GNB's performance of certain of GNB's obligations to third parties that PDH claims the Company was obligated to replace. The Company's answer contested the amounts claimed by PDH and the Company filed a counterclaim. Although this action has been consolidated with the Cook County suit concerning GNB's cash assets, the claims relating to this action have been transferred to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware and are currently subject to a stay injunction by that court. The Company plans to vigorously defend itself and pursue its counterclaims.

On July 1, 2005, the Company was informed by the Enforcement Division of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) that it commenced a preliminary inquiry into statements the Company made in fiscal 2005 regarding its ability to comply with fiscal 2005 loan covenants and the going concern modification in the audit report

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in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for fiscal 2005. The SEC noted that the inquiry should not be construed as an indication by the SEC or its staff that any violations of law have occurred. The Company intends to fully cooperate with the inquiry and continues to do so.

F-28

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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 been advised by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") or state agencies that it is a Potentially Responsible Party under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act or similar state laws at 102 federally defined Superfund or state equivalent sites. At 45 of these sites, the Company has paid its share of liability. While the Company believes it is probable its liability for most of the remaining sites will be treated as disputed unsecured claims under the Plan, there can be no assurance these matters will be discharged. If the Company's liability is not discharged at one or more sites, the government may be able to file claims for additional response costs in the future, or to order the Company to perform remedial work at such sites. In addition, the EPA, in the course of negotiating this pre-petition claim, had notified the Company of the possibility of additional clean-up costs associated with Hamburg, Pennsylvania properties of approximately \$35.0 million, as described in more detail below. The EPA has provided summaries of past costs and an estimate of future costs that approximate the amounts in its notification; however, the Company disputes certain elements of the claimed past costs, has not received sufficient information supporting the estimated future costs, and is in negotiations with the EPA. To the extent the EPA or other environmental authorities dispute the pre-petition nature of these claims, the Company would intend to resist any such effort to evade the bankruptcy law's intended result, and believes there are substantial legal defenses to be asserted in that case. However, there can be no assurance that the Company would be successful in challenging any such actions.

The Company is also involved in the assessment and remediation of various other properties, including certain Company-owned or operated facilities. Such assessment and remedial work is being conducted pursuant to applicable EH&S laws with varying degrees of involvement by appropriate legal authorities. Where probable and reasonably estimable, the costs of such projects have been accrued by the Company, as discussed below. 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 the foregoing environmental matters is uncertain, after consultation with legal counsel, the Company does not believe the resolution of these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

On September 6, 2005, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit issued an opinion in *U.S. v. General Battery/Exide* (No. 03-3515) affirming the district court's holding that the Company is liable, as a matter of federal common law of successor liability, for lead contamination at certain sites in the vicinity of Hamburg, Pennsylvania. This case involves several of the pre-petition environmental claims of the federal government for which the Company, as part of its Chapter 11 proceeding, had established a reserve of common stock and warrants. The amount of the government claims for these sites at the time reserves were established was approximately \$14.0 million. On October 2, 2006, the United States Supreme Court denied review of the appellate decision, leaving Exide subject to a stipulated judgment for approximately \$6.5 million, based on the ruling that Exide has successor liability for these EPA cost recovery claims. The judgment will be a general unsecured claim payable in common stock and warrants. Additionally, the EPA has asserted a general unsecured claim for costs related to other Hamburg, Pennsylvania sites. The current amount of the government's claims for the aforementioned sites (including the stipulated judgment

discussed above) is

F-29

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

approximately \$20.0 million. A reserve of common stock and warrants for the estimated value of all claims, including the aforementioned claims, was established as part of the Plan.

In October 2004, the EPA, in the course of negotiating a comprehensive settlement of all its environmental claims against the Company, had notified the Company of the possibility of additional clean-up costs associated with other Hamburg, Pennsylvania properties of approximately \$35.0 million. The EPA has provided cost summaries for past costs and an estimate of future costs that approximate the amounts in its notification; however, the Company disputes certain elements of the claimed past costs, has not received sufficient information supporting the estimated future costs, and is in negotiations with the EPA.

As unsecured claims are allowed in the Bankruptcy Court, the Company is required to distribute common stock and warrants to the holders of such claims. To the extent the government is able to prove the Company is responsible for the alleged contamination at the other Hamburg, Pennsylvania properties and substantiate its estimated \$35.0 million of additional clean-up costs discussed above, these claims would ultimately result in an inadequate reserve of common stock and warrants to the extent not offset by the reconciliation of all other claims for lower amounts than the aggregate reserve. The Company would still retain the right to perform and pay for such cleanup activities, which would preserve the existing reserved common stock and warrants. Except for the government's cost recovery claim resolved by the U.S. v. General Battery/Exide case discussed above, it remains the Company's position that it is not liable for the contamination of this area, and that any liability it may have derives from pre-petition events which would be administered as a general, unsecured claim, and consequently no provisions have been recorded in connection therewith.

The Company is conducting an investigation and risk assessment of lead exposure near its Reading recycling plant from past facility emissions and non-Company sources such as lead paint. In 2000, the Company entered into a Consent Order with the EPA to investigate and (as appropriate) remediate potential environmental impacts to properties in the vicinity of its Reading, Pennsylvania recycling plant. Since 2000, Exide has reached agreement with the EPA regarding the boundaries of a study area defining the area of potential impacts, and has sampled all properties but one (where the property owner denied access) within the study area. The EPA established a soil cleanup standard for developed residential properties within the study area and all developed residential properties exceeding that standard have now been remediated. No further sampling of developed residential properties within the study area is required. The Company continues to discuss with the EPA the appropriateness and scope of remediation of other types of properties in the study area including undeveloped residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational (public parks). Where such future remediation is probable and reasonably estimable, the Company has established reserves for such obligations.

The Company received a number of notices of violation issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) for alleged violations of pollution control laws at its Reading, Pennsylvania recycling facility. To resolve these notices of violation, the Company negotiated a settlement agreement with PADEP that included monetary sanctions of approximately \$0.225 million.

The Company has established reserves for on-site and off-site environmental remediation costs where such costs are probable and reasonably estimable and believes that such reserves are adequate. As of March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009, the amount of such reserves on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets was approximately \$31.8 million and \$33.8 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 reserves 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.

F-30

Table of Contents

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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 \$12.5 million to \$20.5 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 mothballed in 1999, which is 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 March 31, 2010, the Company had outstanding letters of credit with a face value of \$51.3 million and surety bonds with a face value of \$3.8 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 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 December 31, 2009, pursuant to the terms of the agreement, totaled approximately \$3.7 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 March 31, 2010, bank guarantees with a face value of \$13.4 million were outstanding.

Sales Returns and Allowances

The Company provides for an allowance for product returns and/or allowances. Based upon its 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 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 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, 2009	\$ 39,721
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Accrual for sales returns and allowances	31,377
Settlements made (in cash or credit) and currency translation	(34,841)
Balance at March 31, 2010	\$ 36,257

F-31

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Leases***

Future minimum lease payments under operating and capital leases that have initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year at March 31, 2010, are:

Fiscal Year	Operating	Capital
	(In thousands)	
2011	24,602	2,147
2012	16,851	2,511
2013	10,169	2,319
2014	5,416	1,789
2015	3,001	1,970
Thereafter	2,268	46
Total minimum payments	\$ 62,307	10,782
Less Interest on capital leases		615
Total principal payable on capital leases (included in Long-term debt)		\$ 10,167

Rent expense amounted to \$52.5 million, \$55.2 million, and \$55.9 million, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

(12) RESTRUCTURING

During fiscal 2010, 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. As part of these restructuring programs, the nature of the positions eliminated range from plant employees and clerical workers to operational and sales management.

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company recognized restructuring charges of \$70.6 million, representing \$55.6 million for severance and \$15.0 million for related closure costs. These charges resulted from actions completed during fiscal 2010, which related to continued consolidation efforts in the Transportation and Industrial Energy Europe and ROW segments (including the closure of two European plants), and corporate. Approximately 1,442 positions have been eliminated in connection with the fiscal 2010 restructuring activities. The following is a summary of restructuring reserve movements:

Severance	Closure Costs	Total
(In thousands)		

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Balance, March 31, 2007	\$ 1,860	\$ 3,803	\$ 5,663
Charges	4,530	5,977	10,507
Payments and Currency Translation	(4,602)	(6,498)	(11,100)
Balance, March 31, 2008	1,788	3,282	5,070
Charges	57,508	5,763	63,271
Payments and Currency Translation	(21,496)	(4,427)	(25,923)
Balance, March 31, 2009	37,800	4,618	42,418
Charges	55,550	15,044	70,594
Payments and Currency Translation	(73,867)	(12,567)	(86,434)
Balance, March 31, 2010	\$ 19,483	\$ 7,095	\$ 26,578

F-32

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Remaining expenditures principally represent a) severance and related benefits payable per employee agreements over periods up to three years and/or regulatory requirements; b) 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, over periods up to five years; and c) certain other closure costs including dismantlement and costs associated with removal obligations incurred in connection with the exit of facilities.

(13) (LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 are summarized as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
	(In thousands)		
Net (loss) income attributable to Exide Technologies	\$ (11,814)	\$ (69,522)	\$ 32,059
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	75,960	75,526	68,306
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Employee stock options			678
Employee restricted stock awards (non-vested)			300
			978
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	75,960	75,526	69,284
Basic (loss) earnings per share:	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.92)	\$ 0.47
Diluted (loss) earnings per share:	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.92)	\$ 0.46

As of March 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, certain potentially dilutive outstanding shares were excluded from the diluted (loss) earnings per share calculations because their effect would be antidilutive:

	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
	(In thousands)		
Shares associated with convertible debt (assumed conversion)	3,697	3,697	3,697
Employee stock options	3,967	3,496	453
Restricted stock awards	1,026	897	
Warrants	6,725	6,725	6,725

Total	15,415	14,815	10,875
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(14) INTEREST EXPENSE, NET

Interest income of \$1.1 million, \$2.4 million, and \$1.8 million, is included in interest expense, net for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

F-33

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(15) OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE, NET**

Other (income) expense, net consist of:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008
	(In thousands)		
Loss (gain) on asset sales / impairments	\$ 10,002	\$ 11,744	\$ (237)
Equity income	(443)	(1,190)	(481)
Currency remeasurement (gain) loss(a)	(10,239)	42,134	(40,782)
(Gain) loss on revaluation of warrants(b)	(807)	(7,129)	2,975
Other	(79)	(4,295)	(544)
	\$ (1,566)	\$ 41,264	\$ (39,069)

- (a) The currency remeasurement (gain) loss relates primarily to U.S.A. intercompany loans to foreign subsidiaries denominated in Euros and Australian dollars.
- (b) The warrants entitle the holders to purchase an aggregate of up to approximately 6.7 million shares of new common stock at an exercise price of \$29.84 per share. The warrants are exercisable through May 5, 2011. The warrants have been marked-to-market based upon quoted market prices. Future results of operations may be subject to volatility from changes in the market value of such warrants.

(16) 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.

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

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:

	March 31, 2010		March 31, 2009	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
(Liability) Asset:				
Senior Secured Credit Facility	\$ (286,661)	\$ (264,816)	\$ (287,966)	\$ (195,817)
Senior Secured Notes due 2013	(290,000)	(294,350)	(290,000)	(174,000)
Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2013	(60,000)	(39,150)	(60,000)	(17,475)
Interest Rate Swap(a)	(5,350)	(5,350)	(7,461)	(7,461)
Foreign Currency Forwards(a)				
Asset	4,034	4,034	4,962	4,962
Liability	(270)	(270)		
Commodity Swap(a)	665	665		

(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:

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:

	Total Fair Value Measurement	Quoted Price in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other	Significant
			Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(In thousands)			
March 31, 2010:				
Assets:				
Foreign currency forward	\$ 4,034	\$	\$ 4,034	\$

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Commodity Swap (diesel fuel)	665		665	
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swap	5,350		5,350	
Foreign currency forward	270		270	
March 31, 2009:				
Assets:				
Foreign currency forward	\$ 4,962	\$	\$ 4,962	\$
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swap	7,461		7,461	

F-35

Table of Contents**EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The fair value of the interest rate swap is based on observable prices as quoted for receiving the variable LIBOR rate, and paying fixed interest rates and, therefore, was classified as Level 2. The fair value of the foreign currency forwards and the commodity swap were based upon current quoted market prices and is classified as Level 2 based on the nature of the underlying market in which this derivative is traded. For additional discussion of the Company's derivative instruments and hedging activities, see Note 2.

The following table summarizes the investments that comprise the assets of the Company's pension plans (see Note 8), all of which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, and the basis for that measurement:

	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)
March 31, 2010				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,525	\$ 5,525	\$	\$
Mutual funds:				
Equity U.S.-based companies	94,785		94,785	
Equity International-based companies	89,070		89,070	
Fixed income	220,209		220,209	
Other	2,395		2,395	
Total pension assets	\$ 411,984	\$ 5,525	\$ 406,459	\$

Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of excess cash balances in the plans investment accounts, and are classified as Level 1. The fair value of the plans mutual fund investments are based on net asset value, which is based on quoted market prices of the underlying assets owned by the fund (reduced by its liabilities) divided by the number of shares outstanding.

(17) SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company reports its results in four business segments: Transportation Americas, Transportation Europe and ROW, Industrial Energy Americas and Industrial Energy Europe and ROW. The Company will continue to evaluate its reporting segments pending future organizational changes that may take place.

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 shared services and other corporate costs are not allocated or charged to the business groups.

F-36