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EXIDE CORP
Form 10-Q
February 14, 2003

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2002

☐ 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	23-0552730
(State or other	(I.R.S. Employer
jurisdiction of	Identification Number)
Incorporation or	
organization)	

210 Carnegie Center,	
Suite 500	
Princeton, New Jersey	08540
(Address of principal	(Zip Code)
executive offices)	

(609) 627-7200
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

As of February 12, 2003, 27,383,084 shares of common stock were outstanding.

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

For the Three Months Ended	For the Nine M
-----	-----
December 31,	December 31, December 31, D

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	2002	2001	2002
NET SALES.....	\$622,140	\$ 633,194	\$1,756,492
COST OF SALES.....	469,315	523,153	1,365,380
Gross profit.....	152,825	110,041	391,112
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Selling, marketing and advertising.....	67,258	85,064	193,138
General and administrative.....	44,810	57,085	137,155
Restructuring and other (Note 11).....	3,837	13,626	14,122
Purchased research and development.....	--	--	--
Goodwill impairment charge (Note 7).....	--	105,000	37,000
Other (income) expense, net (Note 14).....	(5,347)	5,727	(12,240)
Operating income (loss).....	42,267	(156,461)	21,937
INTEREST EXPENSE, net (Note 13).....	28,212	35,462	80,170
REORGANIZATION ITEMS, net (Note 5).....	8,455	--	28,573
Income (loss) before income taxes, minority interest and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle.....	5,600	(191,923)	(86,806)
INCOME TAX PROVISION.....	12,254	8,262	18,236
Loss before minority interest and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle.....	(6,654)	(200,185)	(105,042)
MINORITY INTEREST.....	337	286	228
Net loss before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle.....	(6,991)	(200,471)	(105,270)
CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE.....	--	--	--
Net loss.....	\$ (6,991)	\$ (200,471)	\$ (105,270)
NET LOSS PER SHARE, BEFORE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE:			
Basic and Diluted.....	\$ (0.26)	\$ (7.33)	\$ (3.84)
CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE PER SHARE.....	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
NET LOSS PER SHARE (Note 15):			
Basic and Diluted.....	\$ (0.26)	\$ (7.33)	\$ (3.84)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES:			
Basic and Diluted.....	27,383	27,345	27,383

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited, in thousands, except per-share data)

	December 31, 2002	Ma
	-----	---
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 51,779	\$
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$58,776 and \$53,203, respectively (Note 12).....	647,356	
Inventories (Note 8).....	431,036	
Prepaid expenses and other.....	47,171	
Deferred income taxes.....	28,527	
	-----	---
Total current assets.....	1,205,869	
	-----	---
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, Net.....	532,635	
	-----	---
OTHER ASSETS:		
Goodwill, net (Note 7).....	452,502	
Other intangibles, net.....	47,834	
Investments in affiliates.....	5,805	
Deferred financing costs, net.....	3,206	
Deferred income taxes.....	64,276	
Other.....	67,965	
	-----	---
	641,588	
	-----	---
Total assets.....	\$2,380,092	\$1,
	=====	==
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Short-term borrowings (Note 12).....	\$ 15,165	\$
Current maturities of long-term debt (Note 12).....	602,444	1,
Accounts payable.....	213,922	
Accrued expenses.....	283,610	
	-----	---
Total current liabilities.....	1,115,141	1,
LONG-TERM DEBT (Note 12).....	113,950	
NONCURRENT RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS.....	135,211	
OTHER NONCURRENT LIABILITIES.....	36,388	
LIABILITIES SUBJECT TO COMPROMISE (Note 6).....	1,561,828	
	-----	---
Total liabilities.....	2,962,518	2,
	-----	---
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 9 and 10)		
MINORITY INTEREST.....	21,307	
	-----	---
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Common stock, \$.01 par value 100,000 shares authorized; 27,383 shares issued and outstanding.....	274	
Additional paid-in capital.....	570,589	
Accumulated deficit.....	(896,389)	(
Notes receivable--stock award plan.....	(665)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (Note 4).....	(277,542)	(
	-----	---
Total stockholders' deficit.....	(603,733)	(

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Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit.....	\$2,380,092	\$1,
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited, in thousands)

	For

	Dece

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net loss.....	\$(1
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities--	
Depreciation and amortization.....	
Net loss (gain) on asset sales.....	
Deferred income taxes.....	
Amortization of original issue discount on notes.....	
Provision for doubtful accounts.....	
Non-cash provision for restructuring.....	
Goodwill impairment charge.....	
Minority interest.....	
Amortization of deferred financing costs.....	
Purchased research and development.....	
Debt-to-equity conversion - non-cash charge.....	
Net change from sales of receivables	
European securitization.....	(1
U.S. securitization.....	(1
Other, net.....	(
Changes in assets and liabilities, excluding effects of acquisitions and divestitures	
Receivables.....	(
Inventories.....	
Prepaid expenses and other.....	(
Accounts payable.....	(
Accrued expenses.....	
Noncurrent liabilities.....	(
Other, net.....	
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities.....	(2
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
GNB acquisition.....	
Capital expenditures.....	(
Investment in joint venture.....	
Proceeds from sales of assets.....	
Net cash used in investing activities.....	(

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CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings, net.....	6
Borrowings under Senior Secured Credit Facilities Agreement.....	(5)
Repayments under Senior Secured Credit Facilities Agreement.....	1
Borrowings under DIP Credit Facility.....	(
Repayments under DIP Credit Facility.....	
European asset securitization.....	
Decrease in other debt.....	
Financing costs and other.....	
Dividends paid.....	
Net cash provided by financing activities.....	2
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD.....	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD.....	\$

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2002

(Dollars in thousands, except per-share data)

(Unaudited)

(1) BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Exide Technologies (referred together with its subsidiaries, unless the context requires otherwise, as "Exide" or the "Company") and all of its majority-owned subsidiaries. The accompanying financial statements are presented in accordance with the requirements of Form 10-Q and consequently do not include all of the disclosures normally required by generally accepted accounting principles or those normally made in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K. Accordingly, the reader of this Form 10-Q may wish to refer to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2002 for further information. The financial information contained herein is unaudited.

The financial information has been prepared in accordance with the Company's customary accounting practices. In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial information includes all adjustments of a normal recurring nature necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations and financial position for the periods presented.

The accompanying interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2002 and for the three and nine months then ended have been prepared in accordance with Statement of Position 90-7 ("SOP 90-7"), "Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code" (see Note 2). Accordingly, all pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise have been segregated in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets and classified as Liabilities Subject To Compromise, at the estimated amount of allowable claims. Liabilities not subject to compromise are separately

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classified. Additional pre-petition claims (liabilities subject to compromise) may arise due to the rejection of executory contracts or unexpired leases, or as a result of the allowance of contingent or disputed claims. Revenues, expenses, realized gains and losses, and provision for losses resulting from the reorganization are reported separately as Reorganization items, net, in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. However, because the Chapter 11 filing occurred subsequent to March 31, 2002, the accompanying fiscal 2002 unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have not been prepared in accordance with SOP 90-7, and may lack comparability to that extent. These interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes continuity of operations and realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is predicated upon, among other things, confirmation of a bankruptcy reorganization plan, compliance with the provisions of both the debtor-in-possession financing facility ("DIP Credit Facility") and other ongoing borrowing arrangements, the ability to generate cash flows from operations and, where necessary, obtaining financing sources sufficient to satisfy the Company's future obligations, as well as the contingencies related to Former Senior Executives and Battery Quality Matters described in Note 10. Based upon recently updated business plans, the Company expects that it will require amendments to its existing financial covenants in order to maintain compliance during fiscal 2004. Currently, the Company expects that it will be able to obtain such amendments, and thereby maintain adequate financial resources during the next twelve months (considering both funds available under the DIP Credit Facility and cash flows generated from operations) while pursuing its strategic options and development of a plan of reorganization. However, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to obtain such amendments or maintain compliance with its covenants or have adequate financial resources available during the next twelve months. Failure to maintain compliance with these covenants in the future would result in an event of default which, absent cure within defined grace periods or obtaining appropriate waivers, would restrict the Company's availability to funds necessary to maintain its operations and assist in funding of its reorganization plans. As a

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

result of the Chapter 11, filing and consideration of various strategic alternatives, including possible asset sales, the Company would expect that any reorganization plan will likely result in material changes to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not, however, include adjustments, if any, to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of recorded assets or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that may result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", as amended by SFAS 138 (collectively, "SFAS 133"). SFAS 133 establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and hedging activities. The adoption of SFAS 133 resulted in an income statement charge, reflected as a Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, of \$496, or \$0.02 per basic and diluted share

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in the first quarter of fiscal 2002. Also, a cumulative effect adjustment reduced Accumulated other comprehensive loss by \$541 in the same period.

Certain reclassifications of prior period financial statements have been made to conform to the current interim period presentation but not to conform to SOP 90-7.

(2) PROCEEDINGS UNDER CHAPTER 11 OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE

On April 15, 2002 ("Petition Date"), Exide and three of its wholly-owned, U.S. subsidiaries (RBD Liquidation, LLC ("RBD"), Exide Delaware, LLC ("Exide Delaware") and Exide Illinois, Inc. ("Exide Illinois") 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") under case numbers 02-11125 through 02-11128. On November 21, 2002, Refined Metals Corporation ("Refined") and Dixie Metals Company ("Dixie"), both wholly owned, non-operating subsidiaries of Exide, filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the Bankruptcy Court under case numbers 02-13449 and 02-13450. Refined and Dixie have no employees and negligible, if any, assets. RBD, Exide Delaware, Exide Illinois, Dixie and Refined, together with Exide are hereinafter referred to as the "Debtors." All of the foregoing cases are being jointly administered for procedural purposes before the Bankruptcy Court under case number 02-11125KJC.

The Debtors are currently operating their business as debtors-in-possession pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code.

The Company decided to file itself and certain of its subsidiaries for reorganization under Chapter 11 as it offered the most efficient alternative to restructure its balance sheet and access new working capital while continuing to operate in the ordinary course of business. The Company has a heavy debt burden, caused largely by a debt-financed acquisition strategy and the significant costs of integrating those acquisitions. Other factors leading to the reorganization included the impact of adverse economic conditions on the Company's markets, particularly telecommunications, ongoing competitive pressures and capital market volatility. These factors contributed to a loss of revenues and resulted in significant operating losses and negative cash flows, severely impacting the Company's financial condition and its ability to maintain compliance with debt covenants.

As debtors in possession under Chapter 11, the Debtors are authorized to continue to operate as an ongoing business, but may not engage in transactions outside the ordinary course of business without the approval of the Bankruptcy Court. The Company's operations outside of the U.S. are not included in the Chapter 11 proceedings. However, in connection with the Chapter 11 filing, the Company entered into a "Standstill and Subordination

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

Agreement" with its pre-petition Senior Secured Global Credit Facility lenders, whereby those lenders have agreed to forbear collection of principal payments on foreign borrowings under this facility from non-debtor subsidiaries until December 2003, subject to earlier termination upon the occurrence of certain events. No such events have occurred as of December 31, 2002 or through the date of this Report. See Note 12.

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On May 10, 2002, the Company received final Bankruptcy Court approval for its \$250,000 DIP Credit Facility. The DIP Credit Facility is being used to supplement cash flows from operations during the reorganization process including the payment of post-petition ordinary course trade and other payables, the payment of certain permitted pre-petition claims, working capital needs, letter of credit requirements and for other general corporate purposes.

Under Section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code, actions to collect pre-petition indebtedness from the Debtors, as well as most other pending pre-petition litigation, are stayed. Absent an order of the Bankruptcy Court, substantially all pre-petition liabilities are subject to settlement under a plan of reorganization to be approved by the Bankruptcy Court. Although the Debtors expect to file a reorganization plan that provides for emergence from bankruptcy as a going concern, there can be no assurance that a reorganization plan will be proposed by the Debtors or confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, or that any such plan will be successfully implemented.

Under the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtors may also assume or reject executory contracts, including lease obligations, subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court and certain other conditions. Parties affected by these rejections may file claims with the Bankruptcy Court in accordance with the reorganization process. Due to the timing of the Chapter 11 proceedings, the Company cannot currently estimate or anticipate what impact the rejection and subsequent claims of executory contracts may have on the reorganization process.

On June 14, 2002, the Company filed with the Bankruptcy Court schedules and statements of financial affairs setting forth, among other things, the assets and liabilities of the Debtors as shown by our books and records on the Petition Date, subject to the assumptions contained in certain notes filed in connection therewith. The Bankruptcy Code provides for a claims reconciliation and resolution process. The Company has filed a motion in Bankruptcy Court requesting a bar date of April 11, 2003 relating to general unsecured claims. A motion requesting a separate bar date for certain other claims is expected to be filed during February 2003. Pre-petition claims against the Company must be submitted to the Bankruptcy Court prior to the applicable bar date to be eligible to participate in any distribution of assets from the Company in connection with its plan of reorganization. As the ultimate number and amount of allowed claims is not presently known, and because any settlement terms of such allowed claims are subject to a confirmed plan of reorganization, the ultimate distribution with respect to allowed claims is not presently ascertainable.

The United States Trustee has appointed an unsecured creditors committee. The official committee and its legal representatives have a right to be heard on all matters that come before the Bankruptcy Court. The Bankruptcy Court determined that the United States Trustee should appoint an official committee of equity holders, which it has done. The U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware subsequently issued an order directing the U.S. Trustee not to make such appointment during the pendency of Exide's appeal of the Bankruptcy Court's determination, which order was subsequently reversed. The Company intends to appeal the matter to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

At this time, it is not possible to predict the effect of the Chapter 11 reorganization process on our business, various creditors and security holders, or when it may be possible for the Debtors to emerge from Chapter 11. Our future results are dependent upon our confirming and implementing, on a timely basis, a plan of reorganization. The Company believes, however, that under any reorganization plan, the Company's common stock would likely be substantially, if not completely, diluted or cancelled as a result of the conversion of debt to equity or any other compromise of interests. Further, it is also likely that

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the Company's 10% senior notes and convertible senior subordinated notes will suffer substantial impairment.

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

The ultimate recovery, if any, by creditors, security holders and/or common shareholders will not be determined until confirmation of a plan or plans of reorganization. No assurance can be given as to what value, if any, will be ascribed in the bankruptcy proceedings to each of these constituencies. Accordingly, Exide urges appropriate caution be exercised with respect to existing and future investments in any of these securities.

(3) DEBTORS' FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The unaudited condensed combined financial statements of the Debtors are presented below. These statements reflect the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the combined Debtor subsidiaries, including certain amounts and activities between Debtors and non-debtor subsidiaries of the Company which are eliminated in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The unaudited condensed combined financial statements of the Debtors are presented as follows:

DEBTORS' CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited, in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2002	For the Period From April 15, 2002 Through December 31, 2002
	-----	-----
NET SALES.....	\$243,659	\$715,113
COST OF SALES.....	188,815	566,892
	-----	-----
Gross profit.....	54,844	148,221
	-----	-----
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Selling, marketing and advertising.	27,322	75,377
General and administrative.....	20,677	58,137
Restructuring and other.....	2,369	9,247
Other income, net.....	(4,319)	(5,641)
	-----	-----
Operating income.....	8,795	11,101
	-----	-----
INTEREST EXPENSE, net.....	13,696	40,539
REORGANIZATION ITEMS, net (Note 5)....	7,043	25,509
	-----	-----
Loss before income taxes.....	(11,944)	(54,947)
INCOME TAX PROVISION.....	--	--
	-----	-----
NET LOSS.....	\$ (11,944)	\$ (54,947)

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

DEBTORS' CONDENSED COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited, in thousands)

	December 31, 2002	September 30, 2002
	-----	-----
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 5,691	\$ 3,820
Receivables, net.....	155,934	158,806
Intercompany receivables.....	44,348	56,186
Inventories.....	159,939	163,351
Prepaid expenses and other.....	20,972	25,402
	-----	-----
Total current assets.....	386,884	407,565
	-----	-----
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net.....	250,719	258,371
	-----	-----
OTHER ASSETS:		
Goodwill and other intangibles, net.....	40,965	40,965
Investments in affiliates.....	1,804	2,381
Deferred financing costs, net.....	3,086	6,332
Intercompany notes receivable.....	242,001	229,467
Other.....	25,219	7,843
	-----	-----
	313,075	286,988
	-----	-----
Total assets.....	\$ 950,678	\$ 952,924
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 32,790	\$ 39,074
Accrued interest payable.....	20,636	12,449
Accrued expenses, other.....	72,446	43,128
Current maturities of long-term debt (DIP Facility).....	176,251	--
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities.....	302,123	94,651
LONG-TERM DEBT (DIP Facility).....	--	195,133
NONCURRENT RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS.....	7,868	5,371
LIABILITIES SUBJECT TO COMPROMISE.....	1,561,828	1,577,606
	-----	-----
Total liabilities.....	1,871,819	1,872,761
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Total stockholders' deficit.....	(921,141)	(919,837)
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT.....	\$ 950,678	\$ 952,924
	=====	=====

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

DEBTORS' CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2002	For the Period From April 15, 2002 Through December 31, 2002
	-----	-----
CASH RECEIPTS:		
Third party receipts.....	\$265,481	\$ 752,949
Borrowings under DIP Credit Facility.....	224,450	691,116
Intercompany loan repayments by non-Debtor entities.	48,987	65,072
	-----	-----
Total cash receipts.....	538,918	1,509,137
CASH DISBURSEMENTS:		
Supplier payments.....	89,559	250,478
Repurchase of securitized accounts receivable.....	--	117,455
Financing costs, fees and interest.....	3,120	31,239
Capital expenditures.....	3,247	11,695
Freight and logistics.....	26,417	72,039
Leasing and rental costs.....	13,803	31,246
Payroll and benefits.....	66,038	187,635
Professional / consulting fees.....	8,469	17,695
Taxes.....	2,397	14,010
Utilities.....	13,974	34,832
Other disbursements.....	42,191	121,472
Intercompany loans to non-Debtor entities.....	24,500	103,500
Repayments under DIP Credit Facility.....	243,332	514,865
	-----	-----
Total cash disbursements.....	537,047	1,508,161
	-----	-----
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	1,871	976
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD.....	3,820	4,715
	-----	-----
CASH AT END OF PERIOD.....	\$ 5,691	\$ 5,691
	=====	=====

The unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations also include Reorganization items, net (consisting primarily of professional fees) for the period prior to the Petition Date from April 1 to April 14, 2002 and professional fees incurred by non-Debtor subsidiaries.

(4) COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

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

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	For the Three Months Ended		For the Nine Months Ended	
	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Net loss.....	\$ (6,991)	\$ (200,471)	\$ (105,270)	\$ (240,000)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	--	--	--	--
Reclassification to earnings of cash flow hedges...	--	--	2,083	--
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges.....	--	810	--	--
Change in cumulative translation adjustment.....	30,786	(6,477)	55,196	--
Total comprehensive income (loss).....	\$23,795	\$ (206,138)	\$ (47,991)	\$ (240,000)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

(5) REORGANIZATION ITEMS

Reorganization items represent amounts the Company incurred as a result of the Chapter 11 process and are presented separately in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2002, the following have been incurred:

	For the Three Months Ended	For the Nine Months Ended
	December 31,	December 31,
	2002	2002
Professional fees.....	\$8,525	\$26,835
Employee costs.....	375	1,125
Interest income.....	(445)	(1,470)
Other.....	--	2,083
Total reorganization items.	\$8,455	\$28,573
	=====	=====

Net cash paid for reorganization items during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2002 was \$8,781 and \$17,904, respectively.

The following paragraphs provide additional information relating to the above reorganization items for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2002:

Professional fees

In the three and nine months ended December 31, 2002, the Company recorded

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\$8,525 and \$26,835, respectively for professional fees. Professional fees include financial, legal and valuation services directly associated with the reorganization process, including fees incurred related to possible asset sales.

Employee costs

The Company has implemented a Bankruptcy Court-approved retention plan that provides for cash incentives to key members of our management team. The retention plan is a milestone-based plan expected to encourage employees to continue their employment through the reorganization process. During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2002, the Company recognized charges of \$375 and \$1,125, respectively related to this program. No payments were made during the nine months ended December 31, 2002.

Interest income

Interest income represents interest income earned by the Debtors as a result of assumed excess cash balances due to the Chapter 11 filing.

Other

Other represents contractual claims arising from termination of pre-petition financial instruments.

(6) LIABILITIES SUBJECT TO COMPROMISE

Under U.S. bankruptcy law, actions by creditors to collect indebtedness the Debtors owed prior to the Petition Date are stayed and certain other pre-petition contractual obligations may not be enforced against the Debtors. The Debtors have received approval from the Bankruptcy Court to pay certain pre-petition liabilities including certain employee salaries, wages and benefits and other obligations. All pre-petition liabilities of the Debtors have been classified as liabilities subject to compromise in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets. Adjustments to these amounts may result from negotiations, payments authorized by the Bankruptcy Court, rejection of executory contracts including leases or other events. Amounts that we have recorded may ultimately be different than amounts filed by our creditors under the Bankruptcy Court claims reconciliation and resolution process.

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

The following table summarizes the components of the liabilities classified as Liabilities Subject To Compromise in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2002:

	December 31, 2002

Accounts payable.....	\$ 91,892
Accrued interest payable.....	19,403
Restructuring reserve.....	9,650

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Warranty reserve.....	17,684
Accrued expenses.....	132,171
Retirement obligations.....	77,180
Long-term debt (Note 12).....	1,075,106
Other liabilities.....	138,742

Total liabilities subject to compromise.	\$1,561,828
	=====

(7) ACCOUNTING FOR GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLES

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 141 "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141") and SFAS No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142"). SFAS 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. SFAS 141 also specifies the criteria applicable to intangible assets acquired in a purchase method business combination to be recognized and reported apart from goodwill. SFAS 142 requires that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives no longer be amortized, but instead be tested for impairment, at least annually. SFAS 142 also requires that intangible assets with definite useful lives be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and be reviewed for impairment.

The Company adopted SFAS 141 and 142 effective April 1, 2001. Upon adoption of SFAS 142, the Company no longer amortizes goodwill.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2003, the Company experienced deterioration in the performance of its European Network Power business. This deterioration was not known or forecasted as of March 31, 2002. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 142, the goodwill associated with the Network Power business was reviewed for impairment due to the fact that circumstances indicated the carrying value may not be recoverable. As a result, the Company recognized a goodwill impairment charge in the first quarter of fiscal 2003 of \$37,000. This amount is in addition to the \$105,000 goodwill impairment recorded in the third quarter of fiscal 2002 within the Network Power segment. The impairment charge was determined based upon a comparison of the book carrying value of this reporting segment, including goodwill, against its fair value, estimated using a discounted cash flow model. After giving effect to the first quarter fiscal 2003 impairment charge, all goodwill of the Network Power segment has been written off.

The Company completed its annual impairment assessment of goodwill effective December 31, 2002, utilizing its most recently updated five-year business plan as the basis for development of discounted cash flows and an estimate of fair values. As a result of the comparison of the book carrying values of its reporting segments, including goodwill, against these estimated fair values, the Company determined that no goodwill impairment charges were required. As a result of the Chapter 11 filing, and consideration of various strategic alternatives, including possible asset sales, the Company would expect that any reorganization plan will likely result in material changes to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Summarized goodwill activity for fiscal 2003 is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2002 -----
Goodwill, net at March 31, 2002...	\$416,926
Impairment charge.....	(37,000)
Currency translation.....	72,576

Goodwill, net at December 31, 2002	\$452,502
	=====

Subsequent to the impairment charges mentioned above, the remaining amounts of Goodwill, net at December 31, 2002 allocated to the Company's Transportation and Motive Power segments were approximately \$262,500 and \$190,002, respectively. If the assumptions used in determining the fair value of reporting units' change or there is significant erosion of business results, such changes could result in additional impairment charges in future periods.

(8) INVENTORIES

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

	December 31, 2002 -----	March 31, 2002 -----
Raw materials..	\$ 96,860	\$ 81,089
Work-in-process	79,061	79,416
Finished goods.	255,115	244,162
	-----	-----
	\$431,036	\$404,667
	=====	=====

In connection with the inventory management component of the Company's restructuring and reorganization programs, during fiscal 2002, the Company recorded a charge to write-down excess inventories by approximately \$10,000. The charge was determined after an assessment of the Company's five-year business plan and updated demand forecasts, the continued weakening of the Company's business segments, particularly the telecommunications market, and the Company's ongoing stock keeping unit (SKU) rationalization.

(9) ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

The Company, particularly as a result of its manufacturing, distribution and recycling operations, is subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations and is exposed to liabilities and compliance costs arising from its past and current handling, release, storage and disposal of hazardous substances and hazardous wastes. The Company's operations are also subject to occupational safety and health laws and regulations, particularly relating to monitoring of employee health.

North America

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The Company has been advised by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or state agencies that it is a "Potentially Responsible Party" ("PRP") under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA") or similar state laws at 91 federally defined Superfund or state equivalent sites. At 61 of these sites, the Company has either paid or is in the process of paying its share of the liability. In most instances, the Company's obligations are not expected to be significant because its portion of any potential liability appears to be minor or insignificant in relation to the total liability of all PRPs that have been identified and are financially viable. The Company's share of the anticipated remediation costs associated with all of the Superfund sites where it has been named a PRP, based on the Company's estimated volumetric contribution of waste to each site, is included in the environmental remediation reserves discussed below.

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

Because the Company's liability under such statutes may be imposed on a joint and several basis, the Company's liability may not necessarily be based on volumetric allocations and could be greater than the Company's estimates. Management believes, however, that its PRP status at these Superfund sites will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition because, based on the Company's experience, it is reasonable to expect that the liability will be roughly proportionate to its volumetric contribution of waste to the sites.

The Company currently has greater than 50% liability at three Superfund sites. Other than these sites, the Company's allocation exceeds 5% at seven sites for which the Company's share of liability has not been paid as of December 31, 2002. The current allocation at these seven sites averages approximately 22%.

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 a number of state and federal environmental laws and with varying degrees of involvement by state and federal 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 federal and state courts or with certain environmental regulatory agencies.

International

The Company is subject to numerous environmental, health and safety requirements and is exposed to differing degrees of liabilities, compliance costs, and cleanup requirements arising from its past and current activities in various international locations including Europe. The laws and regulations applicable to such activities differ from country to country and also substantially differ from U.S. laws and regulations.

The Company expects that its international operations will continue to incur capital and operating expenses in connection with evolving environmental, health and safety requirements or more stringent enforcement of existing requirements in each country.

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Consolidated

While the ultimate outcome of the foregoing environmental matters is uncertain, after consultation with legal counsel, management does not believe the resolution of these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's long-term business, financial condition or results of operations.

The Company has established reserves for on-site and off-site environmental remediation costs and believes that such reserves are adequate. As of December 31, 2002 and March 31, 2002 the amount of such reserves on the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets was \$77,396 and \$70,543, 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 effect on the recorded reserves and cash flows.

In the U.S., the Company has advised each state and federal authority with whom we have negotiated plans for environmental investigations or remediation of the Debtors' Chapter 11 filing as required by those agreements or applicable rules. In some cases these authorities may require the Company to undertake certain agreed remedial activities under a modified schedule, or may seek to negotiate or require modified remedial activities. Such requests have been received at several sites and are the subject of ongoing discussions. At this time no requests or directives have been received which, individually or in the aggregate, would materially alter the Company's reserves or have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

(10) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Bankruptcy Considerations

As of the Petition Date, substantially all pending litigation against the Debtors was stayed and, absent further order of the Bankruptcy Court, no party may take any action to recover on pre-petition claims against the Debtors. We cannot predict what action, if any, the Bankruptcy Court may take with respect to pending litigation. Litigation against the Company's non-Debtor foreign subsidiaries has not been stayed.

Former Senior Executives and Battery Quality Matters

Exide established a \$13,400 reserve in fiscal 2000 to cover litigation related to allegations that used batteries were sold as new. The Company has resolved these claims, including the third quarter fiscal 2002 settlement of the sole remaining "legacy" action, Houlihan v. Exide. As a result of the Houlihan settlement, the Company recorded an additional expense in the third quarter of fiscal 2002 of \$1,400 for reimbursement of legal fees. At December

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31, 2002, there is approximately a \$2,500 reserve remaining, representing the Company's estimate of its remaining obligations under the Houlihan and other "legacy" settlements.

On March 23, 2001, Exide reached a plea agreement with the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, resolving an investigation of the conduct of certain former senior executives of the Company. Under the terms of that settlement Exide agreed to pay a fine of \$27,500 over five years, to five years probation and to cooperate with the U.S. Attorney in the prosecution of Arthur M. Hawkins, Douglas N. Pearson and Alan E. Gauthier, former senior executives of the Company. The payment terms of the plea agreement are dependent upon the Company's compliance with the plea agreement during the five-year probation period. Generally, the terms of the probation would permit the U.S. Government to reopen the case against Exide if the Company violates the terms of the plea agreement or other provisions of law. The Company reserved \$31,000 for this matter, including expected costs and out-of-pocket expenses, in the first quarter of fiscal 2001, and an additional \$1,000 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. At December 31, 2002, approximately \$27,500 of this reserve remains. As a result of the imposition of the automatic stay arising upon the Debtors' Chapter 11 filings, the Company has not paid any of its \$27,500 fine. The Company is uncertain what effect this non-payment and the Bankruptcy Code may have with respect to the plea agreement.

Exide is currently involved in litigation with the former senior executives named above. The former senior executives made claims to enforce separation agreements, reimbursement of legal fees, and other contracts, and Exide has filed claims and counterclaims asserting fraud, breach of fiduciary duties, misappropriation of corporate assets and civil conspiracy. In addition, Exide has filed an action in the Bankruptcy Court against the former senior executives to recover certain payments of legal fees Exide was required to advance to such individuals prior to the Petition Date.

The Company has filed two claims with its insurers for reimbursement of the amounts paid to the former executives, and intends to seek reimbursement for those amounts. However, the Company has not recognized any receivable for such reimbursements as of December 31, 2002.

The Company has completed an investigation and determined that due to a deviation from manufacturing procedures approximately 950,000 automotive aftermarket batteries sold during 2001 and 2002 in North America did not contain one minor feature of several advertised for the batteries. In all cases the batteries performed in accordance with their labeled specifications. The feature was reinstated and the Company is in the process of discussing the situation with its customers. The Company cannot predict at this time the effects of this matter on its business, but the remediation to be offered is not expected to be material to its financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

Hazardous Materials

Exide is involved in several lawsuits pending in state and federal courts in South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Texas and Tennessee. These actions allege that Exide and its predecessors allowed hazardous materials used in the

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battery manufacturing process to be released from certain of its facilities, allegedly resulting in personal injury and/or property damage. In January 2002, the counsel that brought the South Carolina actions filed additional claims in the Circuit Court for Greenville County, South Carolina. The Company's preliminary review of these claims suggest they are without merit, and the Company plans to vigorously defend itself in these matters. The Company does not believe any reserves are currently warranted for any of these claims.

GNB Acquisition

In July 2001, Pacific Dunlop Holdings (US), Inc. ("PDH") and several of its foreign affiliates (the "Sellers") under the various agreements through which Exide 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 Sellers maintain they are entitled to approximately \$17,000 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 to re-filing the same motion after discovery proceeds. The defendants have filed an answer and counterclaim. On July 8, 2002, the Court authorized discovery to proceed as to all parties except Exide. In August 2002, the case was removed to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Illinois and, in October 2002, the parties presented oral arguments, in the case of PDH, to remand the case to Illinois state court and, in the case of Exide, to transfer the case to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. On February 4, 2003, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court transferred the case to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Delaware, where the plaintiff's motion to abstain or remand will be heard. To the extent this action implicates Exide's interests, management plans to vigorously defend the action and pursue the counterclaim.

In December 2001, PDH filed a separate action in the Circuit Court for Cook County, Illinois, seeking recovery of \$3,100 for amounts allegedly owed by Exide under various agreements between the parties. The claim arises from letters of credit and other security for workers compensation insurance policies allegedly provided by PDH for GNB's performance of certain of GNB's obligations to third parties, that PDH claims Exide was obligated to replace. Exide's answer contested the amounts claimed by PDH and Exide 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 are currently subject to the automatic bankruptcy stay.

Guarantees

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others, an Interpretation of FASB Nos. 5, 57 and 107 and Rescission of FASB Interpretation No. 34." This Interpretation addresses the disclosures to be made by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about obligations under guarantees. This Interpretation also clarifies the requirements related to the recognition of a liability by a guarantor at the inception of a guarantee for the obligations the guarantor has undertaken in issuing that guarantee. The initial recognition and initial measurement provisions shall be applied only on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The disclosure requirements are effective for financial statements for interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. The Company is in the process of completing its evaluation of the accounting impact of this statement.

At December 31, 2002 the Company had letters of credit with a face value of \$9,684 (\$3,838 of which is

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

pre-petition) and surety bonds with a face value of \$58,465 outstanding. 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 clean-up 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. The surety bonds have annual terms but are generally renewable by the Company. It is expected that limited availability of new surety bonds from traditional sources and restricted credit availability under the Company's DIP Credit Facility may impact the Company's liquidity needs in future periods.

Warranty

The Company provides customers various warranty or return privileges in each of its three segments. The estimated cost of warranty is recognized as a reduction of sales in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. These estimates are based upon historical trends and claims experience, and include assessment of the anticipated lag between the date of sale and claim date.

A reconciliation of changes in the Company's consolidated warranty liability for the nine month period ended December 31, 2002 follows:

Balance at March 31, 2002.....	\$ 65,409
Accrual for warranties provided during the period.....	39,103
Accrual/release of pre-existing warranties.....	(4,800)
Settlements made (in cash or credit) during the period	(33,859)

Balance at December 31, 2002.....	\$ 65,853
	=====

Other

In a February 2003 report, the Company's principal French subsidiary was notified by local competition authorities that in connection with certain sales of batteries by several French manufacturers in 1997, the subsidiary may have violated local competition laws. While significant fines could be imposed for such actions, the Company does not believe that the subsidiary acted improperly and intends to defend this matter vigorously. The Company does not believe any reserves are currently warranted for this matter.

On June 6, 2002, McKinsey & Company International filed suit against Exide Holding Europe, S.A., Compagnie Europeene D'accumulateurs, S.A., Euro Exide Corporation Ltd., Exide Italia S.r.l, Deutsche Exide GmbH and Exide Transportation Holding Europe, S.L. in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, seeking to compel arbitration of McKinsey's request for payment of approximately \$5,000 in consulting fees allegedly incurred by Exide. The Company intends to vigorously defend the suit. The Company has recorded a

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liability related to this matter that is classified as a liability subject to compromise in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2002. McKinsey also has initiated arbitration to resolve the dispute, and the arbitration is proceeding over respondents' objection before the American Arbitration Association's International Centre for Dispute Resolution. The arbitration is expected to conclude during 2003.

Exide is a defendant in an arbitration proceeding initiated in October of 2001, by Margulead Limited ("Margulead"). In June of 1997, GNB, now an operating division of Exide, entered into an agreement with Margulead which Margulead contends obligated Exide to build a facility to test and develop certain lead acid battery recycling technology allegedly developed by Margulead. Exide terminated this agreement after the Margulead technology failed to meet success criteria represented by Margulead. Margulead now alleges breach of contract and has requested damages in the amount of approximately \$2,600, which represents the alleged projected cost of building a testing facility. Margulead has indicated that it may amend its claim to seek higher damage amounts. Because Margulead is a foreign entity and the arbitration is pending in London, the arbitration is currently proceeding notwithstanding Exide's Chapter 11 proceedings. The Company intends to defend the claim and denies liability thereunder.

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

The Company is involved in various other claims and litigation incidental to the conduct of its business. Based on consultation with legal counsel, management does not believe that any such claims or litigation to which the Company is a party, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations, although quarterly or annual operating results may be materially affected.

(11) RESTRUCTURING

The Company previously implemented certain restructuring activities as part of an overall program to reduce costs, eliminate excess capacity and improve cash flows, including activities in connection with the September 2000 acquisition of GNB.

In addition, during the first, second and third quarters of fiscal 2003 the Company recognized restructuring charges of \$6,288, \$3,997 and \$3,837, representing \$3,339, \$3,933 and \$3,711 for severance and related closure costs and \$2,949, \$64 and \$126 for non-cash charges related to the write-down of machinery and equipment. The charges for the first quarter of fiscal 2003 related to the downsizing of a North American Network Power facility and the closure of a Transport facility in Cwmbran, Wales. Approximately 300 positions, principally plant employees, have been eliminated in connection with the first quarter fiscal 2003 plans. The charges for the second quarter of fiscal 2003 principally resulted from corporate severance and the closure of a North American Transportation facility. Approximately 120 positions have been eliminated in connection with the second quarter fiscal 2003 plans. The charges for the third quarter of fiscal 2003 resulted from European headcount reductions, change to prior estimates of fiscal 2002 North American pension curtailment obligations and ongoing costs associated with fiscal 2003 North American plastics and manufacturing facility closures. Approximately 15

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positions have been eliminated in connection with these third quarter actions.

Summarized restructuring reserve activity for these programs are as follows:

	Severance Costs	Write-Offs	Closure Costs	Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at March 31, 2002...	\$ 16,500	\$ --	\$15,300	\$ 31,800
Charges, fiscal 2003.....	9,142	3,139	1,841	14,122
Payments and charge-offs....	(12,058)	(3,139)	(6,090)	(21,287)
Currency changes.....	1,922	--	1,458	3,380
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2002	\$ 15,506	\$ --	\$12,509	\$ 28,015
	=====	=====	=====	=====

(12) DEBT

At December 31, 2002, short-term borrowings of \$15,165 consisted of 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 secured 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.

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

Total long-term debt at December 31, 2002 comprises the following:

Debt Not Subject To Compromise:

DIP Credit Facility--Borrowings at LIBOR plus 3.75%(2).....
 Senior Secured Global Credit Facilities Agreement (Europe)--Borrowings primarily at
 LIBOR plus 4.75% to 5.25%(2).....
 9.125% Senior Notes (Deutsche mark denominated, due April 15, 2004).....
 European Accounts Receivable Securitization(2).....
 Other, including capital lease obligations and other loans at interest rates generally ranging
 from 0.0% to 11.0% due in installments through 2015(1).....

Total debt not subject to compromise.....
 Less--current maturities (included in total debt not subject to compromise above).....

Debt Subject To Compromise:

Senior Secured Global Credit Facilities Agreement (U.S.)--Borrowings primarily at LIBOR
 plus 4.75% to 5.25%.....
 10% Senior Notes, due April 15, 2005.....

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Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes, due December 15, 2005.....
Other.....

Total debt subject to compromise (Note 6).....

- (1) Includes various operating lines of credit and working capital facilities maintained by certain of the Company's non-U.S. subsidiaries.
- (2) Debt classified as current as of December 31, 2002 based upon maturity dates of the DIP Credit Facility and Standstill and Subordination Agreement.

Total debt at December 31, 2002 and March 31, 2002 was \$1,806,665 (including amounts subject to compromise) and \$1,413,272, respectively.

On April 15, 2002, the Company and three of its wholly-owned U.S. subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. In connection with the filing, the Company also entered into a "Standstill and Subordination Agreement" with its pre-petition Senior Secured Global Credit Facility lenders, whereby the lenders have agreed to forbear collections of principal payments on foreign borrowings under this facility from non-Debtor subsidiaries until December 18, 2003, subject to earlier termination upon the occurrence of certain events. No such events have occurred as of December 31, 2002 or through the date of this Report. Borrowings under the Senior Secured Global Credit Facility by the Debtors are subject to compromise. Interest obligations for the non-Debtor subsidiaries will continue to be accrued and paid when due. The Standstill and Subordination Agreement contains essentially the same financial covenants as the DIP Credit Facility. See Note 2 for further discussion of the Company's bankruptcy considerations and reorganization plans.

On April 17, 2002, the Company received interim Bankruptcy Court approval of a \$250,000 DIP Credit Facility and final Bankruptcy Court approval for such facility on May 10, 2002. The DIP Credit Facility is being used to supplement cash flows from operations during the reorganization process including the payment of post-petition ordinary course trade and other payables, the payment of certain permitted pre-petition claims, working capital needs, letter of credit requirements and other general corporate purposes.

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

On April 17, 2002, approximately \$129,000 of the DIP Credit Facility was drawn down, \$117,000 being used to terminate and repurchase uncollected securitized accounts receivable under the Company's then existing U.S. receivables sale facility and the balance for financing costs and related fees. The DIP Credit Facility is a secured revolving credit and term loan facility under which Exide Technologies is the borrower with certain U.S. and foreign subsidiaries acting as guarantors. The DIP Credit Facility is afforded super priority claim status in the Chapter 11 case and is collateralized by first liens on certain eligible U.S. assets of the Company, principally accounts receivable, inventory and property.

The revolving credit tranche of the DIP Credit Facility provides for borrowing up to \$121,000, of which up to \$65,000 is available to Exide Technologies for on-lending to its foreign subsidiaries. An additional \$50,000

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sub-facility is also available to the foreign subsidiaries based on certain collateral asset values in the United Kingdom and Canada. To the extent funds are borrowed under the DIP and on-lent to foreign subsidiaries, additional liens on certain assets of the borrowing foreign subsidiary and related guarantees are required. Up to \$40,000 of the revolving credit tranche is available for letters of credit. Total availability under the DIP Credit Facility as of December 31, 2002 was approximately \$37,250.

Borrowings under the DIP Credit Facility bear interest at base rate plus 2.75% per annum or Libor plus 3.75% per annum. Borrowings are limited to eligible collateral under the DIP Credit Facility. Eligible collateral under the DIP Credit Facility includes accounts receivable, inventory and certain property. Availability to the Company is impacted by changes in both the amounts of the collateral and qualitative factors (such as aging of accounts receivable and inventory reserves) as well as cash requirements of the business such as trade credit terms. The DIP Credit Facility contains certain financial covenants requiring the Company to maintain monthly specified levels of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, restructuring and certain other defined charges, as well as limits on capital expenditures and cash restructuring expenditures. The DIP Credit Facility also contains other customary covenants, including certain reporting requirements and covenants that restrict the Company's ability to incur indebtedness, create or incur liens or guarantees, make investments or restricted payments, enter into leases, sell or dispose of assets, change the nature of the Company's business or enter into related party transactions. The Company believes it was in compliance with the DIP Credit Facility covenants as of December 31, 2002. Based upon recently updated business plans, the Company expects that it will require amendments to its existing financial covenants in order to maintain compliance during fiscal 2004. Currently, the Company expects that it will be able to obtain such amendments, and thereby maintain adequate financial resources during the next twelve months (considering both funds available under the DIP Credit Facility and cash flows generated from operations) while pursuing its strategic options and development of a plan of reorganization. However, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to obtain such amendments or maintain compliance with its covenants or have adequate financial resources available during the next twelve months. Failure to maintain compliance with these covenants in the future would result in an event of default which, absent cure within defined grace periods or obtaining appropriate waivers, would restrict the Company's availability to funds necessary to maintain its operations and assist in funding of its reorganization plans.

The Company has obtained waivers and consents under the DIP Credit Facility and Standstill and Subordination Agreement primarily to (i) maintain until March 2003 cash balances outside the United States in excess of those otherwise permitted under the agreements, (ii) modify the terms for the payment of interest related to the conversion of certain Euro Currency Loans to Base Rate Loans under the pre-petition credit facility, (iii) dilute below 50 percent the Company's interest in a non-material joint venture and (iv) provide relief for the Company to address certain non-material civil litigation commenced against a non-Debtor subsidiary.

The DIP Credit Facility matures on the earlier of February 15, 2004, 30 days before the pre-petition Revolving Credit and Tranche A Senior Secured Credit Facilities mature (December 18, 2003) or the date on which the Company emerges from bankruptcy.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

On May 31, 2002, the Company entered into a new \$177,500 European accounts receivable securitization facility. This facility replaced the Company's then existing \$175,000 European securitization program. The new facility is accounted for as a secured borrowing in accordance with the requirements of SFAS 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities" whereby the accounts receivable and related borrowings are recorded on the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet.

(13) INTEREST EXPENSE, NET

Interest income of \$498 and \$1,203 is included in Interest expense, net in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively. Interest income of \$1,312 and \$2,652 is included in Interest expense, net for the nine months ended December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2001, respectively. Interest income earned as a result of assumed excess cash balances due to the Chapter 11 filing is recorded in Reorganization items, net in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations, for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2002. See Note 5.

As of the Petition Date, the Company ceased accruing interest on certain unsecured pre-petition debt classified as Liabilities subject to compromise in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets in accordance with SOP 90-7. Interest is being accrued on certain pre-petition debt to the extent that the Company believes it is probable of being deemed an allowed claim by the Bankruptcy Court. Interest at the stated contractual amount on pre-petition debt that was not charged to results of operations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2002 was approximately \$10,411 and \$29,418, respectively.

(14) OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE, NET

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Nine Months Ended	
	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Losses on sales of accounts receivable	\$ 2,829	\$3,195	\$ 8,566	\$10,534
Equity income.....	(513)	(437)	(1,436)	(1,312)
Debt-to-equity conversion.....	--	--	--	13,873
Currency (gain) loss.....	(8,191)	3,001	(20,448)	2,688
Other.....	528	(32)	1,078	(1,445)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ (5,347)	\$5,727	\$ (12,240)	\$24,338
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Losses on sales of receivables represent expenses related to the Company's receivables sales facilities. See Note 12.

In fiscal 2002, the Company incurred a non-cash charge for the debt-to-equity conversion of Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes.

In fiscal 2003, the Company has recognized net currency gains, primarily

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from the translation of U.S. dollar denominated borrowings in Europe.

(15) NET LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period, while diluted loss per share is computed assuming conversion of all dilutive securities such as options, convertible debt and warrants. In all periods presented net losses were incurred, therefore, dilutive common stock equivalents were not used in the calculation of earnings per share as they would have an anti-dilutive effect.

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

(16) RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 146, "Accounting for Exit or Disposal Activities" ("SFAS 146"). SFAS 146 provides guidance on the recognition and measurement of liabilities for costs associated with exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002. The Company is currently reviewing SFAS 146 to determine the impact upon adoption.

In May 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No's. 4, 44, and 64 Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections." This Statement requires gains and losses from extinguishments of debt to be classified as an extraordinary item only if the criterion in Opinion 30 has been met. Further, lease modification with economic effects similar to sale-leaseback transactions must be accounted for in the same manner as sale-leaseback transactions. While the technical corrections to existing pronouncements are not substantive in nature, in some instances they may change accounting practice. The provision of this Statement related to the rescission of SFAS No. 4 and the amendment of SFAS No. 13 are effective beginning in fiscal 2003 and for transactions occurring after May 15, 2002, respectively, and are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. All other provisions are effective for financial statements issued on or after May 15, 2002, and did not have a significant impact on our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements presented herein.

In June 2001 and August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143 "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations", ("SFAS 143") and SFAS No. 144 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets", ("SFAS 144"), respectively. SFAS 143 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. The Company is required to adopt SFAS 143 on April 1, 2003. The provisions of SFAS 143 address financial accounting and reporting requirements for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated retirement costs and requires companies to record an asset and related liability for the cost associated with the retirement of long-lived tangible assets if a legal liability to retire the asset exists. The Company is in the process of completing its evaluation of the impact of this statement.

SFAS 144 is effective for the Company beginning April 1, 2003. SFAS 144 addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets, and supersedes SFAS No. 121 and the accounting and reporting

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provisions of the Accounting Principles Board ("APB") opinion No. 30. SFAS 144 retains the basic principles of SFAS 121 for long lived assets to be disposed of by sale or held and used and broadens discontinued operations presentation to include a component of an entity that is held for sale or that has been disposed of.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB 51. This Interpretation addresses consolidation by business enterprises of certain variable interest entities ("VIEs"). The Interpretation is effective immediately for all enterprises with variable interests in VIEs created after January 31, 2003. For variable interests in VIEs created before February 1, 2003, the provisions of this Interpretation will be applicable no later than the beginning of the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2003. Further, the disclosure requirements of the Interpretation are applicable for all financial statements initially issued after January 31, 2003, regardless of the date on which the VIE was created.

The Company is in the process of completing its evaluation of the impact of these statements.

(17) SEGMENT INFORMATION

Beginning October 1, 2001, the Company changed its organizational structure such that operations are managed and reported in three segments: Transportation, Motive Power and Network Power.

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EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(Continued)

The Company previously operated its battery business within the Transportation and Industrial segments through September 30, 2001. The previous Industrial segment was split between Network Power and Motive Power. Network Power applications include batteries for telecommunications systems, electric utilities, railroads, photovoltaic and other critical uninterruptible power supply markets. Motive Power applications include batteries for a broad range of equipment uses including lift trucks, mining and other commercial vehicles. Transportation uses include automotive, heavy duty, agricultural, marine and other batteries, as well as new technologies being developed for hybrid vehicles and new 42-volt automobile applications.

The prior year segment data below has been reclassified to reflect the current year presentation. In addition, prior year segment data has been reclassified to reflect the current year presentation of corporate costs not allocated to business segments. Certain asset information required to be disclosed is not reflected below as it is not allocated by segment nor utilized by management in the Company's operations.

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

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2002

Network

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	Transportation	Motive Power	Power	Other	Consolidated
Net sales.....	\$ 397,878	\$125,599	\$ 98,663	\$ --	\$ 622,140
Gross profit.....	95,121	28,806	28,898	--	152,825
Operating income (loss) (c)	53,120	7,129	12,981	(30,963)	42,267

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2001

	Transportation	Motive Power	Network Power	Other	Consolidated
Net sales.....	\$ 408,440	\$120,417	\$ 104,337	\$ --	\$ 633,194
Gross profit.....	62,248	29,244	18,549	--	110,041
Operating income (loss) (d)	(442)	5,273	(117,378)	(43,914)	(156,461)

For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2002

	Transportation	Motive Power	Network Power (b)	Other	Consolidated
Net sales.....	\$1,126,162	\$349,432	\$ 280,898	\$ --	\$1,756,492
Gross profit.....	237,280	79,916	73,916	--	391,112
Operating income (loss) (e)	113,267	15,480	(19,409)	(87,401)	21,937

For the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2001

	Transportation	Motive Power	Network Power	Other (a)	Consolidated
Net sales.....	\$1,180,655	\$362,316	\$ 345,706	\$ --	\$1,888,677
Gross profit.....	194,304	93,167	90,422	--	377,893
Operating income (loss) (f)	43,140	25,220	(88,215)	(107,647)	(127,502)

-
- (a) Includes a credit of \$8,185 related to the termination of a purchased research and development agreement with Lion Compact Energy and a \$13,873 charge related to debt-for-equity exchanges.
 - (b) Includes \$37,000 goodwill impairment charge recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2003.
 - (c) Includes restructuring charges of \$3,212, \$(224), \$(437) and \$1,286 within Transportation, Motive, Network and Other, respectively.
 - (d) Includes restructuring charges of \$2,199, \$1,218, \$8,241 and \$1,968 within Transportation, Motive, Network and Other, respectively.
 - (e) Includes restructuring charges of \$7,081, \$54, \$5,357 and \$1,630 within Transportation, Motive, Network and Other, respectively.
 - (f) Includes restructuring charges of \$5,744, \$2,662, \$11,899 and \$4,379 within Transportation, Motive, Network and Other, respectively.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (Dollars in thousands, except per-share data)

Overview

On April 15, 2002 ("Petition Date"), Exide and three of its wholly-owned, U.S. subsidiaries (RBD Liquidation, LLC ("RBD"), Exide Delaware, LLC ("Exide Delaware") and Exide Illinois, Inc. ("Exide Illinois")) filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws

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("Bankruptcy Code" or "Chapter 11") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware ("Bankruptcy Court") under case numbers 02-11125 through 02-11128. On November 21, 2002, Refined Metals Corporation ("Refined") and Dixie Metals Company ("Dixie"), both wholly owned, non-operating subsidiaries of Exide, filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the Bankruptcy Court under case numbers 02-13449 and 02-13450. Refined and Dixie have no employees and negligible, if any, assets. RBD, Exide Delaware, Exide Illinois, Dixie and Refined, together with Exide are hereinafter referred to as the "Debtors." All of the foregoing cases are being jointly administered for procedural purposes before the Bankruptcy Court under case number 02-11125KJC.

The Company decided to file itself and certain of its subsidiaries for reorganization under Chapter 11 as it offered the most efficient alternative to restructure its balance sheet and access new working capital while continuing to operate in the ordinary course of business. The Company has a heavy debt burden, caused largely by a debt-financed acquisition strategy and the significant costs of integrating those acquisitions. Other factors leading to the reorganization included the impact of adverse economic conditions on the Company's markets, particularly telecommunications, ongoing competitive pressures and capital market volatility. These factors contributed to a loss of revenues and resulted in significant operating losses and negative cash flows, severely impacting the Company's financial condition and its ability to maintain compliance with debt covenants.

The Company's operations outside of the U.S. are not included in the Chapter 11 proceedings.

On May 10, 2002 the Company received final Bankruptcy Court approval for its \$250,000 DIP Credit Facility. The DIP Credit Facility requires maintenance of certain financial covenants and other restrictions on matters such as indebtedness, guarantees and future asset sales.

Under the Bankruptcy Code, actions to collect pre-petition indebtedness, as well as most other pending litigation, are stayed. In addition, the Debtors may also assume or reject executory contracts, including lease obligations, subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court and certain other conditions.

Factors That Affect Our Financial Performance

Competition. The global Transportation, Motive Power and Network Power battery markets, particularly in North America and Europe, are highly competitive. In recent years, competition has continued to intensify and we continue to come under increasing pressure for price reductions. This competition has been exacerbated by excess capacity and fluctuating lead prices as well as low-priced Asian imports impacting our markets.

Exchange Rates. We are exposed to foreign currency risk in most European countries, principally from fluctuations in the Euro and British Pound. We are 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 our non-U.S. sales and expenses. In some instances, gains in one currency may be offset by losses in another. Movements in European currencies impacted our results for the periods presented herein.

Markets. We are subject to concentrations of customers and sales in several geographic regions and are dependent on customers in certain industries, including the automotive, telecommunications, and material handling markets. Economic difficulties experienced in these markets and geographic locations have and continue to impact our financial results.

Weather. Unusually cold winters or hot summers accelerate automotive battery failure and increase demand for automotive replacement batteries.

Interest Rates. The Company is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates on its variable rate debt.

Lead. Lead is the principal material by weight used in the manufacture of batteries, representing approximately one-quarter of our cost of goods sold. The market price of lead fluctuates. Generally, when lead prices decrease, many of our customers seek disproportionate price reductions from us, and when lead prices increase, customers resist price increases.

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 unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The Company believes that the critical accounting policies and estimates disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (the "10-K") for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2002 affect the preparation of its unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The reader of this Report may wish to refer to the 10-K for further information.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business, and with respect to fiscal 2003, in accordance with SOP 90-7 with regard to the reporting requirements of entities in reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is predicated upon, among other things, confirmation of a bankruptcy reorganization plan, compliance with the provisions of both the DIP Credit Facility and other ongoing borrowing arrangements, the ability to generate cash flows from operations and, where necessary, obtaining financing sources sufficient to satisfy the Company's future obligations as well as the contingencies related to Former Senior Executives and Battery Quality Matters described in Note 10. Based upon recently updated business plans, the Company expects that it will require amendments to its existing financial covenants in order to maintain compliance during fiscal 2004. Currently, the Company expects that it will be able to obtain such amendments, and thereby maintain adequate financial resources during the next twelve months (considering both funds available under the DIP Credit Facility and cash flows generated from operations) while pursuing its strategic options and development of a plan of reorganization. However, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to obtain such amendments or maintain compliance with its covenants or have adequate financial resources available during the next twelve months. Failure to maintain compliance with these covenants in the future would result in an event of

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default which, absent cure within defined grace periods or obtaining appropriate waivers, would restrict the Company's availability to funds necessary to maintain its operations and assist in funding of its reorganization plans. As a result of the Chapter 11 filing, and consideration of various strategic alternatives, including possible asset sales, the Company would expect that any reorganization plan will likely result in material changes to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not, however, include adjustments, if any, to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of recorded assets or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that may result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

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Results of Operations

Three months ended December 31, 2002 compared with the three months ended December 31, 2001.

Overview

Net loss for the third quarter of fiscal 2003 was \$6,991 or \$0.26 per diluted share versus net loss of \$200,471 or \$7.33 per diluted share last year. Third quarter fiscal 2003 results include restructuring costs of \$3,837, primarily for severance and costs related to work force reductions, and reorganization items in connection with the bankruptcy of \$8,455. In the third quarter of fiscal 2002, the Company recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$105,000 and restructuring charges of \$13,626, primarily for severance related to work force reductions as well as the closure of the Maple, Ontario manufacturing operation. Currency favorably impacted operating income by \$2,997 in the third quarter of fiscal 2003. In addition, currency remeasurement gains of \$8,191, primarily on U.S. dollar denominated debt in Europe, have been recognized in operating income.

Net Sales

Net sales were \$622,140 in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 versus \$633,194 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. The decrease in net sales was due to sales volumes declines in each of the Company's business segments. Currency positively impacted net sales by \$35,626, principally from appreciation of the Euro against the U.S. dollar.

Net sales in the Transportation segment were \$397,878 in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 versus \$408,440 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. Transportation revenues in North America declined due to reduced unit volumes principally due to lost business and territories in our aftermarket accounts, while European volumes were also lower than the prior year. These reductions were partially offset by benefits from warranty management programs in North America. Results for the third quarter of fiscal 2003 were also favorably impacted by approximately \$4,800 from changes in estimates of historical warranty obligations based upon new commercial arrangements. Currency positively impacted Transportation net sales, principally in Europe, in fiscal 2003 by approximately \$18,473.

Motive Power sales for the third quarter of fiscal 2003 were \$125,599 versus \$120,417 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. General softness in the overall economies in the U.S. and Western Europe resulted in lower sales volume in Motive Power. Currency positively impacted Motive Power net sales in fiscal

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2003 by approximately \$10,172.

Network Power sales for the third quarter of fiscal 2003 were \$98,663 versus \$104,337 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. The decrease was attributable to lower sales volumes which were a direct result of the significantly weaker telecommunications markets including the adverse effect of a slowdown in Europe and Asia, similar to that seen in North America during fiscal 2002. Currency positively impacted Network Power net sales in fiscal 2003 by approximately \$6,981.

Gross Profit

Gross profit was \$152,825 in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 versus \$110,041 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. The gross margin increased to 24.6% in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 from 17.4% in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. Third quarter fiscal 2002 gross profit was negatively impacted by a charge of \$15,500 related to increased reserves for purchase commitments and a \$10,000 charge to write down excess inventories. The remaining favorable change in gross profit is primarily due to the Company's continued plant rationalization and headcount reduction programs, warranty management programs in North America and lower lead pricing in Europe, offset partially by lower sales volumes and higher production costs related to under-absorption of fixed overheads. Stronger European currencies versus the U.S. dollar favorably impacted gross profit by approximately \$9,212.

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Transportation gross profit was \$95,121 in the third quarter versus \$62,248 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. The effect of lower North American sales volumes was more than offset by the benefits from plant rationalization and headcount reductions, North American warranty management programs, including a \$4,800 reduction in warranty reserves related to a change in estimate of historical obligations, lead pricing in Europe and European currency effects. Third quarter fiscal 2002 gross profit included charges to cost of sales of \$15,500 to increase reserves for purchase commitments and \$3,000 to write down excess inventories. Gross margin was 23.9% in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 versus 15.2% in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. Stronger European currencies versus the U.S. dollar favorably impacted gross profit by approximately \$4,735.

Motive Power gross profit was \$28,806 in the third quarter versus \$29,244 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. The decrease was due to lower sales volumes, an unfavorable sales mix (smaller size battery systems) and higher production costs related to under-absorption of fixed overheads. Third quarter fiscal 2002 gross profit included a charge to cost of sales of \$4,000 to write down excess inventories. Gross margin was 22.9% in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 versus 24.3% in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. Stronger European currencies versus the U.S. dollar favorably impacted gross profit by approximately \$2,476.

Network Power gross profit was \$28,898 in the third quarter versus \$18,549 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. Third quarter fiscal 2002 gross profit included charges of \$3,000 to write down excess inventories, \$2,200 to write off inventory in the Company's China operation and also reflected the negative impact of under-absorption of fixed overheads due to production schedule reductions. Gross margin was 29.3% in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 versus 17.8% in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. Stronger European currencies versus the U.S. dollar favorably impacted gross profit by approximately \$2,001.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were \$110,558 in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 versus

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\$266,502 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. Included in operating expenses in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 are restructuring charges of \$3,837. Third quarter fiscal 2002 operating expenses included a goodwill impairment charge in Network power of \$105,000 and restructuring of \$13,626. Excluding these items, operating expenses were \$106,721 and \$147,876 in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 and 2002, respectively. Stronger European currencies unfavorably impacted operating expenses by approximately \$6,215 in fiscal 2003. The change in operating expenses was impacted by the following matters: (i) Fiscal 2003 selling, marketing and advertising costs in each of the Company's business segments were favorably impacted by the Company's cost-reduction programs, primarily through headcount reductions; (ii) Fiscal 2002 operating expenses included bad debt provisions of \$16,000; (iii) General and administrative expenses in fiscal 2003 were unfavorably impacted by higher pension costs, rising insurance premiums and information technology costs, offset partially by cost-reduction programs; and (iv) Fiscal 2003 operating expenses included currency remeasurement gains of \$8,191.

Transportation operating expenses were \$42,001 in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 versus \$62,690 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. The decrease was primarily due to a \$12,600 bad debt provision on receivables from K-Mart in fiscal 2002 and the Company's cost-reduction programs. Motive Power operating expenses were \$21,677 in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 versus \$23,971 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. Network Power operating expenses were \$15,917 in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 versus \$135,926 in fiscal 2002. The decrease was primarily due to a \$105,000 goodwill impairment charge, \$9,282 restructuring charge and \$3,400 bad debt provision related to the Company's China operations in fiscal 2002.

Corporate and other operating expenses were \$30,963 in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 versus \$43,914 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. The decrease is due primarily to currency remeasurement gains, primarily on U.S. dollar denominated borrowings in Europe, amounting to \$8,191, that had been hedged in the prior period.

Income Taxes

In the third quarter of fiscal 2003, an income tax provision of \$12,254 was recorded on pre-tax income of \$5,600. In fiscal 2002, an income tax provision of \$8,262 was recorded on a pre-tax loss of \$191,923.

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Income tax expense for the third quarter of fiscal year 2003 was driven by income generation in tax-paying jurisdictions, principally Europe, with no offset on a consolidated basis as a result of recognition of valuation allowances on tax benefits generated from current period losses, in both the U.S. and certain other international regions. The effective tax rate for the third quarter of fiscal 2002 was impacted by the non-deductibility of the Network Power goodwill impairment charge and recognition of valuation allowances on tax benefits generated from current and prior period losses.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net was \$28,212 in the third quarter of fiscal 2003 versus \$35,462 in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. The decrease in interest expense is principally attributed to ceasing accruing certain interest on pre-petition debt classified as Liabilities subject to compromise in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet in accordance with SOP 90-7. Interest at the stated contractual amount on debt that was not charged to operations for the three months ended December 31, 2002 was approximately \$10,411. Excluding

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interest not charged pursuant to the Bankruptcy, higher interest costs were driven by the new DIP Credit Facility and amortization of deferred financing costs.

Reorganization Items

Reorganization items represent amounts the Company incurred as a result of the Chapter 11 filing and are presented separately in the unaudited consolidated statements of operations. Reorganization charges for the three months ended December 31, 2002 were \$8,455. These charges comprise the following items: professional fees including financial and legal services; employee retention costs for key members of management; and interest income earned as a result of having assumed excess cash balances due to the Chapter 11 filing. See Note 5.

Nine months ended December 31, 2002 compared with the nine months ended December 31, 2001.

Overview

Net loss for the nine months of fiscal 2003 was \$105,270 or \$3.84 per basic and diluted share versus net loss of \$240,211 or \$9.03 per basic and diluted share during the same period of fiscal 2002. Included in the consolidated net loss for the nine months of fiscal 2003 is a non-cash charge of \$37,000 for goodwill impairment resulting from an evaluation of results and updated projections of the Network Power business, following the recent deterioration of this segment's European performance. Results also include fiscal 2003 restructuring costs of \$14,122 and reorganization items in connection with the Bankruptcy of \$28,573. Fiscal 2002 results included a goodwill impairment charge of \$105,000, restructuring costs of \$24,684 related to work force reductions and \$13,873 of non-cash charges related to debt-for-equity exchanges. In addition, the Company recorded a credit of \$8,185 during the second quarter of fiscal 2002 relating to the early termination of a purchased research and development agreement with LCE. Currency favorably impacted operating income by \$5,377 in the nine months of fiscal 2003. In addition, currency remeasurement gains of \$20,448, primarily on U.S. dollar denominated debt in Europe, have been recognized in operating income in fiscal 2003.

Net Sales

Net sales were \$1,756,492 in the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus \$1,888,677 in the same period of fiscal 2002. The decrease in net sales was due to sales volume declines in all three of the Company's business segments. Currency positively impacted net sales by \$75,325 in fiscal 2003, principally from appreciation of the Euro against the U.S. dollar.

Net sales in the Transportation segment were \$1,126,162 in the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus \$1,180,655 in the same period of fiscal 2002. Transportation revenues in North America declined due to reduced unit volumes principally due to lost business and territories in our aftermarket accounts, while European volumes were down slightly from the prior year. These reductions were partially offset by benefits from warranty management programs in North America. Results for the nine months of fiscal 2003 were also favorably

impacted by approximately \$4,800 from changes in estimates of historical warranty obligations based upon new commercial arrangements. Currency positively impacted Transportation net sales in fiscal 2003, principally in Europe, by approximately \$37,862.

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Motive Power sales for the nine months of fiscal 2003 were \$349,432 versus \$362,316 in the same period of fiscal 2002. The decrease was due to general softness in the overall economies in Motive Power's two major markets: the U.S. and Western Europe. Currency positively impacted Motive Power net sales in fiscal 2003, principally in Europe, by approximately \$21,986.

Network Power sales for the nine months of fiscal 2003 were \$280,898 versus \$345,706 in the same period of fiscal 2002. Lower sales were a direct result of the significantly weaker telecommunications markets, including the adverse effect of the slowdown in Europe and Asia, similar to that seen in North America during fiscal 2002. Currency positively impacted Network Power net sales in fiscal 2003, principally in Europe, by approximately \$15,477.

Gross Profit

Gross profit was \$391,112 in the first nine months of fiscal 2003 versus \$377,893 in the same period of fiscal 2002. The gross margin increased slightly to 22.3% in the nine months of fiscal 2003 from 20.0% in the same period of fiscal 2002, primarily due to the warranty management programs in North America including a \$4,800 reduction in warranty reserves related to changes in estimates of historical obligations, continued plant rationalization and headcount reduction programs and lower lead pricing in Europe, offset partially by lower sales volumes and higher production costs related to under-absorption of fixed overheads. Gross profit in the nine months of fiscal 2002 was also negatively impacted by third quarter charges of \$15,500 related to purchase commitments and \$10,000 to write down excess inventories. Stronger European currencies versus the U.S. dollar favorably impacted gross profit by approximately \$18,878.

Transportation gross profit was \$237,280 in the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus \$194,304 in the same period of fiscal 2002. The effect of lower sales volumes was more than offset by the benefits from plant rationalization and headcount reductions, North American warranty management programs including a \$4,800 reduction in warranty reserves, lead pricing in Europe and European currency effects. Gross profit in the nine months of fiscal 2002 was also negatively impacted by third quarter charges of \$15,500 related to purchase commitments and \$3,000 to write down excess inventories. Gross margin was 21.1% for the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus 16.5% in the same period of fiscal 2002. Stronger European currencies versus the U.S. dollar favorably impacted gross profit by approximately \$9,285.

Motive Power gross profit was \$79,916 for the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus \$93,167 in the same period of fiscal 2002. The decrease was due to lower sales volumes, an unfavorable sales mix (smaller size battery systems) and higher production costs related to under-absorption of fixed overheads. Gross margin was 22.9% in the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus 25.7% in the same period of fiscal 2002. Stronger European currencies versus the U.S. dollar favorably impacted gross profit by approximately \$5,387.

Network Power gross profit was \$73,916 for the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus \$90,422 in the same period of fiscal 2002. The decrease was due to significantly weaker demand in the telecommunications market and higher production costs related to under-absorption of fixed overheads. Gross profit margins were also negatively impacted by changes in sales mix including reduced sales of higher margin products. Gross profit in the nine months of fiscal 2002 was negatively impacted by third quarter charges of \$3,000 to write down excess inventories and \$2,200 to write off inventory in the Company's China operation. Gross margin was 26.3% in the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus 26.2% in the same period of fiscal 2002. Stronger European currencies versus the U.S. dollar favorably impacted gross profit by approximately \$4,206.

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Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were \$369,175 in the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus \$505,395 in the same period of fiscal 2002. Included in fiscal 2003 operating expenses are restructuring charges of \$14,122 and a goodwill impairment charge of \$37,000. Fiscal 2002 operating expenses include restructuring charges of \$24,684, a

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goodwill impairment charge of \$105,000 and a \$13,873 non-cash charge related to debt-for-equity exchanges included in Other (income) expense, net, and a credit of \$8,185 related to the early termination of a purchased research and development agreement with LCE. Excluding these items, operating expenses were \$318,053 and \$370,023 for the nine months of fiscal 2003 and fiscal 2002, respectively. Stronger European currencies unfavorably impacted operating expenses by approximately \$13,501 in fiscal 2003. The change in operating expenses was impacted by the following matters: (i) Fiscal 2003 selling, marketing and advertising costs in each of the Company's business segments were favorably impacted by the Company's cost-reduction programs, primarily through headcount reductions, and lower sales volumes; (ii) Fiscal 2002 operating expenses included bad debt provisions of \$16,000; (iii) General and administrative expenses in fiscal 2003 were unfavorably impacted by higher pension costs, rising insurance premiums, information technology costs, environmental reserves and consulting fees unrelated to reorganization efforts; and (iv) Fiscal 2003 operating expenses included currency remeasurement gains of \$20,448.

Transportation operating expenses were \$124,013 in the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus \$151,164 in the same period of fiscal 2002. The decrease was primarily due to a \$12,600 bad debt provision on K-Mart receivables in fiscal 2002 and the Company's cost reduction programs. Motive Power operating expenses were \$64,436 in the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus \$67,947 in the same period of fiscal 2002. Network Power operating expenses were \$93,325 in the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus \$178,637 in the same period of fiscal 2002. The nine months of fiscal 2003 included a \$37,000 goodwill impairment charge and the same period of fiscal 2002 included a \$105,000 goodwill impairment charge and \$3,400 bad debt provision related to the Company's China operation. Excluding these items Network Power operating expenses decreased \$13,912 due primarily to the Company's cost-reduction programs.

Corporate and other operating expenses were \$87,401 in the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus \$107,647 in the same period of fiscal 2002. Fiscal 2002 operating expenses include a credit of \$8,185 related to the early termination of a purchased research and development agreement with LCE and a \$13,873 debt-for-equity non-cash charge. The decrease in expenses, excluding these items, is due to currency remeasurement gains, primarily on U.S. dollar denominated borrowings in Europe, amounting to approximately \$20,448 that had been hedged in the prior period.

Income Taxes

For the nine months of fiscal 2003, an income tax provision of \$18,236 was recorded on a pre-tax loss of \$86,806. In the same period of fiscal 2002, an income tax provision of \$8,991 was recorded on a pre-tax loss of \$230,156. The effective tax rate was (21.0)% and (3.9)% in the nine months of fiscal 2003 and fiscal 2002, respectively.

Income tax expense for the first nine months of fiscal year 2003 was driven by income generation in tax-paying jurisdictions, principally Europe, with no

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offset on a consolidated basis as a result of recognition of valuation allowances on tax benefits generated from current period losses, in both the U.S. and certain international regions, as well as the non-deductibility of the Network Power goodwill impairment charge. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2002 was impacted by the non-deductibility of the Network Power goodwill impairment charge and the tax treatment of the debt-for-equity exchanges and the LCE agreement termination.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net was \$80,170 in the nine months of fiscal 2003 versus \$102,654 in the same period of fiscal 2002. The decrease in interest expense is principally attributed to ceasing accruing certain interest on pre-petition debt classified as Liabilities subject to compromise in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet in accordance with SOP 90-7. Interest at the stated contractual amount on debt that was not charged to operations for the nine months of fiscal 2003 was approximately \$29,418. Excluding interest not charged pursuant to the bankruptcy filing, higher interest costs were driven by the new DIP Credit Facility and amortization of deferred financing costs.

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Reorganization Items

Reorganization items represent amounts the Company incurred as a result of the Chapter 11 filing and are presented separately in the unaudited consolidated statements of operations. Reorganization charges for the nine months ended December 31, 2002 were \$28,573. These charges comprise the following items: professional fees including financial and legal services; employee retention costs for key members of management; charge for termination of an interest rate swap as a consequence of the bankruptcy; and interest income earned as a result of having assumed excess cash balances due to the Chapter 11 filing. See Note 5.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Capital Structure

Following evaluation of possible capital structure alternatives, on April 15, 2002 Exide Technologies and three of its wholly-owned U.S. subsidiaries filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 as it offered the most efficient alternative to restructure its balance sheet and access new working capital while continuing to operate in the ordinary course of business. In addition, on November 21, 2002, two of the Company's other wholly-owned subsidiaries filed for Chapter 11 reorganization. The Company's operations outside of the U.S. are not included in the Chapter 11 proceedings. However, in connection with the bankruptcy filing, the Company entered into a "Standstill and Subordination Agreement" with the pre-petition Senior Secured Global Credit Facility Lenders, whereby the lenders agreed to forbear collection of principal payments on foreign borrowings under this facility from non-Debtor subsidiaries until December 2003, subject to earlier termination for the occurrence of certain events. In addition, the Company continues to accrue and pay interest of the Debtors under the pre-petition Senior Secured Global Credit Facility subject to liquidity calculations prescribed in the DIP Credit Facility.

On May 10, 2002 the Company received final Bankruptcy Court approval of a \$250,000 DIP Credit Facility and. The DIP Credit Facility was arranged by Citicorp N.A., and Salomon Smith Barney and is being used to supplement cash

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flows from operations during the reorganization process including the payment of certain permitted pre-petition claims, working capital needs, letter of credit requirements and other general corporate purposes.

Upon closing, approximately \$129,000 of the DIP Credit Facility was drawn down, approximately \$117,000 being used to terminate and repurchase uncollected securitized accounts receivable under the Company's then existing U.S. receivables sale facility and the balance for financing costs and related fees.

The DIP Credit Facility is a secured revolving credit and term loan facility under which Exide Technologies is the borrower with certain U.S. and foreign subsidiaries acting as guarantors. The DIP Credit Facility is afforded super priority claim status in the Chapter 11 case and is collateralized by first liens on certain eligible U.S. assets of the Company, principally accounts receivable, inventory and property.

The revolving credit tranche of the facility provides for borrowings up to \$121,000, of which up to \$65,000 is available to Exide Technologies for on-lending to its foreign subsidiaries, subject to borrowing base availability. An additional \$50,000 sub-facility is also available to the foreign subsidiaries based on certain collateral asset values in the United Kingdom and Canada. To the extent funds are borrowed under the DIP Credit Facility and on-lent to foreign subsidiaries, additional liens on certain assets of the borrowing foreign subsidiary and related guarantees are required. Up to \$40,000 of the revolving credit tranche is available for letters of credit.

Borrowings under the DIP Credit Facility bear interest at base rate plus 2.75% per annum or LIBOR plus 3.75% per annum. Borrowings are limited to eligible collateral under the DIP Credit Facility. Eligible collateral under the DIP Credit Facility includes accounts receivable, inventory and certain property. Availability to the Company is impacted by changes in both the amounts of the collateral and qualitative factors (such as aging of

accounts receivable and inventory reserves) as well as cash requirements of the business such as trade credit terms. The DIP Credit Facility contains certain financial covenants requiring the Company to maintain specified levels of monthly earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, restructuring and certain other defined charges, as well as limits on capital expenditures and cash restructuring expenditures. The DIP Credit Facility also contains other customary covenants, including certain reporting requirements and covenants that restrict the Company's ability to incur indebtedness, create or incur liens or guarantees, make investments or restricted payments, enter into leases, sell or dispose of assets, change the nature of its business or enter into related party transactions. The Company believes it was in compliance with DIP Credit Facility covenants as of December 31, 2002. Based upon recently updated business plans, the Company expects that it will require amendments to its existing financial covenants in order to maintain compliance during fiscal 2004. Currently the Company expects that it will be able to obtain such amendments, and thereby maintain adequate financial resources during the next twelve months (considering both funds available under the DIP Credit facility and cash flows generated from operations) while pursuing its strategic options and development of a plan of reorganization. However, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to obtain such amendments or maintain compliance with its covenants or have adequate financial resources available during the next twelve months. Failure to maintain compliance with these covenants would result in an event of default, which absent cure within defined grace periods or obtaining appropriate waivers, would restrict the Company's access to funds necessary to maintain its operations and assist in

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funding of our reorganization plans.

The Company has obtained waivers and consents under the DIP Credit Facility and Standstill and Subordination Agreement primarily to (i) maintain until March 2003 cash balances outside the United States in excess of those otherwise permitted under the agreements, (ii) modify the terms for the payment of interest related to the conversion of certain Euro Currency Loans to Base Rate Loans under the pre-petition credit facility, (iii) dilute below 50 percent the Company's interest in a non-material joint venture and (iv) provide relief for the Company to address certain non-material civil litigation commenced against a non-Debtor subsidiary.

The DIP Credit Facility matures on the earlier of February 15, 2004, 30 days before the pre-petition Revolving Credit and Tranche A Senior Secured Credit Facility matures (December 18, 2003) or the date on which the Company emerges from bankruptcy.

As of December 31, 2002 and February 13, 2003, total availability under the DIP Credit Facility was approximately \$37,250 and \$22,538, respectively.

As described above, in connection with its bankruptcy filing, the Company also entered into a "Standstill and Subordination Agreement" with its pre-petition Senior Secured Global Credit Facility lenders. Under the agreement the lenders agreed to forbear collection of any principal payments on foreign borrowings under this facility by non-Debtor subsidiaries until December 2003, subject to earlier termination upon the occurrence of certain events. Borrowings under the pre-petition Senior Secured Global Credit Facility by the Debtors are subject to compromise.

Interest obligations for the non-Debtor subsidiaries will continue to be accrued and paid when due. The Standstill and Subordination Agreement contains essentially the same financial covenants as the DIP Credit Facility.

On May 31, 2002 the Company entered into a new \$177,500 European accounts receivable securitization facility. This facility replaced the Company's existing \$175,000 European securitization program. The new facility is accounted for as a secured borrowing in accordance with the requirements of SFAS 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities" whereby the accounts receivable and related borrowings are recorded on the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet.

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Sources of Cash

Cash flows provided by financing activities were \$294,601 and \$64,926 in the nine months of fiscal 2003 and fiscal 2002, respectively. The cash flows provided by financing activities in the nine months of fiscal 2003 relate primarily to net borrowings under the DIP Credit Facility and the impact of the European asset securitization refinancing. The cash flows provided by financing activities in the nine months of fiscal 2002 related primarily to net borrowings under the Senior Secured Global Credit Facilities Agreement.

Prior to the Company's Chapter 11 filing and since that time the Company has experienced a tightening of trade credit availability and terms. In the future, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain and return to trade credit on terms traditionally obtained.

The Company generated \$1,096 and \$4,833 in cash from the sale of non-core

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businesses and other assets in the nine months of fiscal 2003 and fiscal 2002, respectively. Proceeds from these sales were primarily used to reduce debt.

Total debt at December 31, 2002 (including amounts subject to compromise) was \$1,806,665. See Note 12 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for composition of such debt. Indebtedness of the Debtors amounting to \$1,075,106, is subject to settlement under a plan of reorganization to be voted upon by creditors and equity holders and approved by the Bankruptcy Court.

Going forward, in addition to operating cash flows, the Company's principal sources of liquidity will be the DIP Credit Facility, plus proceeds from any asset sales. The Company is considering various asset sales, and in connection therewith has engaged The Blackstone Group to evaluate potential opportunities. No commitments have been made as to any specific asset sales.

Uses of Cash

Cash flows used by operating activities were \$254,154 (including \$261,723 usage of cash related to the net change from sales of receivables) in the nine months of fiscal 2003. This compares to cash flows provided by operating activities of \$976 (of which \$1,237 was provided by the net change from sales of receivables) in the same period of fiscal 2002. Excluding the effect of accounts receivable securitization activity, comparative cash flows benefited from higher prior year payments of accounts payable and accrued expenses in the nine months of fiscal 2002, offset by the effect of lower general sales volumes. The uncertainties of the Chapter 11 filing could also have a negative impact on the Company's ability to attract and retain customers. NAPA, a major customer of the Transportation segment, advised the Company during the first quarter of fiscal 2003 of its intent to source a component of its requirements from competitors. The Company currently estimates that this action will likely result in potential lost volume of up to 800,000 units annually.

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 our business, more cash has been typically generated in our third and fourth fiscal quarters than the first and second quarters. Greatest cash demands from operations have historically occurred during the months of June through October.

Capital expenditures were \$28,626 and \$53,466 in the nine months of fiscal 2003 and fiscal 2002, respectively. Capital expenditures during the first nine months of fiscal 2003 were impacted by the timing of the Chapter 11 filing, related liquidity availability and cost containment efforts.

The Company has noncontributory defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all hourly employees in North America. Cash contributions to these plans are made in accordance with the minimum requirements of ERISA. Because of the downturn in equity markets, among other factors, these plans are currently significantly under-funded. Based upon current assumptions and regulatory requirements the Company's minimum future cash contribution requirements are expected to increase significantly in fiscal years 2004 through 2007.

Financial Instruments and Market Risk

The Company on occasion has used financial instruments; including fixed and variable rate debt as well as swap, forward and option contracts to finance its

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operations and to hedge interest rate currency and certain lead purchasing requirements. The swap, forward, and option contracts are entered into for periods consistent with related underlying exposures and do not constitute positions independent of those exposures. The Company does not enter into contracts for speculative purposes nor is it a party to any leveraged instruments.

On October 18, 2000, we entered into a \$60,000 two year interest rate swap agreement for which the Company paid a quarterly fixed rate of 6.55% and received a three-month LIBOR rate. This swap hedged a portion of the variable interest exposure on our \$900,000 Senior Secured Global Credit Facilities Agreement Tranche B Term Loans. The swap was terminated in connection with the bankruptcy and the cost of settlement reflected as a Reorganization item and Liability Subject to Compromise in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

The Company's ability to utilize financial instruments has been significantly restricted because of the Chapter 11 cases and the resultant tightening, and/or elimination of credit availability with counter-parties. Accordingly, the Company is now exposed to greater risk with respect to its ability to manage exposures to fluctuations in foreign currencies, interest rates, and lead prices.

Related and Certain Other Parties

The services of Lisa J. Donahue, Chief Restructuring Officer (formerly Chief Financial Officer and Chief Restructuring Officer), are provided to the Company pursuant to a Services Agreement, dated October 25, 2001, between the Company and JA&A Services LLC. Under the Services Agreement, the Company is charged an hourly fee for Ms. Donahue's and other temporary employees' services, and Ms. Donahue, a principal in JA&A Services LLC, is compensated independently by JA&A Services LLC. JA&A Services LLC is an affiliate of Alix Partners, LLC, a financial advisory and consulting firm specializing in corporate restructuring, which has been retained by the Company in connection with its financial restructuring. Ms. Donahue is also a principal in Jay Alix & Associates. Fees incurred by the Company during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2002 under the Services Agreement were \$2,570 and \$7,918 respectively.

Other Matters

The SEC has issued comments on the following reports of the Company: Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001; Amended Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001; Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001; Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001; Form 8-K/A dated December 13, 2000; and Form 8-K dated March 23, 2001. The Company has responded to the SEC's comments. The Company believes the information in this report fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operation of the Company. There can be no assurance, however, that the SEC will not have additional comments or reach a determination different than that of the Company's.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks

Changes to the quantitative and qualitative market risks as of December 31, 2002 are described in Management's Discussion and Analysis--Liquidity and Capital Resources. Also, see our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2002 for further information.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Within the 90 days prior to the filing of this Report, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures" (as defined in Rule 13a-14(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), in accordance with Rule 13a-15 of the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, together with the other members of management participating in the evaluation, concluded that the Company is in compliance with the requirements of Rule 13a-15(a) of the Exchange Act and that its disclosure controls and procedures are effective for their intended purpose as implemented at the date of the evaluation. It should be recognized that the design of any system of controls is based upon certain assumptions about the scope of the tasks to be performed and the environment in which such tasks are to be performed, and there can be no assurance that any system will achieve its intended results under all circumstances.

(b) There have been no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of the Company's evaluation of its disclosure controls and procedures.

In connection with preparation of certain of the Company's Annual Reports, including for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2002, the Company's independent accountants have identified certain reportable conditions related to the Company's control environment which have been reported to the Company and the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors, and with respect to which the Company has taken steps and developed plans to address such conditions.

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

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

Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to (a) projections of revenues, cost of raw materials, 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 of 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 Company's ability to implement business strategies and financial reorganization and restructuring plans, (ii) unseasonable weather (warm winters and cool summers) which adversely affects

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demand for automotive and some industrial batteries, (iii) the Company's substantial debt and debt service requirements which restrict the Company's operational and financial flexibility, as well as imposing significant interest and financing costs, (iv) the Company is subject to a number of litigation proceedings, the results of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its business, (v) the Company's assets include the tax benefits of net operating loss carry forwards, realization of which are dependent upon future taxable income, (vi) lead, which experiences significant fluctuations in market price and which, as a hazardous material, may give rise to costly environmental and safety claims, can affect the Company's results because it is a major constituent in most of the Company's products, (vii) the battery markets in North America and Europe are very competitive and, as a result, it is often difficult to maintain margins, (viii) the Company's consolidation and rationalization of acquired entities requires substantial management time and financial and other resources and is not without risk, (ix) foreign operations involve risks such as disruption of markets, changes in import and export laws, currency restrictions and currency exchange rate fluctuations, (x) the Company is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates on our variable debt which can affect the Company's results, (xi) general economic conditions, (xii) the ability to acquire goods and services and/or fulfill labor needs at budgeted costs and Bankruptcy considerations such as: (a) the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, (b) the Company's ability to operate in accordance with the terms of and maintain compliance with covenants of the DIP Credit Facility and other financing arrangements, (c), the Company's ability to obtain Bankruptcy Court approval with respect to motions in the Chapter 11 cases from time to time, (d) the Company's ability to develop, confirm and consummate a plan of reorganization with respect to the Chapter 11 cases, (e) the Company's ability to attract, motivate and retain key personnel, (f) the Company's ability to obtain and maintain normal terms with vendors and service providers, (g) the Company's ability to maintain contracts that are critical to our business, and (h) the Company's ability to attract and retain customers.

Therefore, the Company cautions each reader of this report carefully to consider those factors hereinabove set forth, because such factors have, in some instances, affected and in the future could affect, the ability of the Company to achieve its projected results and may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed herein.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

Bankruptcy Considerations

As of the Petition Date, substantially all pending litigation against the Debtors was stayed. We cannot predict what action, if any, the Bankruptcy Court may take with respect to pending litigation.

Former Senior Executives and Battery Quality Matters

Exide established a \$13.4 million reserve in fiscal 2000 to cover litigation related to allegations that used batteries were sold as new. The Company has resolved these claims, including the third quarter fiscal 2002 settlement of the sole remaining "legacy" action, Houlihan v. Exide. As a result of the Houlihan settlement, the Company recorded an additional expense in the third quarter of fiscal 2002 of \$1.4 million for reimbursement of legal fees. At December 31, 2002, there is approximately a \$2.5 million reserve remaining, representing the Company's estimate of its remaining obligations under the

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Houlihan and other "legacy" settlements.

On March 23, 2001, Exide reached a plea agreement with the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, resolving an investigation of the conduct of certain former senior executives of the Company. Under the terms of that settlement Exide agreed to pay a fine of \$27.5 million over five years, to five-years' probation and to cooperate with the U.S. Attorney in prosecuting Arthur M. Hawkins, Douglas N. Pearson and Alan E. Gauthier, former senior executives of the Company. The payment terms of the plea agreement are dependent upon the Company's compliance with the plea agreement during the five-year probation period. Generally, the terms of the probation would permit the U.S. Government to reopen the case against Exide if the Company violates the terms of the plea agreement or other provisions of law. The plea agreement was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, and accepted on February 27, 2002. The Company reserved \$31 million for this matter, including expected costs and out-of-pocket expenses, in the first quarter of fiscal 2001, and an additional \$1.0 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2002. At December 31, 2002, approximately \$27.5 million of this reserve remains. As a result of the imposition of the automatic stay arising upon the Company's Chapter 11 filing, the Company has not paid any of its \$27.5 million fine. The Company is uncertain as to the effect of this non-payment and the Bankruptcy Code with respect to the plea agreement.

Exide is currently involved in litigation with the former senior executives referenced above. The former senior executives made claims to enforce separation agreements, reimbursements of legal fees, and other contracts, and Exide has filed claims and counterclaims asserting fraud, breach of fiduciary duties, misappropriation of corporate assets and civil conspiracy. In addition, Exide has filed an action in the Bankruptcy Court against the former senior executives to recover certain payments of legal fees Exide was required to advance to such individuals prior to the Petition Date.

The Company has filed two claims with its insurers for reimbursement of the amounts paid to the former executives, and intends to seek reimbursement for those amounts. However, the Company has not recognized any receivable for such reimbursements at December 31, 2002.

The Company has completed an investigation and determined that due to a deviation from manufacturing procedures approximately 950,000 automotive aftermarket batteries sold during 2001 and 2002 in North America did not contain one minor feature of several advertised for the batteries. In all cases the batteries performed in accordance with their labeled specifications. The feature was reinstated and the Company is in the process of discussing the situation with its customers. The Company cannot predict at this time the effects of this matter on its business, but the remediation to be offered is not expected to be material to its financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

Hazardous Materials

Exide is involved in several lawsuits pending in state and federal courts in South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Texas and Tennessee. These actions allege that Exide and its predecessors allowed hazardous materials used in the battery manufacturing process to be released from certain of its facilities, allegedly resulting in personal injury and/or property damage. In January 2002, the counsel that brought the South Carolina actions filed additional claims in the Circuit Court for Greenville County, South Carolina. The Company's preliminary review of these claims suggest they are without merit, and the Company plans to vigorously defend itself in these matters. The Company does not believe any reserves are currently warranted for any of these claims.

GNB Acquisition

In July 2001, Pacific Dunlop Holdings (US), Inc. ("PDH") and several of its foreign affiliates (the "Sellers") 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 Sellers 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 to re-filing the same motion after discovery proceeds. The defendants have filed an answer and a counterclaim. On July 8, 2002, the Court authorized discovery to proceed as to all parties except Exide. In August 2002, the case was removed to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Illinois and in October 2002 the parties presented oral arguments, in the case of PDH, to remand the case to Illinois state court and, in the case of Exide, to transfer the case to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. On February 4, 2003, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court transferred the case to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Delaware, where the plaintiff's motion to abstain or remand will be heard. To the extent this action implicates Exide's interests, management plans vigorously to defend the action and pursue the counterclaim.

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 Exide 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 Exide was obligated to replace. Exide's answer contested the amounts claimed by PDH and Exide 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 are currently subject to the automatic bankruptcy stay.

Other

In a February 2003 report, the Company's principal French subsidiary was notified by local competition authorities that in connection with certain sales of batteries by several French manufacturers in 1997, the subsidiary may have violated local competition laws. While significant fines could be imposed for such actions, the Company does not believe that the subsidiary acted improperly and intends to defend this matter vigorously. The Company does not believe any reserves are currently warranted for this matter.

On June 6, 2002, McKinsey & Company International filed suit against Exide Holding Europe, S.A., Compagnie Europeene D'accumulateurs, S.A., Euro Exide Corporation Ltd., Exide Italia S.r.l, Deutsche Exide GmbH and Exide Transportation Holding Europe, S.L. in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, seeking to compel arbitration of McKinsey's request for payment of approximately \$5 million for consulting services allegedly incurred by Exide. The Company intends vigorously to defend the suit. The Company has recorded a liability related to this matter which is classified as a liability subject to compromise in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2002. McKinsey also has initiated arbitration to resolve the dispute, and the arbitration is proceeding over respondents' objection before the American Arbitration Association's International Centre for Dispute Resolution. The arbitration is expected to conclude during 2003.

Exide is a defendant in an arbitration proceeding initiated in October of

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2001, by Margulead Limited ("Margulead"). In June of 1997, GNB, now an operating division of Exide, entered into an agreement with

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Margulead which Margulead contends obligated Exide to build a facility to test and develop certain lead acid battery recycling technology allegedly developed by Margulead. This agreement was terminated by Exide after the Margulead technology failed to meet success criteria represented by Margulead. Margulead now alleges breach of contract and has requested damages in the amount of approximately \$2.6 million, which represents the alleged projected cost of building a testing facility. Margulead has indicated that it may amend its claim to seek higher damage amounts. Because Margulead is a foreign entity and the arbitration is pending in London, the arbitration is currently proceeding notwithstanding Exide's Chapter 11 proceedings. The Company intends to defend the claim and denies liability thereunder.

The Company is involved in various other claims and litigation incidental to the conduct of its business. Based on consultation with legal counsel, management does not believe that any such claims or litigation to which the Company is a party, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations, although quarterly or annual operating results may be materially affected.

Item 2. Changes in Securities and Use of Proceeds.

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

As a result of the Chapter 11 cases, certain of the Company's pre-petition debt arrangements are in default. See Note 2 (Proceedings Under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code) and Note 12 (Debt) to the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

Item 5. Other Information.

On December 19, 2002, the Exide Board of Directors elected Biagio N. Vignolo, Jr., 55, as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company effective January 1, 2003. Prior to joining Exide, Mr. Vignolo most recently served from 1989 to 2001 as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Sun Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc. Prior to that, he was Vice President and Controller of American Bakeries Corporation from 1983 to 1989, Group Controller with Revlon, Inc. from 1977 to 1983 and, from 1970 to 1977, held several auditing positions with Peat Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

On November 21, 2002, Refined Metals Corporation ("Refined") and Dixie Metals Company ("Dixie"), both wholly owned, non-operating, subsidiaries of Exide, filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the Bankruptcy Court under case numbers 02-13449 and 02-13450. Refined and Dixie have no employees and negligible if any assets.

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Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K.

(a) Exhibits.

4.1 Third Amendment and Waiver to Credit Agreement dated as of December 19, 2002 among Exide, Exide Delaware LLC, Exide Illinois, Inc., RBD Liquidation, LLC, (collectively the "Borrowers" GNB Battery Technologies Japan, Inc., the Lenders party thereto and Citicorp USA, Inc. as agent for the Lenders and the Issuers and as collateral monitoring agent, amending that certain Credit Agreement dated as of April 15, 2002 and amended as of a First Amendment dated as of May 17, 2002 and a Second Amendment dated as of June 10, 2002 entered into among the Borrowers, the Domestic Guarantors named therein, the Lenders, the Issuers, and the Administrative Agent and Collateral Monitoring Agent.

4.2 Third Amendment and Waiver to the Standstill Agreement dated as of December 27, 2002, to the Standstill Agreement and Fifth Amendment to the Credit Agreement dated as of April 15, 2002, among the Borrowing Subsidiaries signatories thereto, the Foreign Subsidiary Guarantors signatories thereto, GNB Battery Technologies Japan, Inc., the Standstill Lenders, Credit Suisse First Boston, as administrative agent for the Standstill Lenders, and others.

10.1 Form of employment letter agreement with Biagio N. Vignolo, Jr.

99.1 Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

None.

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SIGNATURES

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

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES

By: /s/ BIAGIO N. VIGNOLO, JR.

Biagio N. Vignolo, Jr.
Chief Financial Officer

February 14, 2003

EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES

By: /s/ IAN J. HARVIE

Ian J. Harvie
Vice President, Corporate
Controller

February 14, 2003

CERTIFICATION

I, Craig H. Muhlhauser certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Exide Technologies;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

By: /s/ CRAIG H. MUHLHAUSER

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Craig H. Muhlhauser
Chairman, President and Chief
Executive Officer

Date: February 14, 2003

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CERTIFICATION

I, Biagio N. Vignolo, Jr. certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Exide Technologies;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:

a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;

b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and

c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and

b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls

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subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

By: /s/ BIAGIO N. VIGNOLO, JR.

Biagio N. Vignolo, Jr.
Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 14, 2003