

VISHAY INTERTECHNOLOGY INC
Form 10-Q
November 01, 2011

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended October 1, 2011

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-7416

VISHAY INTERTECHNOLOGY, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation)

38-1686453
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

63 Lancaster Avenue
Malvern, PA 19355-2143
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

610-644-1300
(Registrant's Area Code and Telephone
Number)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the

Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of October 28, 2011, the registrant had 143,727,946 shares of its common stock and 13,452,549 shares of its Class B common stock outstanding.

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VISHAY INTERTECHNOLOGY, INC.
 FORM 10-Q
 October 1, 2011
 CONTENTS

	Page Number
PART I.	
<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>Financial Statements</u>	
<u>Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets</u> <u>(Unaudited) – October 1, 2011 and December 31, 2010</u>	4
<u>Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations</u> <u>(Unaudited) – Fiscal Quarters Ended October 1, 2011 and</u> <u>October 2, 2010</u>	6
<u>Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations</u> <u>(Unaudited) – Nine Fiscal Months Ended October 1, 2011 and</u> <u>October 2, 2010</u>	7
<u>Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows</u> <u>(Unaudited) – Nine Fiscal Months Ended October 1, 2011 and</u> <u>October 2, 2010</u>	8
<u>Consolidated Condensed Statement of Equity</u> <u>(Unaudited)</u>	9
<u>Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements</u> <u>(Unaudited)</u>	10
Item 2. <u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition</u> <u>and Results of Operations</u>	32
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	55
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	55
PART II.	
<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	56
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	56
Item 2. <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	56
Item 3. <u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	56
Item 4. <u>Removed and Reserved</u>	56

<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>Other Information</u>	56
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>	57
	<u>SIGNATURES</u>	58

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

VISHAY INTERTECHNOLOGY, INC.
Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets
(Unaudited - In thousands)

	October 1, 2011	December 31, 2010
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$705,061	\$897,338
Short-term investments	329,912	-
Accounts receivable, net	296,951	330,556
Inventories:		
Finished goods	113,989	109,762
Work in process	192,201	178,844
Raw materials	150,916	139,216
Total inventories	457,106	427,822
Deferred income taxes	32,545	31,903
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	152,064	106,885
Total current assets	1,973,639	1,794,504
Property and equipment, at cost:		
Land	93,612	93,020
Buildings and improvements	490,364	477,518
Machinery and equipment	2,089,682	2,025,793
Construction in progress	73,256	75,051
Allowance for depreciation	(1,857,498)	(1,759,268)
	889,416	912,114
Goodwill	9,525	-
Other intangible assets, net	107,889	113,830
Other assets	137,816	145,645
Total assets	\$3,118,285	\$2,966,093

Continues on following page.

VISHAY INTERTECHNOLOGY, INC.
 Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets (continued)
 (Unaudited - In thousands)

	October 1, 2011	December 31, 2010
Liabilities and equity		
Current liabilities:		
Notes payable to banks	\$50	\$23
Trade accounts payable	150,802	167,795
Payroll and related expenses	118,084	122,234
Other accrued expenses	169,808	186,049
Income taxes	65,017	51,060
Total current liabilities	503,761	527,161
Long-term debt less current portion	423,440	431,682
Deferred income taxes	125,125	82,043
Deferred grant income	2,348	2,788
Other liabilities	127,948	134,152
Accrued pension and other postretirement costs	282,623	291,117
Total liabilities	1,465,245	1,468,943
Stockholders' equity:		
Vishay stockholders' equity		
Common stock	14,373	15,061
Class B convertible common stock	1,345	1,435
Capital in excess of par value	2,085,742	2,156,981
(Accumulated deficit) retained earnings	(534,368)	(742,237)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	80,103	60,491
Total Vishay stockholders' equity	1,647,195	1,491,731
Noncontrolling interests	5,845	5,419
Total equity	1,653,040	1,497,150
Total liabilities and equity	\$3,118,285	\$2,966,093

See accompanying notes.

VISHAY INTERTECHNOLOGY, INC.
 Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations
 (Unaudited - In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Fiscal quarters ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Net revenues	\$637,649	\$694,365
Costs of products sold	470,172	475,987
Gross profit	167,477	218,378
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	90,271	87,475
Executive compensation charge	1,873	-
Operating income	75,333	130,903
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense	(5,311)	(2,545)
Other	1,790	(4,716)
	(3,521)	(7,261)
Income before taxes	71,812	123,642
Income tax expense	21,120	33,490
Net earnings	50,692	90,152
Less: net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	205	353
Net earnings attributable to Vishay stockholders	\$50,487	\$89,799
Basic earnings per share attributable to Vishay stockholders	\$0.32	\$0.48
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Vishay stockholders	\$0.31	\$0.47
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	157,149	186,648
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	163,808	193,062

See accompanying notes.

VISHAY INTERTECHNOLOGY, INC.
 Consolidated Condensed Statements of Operations
 (Unaudited - In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Net revenues	\$2,042,638	\$2,036,480
Costs of products sold	1,448,308	1,440,496
Gross profit	594,330	595,984
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	275,532	298,629
Executive compensation charges	5,762	-
Operating income	313,036	297,355
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense	(13,989)	(7,379)
Other	1,255	1,284
	(12,734)	(6,095)
Income before taxes	300,302	291,260
Income taxes	91,507	78,504
Net earnings	208,795	212,756
Less: net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	926	878
Net earnings attributable to Vishay stockholders	\$207,869	\$211,878
Basic earnings per share attributable to Vishay stockholders	\$1.29	\$1.14
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Vishay stockholders	\$1.22	\$1.10
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	161,061	186,652
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	170,039	193,080

See accompanying notes.

VISHAY INTERTECHNOLOGY, INC.
 Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
 (Unaudited - In thousands)

	Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Continuing operating activities		
Net earnings	\$208,795	\$212,756
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to		
net cash provided by continuing operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	136,406	143,789
(Gain) loss on disposal of property and equipment	(1,073)	176
Accretion of interest on convertible debentures	1,448	-
Inventory write-offs for obsolescence	15,434	17,022
Deferred grant income	(351)	(426)
Other	12,943	44,081
Net change in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of businesses acquired or spun-off	(85,827)	(78,265)
Net cash provided by continuing operating activities	287,775	339,133
Continuing investing activities		
Capital expenditures	(89,708)	(80,079)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	1,956	725
Purchase of businesses, net of cash acquired or refunded	(19,335)	-
Proceeds from loans receivable	-	15,000
Purchase of short-term investments	(497,258)	-
Maturity of short-term investments	158,785	-
Other investing activities	2,472	(1,355)
Net cash used in continuing investing activities	(443,088)	(65,709)
Continuing financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	150,000	-
Issuance costs	(4,429)	(456)
Common stock repurchase	(150,000)	-
Principal payments on long-term debt and capital leases	(670)	(25,998)
Net payments on revolving credit lines	(60,000)	-
Net changes in short-term borrowings	28	511
Distribution in connection with spin-off of VPG	-	(70,600)
Proceeds from stock options exercised	9,675	-
Excess tax benefit from stock options exercised	555	-
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(500)	(757)
Net cash used in continuing financing activities	(55,341)	(97,300)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	18,377	(9,860)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		
from continuing activities	(192,277)	166,264
Net cash used in discontinued operating activities	-	(82)

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Net cash used in discontinued investing activities	-	-
Net cash used in discontinued financing activities	-	-
Net cash used in discontinued operations	-	(82)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(192,277)	166,182
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	897,338	579,189
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$705,061	\$745,371

See accompanying notes.

VISHAY
INTERTECHNOLOGY,
INC.
Consolidated Condensed
Statement of Equity
(Unaudited - In thousands,
except share amounts)

	Common Stock	Class B Convertible Common Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Vishay Stockholder Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2011	\$ 15,061	\$ 1,435	\$ 2,156,981	\$ (742,237)	\$ 60,491	\$ 1,491,731	\$ 5,419	\$ 1,497,150
Net earnings	-	-	-	207,869	-	207,869	926	208,795
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	19,612	19,612	-	19,612
Comprehensive income						227,481	926	228,407
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(500)	(500)
Phantom and restricted stock issuances (186,067 shares)	19	-	(130)	-	-	(111)	-	(111)
Issuance of convertible debentures due 2041	-	-	61,758	-	-	61,758	-	61,758
Stock repurchase (8,620,689 shares)	(862)	-	(149,138)	-	-	(150,000)	-	(150,000)
Stock compensation expense	-	-	6,106	-	-	6,106	-	6,106
Stock options exercised (650,621 shares)	65	-	9,610	-	-	9,675	-	9,675
Tax effects of stock plan	-	-	555	-	-	555	-	555
Conversions from Class B to common stock (900,290 shares)	90	(90)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Balance at									
October 1, 2011	\$ 14,373	\$ 1,345	\$ 2,085,742	\$ (534,368)	\$ 80,103	\$ 1,647,195	\$ 5,845	\$ 1,653,040	

See
accompanying
notes.

Vishay Intertechnology, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements of Vishay Intertechnology, Inc. (“Vishay” or the “Company”) have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and therefore do not include all information and footnotes necessary for presentation of financial position, results of operations, and cash flows required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) for complete financial statements. The information furnished reflects all normal recurring adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair summary of the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the interim periods presented. The financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements filed with the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010. The results of operations for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The Company reports interim financial information for 13-week periods beginning on a Sunday and ending on a Saturday, except for the first fiscal quarter, which always begins on January 1, and the fourth fiscal quarter, which always ends on December 31. The four fiscal quarters in 2011 end on April 2, 2011, July 2, 2011, October 1, 2011, and December 31, 2011. The four fiscal quarters in 2010 ended on April 3, 2010, July 3, 2010, October 2, 2010, and December 31, 2010, respectively.

On July 6, 2010, Vishay completed the spin-off of Vishay Precision Group, Inc. (“VPG”) through a tax-free stock dividend to Vishay’s stockholders. Until July 6, 2010, VPG was part of Vishay and its results of operations and cash flows are included in the balances reported in these consolidated condensed financial statements for periods prior to the completion of the spin-off.

In preparation for the spin-off of VPG, the Company realigned its reportable business segments structure in the second fiscal quarter of 2010 to be consistent with changes made to its management reporting. Refer to Note 8 for a description of the new segment reporting structure.

Recently Issued Accounting Guidance

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) updated the accounting guidance related to fair value measurements disclosures. The updated guidance (i) requires separate disclosure of significant transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2 fair value measurements, (ii) requires disclosure of Level 3 fair value measurements activity on a gross basis, (iii) clarifies existing disaggregation requirements, (iv) and clarifies existing input and valuation technique disclosure requirements. The updated guidance was effective for the Company for interim and annual periods beginning after January 1, 2010, except for the Level 3 fair value measurement disclosure requirements, which are effective for fiscal years beginning after January 1, 2011. Vishay adopted the then-effective aspects of the guidance on January 1, 2010 and adopted the remaining guidance on January 1, 2011. The adoption of the guidance had no effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

In May 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2011-4, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820), Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS. The ASU generally aligns the principles for fair value measurements and the related disclosure requirements under GAAP and IFRS. The updated guidance clarifies existing fair value measurement and disclosure requirements and requires additional disclosure requirements. The ASU is effective for the Company for interim and annual

periods beginning after January 1, 2012. The adoption of the ASU is not expected to have any effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-5, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220), Presentation of Comprehensive Income. The ASU requires that all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate, but consecutive statements. The ASU is effective for the Company for interim and annual periods beginning after January 1, 2012. The adoption of the ASU is not expected to have any effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-8, Testing Goodwill for Impairment. Under the revised guidance, the Company will have the option of performing a qualitative assessment before calculating the fair value of the reporting unit when testing goodwill for impairment. If the Company determines, on the basis of qualitative factors, that the fair value of the reporting unit is more likely than not less than the carrying amount, the two-step impairment test would be required. The ASU does not change how goodwill is calculated or assigned to reporting units, nor does it revise the requirement to test goodwill annually for impairment. In addition, the ASU does not amend the requirement to test goodwill for impairment between annual tests if events or circumstances warrant; however, it does revise the examples of events and circumstances that an entity should consider. The ASU is effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests beginning after January 1, 2012. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of the ASU is not expected to have any effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current financial statement presentation.

Note 2 – Acquisition and Divestiture Activities

As part of its growth strategy, the Company seeks to expand through targeted acquisitions of other manufacturers of electronic components that have established positions in major markets, reputations for product quality and reliability, and product lines with which the Company has substantial marketing and technical expertise.

Huntington Electric Inc.

On September 28, 2011, the Company acquired the resistor businesses of Huntington Electric, Inc., for approximately \$19.3 million, net of cash acquired and subject to certain post closing adjustments. For financial reporting purposes, the results of operations for these businesses have been included in the Resistors & Inductors segment from September 28, 2011. The inclusion of these businesses did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results for the third fiscal quarter of 2011. After allocating the purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on an estimation of their fair values at the date of acquisition, the Company recorded goodwill of \$9.5 million related to this acquisition. The goodwill associated with this transaction is deductible for income tax purposes. The Company will test the goodwill for impairment at least annually in accordance with GAAP. The preliminary allocation is pending finalization of appraisals for property and equipment and intangible assets and the finalization of a working capital adjustment. There can be no assurance that the estimated amounts recorded represent the final purchase allocation.

Had this acquisition occurred as of the beginning of the periods presented in these consolidated condensed financial statements, the pro forma statements of operations would not be materially different than the consolidated condensed statements of operations presented.

Spin-off of Vishay Precision Group, Inc.

On October 27, 2009, Vishay announced that it intended to spin off its measurements and foil resistors businesses into an independent, publicly-traded company to be named Vishay Precision Group, Inc.

On June 15, 2010, the Board of Directors of Vishay approved the spin-off of VPG and on July 6, 2010, Vishay completed the spin-off through a tax-free stock dividend to Vishay's stockholders. Vishay's common stockholders received 1 share of VPG common stock for every 14 shares of Vishay common stock they held on the record date, June 25, 2010, and Vishay's Class B common stockholders received 1 share of VPG Class B common stock for every 14 shares of Vishay Class B common stock they held on the record date. Upon completion of the spin-off certain executive officers received bonuses aggregating approximately \$2.1 million, which are reflected in the results of the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010.

Until July 6, 2010, VPG was part of Vishay and its results of operations and cash flows are included in the amounts reported in these consolidated condensed financial statements for periods prior to the completion of the spin-off. The product lines that comprise VPG are included in the VPG reporting segment. See Note 8 for further information on the effect that VPG had on Vishay's consolidated results.

Relationship with VPG after Spin-off

Following the spin-off, VPG is an independent company and Vishay retains no ownership interest. However, two members of the VPG board of directors also serve on Vishay's board of directors.

In connection with the completion of the spin-off, on July 6, 2010, Vishay and its subsidiaries entered into several agreements with VPG and its subsidiaries that govern the relationship of the parties following the spin-off. Among

the agreements entered into with VPG and its subsidiaries were a transition services agreement, several lease agreements, and supply agreements. None of the agreements are expected to have a material impact on Vishay's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Vishay also entered into a trademark license agreement with VPG pursuant to which Vishay granted VPG the license to use certain trademarks, service marks, logos, trade names, entity names, and domain names which include the term "Vishay." The license granted VPG the limited, exclusive, royalty-free right and license to use certain marks and names incorporating the term "Vishay" in connection with the design, development, manufacture, marketing, provision and performance of certain VPG products that do not compete with any products within Vishay's product range as constituted immediately following the separation and certain services provided in connection with the products. The license cannot be terminated except as a result of willful misconduct or liquidation bankruptcy of VPG.

As a result of this continuing involvement, Vishay did not restate prior periods to present VPG as a discontinued operation.

Prepayment of KEMET Loan Receivable

In conjunction with the acquisition of the wet tantalum capacitor business of KEMET Corporation ("KEMET") on September 15, 2008, Vishay issued a three-year term loan of \$15 million to KEMET. On May 5, 2010, KEMET prepaid the entire principal amount of the term loan plus interest.

Note 3 – Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes consists of provisions for federal, state, and foreign income taxes. The effective tax rates for the periods ended October 1, 2011 and October 2, 2010 reflect the Company's expected tax rate on reported income from continuing operations before income tax and tax adjustments. The Company operates in a global environment with significant operations in various locations outside the United States. Accordingly, the consolidated income tax rate is a composite rate reflecting the Company's earnings and the applicable tax rates in the various locations where the Company operates.

In January 2011, a new tax law was enacted in Israel which effectively lowered the corporate income tax rate on certain types of income earned after December 31, 2010. Accordingly, the Company's deferred tax assets in Israel were written down to reflect the lower rate and a one-time tax expense of \$10.0 million was recorded in the consolidated condensed statement of operations during the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011.

During the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011, the liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits increased by \$2.9 million on a net basis, principally due to increases for positions taken during prior periods of \$4.8 million, increases for positions taken during the current period of \$0.9 million, and interest of \$3.0 million, partially offset by decreases due to settlements of \$5.4 million and foreign exchange effects of \$0.4 million. Tax expense recorded for uncertain tax positions for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 was \$5.8 million, including the interest of \$3.0 million.

Note 4 – Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following (in thousands):

	October 1, 2011	December 31, 2010
Credit facility	\$ 180,000	\$ 240,000
Exchangeable unsecured notes, due 2102	95,042	95,042
Convertible senior debentures, due 2040	98,068	96,640
Convertible senior debentures, due 2041	50,330	-
	423,440	431,682
Less current portion	-	-
	\$423,440	\$431,682

Amendment of Credit Facility

On September 8, 2011, Vishay entered into an amendment to its credit facility. The amendment effectively permits up to \$300 million of additional share repurchases, conditioned upon Vishay maintaining (i) a pro forma leverage ratio of 2.75 to 1.00, (ii) a pro forma interest expense coverage ratio of 2.00 to 1.00, and (iii) \$400 million of available liquidity, as defined in the amendment. Other significant terms and conditions of the credit agreement have not been changed. The credit agreement, as amended, will expire on December 1, 2015.

Convertible Senior Debentures, due 2041

On May 13, 2011, Vishay issued \$150 million principal amount of 2.25% convertible senior debentures due 2041 to qualified institutional investors. Vishay used the net proceeds from this offering, together with cash on hand, to repurchase 8,620,689 shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$150 million.

GAAP requires an issuer to separately account for the liability and equity components of the instrument in a manner that reflects the issuer's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate when interest costs are recognized in subsequent periods. The resulting discount on the debt is amortized as non-cash interest expense in future periods.

The carrying values of the liability and equity components of the convertible debentures due 2041 are reflected in the Company's consolidated condensed balance sheet as follows (in thousands):

	October 1, 2011
Liability component:	
Principal amount of the debentures	\$ 150,000
Unamortized discount	(100,044)
Embedded derivative	374
Carrying value of liability component	\$50,330

Equity component - net carrying value

\$61,758

Interest is payable on the debentures semi-annually at a rate of 2.25% per annum; however, the remaining debt discount is being amortized as additional non-cash interest expense using an effective annual interest rate of 8.375% based on the Company's estimated nonconvertible debt borrowing rate at the time of issuance. In addition to ordinary interest, beginning on May 15, 2021, contingent interest will accrue in certain circumstances relating to the trading price of the debentures and under certain other circumstances.

Interest expense related to the convertible debentures due 2041 is reflected on the consolidated condensed statements of operations as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal quarter ended October 1, 2011	Nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011
Contractual coupon interest	\$ 844	\$ 1,285
Non-cash amortization of debt discount	196	298
Non-cash amortization of deferred financing costs	12	18
Non-cash change in value of derivative liability	161	163
Total interest expense related to the debentures	\$ 1,213	\$ 1,764

Prior to February 15, 2041, the holders may only convert their debentures under the following circumstances: (1) during any fiscal quarter commencing after the fiscal quarter ending October 1, 2011 if the sale price of Vishay common stock reaches 130% of the conversion price (currently, \$24.73) for a specified period; (2) the trading price of the debentures falls below 98% of the product of the sale price of Vishay's common stock and the conversion rate for a specified period; (3) Vishay calls any or all of the debentures for redemption, at any time prior to the close of business on the third scheduled trading day immediately preceding the redemption date; or (4) upon the occurrence of specified corporate events. None of these conditions had occurred as of October 1, 2011.

The debentures are initially convertible, subject to certain conditions, into cash, shares of Vishay's common stock or a combination thereof, at Vishay's option, at an initial conversion rate of 52.5659 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of debentures. This represents an initial effective conversion price of approximately \$19.02 per share. This initial conversion price represents a premium of 12.5% to the closing price of Vishay's common stock on the date the offering commenced, which was \$16.91 per share. At the direction of its Board of Directors, Vishay intends, upon conversion, to repay the principal amount of the debentures in cash and settle any additional amounts in shares. Vishay must provide additional shares upon conversion if there is a "fundamental change" in the business as defined in the indenture governing the debentures.

Vishay may not redeem the debentures prior to May 20, 2021, except in connection with certain tax-related events. On or after May 20, 2021 and prior to the maturity date, Vishay may redeem for cash all or part of the debentures at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the debentures to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date, if the last reported sale price of Vishay's common stock has been at least 150% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days during any 30 consecutive trading day period prior to the date on which Vishay provides notice of redemption.

Convertible Senior Debentures, due 2040

On November 9, 2010, Vishay issued \$275 million principal amount of 2.25% convertible senior debentures due 2040 to qualified institutional investors. GAAP requires an issuer to separately account for the liability and equity components of a convertible debt instrument in a manner that reflects the issuer's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate when interest costs are recognized in subsequent periods. The resulting discount on the debt is amortized as non-cash interest expense in future periods.

The carrying values of the liability and equity components of the convertible debentures due 2040 are reflected in the Company's consolidated condensed balance sheets as follows (in thousands):

	October 1, 2011	December 31, 2010
Liability component:		
Principal amount of the debentures	\$275,000	\$275,000
Unamortized discount	(177,529)	(178,679)
Embedded derivative	597	319
Carrying value of liability component	\$98,068	\$96,640
Equity component - net carrying value	\$110,094	\$110,094

Interest is payable on the debentures semi-annually at a rate of 2.25% per annum; however, the remaining debt discount is being amortized as additional non-cash interest expense using an effective annual interest rate of 8.00% based on the Company's estimated nonconvertible debt borrowing rate at the time of issuance. In addition to ordinary interest, beginning on November 15, 2020, contingent interest will accrue in certain circumstances relating to the trading price of the debentures and under certain other circumstances.

Interest expense related to the convertible debentures due 2040 is reflected on the consolidated condensed statements of operations as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal quarter ended October 1, 2011	Nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011
Contractual coupon interest	\$ 1,547	\$ 4,641
Non-cash amortization of debt discount	391	1,150
Non-cash amortization of deferred financing costs	22	66
Non-cash change in value of derivative liability	270	278
Total interest expense related to the debentures	\$ 2,230	\$ 6,135

Repayment of Israeli Bank Loan

On October 1, 2010, Vishay repaid \$10 million of the \$13.5 million balance on an Israeli Bank Loan.

Note 5 – Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) includes the following components (in thousands):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Net earnings	\$50,692	\$90,152	\$208,795	\$212,756
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(48,352)	61,476	16,067	(18,020)
Unrealized gain (loss) on available for sale securities	(605)	481	(845)	348
Pension and other postretirement adjustments	1,974	3,977	4,390	(1,021)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(46,983)	65,934	19,612	(18,693)
Comprehensive income	\$3,709	\$156,086	\$228,407	\$194,063
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	205	353	926	878
Comprehensive income attributable to Vishay stockholders	\$3,504	\$155,733	\$227,481	\$193,185

Other comprehensive income (loss) includes Vishay's proportionate share of other comprehensive income (loss) of nonconsolidated subsidiaries accounted for under the equity method.

Note 6 – Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits

The Company maintains various retirement benefit plans.

The following table shows the components of the net periodic pension cost for the third fiscal quarters of 2011 and 2010 for the Company's defined benefit pension plans (in thousands):

	Fiscal quarter ended October 1, 2011		Fiscal quarter ended October 2, 2010	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
Net service cost	\$-	\$841	\$-	\$514
Interest cost	4,091	2,643	4,011	2,541
Expected return on plan assets	(4,770)	(397)	(4,525)	(340)
Amortization of prior service cost	554	-	631	-
Amortization of losses	2,256	253	2,329	42
Net periodic benefit cost	\$2,131	\$3,340	\$2,446	\$2,757

The following table shows the components of the net periodic pension cost for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 and October 2, 2010 for the Company's defined benefit pension plans (in thousands):

	Nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011		Nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
Net service cost	\$-	\$2,517	\$-	\$2,048
Interest cost	12,240	7,884	12,068	8,104
Expected return on plan assets	(14,311)	(1,186)	(13,574)	(1,263)
Amortization of prior service cost	1,807	-	833	-
Amortization of losses	6,559	756	6,986	129
Curtailments and settlements	148	-	-	-
Net periodic benefit cost	\$6,443	\$9,971	\$6,313	\$9,018

The following table shows the components of the net periodic benefit cost for the third fiscal quarters of 2011 and 2010 for the Company's other postretirement benefit plans (in thousands):

	Fiscal quarter ended October 1, 2011		Fiscal quarter ended October 2, 2010	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
Service cost	\$19	\$70	\$19	\$62
Interest cost	146	72	162	71
Amortization of prior service credit	(110)	-	(111)	-
Amortization of transition obligation	11	-	19	-
Amortization of gains	(61)	-	(59)	-
Net periodic benefit cost	\$5	\$142	\$30	\$133

The following table shows the components of the net periodic pension cost for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 and October 2, 2010 for the Company's other postretirement benefit plans (in thousands):

	Nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011		Nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
Service cost	\$58	\$208	\$76	\$190
Interest cost	438	214	553	217
Amortization of prior service credit	(331)	-	(331)	-
Amortization of transition obligation	35	-	56	-
Amortization of gains	(183)	-	(161)	-
Net periodic benefit cost	\$17	\$422	\$193	\$407

Note 7 – Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has various stockholder-approved programs which allow for the grant of stock-based compensation to officers, employees, and non-employee directors.

The amount of compensation cost related to stock-based payment transactions is measured based on the grant-date fair value of the equity instruments issued. The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Company determines compensation cost for restricted stock units (“RSUs”), phantom stock units, and restricted stock based on the grant-date fair value of the underlying common stock. Compensation cost is recognized over the period that an officer, employee, or non-employee director provides service in exchange for the award.

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense recognized (in thousands):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Stock options	\$14	\$168	\$(111)	\$522
Restricted stock units	1,356	512	5,995	1,324
Phantom stock units	-	-	222	175
Total	\$1,370	\$680	\$6,106	\$2,021

Stock-based compensation expense for the fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011, as presented in the table above, includes amounts associated with the acceleration of vesting of awards upon the resignation of Vishay’s Chief Financial Officer, Dr. Lior Yahalomi. The associated expense is reported as a component of the executive compensation charge reported in the accompanying consolidated condensed statement of operations. In accordance with Dr. Yahalomi’s employment agreement, 18,438 RSUs held by Dr. Yahalomi immediately vested upon his resignation and 55,316 RSUs with performance-based vesting criteria will vest upon the Company’s achievement of the performance-based criteria. Additionally, the vesting of 29,459 unvested stock options held by Dr. Yahalomi was accelerated. These options may be exercised by Dr. Yahalomi within one year from his resignation.

Stock-based compensation expense for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011, as presented in the table above, also includes amounts associated with the acceleration of vesting of awards upon the death of Vishay’s Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors, Dr. Felix Zandman. The associated expense is reported as a component of the executive compensation charge reported in the accompanying consolidated condensed statement of operations. In accordance with Dr. Zandman’s employment agreement, 98,375 RSUs held by Dr. Zandman immediately vested and were contributed to his estate upon his death and 202,330 RSUs with performance-based vesting criteria will be contributed to his estate upon the Company’s achievement of the performance-based criteria. Additionally, the vesting of 77,334 unvested stock options held by Dr. Zandman at the time of his death was accelerated. These options may be exercised by Dr. Zandman’s estate within one year from his death pursuant to the Company’s 2007 Stock Incentive Program (as amended, the “2007 Program”).

The following table summarizes unrecognized compensation cost and the weighted average remaining amortization periods at October 1, 2011 (dollars in thousands, amortization periods in years):

	Unrecognized Compensation Cost	Weighted Average Remaining Amortization Periods
Stock options	\$ 120	1.3
Restricted stock units	5,162	1.7
Phantom stock units	-	0.0
Total	\$ 5,282	

2007 Stock Incentive Plan

The Company's 2007 Program permits the grant of up to 3,000,000 shares of restricted stock, unrestricted stock, RSUs, and stock options, to officers, employees, and non-employee directors. Such instruments are available for grant until May 22, 2017.

The 2007 Program was originally approved by stockholders of the Company on May 22, 2007, as the "2007 Stock Option Program." On May 28, 2008, the Company's stockholders approved amendments to the 2007 Stock Option Program, which was then renamed the "2007 Stock Incentive Program."

On February 23, 2011, the Board of Directors of the Company amended and restated the 2007 Program. The amendment eliminated share recycling, so that on the exercise of an option where the exercise price is paid via the tender of previously-owned shares or pursuant to an "immaculate cashless exercise," the total "gross" number of option shares exercised is removed from the pool of shares available for future issuance. Similarly, shares withheld to pay income taxes in connection with the exercise of an option are also removed from the pool. The amendment also restricts re-pricing and cash repurchases of options without the prior approval of stockholders.

Stock Options

In addition to stock options outstanding pursuant to the 2007 Program, the Company has stock options outstanding under previous stockholder-approved stock option programs. These programs are more fully described in Note 12 to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010. No additional options may be granted pursuant to these programs.

Option activity under the stock option plans as of October 1, 2011 and changes during the nine fiscal months then ended are presented below (number of options in thousands, contractual life in years):

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
Outstanding:			
January 1, 2011	1,254	\$ 15.04	
Granted	-	-	
Exercised	(651)	14.87	
Cancelled or forfeited	(219)	14.92	
Outstanding at October 1, 2011	384	\$ 15.40	2.07
Vested and expected to vest			
at October 1, 2011	384	\$ 15.40	2.07
Exercisable at October 1, 2011	323	\$ 15.33	1.99

During the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011, 192,000 options vested. At October 1, 2011, there are 61,000 unvested options outstanding, with a weighted average grant-date fair value of \$9.96 per option.

The pretax aggregate intrinsic value (the difference between the closing stock price on the last trading day of the third fiscal quarter of 2011 of \$8.36 per share and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on October 1, 2011 is \$11,000. This amount changes based on changes in the market value of the Company's common stock. During the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011, 651,000 options were exercised. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 was approximately \$1,693,000.

Restricted Stock Units

RSU activity under the 2007 Program as of October 1, 2011 and changes during the nine fiscal months then ended are presented below (number of RSUs in thousands):

	Number of RSUs	Weighted Average grant date fair value per unit
Outstanding:		
January 1, 2011	634	\$9.61
Granted	423	16.57
Vested*	(145)	11.20
Cancelled or forfeited	-	-
Outstanding at October 1, 2011	912	\$12.59
Expected to vest at October 1, 2011	912	

* The number of RSUs vested includes shares that the Company withheld on behalf of employees to satisfy the statutory tax withholding requirements.

The Company recognizes compensation cost for RSUs that are expected to vest. The Company expects all performance-based vesting criteria to be achieved. RSUs with performance-based vesting criteria are expected to vest as follows (number of RSUs in thousands):

Vesting Date	Number of RSUs
January 1, 2013	324
January 1, 2014	233

Phantom Stock Plan

The Company maintains a phantom stock plan for certain senior executives. The Phantom Stock Plan authorizes the grant of up to 300,000 phantom stock units to the extent provided for in employment agreements with the Company. Following the completion of the spin-off of VPG in 2010 and the passing of Dr. Zandman in the second fiscal quarter of 2011, the Company has such employment arrangements with two of its executives. The arrangements provide for an annual grant of 5,000 shares of phantom stock to each of these executives on the first trading day of the year. If the Company later enters into other employment arrangements with other individuals that provide for the granting of phantom stock, those individuals also will be eligible for grants under the Phantom Stock Plan. No grants may be made under the Phantom Stock Plan other than under the terms of employment arrangements with the Company. Each phantom stock unit entitles the recipient to receive a share of common stock at the individual's termination of employment or any other future date specified in the employment agreement. The phantom stock units are fully vested at all times. In accordance with the Phantom Stock Plan, following Dr. Zandman's passing, 43,667 phantom stock units held by Dr. Zandman's estate were redeemed as common stock.

Phantom stock units activity under the 2007 Program as of October 1, 2011 and changes during the nine fiscal months then ended are presented below (number of phantom stock units in thousands):

	Number of units	Grant date fair value per unit
Outstanding:		
January 1, 2011	116	
Granted	15	\$14.78
Redeemed for common stock	(44)	
Outstanding at October 1, 2011	87	

Note 8 – Segment Information

In preparation for the spin-off of VPG, which was completed on July 6, 2010, the Company realigned its reportable business segments structure in the second fiscal quarter of 2010 to be consistent with changes made to its management reporting. The changes made to management reporting included separating the former Semiconductors reporting segment into MOSFETs, Diodes, and Optoelectronic Components and separating the former Passive Components reporting segment into Resistors & Inductors, Capacitors, and Vishay Precision Group. The changes were necessary due to the former Passive Components segment no longer being comparable after the completion of the spin-off of VPG, the need for discrete information regarding VPG, and the increased interest of management and outside investors in more discrete financial information. Effective beginning in the second fiscal quarter of 2010, the chief operating decision maker began making strategic and operating decisions with regards to assessing performance and allocating resources based on this new segment structure. Following the completion of the spin-off in the third fiscal quarter of 2010, the Company has five reporting segments.

The Company evaluates business segment performance on operating income, exclusive of certain items (“segment operating income”). Beginning in the second fiscal quarter of 2010, the Company changed its definition of segment operating income to exclude such costs as global operations, sales and marketing, information systems, finance and administration groups. These costs are managed by executives that report to the chief operating decision maker and were formerly included in segment operating income. Only dedicated, direct selling, general, and administrative expenses of the segments are included in the calculation of segment operating income. Additionally, management has always evaluated segment performance excluding items such as restructuring and severance costs, asset write-downs, goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible asset impairments, inventory write-downs, gains or losses on purchase commitments, and other items. Management believes that evaluating segment performance excluding such items is meaningful because it provides insight with respect to intrinsic operating results of the Company. These items represent reconciling items between segment operating income and consolidated operating income. Business segment assets are the owned or allocated assets used by each business.

Until July 6, 2010, VPG was part of Vishay and its results of operations and cash flows are included in the amounts reported in these consolidated condensed financial statements for the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010. Excluding the non-recurring costs of the spin-off incurred by Vishay, VPG contributed \$9,716,000 of income before taxes, \$5,811,000 of net earnings attributable to Vishay stockholders, and \$0.03 per diluted share attributable to Vishay stockholders to Vishay’s results for the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010.

The following table sets forth business segment information (in thousands):

	MOSFETs	Diodes	Optoelectronic Components	Resistors & Inductors	Capacitors	Vishay Precision Group	Total
Fiscal quarter ended October 1, 2011:							
Product Sales	\$ 131,832	\$ 150,993	\$ 56,089	\$ 155,273	\$ 141,634	\$-	\$ 635,821
Royalty Revenues	34	-	30	1,764	-	-	\$ 1,828
Total Revenue	\$ 131,866	\$ 150,993	\$ 56,119	\$ 157,037	\$ 141,634	\$-	\$ 637,649
Gross Margin	\$ 27,260	\$ 35,783	\$ 17,350	\$ 51,650	\$ 35,434	\$-	\$ 167,477

Fiscal quarter ended October 2,
2010:

Product Sales	\$ 181,820	\$ 157,193	\$ 56,836	\$ 157,172	\$ 139,916	\$-	\$ 692,937
Royalty Revenues	145	-	-	1,283	-	-	\$ 1,428
Total Revenue	\$ 181,965	\$ 157,193	\$ 56,836	\$ 158,455	\$ 139,916	\$-	\$ 694,365
Gross Margin	\$ 62,795	\$ 40,017	\$ 19,282	\$ 55,907	\$ 40,377	\$-	\$ 218,378

Nine fiscal months ended
October 1, 2011:

Product Sales	\$ 427,913	\$ 480,023	\$ 177,556	\$ 494,622	\$ 457,781	\$-	\$ 2,037,895
Royalty Revenues	196	-	72	4,475	-	-	\$ 4,743
Total Revenue	\$ 428,109	\$ 480,023	\$ 177,628	\$ 499,097	\$ 457,781	\$-	\$ 2,042,638
Gross Margin	\$ 109,510	\$ 118,622	\$ 59,259	\$ 171,764	\$ 135,175	\$-	\$ 594,330

Nine fiscal months ended
October 2, 2010:

Product Sales	\$ 462,651	\$ 448,465	\$ 172,889	\$ 456,570	\$ 390,593	\$ 101,089	\$ 2,032,257
Royalty Revenues	193	-	60	3,970	-	-	\$ 4,223
Total Revenue	\$ 462,844	\$ 448,465	\$ 172,949	\$ 460,540	\$ 390,593	\$ 101,089	\$ 2,036,480

Gross Margin	\$	136,700	\$103,528	\$ 59,226	\$162,713	\$96,787	\$37,030	\$595,984
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	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Operating margin reconciliation:				
MOSFETs	\$17,314	\$53,839	\$79,246	\$109,993
Diodes	29,220	34,363	99,228	86,319
Optoelectronic Components	13,869	16,516	48,556	50,631
Resistors & Inductors	44,917	48,604	150,778	142,341
Capacitors	29,415	35,438	116,332	80,311
Vishay Precision Group	-	-	-	18,949
Unallocated Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses	(57,529)	(57,857)	(175,342)	(191,189)
Executive Compensation Charges	(1,873)	-	(5,762)	-
Consolidated Operating Income	\$75,333	\$130,903	\$313,036	\$297,355

Note 9 – Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to Vishay stockholders (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Numerator:				
Numerator for basic earnings per share:				
Net earnings	\$50,487	\$89,799	\$207,869	\$211,878
Adjustment to the numerator for continuing operations and net earnings:				
Interest savings assuming conversion of dilutive convertible and exchangeable notes, net of tax	38	82	132	175
Numerator for diluted earnings per share:				
Net earnings	\$50,525	\$89,881	\$208,001	\$212,053
Denominator:				
Denominator for basic earnings per share:				
Weighted average shares	157,149	186,648	161,061	186,652
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Convertible and exchangeable debt instruments	6,176	6,176	8,368	6,176
Employee stock options	13	7	138	6
Other	470	231	472	246
Dilutive potential common shares	6,659	6,414	8,978	6,428
Denominator for diluted earnings per share:				
Adjusted weighted average shares	163,808	193,062	170,039	193,080
Basic earnings per share attributable to Vishay stockholders	\$0.32	\$0.48	\$1.29	\$1.14
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Vishay stockholders	\$0.31	\$0.47	\$1.22	\$1.10

Diluted earnings per share for the periods presented do not reflect the following weighted average potential common shares that would have an antidilutive effect or have unsatisfied performance conditions (in thousands):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Convertible and exchangeable notes:				
Convertible Senior Debentures, due 2040	19,809	-	6,603	-
Convertible Senior Debentures, due 2041	7,885	-	4,072	-
Convertible Subordinated Notes, due 2023	-	29	-	68
Weighted average employee stock options	359	2,606	121	2,599
Weighted average warrants	8,824	8,824	8,824	8,824
Weighted average other	138	39	92	45

In periods in which they are dilutive, if the potential common shares related to the exchangeable notes are included in the computation, the related interest savings, net of tax, assuming conversion/exchange is added to the net earnings used to compute earnings per share.

The Company's convertible debt instruments are only convertible upon the occurrence of certain events. While none of these events has occurred as of October 1, 2011, certain conditions which could trigger conversion have been deemed to be non-substantive, and accordingly, the Company has always assumed the conversion of these instruments in its diluted earnings per share computation during periods in which they are dilutive.

At the direction of its Board of Directors, the Company intends, upon conversion, to repay the principal amounts of the convertible senior debentures, due 2040 and due 2041, in cash and settle any additional amounts in shares of Vishay common stock. Accordingly, the debentures are included in the diluted earnings per share computation using the "treasury stock method" (similar to options and warrants) rather than the "if converted method" otherwise required for convertible debt. Under the "treasury stock method," Vishay calculates the number of shares issuable under the terms of the notes based on the average market price of Vishay common stock during the period, and that number is included in the total diluted shares figure for the period. If the average market price is less than \$13.88, no shares are included in the diluted earnings per share computation for the convertible senior debentures due 2040, and if the average market price is less than \$19.02, no shares are included in the diluted earnings per share computation for the convertible senior debentures due 2041.

The Company purchased 99.6% of the outstanding convertible subordinated notes due 2023 pursuant to the option of the holders to require the Company to repurchase their notes on August 1, 2008. The remaining notes, with an aggregate principal amount of \$1,870,000, were redeemed at Vishay's option on August 1, 2010.

The Company waived its rights to settle the principal amount of the convertible subordinated notes, due 2023, in shares of Vishay common stock. Accordingly, the notes were included in the diluted earnings per share computation using the "treasury stock method" (similar to options and warrants) rather than the "if converted method" otherwise required for convertible debt. If the average market price was less than \$21.28, no shares were included in the diluted earnings per share computation. The convertible subordinated notes were anti-dilutive for the fiscal quarter and nine

fiscal months ended October 2, 2010 and therefore are not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

Note 10 – Fair Value Measurements

The fair value measurement accounting guidance establishes a valuation hierarchy of the inputs used to measure fair value. This hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. The following is a brief description of those three levels:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect the Company's own assumptions.

An asset or liability's classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. There have been no changes in the classification of any financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy in the periods presented.

The following table provides the financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value measured on a recurring basis (in thousands):

	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
October 1, 2011:				
Assets:				
Assets held in rabbi trusts	\$30,569	\$19,839	\$10,730	\$-
Available for sale securities	\$7,130	7,130	-	-
	\$37,699	\$26,969	\$10,730	\$-
Liabilities:				
Embedded derivative - convertible debentures due 2040	\$(597)	\$-	\$-	\$(597)
Embedded derivative - convertible debentures due 2041	\$(374)	-	-	(374)
	\$(971)	\$-	\$-	\$(971)
December 31, 2010:				
Assets:				
Assets held in rabbi trusts	\$25,585	\$15,575	\$10,010	\$-
Available for sale securities	\$5,736	5,736	-	-
	\$31,321	\$21,311	\$10,010	\$-
Liability:				
Embedded derivative - convertible debentures due 2040	\$(319)	-	-	(319)

The Company maintains non-qualified trusts, referred to as “rabbi” trusts, to fund payments under deferred compensation and non-qualified pension plans. Rabbi trust assets consist primarily of marketable securities, classified as available-for-sale and company-owned life insurance assets. The marketable securities held in the rabbi trusts are valued using quoted market prices on the last business day of the period. The company-owned life insurance assets are valued in consultation with the Company's insurance brokers using the value of underlying assets of the insurance contracts. The fair value measurement of the marketable securities held in the rabbi trust is considered a Level 1 measurement and the measurement of the company-owned life insurance assets is considered a Level 2 measurement

within the fair value hierarchy.

The Company holds available for sale investments in debt securities that are intended to fund a portion of its other postretirement benefit obligations outside of the U.S. The investments are valued based on quoted market prices on the last business day of the year. The fair value measurement of the investments is considered a Level 1 measurement within the fair value hierarchy.

The convertible senior debentures, due 2040 and due 2041, issued by the Company on November 9, 2010 and May 13, 2011, respectively, contain embedded derivative features that GAAP requires to be bifurcated and remeasured each reporting period. Each quarter, the change in the fair value of the embedded derivative features, if any, is recorded in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company uses a derivative valuation model to derive the value of the embedded derivative features. Key inputs into this valuation model are the Company's current stock price, risk-free interest rates, the stock dividend yield, the stock volatility, and the debentures' credit spread over London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). The first three aforementioned inputs are based on observable market data and are considered Level 2 inputs while the last two aforementioned inputs are unobservable and thus require management's judgment and are considered Level 3 inputs. The fair value measurement is considered a Level 3 measurement within the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the long-term debt, excluding the derivative liability, at October 1, 2011 and December 31, 2010 is approximately \$523.8 million and \$624.8 million, respectively, compared to its carrying value, excluding the derivative liability, of \$422.5 million and \$431.4 million, respectively. The Company estimates the fair value of its long-term debt using a combination of quoted market prices for similar financing arrangements and expected future payments discounted at risk-adjusted rates, which are considered Level 2 inputs.

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, long-term notes receivable, short-term notes payable, and accounts payable. The carrying amounts for these financial instruments reported in the consolidated balance sheets approximate their fair values.

Note 11 – Commitments and Contingencies

Executive Employment Agreements

The Company has employment agreements with certain of its senior executives. Pursuant to Dr. Zandman's amended and restated employment agreement entered into on May 13, 2009 (as amended, the "2009 Agreement"), his estate is entitled to receive annual payments of \$10 million through 2014. Dr. Zandman's passing in June 2011 has no effect on the timing of these payments. The compensation expense for these payments was recorded upon entering into the 2009 Agreement and is not affected by Dr. Zandman's passing. The purpose of the 2009 Agreement was to eliminate the right of Dr. Zandman to receive a royalty during the ten years following his termination of employment equal to 5% of gross sales, less returns and allowances, of Vishay products incorporating inventions and any other form of technology created, discovered or developed by him or under his direction.

The Company recognized compensation expense of \$3,889,000 reported as a component of executive compensation charge in the accompanying consolidated condensed statement of operations for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 for other elements of compensation that accelerated upon the passing of Dr. Zandman. (See also Note 7.)

The Company recognized compensation expense of \$1,873,000 reported as a component of executive compensation charge in the accompanying consolidated condensed statement of operations for the fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 for elements of compensation payable to the Company's former Chief Financial Officer, Dr. Lior Yahalomi, in connection with his resignation. (See also Note 7.)

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

Overview

Vishay Intertechnology, Inc. is a global manufacturer and supplier of discrete semiconductors and passive electronic components, including power MOSFETs, power integrated circuits, transistors, diodes, optoelectronic components, resistors, capacitors, and inductors. Discrete semiconductors and passive electronic components manufactured by Vishay are used in virtually all types of electronic products, including those in the industrial, computer, automotive, consumer electronic products, telecommunications, power supplies, military/aerospace, and medical industries.

On July 6, 2010, we completed the spin-off of Vishay Precision Group, Inc. ("VPG") through a tax-free stock dividend to our stockholders. Our common stockholders received 1 share of VPG common stock for every 14 shares of Vishay common stock they held on the record date, June 25, 2010, and our Class B common stockholders received 1 share of VPG Class B common stock for every 14 shares of Vishay Class B common stock they held on the record date. Until July 6, 2010, VPG was part of Vishay and its results of operations and cash flows are included in the balances reported in the accompanying consolidated condensed financial statements for periods prior to the spin-off.

Prior to the completion of the spin-off of VPG, we operated in six product segments, MOSFETs, Diodes, Optoelectronic Components, Resistors & Inductors, Capacitors, and Vishay Precision Group. Following the spin-off we operate in five product segments.

On June 4, 2011, Dr. Felix Zandman, our founder and Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Technical Officer, and Chief Business Development Officer, passed away. Dr. Zandman will never be forgotten as his legacy will live on across the world throughout all Vishay employees. We will continue to implement the vision, strategy, and culture articulated by Dr. Zandman as we continue to work tirelessly to enhance value for our stockholders. In accordance with our succession plan, Marc Zandman was elected as Executive Chairman of the Board. Marc Zandman also succeeded Dr. Zandman as our Chief Business Development Officer. Dr. Gerald Paul will continue leading Vishay as our President and Chief Executive Officer.

Since 1985, we have pursued a business strategy of growth through acquisitions and focused research and development. Through this strategy, we have grown to become one of the world's largest manufacturers of discrete semiconductors and passive electronic components. We expect to continue our strategy of acquisitions while also maintaining a prudent capital structure.

We are focused on enhancing stockholder value by buying back our stock and improving earnings per share. In the fourth fiscal quarter of 2010 and second fiscal quarter of 2011, we completed the repurchase of 21.7 million shares of our common stock for \$275 million and 8.6 million shares of our common stock for \$150 million, respectively. On September 8, 2011, we entered into an amendment to our credit facility that effectively permits us to repurchase up to \$300 million of additional shares, conditioned upon maintaining specific pro forma financial ratios and a required minimal amount of available liquidity, as defined in the amendment. Beginning in 2012, our capacity to repurchase shares of stock will increase each quarter by an amount equal to 20% of net income. We will continue to evaluate attractive stock repurchase opportunities.

Our business and operating results have been and will continue to be impacted by worldwide economic conditions. Our revenues are dependent on end markets that are impacted by consumer and industrial demand, and our operating results can be adversely affected by reduced demand in those global markets. For several years, we implemented aggressive cost reduction programs. We continue to monitor the current environment and its potential effects on our customers and the end markets that we serve. Additionally, we continue to closely monitor our costs, inventory, and capital resources to respond to changing conditions and to ensure we have the management, business

processes, and resources to meet our future needs. See additional information regarding our competitive strengths and key challenges as disclosed in Part 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on February 25, 2011. Despite uncertain short-term global economic conditions, we are confident of the long-term prospects of our business and the electronics industry in general.

We utilize several financial metrics, including net revenues, gross profit margin, segment operating income, end-of-period backlog, book-to-bill ratio, inventory turnover, change in average selling prices, net cash and short-term investments (debt), and free cash generation to evaluate the performance and assess the future direction of our business. (See further discussion in “Financial Metrics” and “Financial Condition, Liquidity, and Capital Resources.”) The sudden downturn in demand that much of our industry experienced in the third fiscal quarter has resulted in a reduction in nearly all key financial metrics compared with the prior year period.

Net revenues for the fiscal quarter ended October 1, 2011 were \$637.6 million, compared to \$694.4 million for the fiscal quarter ended October 2, 2010. The net earnings attributable to Vishay stockholders for the fiscal quarter ended October 1, 2011 were \$50.5 million, or \$0.31 per diluted share, compared to \$89.8 million, or \$0.47 per diluted share for the fiscal quarter ended October 2, 2010.

Net revenues for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 were \$2,042.6 million, compared to \$2,036.5 million for the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010. The net earnings attributable to Vishay stockholders for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 were \$207.9 million, or \$1.22 per diluted share, compared to \$211.9 million, or \$1.10 per diluted share for the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010.

The results of operations for the fiscal quarter and the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 include a pretax charge of \$1.9 million for elements of executive compensation payable upon the resignation of our former Chief Financial Officer, Dr. Lior Yahalomi. The results of operations for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 also include a pretax charge of \$3.9 million to accelerate the recognition of certain executive compensation upon the death of Dr. Zandman and \$10.0 million of one-time tax expense related to the write-down of deferred tax assets in Israel to reflect the lower corporate income tax rate enacted in January 2011 on certain types of income earned after December 31, 2010. The reconciliation below includes certain financial measures which are not recognized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), including adjusted net earnings and adjusted net earnings per share. These non-GAAP measures should not be viewed as an alternative to GAAP measures of performance. Non-GAAP measures such as adjusted net earnings and adjusted net earnings per share do not have uniform definitions. These measures, as calculated by Vishay, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. Management believes that these measures are meaningful because they provide insight with respect to our intrinsic operating results. Reconciling items to arrive at adjusted net earnings represent significant charges or credits that are important to understanding our intrinsic operations. There were no such reconciling items for the fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010.

The items affecting comparability are (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
GAAP net earnings attributable to Vishay stockholders	\$50,487	\$89,799	\$207,869	\$211,878
Reconciling items affecting operating margin:				
Executive compensation charges	\$1,873	\$-	\$5,762	\$-
Reconciling items affecting tax expense:				
Tax effects of items above and other one-time tax expense (benefit)	\$(684)) \$-	\$7,921	\$-
Adjusted net earnings	\$51,676	\$89,799	\$221,552	\$211,878
Adjusted weighted average diluted shares outstanding	163,808	193,062	170,039	193,080
Adjusted earnings per diluted share *	\$0.32	\$0.47	\$1.30	\$1.10

* Includes add-back of interest on exchangeable notes in periods where the notes are dilutive.

Our results for the fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 represent the effects of macroeconomic concerns, which reduced demand for our products in the third fiscal quarter, and the resulting quick adaptation of our manufacturing capacities in response thereto. This period of macroeconomic concern followed a period of favorable business conditions through the first six fiscal months of 2011 in which we achieved significantly higher earnings than before the beginning of the 2008-2009 global economic recession at the same sales volume. Our results for the third fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010 represent the continuation of the upturn of our business due to increased overall demand for electronic components over previous recent periods and the effects of the cost reductions initiated in the prior years that enabled us to achieve higher earnings than before the beginning of the global economic recession at the same sales volume.

Financial Metrics

We utilize several financial metrics to evaluate the performance and assess the future direction of our business. These key financial measures and metrics include net revenues, gross profit margin, operating margin, segment operating income, end-of-period backlog, and the book-to-bill ratio. We also monitor changes in inventory turnover and average selling prices (“ASP”).

Gross profit margin is computed as gross profit as a percentage of net revenues. Gross profit is generally net revenues less costs of products sold, but also deducts certain other period costs, particularly losses on purchase commitments and inventory write-downs. Losses on purchase commitments and inventory write-downs have the impact of reducing gross profit margin in the period of the charge, but result in improved gross profit margins in subsequent periods by reducing costs of products sold as inventory is used. Gross profit margin is clearly a function of net revenues, but also reflects our cost management programs and our ability to contain fixed costs.

Operating margin is computed as gross profit less operating expenses as a percentage of net revenues. We evaluate business segment performance on segment operating margin. Only dedicated, direct selling, general, and administrative expenses of the segments are included in the calculation of segment operating income. Segment operating margin is computed as operating income less items such as restructuring and severance costs, asset write-downs, goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible asset impairments, inventory write-downs, gain or losses on purchase commitments, global operations, sales and marketing, information systems, finance and administrative groups, and other items, expressed as a percentage of net revenues. We believe that evaluating segment performance excluding such items is meaningful because it provides insight with respect to intrinsic operating results of the segment. Operating margin is clearly a function of net revenues, but also reflects our cost management programs and our ability to contain fixed costs.

End-of-period backlog is one indicator of future revenues. We include in our backlog only open orders that we expect to ship in the next twelve months. If demand falls below customers’ forecasts, or if customers do not control their inventory effectively, they may cancel or reschedule the shipments that are included in our backlog, in many instances without the payment of any penalty. Therefore, the backlog is not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for future periods.

An important indicator of demand in our industry is the book-to-bill ratio, which is the ratio of the amount of product ordered during a period as compared with the product that we ship during that period. A book-to-bill ratio that is greater than one indicates that our backlog is building and that we are likely to see increasing revenues in future periods. Conversely, a book-to-bill ratio that is less than one is an indicator of declining demand and may foretell declining revenues.

We focus on our inventory turnover as a measure of how well we are managing our inventory. We define inventory turnover for a financial reporting period as our costs of products sold for the four fiscal quarters ending on the last day of the reporting period divided by our average inventory for this same period. A higher level of inventory turnover reflects more efficient use of our capital.

Pricing in our industry can be volatile. We analyze trends and changes in average selling prices to evaluate likely future pricing. The erosion of average selling prices of established products is typical for semiconductor products. We attempt to offset this deterioration with ongoing cost reduction activities and new product introductions. Our specialty passive components are more resistant to average selling price erosion.

The quarter-to-quarter trends in these financial metrics can also be an important indicator of the likely direction of our business. The following table shows net revenues, gross profit margin, operating margin, end-of-period backlog, book-to-bill ratio, inventory turnover, and changes in ASP for our business as a whole during the five fiscal quarters beginning with the third fiscal quarter of 2010 through the third fiscal quarter of 2011 (dollars in thousands):

	3rd Quarter 2010	4th Quarter 2010	1st Quarter 2011	2nd Quarter 2011	3rd Quarter 2011
Net revenues	\$694,365	\$688,612	\$695,151	\$709,838	\$637,649
Gross profit margin	31.5 %	30.7 %	30.9 %	29.9 %	26.3 %
Operating margin	18.9 %	17.5 %	17.6 %	16.3 %	11.8 %
End-of-period backlog	\$1,009,900	\$880,700	\$911,600	\$881,800	\$655,200
Book-to-bill ratio	1.04	0.83	1.01	0.95	0.67
Inventory turnover	4.55	4.43	4.35	4.23	3.99
Change in ASP vs. prior quarter	2.0 %	1.3 %	-0.2 %	-0.4 %	-1.1 %

See “Financial Metrics by Segment” below for net revenues, book-to-bill ratio, and gross profit margin broken out by segment.

Like many of the companies in our industry, we experienced a sudden downturn of demand in the third fiscal quarter of 2011 which led to a reduction of all key financial metrics compared to the prior fiscal quarters. A reduction in consumer product demand and a slowing of distribution orders has reduced the backlog to a historically normal level. Typical pricing pressure, particularly for our established semiconductor products, has resulted in a decrease in average selling prices versus the second fiscal quarter of 2011. Despite the slight decline in average selling prices versus the second fiscal quarter of 2011, average selling prices remain stable versus the prior year period. The sudden downturn in demand, lack of short-term orders, and an increased level of cancellations resulted in a decrease in net revenues over the prior year period and the previous fiscal quarters and net revenues not meeting the originally-anticipated range.

Lower sales volume and increasing metal prices led to a reduction in gross margins for the third fiscal quarter versus the prior year period and the previous fiscal quarters.

Due to the reduction in demand and slowing of distribution orders, the book-to-bill ratio decreased to 0.67 in the third fiscal quarter of 2011 from 0.95 in the second fiscal quarter of 2011. The book-to-bill ratios for distributors and original equipment manufacturers (“OEM”) were 0.55 and 0.82, respectively, versus ratios of 0.94 and 0.96, respectively, during the second fiscal quarter of 2011. Due to an expected continuation of the adaptation of orders and inventory levels mainly at distributors, we expect a further decline in revenue in the fourth fiscal quarter.

For the fourth fiscal quarter of 2011, we anticipate revenues of between \$555 million and \$595 million with a mainly volume-driven reduction in gross margin.

Financial Metrics by Segment

The following table shows net revenues, book-to-bill ratio, gross profit margin, and segment operating margin broken out by segment for the five fiscal quarters beginning with the third fiscal quarter of 2010 through the third fiscal quarter of 2011 (dollars in thousands):

	3rd Quarter 2010	4th Quarter 2010	1st Quarter 2011	2nd Quarter 2011	3rd Quarter 2011
MOSFETs					
Net revenues	\$181,965	\$163,854	\$142,998	\$153,245	\$131,866
Book-to-bill ratio	1.17	0.70	1.07	0.95	0.50
Gross profit margin	34.5 %	32.0 %	27.6 %	27.9 %	20.7 %
Segment operating margin	29.6 %	26.1 %	20.6 %	21.2 %	13.1 %
Diodes					
Net revenues	\$157,193	\$147,889	\$159,417	\$169,613	\$150,993
Book-to-bill ratio	0.91	0.88	1.00	0.97	0.62
Gross profit margin	25.5 %	23.5 %	24.6 %	25.8 %	23.7 %
Segment operating margin	21.9 %	19.5 %	20.6 %	21.9 %	19.4 %
Optoelectronic Components					
Net revenues	\$56,836	\$53,549	\$57,748	\$63,761	\$56,119
Book-to-bill ratio	0.86	0.99	1.13	0.86	0.77
Gross profit margin	33.9 %	31.0 %	34.5 %	34.4 %	30.9 %
Segment operating margin	29.1 %	25.1 %	28.3 %	28.7 %	24.7 %
Resistors & Inductors					
Net revenues	\$158,455	\$167,764	\$173,136	\$168,924	\$157,037
Book-to-bill ratio	1.01	0.84	0.94	0.99	0.85
Gross profit margin	35.3 %	35.8 %	35.3 %	34.9 %	32.9 %
Segment operating margin	30.7 %	31.8 %	31.2 %	30.6 %	28.6 %
Capacitors					
Net revenues	\$139,916	\$155,556	\$161,852	\$154,295	\$141,634

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Book-to-bill ratio	1.11		0.85		1.00		0.89		0.65	
Gross profit margin	28.9	%	30.6	%	34.0	%	29.0	%	25.0	%
Segment operating margin	25.3	%	26.6	%	29.9	%	25.0	%	20.8	%

Acquisition and Divestiture Activity

As part of our growth strategy, we seek to expand through targeted acquisitions of other manufacturers of electronic components that have established positions in major markets, reputations for product quality and reliability, and product lines with which we have substantial marketing and technical expertise. This includes exploring opportunities to acquire targets to gain market share, penetrate different geographic markets, enhance new product development, round out our product lines, or grow our high margin niche market businesses. Acquisitions of passive components businesses would likely be made to strengthen and broaden our position as a specialty product supplier; acquisitions of discrete semiconductor businesses would be made to increase market share and to generate synergies. To limit our financial exposure, we have implemented a policy not to pursue acquisitions if our post-acquisition debt would exceed 2.5x our pro forma earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA"). For these purposes, we will calculate pro forma EBITDA as the adjusted EBITDA of Vishay and the target for Vishay's four preceding fiscal quarters, with a pro forma adjustment for savings which management estimates would have been achieved had the target been acquired by Vishay at the beginning of the four fiscal quarter period.

Our growth plan targets adding, through acquisitions, approximately \$100 million of revenues per year over the next five years. Depending on the opportunities available, we might make several smaller acquisitions or a few larger acquisitions. We intend to use mainly cash, not debt or equity, although we do have capacity on our revolving credit facility if necessary. We are not currently targeting acquisitions larger than \$500 million.

On September 28, 2011, we acquired the resistor businesses of Huntington Electric, Inc., for approximately \$19.3 million. The businesses acquired will further enhance our broad resistor portfolio, particularly in the high power and high current ranges, as well as with resistor assemblies for industrial applications. For financial reporting purposes, the results of operations for these businesses have been included in the Resistors & Inductors segment from September 28, 2011.

There is no assurance that we will be able to identify and acquire additional suitable acquisition candidates at price levels and on terms and conditions we consider acceptable.

Spin-off of Vishay Precision Group, Inc.

On October 27, 2009, we announced that we intended to spin off our measurements and foil resistors businesses into an independent, publicly-traded company to be named Vishay Precision Group, Inc.

On July 6, 2010, we completed the spin-off through a tax-free stock dividend to our stockholders. Our common stockholders received 1 share of VPG common stock for every 14 shares of Vishay common stock they held on the record date, June 25, 2010, and our Class B common stockholders received 1 share of VPG Class B common stock for every 14 shares of Vishay Class B common stock they held on the record date.

Until July 6, 2010, VPG was part of Vishay and its results of operations and cash flows are included in the balances reported in the accompanying consolidated condensed financial statements for periods prior to the spin-off. The product lines that comprise VPG are included in the VPG reporting segment. See Note 8 to our accompanying consolidated condensed financial statements for further information on the effect that VPG had on our consolidated results.

Cost Management

We place a strong emphasis on controlling our costs.

The erosion of average selling prices of established products, particularly our semiconductor products, that is typical of our industry and inflation drive us to continually seek ways to reduce our variable costs. Our variable cost reduction efforts include expending capital to increase automation and maximize the efficiency in our production facilities, consolidating materials purchasing across regions and divisions to achieve economies of scale, materials substitution, maintaining an appropriate mix of in-house production and subcontractor production, increasing wafer size and shrinking dies to maximize efficiency in our semiconductor production processes, and other yield improvement activities.

Our cost management strategy also includes a focus on controlling fixed costs. After the spin-off of VPG, we seek to maintain selling, general, and administrative expenses at current quarterly levels, excluding foreign currency exchange effects and substantially independent of sales volume changes. Our fixed cost control efforts include automating administrative processes through the expansion of IT systems, gradually migrating to common IT systems across our organization, streamlining our legal entity structure, and reducing our external resource needs by utilizing more cost-effective in-house personnel, while utilizing external resources when day-to-day expertise is not required in-house.

Historically, our primary cost reduction technique was through the transfer of production to the extent possible from high-labor-cost countries, such as the United States and Western Europe, to lower-labor-cost countries, such as the Czech Republic, Israel, India, Malaysia, Mexico, the People's Republic of China, and the Philippines. The percentage of our total headcount in lower-labor-cost countries is a measure of the extent to which we were successful in implementing this program. This percentage was 75.5% at the end of the third fiscal quarter of 2011 as compared to 76.5% and 74.6% at the end of 2010 and 2009, respectively, and 57% when this program began in 2001. We believe that our workforce is now appropriately located to serve our customers, while maintaining lower manufacturing costs.

Between 2001 and 2007, we recorded, in the consolidated statements of operations, restructuring and severance costs totaling \$223 million and related asset write-downs totaling \$81 million in order to reduce our cost structure going forward. We also incurred significant costs to restructure and integrate acquired businesses, which was included in the cost of the acquisitions under then-applicable GAAP.

In response to the economic downturn which began during the latter half of 2008 and continued into 2009, we undertook significant measures to cut costs. This included a strict adaptation of manufacturing capacity to sellable volume, limiting the building of product for inventory, headcount reductions in virtually every facility and every country in which we operated, temporary layoffs and shutdowns, minimizing the use of foundries and subcontractors in order to maximize the load of our owned facilities, as well as selected plant closures. We closed two facilities in the United States and consolidated manufacturing for these product lines into other facilities. We also consolidated our optoelectronics packaging facilities in Asia. We successfully closed a film capacitor plant in Shanghai and increased production on existing equipment in Loni, India to replace the production volume of the closed plant.

We incurred restructuring and severance costs of \$62.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, including \$28.6 million during the fourth fiscal quarter of 2008, and incurred additional restructuring and severance costs of \$37.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. These costs were incurred as part of our goal to reduce manufacturing and SG&A fixed costs in 2009 by \$200 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2008 in response to the global economic downturn. Our fixed costs for the year ended December 31, 2009 decreased by \$176 million versus the comparable prior year. Of these amounts, approximately 45% reduced costs of products sold and approximately 55% reduced SG&A expenses. Some of our cost reductions realized in 2009 were the result of

temporary measures, which we replaced with more permanent actions, and certain components of our costs, while fixed in that they do not vary with changes in volume, are subject to volatility. This would include, for example, the effect of certain assets that are marked-to-market through the statement of operations, and certain transactions in foreign currencies. Accordingly, there is no assurance that all of the cost reductions achieved in 2009 will be maintained in future periods.

We have realized, and expect to continue to realize, significant annual net cost savings associated with our restructuring activities. Since the latter half of 2008, we drastically reduced our break-even point by approximately \$450 million. While streamlining and reducing fixed overhead, we exercised caution so that we would not negatively impact our customer service or our ability to further develop products and processes. The risks associated with our cost reduction programs are further detailed in Item 1A, "Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 filed with the SEC on February 25, 2011.

We did not initiate any new restructuring projects in 2010 or the first nine fiscal months of 2011 and thus did not record any restructuring and severance expenses during such periods.

Because we believe that our manufacturing footprint is suitable to serve our customers and end markets, we do not anticipate any material restructuring expenses in 2011. Although we experienced lower demand in the third fiscal quarter, we currently plan to keep our trained workforce even at lower manufacturing activity levels by reducing hours and limiting the use of subcontractors and foundries. However, the recurrence of a significant economic downturn may require us to implement additional restructuring initiatives.

Our long-term strategy is to grow through the integration of acquired businesses, and GAAP requires plant closure and employee termination costs that we incur in connection with our acquisition activities to be recorded as expenses in our consolidated statement of operations, as such expenses are incurred. For this reason, we expect to have some level of future restructuring expenses due to acquisitions.

Foreign Currency Translation

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risks, particularly due to transactions in currencies other than the functional currencies of certain subsidiaries. While we have in the past used forward exchange contracts to hedge a portion of our projected cash flows from these exposures, we generally have not done so in recent periods.

GAAP requires that we identify the “functional currency” of each of our subsidiaries and measure all elements of the financial statements in that functional currency. A subsidiary’s functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. In cases where a subsidiary is relatively self-contained within a particular country, the local currency is generally deemed to be the functional currency. However, a foreign subsidiary that is a direct and integral component or extension of the parent company’s operations generally would have the parent company’s currency as its functional currency. We have both situations among our subsidiaries.

Foreign Subsidiaries which use the Local Currency as the Functional Currency

We finance our operations in Europe and certain locations in Asia in local currencies, and accordingly, these subsidiaries utilize the local currency as their functional currency. For those subsidiaries where the local currency is the functional currency, assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets have been translated at the rate of exchange as of the balance sheet date. Translation adjustments do not impact the results of operations and are reported as a separate component of stockholders’ equity.

For those subsidiaries where the local currency is the functional currency, revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. While the translation of revenues and expenses into U.S. dollars does not directly impact the statement of operations, the translation effectively increases or decreases the U.S. dollar equivalent of revenues generated and expenses incurred in those foreign currencies. The dollar generally has been weaker during the first nine fiscal months and third fiscal quarter of 2011 compared to the first nine fiscal months and third fiscal quarter of 2010, with the translation of foreign currency revenues and expenses into U.S. dollars increasing reported revenues and expenses versus the comparable prior year periods. The dollar generally has been stronger during the third fiscal quarter of 2011 sequentially compared to the prior fiscal quarter, with the translation of foreign currency revenues and expenses into U.S. dollars decreasing reported revenues and expenses versus the prior fiscal quarter.

Foreign Subsidiaries which use the U.S. Dollar as the Functional Currency

Our operations in Israel and most significant locations in Asia are largely financed in U.S. dollars, and accordingly, these subsidiaries utilize the U.S. dollar as their functional currency. For those foreign subsidiaries where the U.S. dollar is the functional currency, all foreign currency financial statement amounts are remeasured into U.S. dollars. Exchange gains and losses arising from remeasurement of foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are included in the results of operations. While these subsidiaries transact most business in U.S. dollars, they may have significant costs, particularly payroll-related, which are incurred in the local currency. The cost of products sold and selling, general, and administrative expense for first nine fiscal months and third fiscal quarter of 2011 have been slightly unfavorably impacted (compared to the prior year periods) by local currency transactions of subsidiaries which use the U.S. dollar as their functional currency.

Results of Operations

Statement of operations' captions as a percentage of net revenues and the effective tax rates were as follows:

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Cost of products sold	73.7%	68.5%	70.9%	70.7%
Gross profit	26.3%	31.5%	29.1%	29.3%
Selling, general & administrative expenses	14.2%	12.6%	13.5%	14.7%
Operating income	11.8%	18.9%	15.3%	14.6%
Income before taxes and noncontrolling interest	11.3%	17.8%	14.7%	14.3%
Net earnings attributable to Vishay stockholders	7.9%	12.9%	10.2%	10.4%
Effective tax rate	29.4%	27.1%	30.5%	27.0%

Net Revenues

Net revenues were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Net revenues	\$637,649	\$694,365	\$2,042,638	\$2,036,480
Change versus comparable prior year period	\$(56,716)		\$6,158	
Percentage change versus comparable prior year period	-8.2	%	0.3	%

Changes in net revenues were attributable to the following:

	vs. Prior Year Quarter	vs. Prior Year-to-Date
Change attributable to:		
Increase (decrease) in volume	-10.7%	0.6%
Increase in average selling prices	0.2%	2.8%
Absence of VPG	0.0%	-5.0%
Foreign currency effects	2.7%	2.1%
Other	-0.4%	-0.2%
Net change	-8.2%	0.3%

The recovery of our business that we began experiencing in the second half of 2009 continued in the third fiscal quarter of 2010 due to historically high overall demand for electronic components, a favorable pricing environment, and the effects of the cost reductions initiated in the prior years that enabled us to achieve our best results in ten years. Our results for the fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 represent the effects of macroeconomic concerns, which reduced demand for our products in the third fiscal quarter, and the resulting quick adaptation of our manufacturing capacities in response thereto. This period of macroeconomic concerns followed a period of favorable business conditions through the first six fiscal months of 2011 in which we achieved significantly higher earnings than before the beginning of the 2008-2009 global economic recession at the same sales volume.

We deduct, from the sales that we record to distributors, allowances for future credits that we expect to provide for returns, scrapped product, and price adjustments under various programs made available to the distributors. We make deductions corresponding to particular sales in the period in which the sales are made, although the corresponding credits may not be issued until future periods. We estimate the deductions based on sales levels to distributors, inventory levels at the distributors, current and projected market trends and conditions, recent and historical activity under the relevant programs, changes in program policies, and open requests for credits. We recorded deductions from gross sales under our distributor incentive programs of \$63.3 million and \$56.5 million for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 and October 2, 2010 respectively, or 3.0% and 2.7% of gross sales, respectively. Actual credits issued under the programs during the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 and October 2, 2010 were \$62.7 million and \$41.2 million, respectively. Increases and decreases in these incentives are largely attributable to the then-current business climate.

Royalty revenues, included in net revenues on the consolidated condensed statements of operations, were approximately \$4.7 million and \$4.2 million for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 and October 2, 2010, respectively.

Gross Profit and Margins

Gross profit margins for the fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 were 26.3% and 29.1%, respectively, versus 31.5% and 29.3%, respectively, for the comparable prior year periods. The gross profit margin for the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010 was 28.9%, excluding VPG. The decrease in gross profit margin for the fiscal quarter ended October 1, 2011 versus the fiscal quarter ended October 2, 2010 reflects a significant decrease in sales volume partially offset by modestly higher average selling prices. The increase in gross profit margin, excluding VPG, for the nine months ended October 1, 2011 versus the nine months ended October 2, 2010 reflects increased average selling prices and manufacturing efficiencies from slightly higher volume.

Segments

Analysis of revenues and gross profit margins for our segments is provided below.

MOSFETs

Net revenues of the MOSFETs segment were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Net revenues	\$ 131,866	\$ 181,965	\$ 428,109	\$ 462,844
Change versus comparable prior year period	\$ (50,099)		\$ (34,735)	
Percentage change versus comparable prior year period	-27.5	%	-7.5	%

Changes in MOSFETs segment net revenues were attributable to the following:

vs. Prior Year	vs. Prior Year-to-Date
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	Quarter	
Change attributable to:		
Decrease in volume	-25.0%	-7.4%
Decrease in average selling prices	-5.4%	-0.8%
Foreign currency effects	0.8%	0.7%
Other	2.1%	0.0%
Net change	-27.5%	-7.5%

Gross profit as a percentage of net revenues for the MOSFETs segment was as follows:

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Gross profit margin	20.7%	34.5%	25.6%	29.5%

The MOSFETs segment was the segment most adversely affected by the decreased demand for consumer goods and the reduction in distribution orders. The decrease in gross profit margin versus the fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010 is primarily due to the decrease in sales volume and a reduction in average selling prices from the historically high prices of the previous periods.

The return of the typical pricing pressure for our established MOSFETs products has reduced average selling prices from the historically high levels experienced beginning in 2010. We have experienced a normal price decline versus the prior year periods, but a significant decline versus the second fiscal quarter of 2011. Based on a book-to-bill ratio of 0.50, high inventory levels at distribution, and decreased demand for consumer goods, we expect the fourth fiscal quarter of 2011 to be another difficult quarter for the MOSFETs segment.

The book-to-bill ratio has somewhat improved in the period subsequent to fiscal third quarter-end, but continues to be below 1.0.

Diodes

Net revenues of the Diodes segment were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Net revenues	\$ 150,993	\$ 157,193	\$ 480,023	\$ 448,465
Change versus comparable prior year period	\$(6,200)		\$31,558	
Percentage change versus comparable prior year period	-3.9	%	7.0	%

Changes in Diodes segment net revenues were attributable to the following:

	vs. Prior Year Quarter	vs. Prior Year-to-Date
Change attributable to:		
Change in volume	-5.5%	2.1%
Change in average selling prices	-0.7%	2.6%
Foreign currency effects	2.4%	2.1%
Other	-0.1%	0.2%
Net change	-3.9%	7.0%

Gross profit as a percentage of net revenues for the Diodes segment was as follows:

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Gross profit margin	23.7%	25.5%	24.7%	23.1%

The Diodes segment was adversely affected by the reduction in distribution orders. The decrease in gross profit margin versus the fiscal quarter ended October 2, 2010 is primarily due to the significant decrease in sales volume. The increase in gross profit margin versus the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010 reflects higher volume, increased average selling prices, and foreign currency effects primarily in the first six fiscal months of 2011 versus 2010.

After a period of increasing average selling prices in 2010, typical pricing pressure for our established Diodes products has returned. Average selling prices modestly declined versus the fiscal quarter ended October 2, 2010 and second fiscal quarter of 2011. Average selling prices remain moderately higher versus the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010 due to the higher average selling prices in the first six fiscal months of 2011 versus 2010. We expect results for the fourth fiscal quarter of 2011 to be negatively affected by a low book-to-bill ratio of 0.62 and low demand from distributors, despite a still high backlog.

Optoelectronic Components

Net revenues of the Optoelectronic Components segment were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Net revenues	\$56,119	\$56,836	\$177,628	\$172,949
Change versus comparable prior year period	\$(717)		\$4,679	
Percentage change versus comparable prior year period	-1.3	%	2.7	%

Changes in Optoelectronic Components segment net revenues were attributable to the following:

	vs. Prior Year Quarter	vs. Prior Year-to-Date
Change attributable to:		
Change in volume	-1.1%	1.5%
Decrease in average selling prices	-3.6%	-1.4%
Foreign currency effects	3.7%	2.7%
Other	-0.3%	-0.1%
Net change	-1.3%	2.7%

Gross profit as a percentage of net revenues for the Optoelectronic Components segment was as follows:

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Gross profit margin	30.9%	33.9%	33.4%	34.2%

The Optoelectronic Components segment was adversely affected by the decreased demand for consumer goods, but benefited from the continued strong demand from the automotive market. The decrease in gross profit margin versus the fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010 is primarily due to a reduction from historically high average selling prices versus the prior periods.

After a period of historically high average selling prices in 2010, typical pricing pressure for our established Optoelectronic Components products has returned. Due to a low order volume, the backlog has returned to a normal level. We expect results for the fourth fiscal quarter of 2011 to be negatively affected by a low book-to-bill ratio of 0.77 and low demand for consumer goods.

Resistors & Inductors

Net revenues of the Resistors & Inductors segment were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Net revenues	\$ 157,037	\$ 158,455	\$ 499,097	\$ 460,540
Change versus comparable prior year period	\$(1,418)		\$38,557	
Percentage change versus comparable prior year period	-0.9	%	8.4	%

Changes in Resistors & Inductors segment net revenues were attributable to the following:

	vs. Prior Year Quarter	vs. Prior Year-to-Date
Change attributable to:		
Change in volume	-4.9%	4.4%
Increase in average selling prices	0.0%	0.3%
Foreign currency effects	4.0%	3.1%
Other	0.0%	0.6%
Net change	-0.9%	8.4%

Gross profit as a percentage of net revenues for the Resistors & Inductors segment was as follows:

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Gross profit margin	32.9%	35.3%	34.4%	35.3%

The Resistors & Inductors segment was mostly unaffected by the sudden downturn in demand experienced by our other segments. We further enhanced our resistors and inductors product portfolio in the third fiscal quarter by acquiring the resistors business of Huntington Electric, Inc. Gross profit margin levels decreased slightly versus the excellent results of the fiscal quarter ended October 2, 2010 as well as the prior fiscal quarter of 2011 due to moderately lower sales volume.

Average selling prices remained relatively consistent versus the second fiscal quarter of 2011 and the prior year periods. Based on continued strong demand from the automotive and industrial markets, we expect slightly lower segment net revenues in the fourth fiscal quarter of 2011.

Capacitors

Net revenues of the Capacitors segment were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Net revenues	\$ 141,634	\$ 139,916	\$ 457,781	\$ 390,593
Change versus comparable prior year period	\$ 1,718		\$ 67,188	
Percentage change versus comparable prior year period	1.2	%	17.2	%

Changes in Capacitors segment net revenues were attributable to the following:

	vs. Prior Year Quarter	vs. Prior Year-to-Date
Change attributable to:		
Change in volume	-9.6%	1.7%
Increase in average selling prices	9.0%	11.8%
Foreign currency effects	3.6%	2.8%
Other	-1.8%	0.9%
Net change	1.2%	17.2%

Gross profit as a percentage of net revenues for the Capacitors segment was as follows:

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Gross profit margin	25.0%	28.9%	29.5%	24.8%

After a phase of tight supply, the Capacitors segment was adversely affected by high inventory levels at distributors for the fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011. The decrease in gross profit margin versus the fiscal quarter ended October 2, 2010 is primarily due to the significant decrease in sales volume and higher metal costs. The increase in gross profit margin versus the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010 reflects higher volume, increased average selling prices, and foreign currency effects primarily in the first six fiscal months of 2011 versus 2010, partially offset by higher metal costs.

Due to a low order volume, the backlog has returned to a normal level. Average selling prices have stabilized versus the first fiscal quarter of 2011, but remain substantially higher than the prior year periods. We expect results for the fourth fiscal quarter to be negatively affected by a low book-to-bill ratio of 0.65 and high inventory levels at distributors.

Vishay Precision Group

We completed the spin-off of VPG on July 6, 2010. VPG net revenues and gross profit margin for the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010 that are included in our consolidated condensed results is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010	
Net revenues	\$	101,089
Gross profit margin		36.6 %

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general, and administrative expenses are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Total SG&A expenses	\$90,271	\$87,475	\$275,532	\$298,629
as a percentage of revenues	14.2	% 12.6	% 13.5	% 14.7

VPG accounted for \$35.4 million (including \$8.4 million of costs associated with the spin-off) of SG&A expenses for the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010. The overall increase in SG&A expenses, excluding VPG, is primarily attributable to foreign currency effects. The change in SG&A as a percentage of revenues is primarily due to the change in revenues. Additionally, several items included in SG&A expenses impact the comparability of these amounts, as summarized below (in thousands):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Nine fiscal months ended	
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010
Amortization of intangible assets	\$3,787	\$4,511	\$11,352	\$15,241
Net (gain) loss on sales of assets	(143)	268	(1,073)	176
Costs associated with the VPG spin-off	-	300	-	8,400

Other Income (Expense)

Interest expense for the fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 increased by \$2.8 million and \$6.6 million, respectively, versus the comparable prior year periods. The increase is primarily due to interest on the convertible senior debentures due 2040 and due 2041 that were issued on November 9, 2010 and May 13, 2011, respectively.

The following tables analyze the components of the line "Other" on the consolidated condensed statements of operations (in thousands):

	Fiscal quarters ended		Change
	October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	\$(1,656)	\$(5,612)	\$3,956
Interest income	3,047	627	2,420
Other	399	269	130
	\$1,790	\$(4,716)	\$6,506

Nine fiscal months ended		Change
October 1, 2011	October 2, 2010	

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Foreign exchange gain (loss)	\$ (6,269)	\$ (625)	\$ (5,644)
Interest income	7,195	1,805	5,390
Other	329	104	225
	\$ 1,255	\$ 1,284	\$ (29)

48

Income Taxes

For the fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011, the effective tax rate was 29.4% and 30.5%, respectively, as compared to 27.1% and 27.0% for the fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010, respectively. The effective tax rate is generally less than the U.S. statutory rate primarily because of earnings in foreign jurisdictions.

In January 2011, a new tax law was enacted in Israel which effectively lowered the corporate income tax rate on certain types of income earned after December 31, 2010. Accordingly, our deferred tax assets in Israel were written down to reflect the lower rate and a one-time tax expense of approximately \$10 million was recorded in the consolidated condensed statement of operations during the first fiscal quarter of 2011.

We operate in a global environment with significant operations in various locations outside the United States. Accordingly, the consolidated income tax rate is a composite rate reflecting our earnings and the applicable tax rates in the various locations where we operate. Part of our strategy is to achieve cost savings through the transfer and expansion of manufacturing operations to countries where we can take advantage of lower labor costs and available tax and other government-sponsored incentives. Accordingly, our effective tax rate is generally less than the U.S. statutory tax rate. Changes in the effective tax rate are largely attributable to changes in the mix of pretax income among our various taxing jurisdictions.

During the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011, the liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits increased by \$2.9 million on a net basis, principally due to increases for positions taken during prior periods of \$4.8 million, increases for positions taken during the current period of \$0.9 million, and interest of \$3.0 million, partially offset by decreases due to settlements of \$5.4 million and foreign exchange effects of \$0.4 million. Tax expense recorded for uncertain tax positions for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 was \$5.8 million, including the interest of \$3.0 million.

Financial Condition, Liquidity, and Capital Resources

We focus on our ability to generate cash flows from operations. The cash generated from operations is used to fund our capital expenditure plans, and cash in excess of our capital expenditure needs is available to fund our acquisition strategy and to reduce debt levels. We have generated cash flows from operations in excess of \$200 million in each of the past 9 years, and cash flows from operations in excess of \$100 million in each of the past 16 years. A portion of the cash flows from operations was generated by the Vishay Precision Group which was spun off on July 6, 2010.

We refer to the amount of cash generated from operations in excess of our capital expenditure needs and net of proceeds from the sale of assets as “free cash,” a measure which management uses to evaluate our ability to fund acquisitions, repay debt, and otherwise enhance stockholder value through stock buy-backs or dividends. Vishay has generated positive “free cash” in each of the past 14 years, and “free cash” in excess of \$80 million in each of the past 9 years. In this volatile economic environment, we continue to focus on the generation of free cash, including an emphasis on cost controls.

We continued to generate strong cash flows from operations and free cash during the fiscal quarter and nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011. There is no assurance, however, that we will be able to continue to generate cash flows from operations and free cash at the same levels, or at all, going forward if, among other things, the current recovery stalls, does not continue as expected, or reverses.

During the second fiscal quarter of 2011, we capitalized on favorable conditions and enhanced stockholder value by repurchasing shares of our common stock. On May 13, 2011, we completed the offering of \$150 million principal amount of 2.25% convertible senior debentures due 2041 to qualified institutional investors. We used the net proceeds from this offering, together with cash on hand, to repurchase 8,620,689 shares of common stock at \$17.40 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$150 million. The use of low-coupon, long-dated convertible debentures was a more efficient means to finance the repurchase versus repatriation of non-U.S. cash. See Note 4 to our consolidated condensed financial statements.

We maintain a credit facility, which provides a revolving commitment of up to \$450 million through December 1, 2015. The credit facility also provides for the ability for us to request up to \$100 million of incremental commitments, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. At October 1, 2011 and December 31, 2010, \$180 million and \$240 million, respectively, was outstanding under the credit facility.

Borrowings under the credit facility bear interest at LIBOR plus an interest margin. The applicable interest margin is based on our then current leverage ratio. Based on our leverage ratio at July 2, 2011, borrowings bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.65%. We are also required to pay facility commitment fees of 0.35% per annum on the entire commitment amount.

The borrowings under the credit facility are secured by a lien on substantially all assets located in the United States, including accounts receivable, inventory, machinery and equipment, and general intangibles (but excluding real estate, intellectual property registered or licensed for use in, or arising under the laws of, any country other than the United States, and bank and securities accounts) of Vishay and certain significant domestic subsidiaries, and pledges of stock in certain significant domestic and foreign subsidiaries and are guaranteed by certain significant subsidiaries. Certain of our subsidiaries are permitted to borrow under the credit facility, subject to the satisfaction of specified conditions. Any borrowings by these subsidiaries under the credit facility are guaranteed by Vishay.

The credit facility includes restrictions on, among other things, incurring indebtedness, incurring liens on assets, making investments and acquisitions, making asset sales, and paying cash dividends and making other restricted payments. On September 8, 2011, we entered into an amendment to our credit facility that effectively permits us to

repurchase up to \$300 million of additional shares, conditioned upon maintaining specific pro forma financial ratios and a required minimal amount of available liquidity, as defined in the amendment. The credit facility also requires us to comply with other covenants, including the maintenance of specific financial ratios.

The financial maintenance covenants include (a) an interest expense coverage ratio of not less than 2.00 to 1; and (b) a leverage ratio of not more than 3.25 to 1 (and a pro forma ratio of 2.75 to 1 on the date of incurrence of additional debt). The computation of these ratios is prescribed in Article 6 of the Credit Agreement between Vishay Intertechnology, Inc. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., which has been filed with the SEC as Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed December 1, 2010.

We were in compliance with all covenants at October 1, 2011. Our interest expense coverage ratio and leverage ratio were 28.99 to 1 and 0.99 to 1, respectively. We expect to continue to be in compliance with these covenants based on current projections.

If we are not in compliance with all of the required financial covenants, the credit facility could be terminated by the lenders, and all amounts outstanding pursuant to the credit facility could become immediately payable. Additionally, our exchangeable unsecured notes due 2102 and our convertible senior debentures due 2040 and due 2041 have cross-default provisions that could accelerate repayment in the event the indebtedness under the credit facility is accelerated.

In 2011, we began investing a portion of our excess cash in highly liquid, high-quality instruments with maturities greater than 90 days, but less than 1 year. As these investments were funded using a portion of excess cash and represent a significant aspect of our cash management strategy, we include the investments in the calculation of net cash and short-term investments (debt). The following table summarizes the components of net cash and short-term investments (debt) at October 1, 2011 and December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	October 1, 2011	December 31, 2010
Credit facility	\$ 180,000	\$ 240,000
Exchangeable unsecured notes, due 2102	95,042	95,042
Convertible senior debentures, due 2040*	98,068	96,640
Convertible senior debentures, due 2041*	50,330	-
Total debt	423,440	431,682
Cash and cash equivalents	705,061	897,338
Short-term investments	329,912	-
Net cash and short-term investments (debt)	\$ 611,533	\$ 465,656

*Represents the carrying amount of the convertible debentures, which is comprised of the principal amount of the debentures, net of the unamortized discount and the associated embedded derivative liability.

Measurements such as “free cash” and “net cash and short-term investments (debt)” do not have uniform definitions and are not recognized in accordance with GAAP. Such measures should not be viewed as alternatives to GAAP measures of performance or liquidity. However, management believes that “free cash” is a meaningful measure of our ability to fund acquisitions, repay debt, and otherwise enhance stockholder value through stock buy-backs or dividends, and that an analysis of “net cash and short-term investments (debt)” assists investors in understanding aspects of our cash and debt management. These measures, as calculated by us, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

Substantially all of our October 1, 2011 cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments balances were held by our non-U.S. subsidiaries. At the present time, we expect the remaining cash and profits generated by foreign subsidiaries will continue to be reinvested outside of the United States indefinitely. If additional cash is needed to be repatriated to the United States, we would be subject to additional U.S. income taxes (subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits), state income taxes, incremental foreign income taxes, and withholding taxes payable to various

foreign countries.

Our financial condition as of October 1, 2011 continued to be strong, with a current ratio (current assets to current liabilities) of 3.9 to 1, as compared to a ratio of 3.4 to 1 as of December 31, 2010. This increase is primarily due to an increase in cash from operations and other changes in working capital. Our ratio of total debt to Vishay stockholders' equity was 0.26 to 1 at October 1, 2011 as compared to a ratio of 0.29 to 1 at December 31, 2010. This decrease is primarily due to an increase in stockholder's equity primarily driven by net earnings available to Vishay stockholders.

Cash flows provided by continuing operating activities were \$287.8 million for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011, as compared to cash flows provided by operations of \$339.1 million for the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010. This decrease is principally due to a greater increase in net working capital in the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 and non-cash tax expenses recognized in the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010.

Cash paid for property and equipment for the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011 was \$89.7 million, as compared to \$80.1 million for the nine fiscal months ended October 2, 2010. Despite some macroeconomic uncertainties, pursuant to our internal growth plan, we still expect capital spending of approximately \$175 million in 2011, about 16% higher than originally expected, with a focus on capacity expansion for innovative MOSFETs, Trench diodes, power film capacitors, and power inductors technologies and products. However, we expect reduced capital spending in 2012.

In 2011, we began investing a portion of our excess cash in highly liquid, high-quality instruments with maturities greater than 90 days, but less than 1 year. Accordingly, these investments are not classified as cash and cash equivalents on the accompanying consolidated condensed balance sheet. The interest rates on these instruments average 1.8% and are approximately 90 basis points higher than interest rates on our cash accounts. Transactions related to these investments are classified as investing activities on the accompanying consolidated condensed statement of cash flows.

In December 2010, we borrowed \$240 million under our revolving credit facility to repay the outstanding amounts under our previous credit facility. We have not drawn any additional amounts on our credit facility and repaid \$60 million on our credit facility during the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011. The average outstanding balance on our credit facility calculated at fiscal month-ends was \$208.9 million and the highest amount outstanding on our credit facility at a month end was \$240 million.

Management expects to continue to maintain an outstanding balance of at least \$180 million on the credit facility, and may periodically use the credit facility to meet short-term financing needs, but expects that cash on-hand and cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our longer-term financing needs related to normal operating requirements, obligations under restructuring and acquisition integration programs, and our research and development and capital expenditure plans. Acquisition activity may require additional borrowing under our credit facility or may otherwise require us to incur additional debt.

Contractual Commitments and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K includes a table of contractual commitments as of December 31, 2010. Except as described below, there were no material changes to these commitments during the nine fiscal months ended October 1, 2011.

The following tables represent our long-term debt obligations and expected cash requirements for interest as of October 1, 2011 and December 31, 2010, reflecting the issuance of \$150 million principal amount of senior convertible debentures due 2041 and the repayment of \$60 million on our credit facility during the second fiscal quarter of 2011 (see Note 4 to the consolidated condensed financial statements).

Contractual Obligations as of October 1, 2011 (in thousands):

	Total	2011	Payments due by period		
			2012 - 2013	2014 - 2015	2016 and beyond
Long-term debt (1)	\$700,042	\$-	\$-	\$180,000	\$520,042
Interest payments on long-term debt (2)	344,896	13,650	30,142	29,710	271,394

(1) Excludes unamortized debt discount associated with our convertible senior debentures due 2040 and due 2041.

(2) Excludes the non-cash interest expense related to the amortization of the discount associated with our convertible senior debentures due 2040 and due 2041.

Contractual Obligations as of December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	Total	2011	Payments due by period		
			2012 - 2013	2014 - 2015	2016 and beyond
Long-term debt (1)	\$610,042	\$-	\$-	\$240,000	\$370,042
Interest payments on long-term debt (2)	243,402	12,737	25,474	25,474	179,717

(1) Excludes unamortized debt discount associated with our convertible senior debentures due 2040.

(2) Excludes the non-cash interest expense related to the amortization of the discount associated with our convertible senior debentures due 2040.

Safe Harbor Statement

From time to time, information provided by us, including but not limited to statements in this report, or other statements made by or on our behalf, may contain “forward-looking” information within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as “believe,” “estimate,” “will be,” “will,” “would,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “project,” “intend,” “could,” “should,” or other similar words or expressions often identify forward-looking statements.

Such statements are based on current expectations only, and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, many of which are beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results, performance, or achievements may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated, or projected. Among the factors that could cause actual results to materially differ include: general business and economic conditions, particularly the pace, continuation, and possible reversal of the recovery in the worldwide economy; difficulties in identifying suitable acquisition candidates, consummating a transaction on terms which we consider acceptable, and integration and performance of acquired businesses; difficulties in new product development; changes in competition and technology in the markets that we serve and the mix of our products required to address these changes; an inability to attract and retain highly qualified personnel, particularly in respect of our acquired businesses; uncertainty related to the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates; difficulties in implementing our cost management strategies; and other factors affecting our operations, markets, products, services, and prices that are set forth in our filings with the SEC, including our annual reports on Form 10-K and our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes to our market risks since December 31, 2010. For a discussion of our exposure to market risks, refer to Part II, Item 7A, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk,” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, filed with the SEC on February 25, 2011.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Based on that evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act are: (1) recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms; and (2) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Not applicable.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Except as set forth below, there have been no material changes to the risk factors we previously disclosed under Item 1A of Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, filed with the SEC on February 25, 2011. The following risk factors have been updated to reflect the passing of our founder and Executive Chairman, Dr. Felix Zandman.

The holders of our Class B common stock have effective voting control of our company.

We have two classes of common stock: common stock and Class B common stock. The holders of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held, while the holders of Class B common stock are entitled to 10 votes for each share held. Currently, the holders of Class B common stock hold approximately 48.3% of the voting power of Vishay. The ownership of Class B common stock is highly concentrated, and holders of Class B common stock effectively can cause the election of directors and approve other actions as stockholders without the approval of our other stockholders. As a result of the passing of our founder and Executive Chairman, Dr. Felix Zandman, Mrs. Ruta Zandman (a member of our Board of Directors) will control the voting of, solely or on a shared basis with Marc Zandman (our Executive Chairman) and Ziv Shoshani (a member of our Board of Directors), approximately 81.9% of our Class B common stock, representing 39.7% of the total voting power of our capital stock.

Our reluctance to issue substantial additional shares in order not to dilute the interests of our existing stockholders could impede growth.

Our overall long-term business strategy has historically included a strong focus on acquisitions financed alternatively through cash on hand, the incurrence of indebtedness, and the issuance of equity, directly or indirectly by refinancing acquisition debt. We may in the future be presented with attractive investment or strategic opportunities that, because of their size and our financial condition at the time, would require the issuance of substantial additional amounts of our common stock. As a result of the passing of our founder and Executive Chairman, Dr. Felix Zandman, Mrs. Ruta Zandman (a member of our Board of Directors) will control the voting of, solely or on a shared basis with Marc Zandman (our Executive Chairman) and Ziv Shoshani (a member of our Board of Directors), approximately 81.9% of our Class B common stock, representing 39.7% of the total voting power of our capital stock. Such holders may exert considerable influence over the Company's policies, business and affairs, and in any corporate transaction or other matter, including those described above. If such opportunities were to arise, our Board of Directors may consider the potentially dilutive effect on the interests and voting power of our existing stockholders, including our Class B stockholders. Any resulting reluctance to issue additional shares could impede our future growth.

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

Not applicable.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Removed and Reserved

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

Not applicable.

56

Item 6. Exhibits

- 10.1 Second Amendment dated September 8, 2011, among Vishay Intertechnology, Inc. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent and the lenders and other parties thereto. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed September 9, 2011.
- 10.2 Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated August 30, 2011, between Vishay Israel Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Vishay Intertechnology, Inc.) and Marc Zandman.
- 10.3 Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated August 28, 2011, between Vishay Europe GmbH (an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Vishay Intertechnology, Inc.) and Dr. Gerald Paul.
- 10.4 Compensation Matters Agreement, dated August 23, 2011, between Vishay Intertechnology, Inc. and Lori Lipcaman.
- 10.5 Separation Agreement, dated August 17, 2011, between Vishay Intertechnology, Inc. and Dr. Lior E. Yahalomi.
- 10.6 General Release and Agreement, dated August 17, 2011, between Vishay Intertechnology, Inc. and Dr. Lior E. Yahalomi.
- 31.1 Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 - Dr. Gerald Paul, Chief Executive Officer.
- 31.2 Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 - Lori Lipcaman, Chief Financial Officer.
- 32.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 – Dr. Gerald Paul, Chief Executive Officer.
- 32.2 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 – Lori Lipcaman, Chief Financial Officer.
- 101 Interactive Data File (Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for the quarterly period ended October 1, 2011, furnished in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language)).

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.

VISHAY INTERTECHNOLOGY, INC.

/s/ Lori Lipcaman
Lori Lipcaman
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(as a duly authorized officer and principal financial
and
accounting officer)

Date: November 1, 2011

