

GENERAL MOTORS CORP

Form 10-Q/A

March 28, 2006

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549-1004
FORM 10-Q/A**

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2005

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-143

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

STATE OF DELAWARE

38-0572515

(State or other jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

300 Renaissance Center, Detroit, Michigan

48265-3000

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code **(313) 556-5000**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. 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 "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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 31, 2005, there were outstanding 565,506,606 shares of the issuer's \$1-2/3 par value common stock.

Website Access to Company's Reports

General Motors (GM's) internet website address is www.gm.com. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act are available free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005 initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 9, 2005 is being filed to reflect restatements of GM's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2005 and 2004, the related Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and nine month periods ended those dates, and the related Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine month periods ended those dates (the Financial Statements). These restatements reflect the effects of adjustments for the accounting related to various matters detailed in Note 1 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. These restatements reflect adjustments for transactions related to supplier credits, adjustments to the accounting for benefit plans, adjustments related to GM's portfolio of vehicles on operating lease with daily rental car entities, and other items. Additionally, the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 have been restated with respect to the erroneous classification of cash flows from certain mortgage loan transactions as cash flows from operations instead of cash flows from investing activities. GM is also revising the discussion under Item 4, Controls and Procedures in order to reflect the effects of the restatements. Except with respect to these matters, the Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q/A do not reflect any events that have occurred after the Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005 was filed.

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PART I
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	(As restated, see Note 1) 2005	(As restated, see Note 1) 2004	(As restated, see Note 1) 2005	(As restated, see Note 1) 2004
	(dollars in millions except per share amounts)			
Total net sales and revenues	\$ 47,182	\$ 44,934	\$ 141,424	\$ 142,089
Cost of sales and other expenses	40,521	37,508	120,750	116,175
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	5,473	4,322	15,794	14,522
Interest expense	4,059	3,010	11,450	8,633
Total costs and expenses	50,053	44,840	147,994	139,330
Income (loss) before income taxes, equity income and minority interests	(2,871)	94	(6,570)	2,759
Income tax expense (benefit)	(1,107)	(39)	(2,324)	427
Equity income (loss) and minority interests	100	150	342	615
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,664)	\$ 283	\$ (3,904)	\$ 2,947
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stock (Note 10)	\$ (2.94)	\$ 0.50	\$ (6.90)	\$ 5.22
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stock assuming dilution (Note 10)	\$ (2.94)	\$ 0.50	\$ (6.90)	\$ 5.19

Reference should be made to the notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
INCOME
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	(As restated, see Note 1) 2005	(As restated, see Note 1) 2004	(As restated, see Note 1) 2005	(As restated, see Note 1) 2004
	(dollars in millions)			
AUTOMOTIVE AND OTHER OPERATIONS				
Total net sales and revenues	\$ 38,363	\$ 37,065	\$ 115,844	\$ 118,404
Cost of sales and other expenses	38,130	35,030	113,996	108,755
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	3,285	2,212	9,442	8,379
Total costs and expenses	41,415	37,242	123,438	117,134
Interest expense	746	622	2,102	1,780
Net expense from transactions with Financing and Insurance Operations	96	77	283	204
(Loss) before income taxes, equity income, and minority interests	(3,894)	(876)	(9,979)	(714)
Income tax (benefit)	(1,468)	(357)	(3,531)	(836)
Equity income (loss) and minority interests	101	152	346	619
Net income (loss) Automotive and Other Operations	\$ (2,325)	\$ (367)	\$ (6,102)	\$ 741
FINANCING AND INSURANCE OPERATIONS				
Total revenues	\$ 8,819	\$ 7,869	\$ 25,580	\$ 23,685
Interest expense	3,313	2,388	9,348	6,853
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,440	1,394	4,242	4,116
Operating and other expenses	2,161	2,079	6,171	6,238
Provisions for financing and insurance losses	978	1,115	2,693	3,209
Total costs and expenses	7,892	6,976	22,454	20,416
Net income from transactions with Automotive and Other Operations	(96)	(77)	(283)	(204)

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Income before income taxes, equity income, and minority interests	1,023	970	3,409	3,473
Income tax expense	361	318	1,207	1,263
Equity income (loss) and minority interests	(1)	(2)	(4)	(4)
Net income				
Financing and Insurance Operations	\$ 661	\$ 650	\$ 2,198	\$ 2,206

The above Supplemental Information is intended to facilitate analysis of General Motors Corporation's businesses: (1) Automotive and Other Operations; and (2) Financing and Insurance Operations. Reference should be made to the notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	(As restated, see Note 1) Sept. 30, 2005	Dec. 31, 2004	(As restated, see Note 1) Sept. 30, 2004
	(dollars in millions)		
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35,089	\$ 35,993	\$ 37,589
Marketable securities	18,012	21,737	21,034
Total cash and marketable securities	53,101	57,730	58,623
Finance receivables net	177,082	199,600	193,282
Loans held for sale	17,581	19,934	20,116
Accounts and notes receivable (less allowances)	16,285	21,236	17,385
Inventories (less allowances) (Note 4)	14,175	12,247	12,544
Assets held for sale (Note 1)	18,748		
Deferred income taxes	28,887	26,559	27,724
Net equipment on operating leases (less accumulated depreciation)	37,972	34,214	33,483
Equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates	4,260	6,776	6,637
Property net	39,616	39,020	37,432
Intangible assets net (Note 5)	4,799	4,925	4,732
Other assets	56,912	57,680	57,182
Total assets	\$ 469,418	\$ 479,921	\$ 469,140
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY			
Accounts payable (principally trade)	\$ 29,886	\$ 28,830	\$ 26,404
Notes and loans payable	278,232	300,279	290,920
Liabilities related to assets held for sale (Note 1)	12,319		
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	32,167	28,182	32,022
Pensions	9,968	9,455	7,824
Deferred income taxes	6,718	7,078	6,134
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	77,320	78,340	78,165
Total liabilities	446,610	452,164	441,469
Minority interests	829	397	369
Stockholders equity			
\$1-2/3 par value common stock (outstanding, 565,504,852; 565,132,021; and 564,804,464 shares)	943	942	941
Capital surplus (principally additional paid-in capital)	15,281	15,241	15,209

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Retained earnings	9,295	14,062	14,487
Subtotal	25,519	30,245	30,637
Accumulated foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,630)	(1,194)	(1,678)
Net unrealized gains on derivatives	406	589	215
Net unrealized gains on securities	742	751	610
Minimum pension liability adjustment	(3,058)	(3,031)	(2,482)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,540)	(2,885)	(3,335)
Total stockholders' equity	21,979	27,360	27,302
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 469,418	\$ 479,921	\$ 469,140

Reference should be made to the notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	(As restated, see Note 1) Sept. 30, 2004	Dec. 31, 2004	(As restated, see Note 1) Sept. 30, 2005
	(dollars in millions)		
ASSETS			
Automotive and Other Operations			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,695	\$ 13,148	\$ 12,984
Marketable securities	1,437	6,655	7,969
Total cash and marketable securities	15,132	19,803	20,953
Accounts and notes receivable (less allowances)	7,800	6,713	6,542
Inventories (less allowances) (Note 4)	13,755	11,717	12,035
Net equipment on operating leases (less accumulated depreciation)	7,302	6,488	6,764
Deferred income taxes and other current assets	9,778	10,794	10,813
Total current assets	53,767	55,515	57,107
Equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates	4,260	6,776	6,637
Property net	37,860	37,170	35,583
Intangible assets net (Note 5)	1,674	1,599	1,445
Deferred income taxes	20,731	17,639	18,418
Other assets	41,101	40,844	41,251
Total Automotive and Other Operations assets	159,393	159,543	160,441
Financing and Insurance Operations			
Cash and cash equivalents	21,394	22,845	24,605
Investments in securities	16,575	15,082	13,065
Finance receivables net	177,082	199,600	193,282
Loans held for sale	17,581	19,934	20,116
Assets held for sale (Note 1)	18,748		
Net equipment on operating leases (less accumulated depreciation)	30,670	27,726	26,719
Other assets	27,975	35,191	30,912
Net receivable from Automotive and Other Operations	3,399	2,426	2,548
Total Financing and Insurance Operations assets	313,424	322,804	311,247
Total assets	\$ 472,817	\$ 482,347	\$ 471,688
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY			
Automotive and Other Operations			
Accounts payable (principally trade)	\$ 26,784	\$ 24,257	\$ 23,287

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Loans payable	1,509	2,062	2,540
Accrued expenses	43,280	46,202	45,461
Net payable to Financing and Insurance Operations	3,399	2,426	2,548
Total current liabilities	74,972	74,947	73,836
Long-term debt	30,929	30,460	30,065
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	27,445	23,477	28,070
Pensions	9,877	9,371	7,755
Other liabilities and deferred income taxes	16,273	16,206	15,943
Total Automotive and Other Operations liabilities	159,496	154,461	155,669
Financing and Insurance Operations			
Accounts payable	3,102	4,573	3,117
Liabilities related to assets held for sale (Note 1)	12,319		
Debt	245,794	267,757	258,315
Other liabilities and deferred income taxes	29,298	27,799	26,916
Total Financing and Insurance Operations liabilities	290,513	300,129	288,348
Total liabilities	450,009	454,590	444,017
Minority interests	829	397	369
Total stockholders' equity	21,979	27,360	27,302
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 472,817	\$ 482,347	\$ 471,688

The above Supplemental Information is intended to facilitate analysis of General Motors Corporation's businesses: (1) Automotive and Other Operations; and (2) Financing and Insurance Operations. Reference should be made to the notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	(As restated, see Note 1) 2005	(As restated, see Note 1) 2004
	(dollars in millions)	
Net cash provided by operating activities (Note 1)	\$ (7,256)	\$ 9,507
Cash flows from investing activities		
Expenditures for property	(5,048)	(4,762)
Investments in marketable securities acquisitions	(14,473)	(9,503)
Investments in marketable securities liquidations	16,348	10,095
Net change in mortgage servicing rights	(101)	(276)
Increase in finance receivables	(6,781)	(30,220)
Proceeds from sales of finance receivables	27,802	16,811
Operating leases acquisitions	(12,372)	(10,522)
Operating leases liquidations	5,029	5,831
Investments in companies, net of cash acquired	1,367	(85)
Other	(1,018)	1,023
Net cash (used in) investing activities (Note 1)	10,753	(21,608)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net (decrease) increase in loans payable	(6,289)	1,559
Long-term debt borrowings	49,194	57,505
Long-term debt repayments	(50,834)	(44,822)
Cash dividends paid to stockholders	(863)	(847)
Other	5,020	3,763
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(3,772)	17,158
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(120)	(22)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(395)	5,035
Cash and cash equivalents reclassified to Assets Held for Sale	(509)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	35,993	32,554
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 35,089	\$ 37,589

Reference should be made to the notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH
FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Automotive and Other	Financing and Insurance		
	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	(As restated, see Note 1) 2005	(As restated, see Note 1) 2004	(As restated, see Note 1) 2005	(As restated, see Note 1) 2004
	(dollars in millions)			
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities (Note 1)	\$ (1,715)	\$ 1,273	\$ (5,541)	\$ 8,234
Cash flows from investing activities				
Expenditures for property	(4,878)	(4,502)	(170)	(260)
Investments in marketable securities acquisitions	(289)	(1,817)	(14,184)	(7,686)
Investments in marketable securities liquidations	5,319	2,915	11,029	7,180
Net change in mortgage servicing rights			(101)	(276)
Increase in finance receivables			(6,781)	(30,220)
Proceeds from sales of finance receivables			27,802	16,811
Operating leases acquisitions			(12,372)	(10,522)
Operating leases liquidations			5,029	5,831
Net investing activity with Financing and Insurance Operations	1,500			
Investments in companies, net of cash acquired	1,367	(94)		9
Other	(148)	348	(870)	675
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities (Note 1)	2,871	(3,150)	9,382	(18,458)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Net increase (decrease) in loans payable	8	(498)	(6,297)	2,057
Long-term debt borrowings	97	845	49,097	56,660
Long-term debt repayments	(21)	(72)	(50,813)	(44,750)
Net financing activity with Automotive & Other			(1,500)	
Cash dividends paid to stockholders	(863)	(847)		
Other			5,020	3,763
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(779)	(572)	(4,493)	17,730
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(36)	(47)	(84)	25
Net transactions with Automotive/Financing Operations	206	1,056	(206)	(1,056)

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Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	547	(1,440)	(942)	6,475
Cash and cash equivalents reclassified to Assets Held for Sale			(509)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	13,148	14,424	22,845	18,130
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 13,695	\$ 12,984	\$ 21,394	\$ 24,605

The above Supplemental Information is intended to facilitate analysis of General Motors Corporation's businesses: (1) Automotive and Other Operations; and (2) Financing and Insurance Operations. Classification of cash flows for Financing and Insurance Operations is consistent with presentation in GM's Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. See Note 1.

Reference should be made to the notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)**

NOTE 1. Financial Statement Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. for interim financial information. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring items), which are necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results which may be expected for any other interim period or for the full year. The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of General Motors Corporation and domestic and foreign subsidiaries that are more than 50% owned, principally General Motors Acceptance Corporation and Subsidiaries (GMAC), (collectively referred to as the Corporation, General Motors or GM). In addition, GM consolidates variable interest entities (VIEs) for which it is deemed to be the primary beneficiary. General Motors' share of earnings or losses of affiliates is included in the consolidated operating results using the equity method of accounting when GM is able to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial decisions of the investee. GM encourages reference to the GM Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2004, as amended, filed separately with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

GM presents its primary financial statements on a fully consolidated basis. Transactions between businesses have been eliminated in the Corporation's condensed consolidated financial statements. These transactions consist principally of borrowings and other financial services provided by Financing and Insurance Operations (FIO) to Automotive and Other Operations (Auto & Other).

To facilitate analysis, GM presents supplemental information to the statements of income, balance sheets, and statements of cash flows for the following businesses: (1) Auto & Other, which consists of the design, manufacturing, and marketing of cars, trucks and related parts and accessories; and (2) FIO, which consists primarily of GMAC. GMAC provides a broad range of financial services, including consumer vehicle financing, full-service leasing and fleet leasing, dealer financing, car and truck extended service contracts, residential and commercial mortgage services, vehicle and homeowners' insurance, and asset-based lending.

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In its original Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2005, GM reflected certain restatement adjustments summarized under note (a) below. Subsequent to the issuance of the GM Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2005, GM management determined that the accounting for certain supplier credits and other lump sum payments from suppliers in 2001 and subsequent years was in error. GM previously disclosed in a Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 9, 2005, that it would restate its financial statements to correct the accounting for credits and other lump sum payments from suppliers. GM has subsequently chosen to restate its financial statements for the additional errors identified in periods presented in this filing. The effects of the restatement adjustments on GM's originally reported results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 are summarized below.

	Net income (loss) for the three months ended September 30,		Net income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(dollars in millions)			
As originally reported	\$ (1,633)	\$ 440	\$ (3,811)	\$ 3,061
Out of period adjustments (a)		(125)		(161)
As previously reported	\$ (1,633)	\$ 315	\$ (3,811)	\$ 2,900
Adjustments, net of tax, for:				
Supplier credits (b)	11	(5)	26	(13)
Disposal loss adjustment (c)	17		(41)	
Benefit plans economic assumptions (d)	(16)	2	(48)	4
Other, net of tax (e)	(43)	(29)	(30)	56
Total of above adjustments	(31)	(32)	(93)	47
As restated	\$ (1,664)	\$ 283	\$ (3,904)	\$ 2,947

(a) As described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, as amended, during the fourth quarter of 2004, internal controls that had been put into place in connection with

GM's
Sarbanes-Oxley
Section 404
program at
GMAC's
residential
mortgage
businesses
identified
certain
out-of-period
adjustments.
The majority of
these amounts
resulted from
items detected
and recorded in
the fourth
quarter of 2004
that relate to
prior 2004
quarters. As a
result, GM has
restated its 2004
quarterly and
year-to-date
financial
statements. The
most significant
of these
restatement
adjustments
relate to: (1) the
estimation of
fair values of
certain interests
in securitized
assets, (2) the
accounting for
deferred income
taxes related to
certain secured
financing
transactions;
and (3) the
income
statement
effects of
consolidating
certain
mortgage

transfers
previously
recognized as
sales.

Upon
identification of
these
out-of-period
adjustments,
GM analyzed
their effect,
together with
the effect of
out-of-period
adjustments
related to Auto
& Other that
had been
previously
considered
immaterial to
GM on a
consolidated
basis, and
concluded that,
in the aggregate,
they were
significant
enough to
warrant
restatement of
GM's 2004
quarterly results.
The most
significant of
the Auto &
Other
out-of-period
adjustments
relates to GM's
accounting for
the Medicare
Prescription
Drug,
Improvement
and
Modernization
Act of 2003,
which was
initially reported

in the first quarter of 2004 pursuant to FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. FAS 106-1, Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003. FSP 106-1 permitted companies to recognize the effect of the Act beginning with its enactment date (December 8, 2003), or defer recognition until the issuance of final rules by the FASB. In the second quarter of 2004, FSP 106-2 was issued which superseded FSP 106-1 and clarified how to account for the effect of the Act under circumstances where a company's other postretirement employee benefits (OPEB) plan has a plan year-end that is different from the company's

fiscal year-end.
This second
quarter
clarification
provided
guidance on the
accounting for
the effect of the
Act in a manner
different than
GM had applied
prior to
restatement.

- (b) GM erroneously recorded as a reduction to cost of sales certain payments and credits received from suppliers prior to completion of the earnings process. GM has concluded that the payments and credits received were associated with agreements for the award of future services or products or other rights and privileges and should be recognized when subsequently earned.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Financial Statement Presentation (continued)**Restatement of Financial Statements (continued)**

- (c) GM's portfolio of vehicles on operating lease with daily rental car entities, which was impaired at lease inception, was prematurely revalued in 2005 to reflect increased anticipated proceeds upon disposal.
- (d) GM originally estimated its discount rate for the U.S. Hourly pension plan referencing certain indicators which, in view of evolving guidance, did not provide the best estimate to defease the pension liability. The above adjustments to 2005 results include the amounts, net of tax, to correct the original accounting estimates. Also, GM erroneously calculated the anticipated effect of cost reduction initiatives on its expected healthcare cost trend rate for 2002 and, as a result, understated that rate. The above adjustments to 2005 and 2004 results reflect the subsequent increase in accrued expense related to the 2001 calculation.
- (e) For periods covered by this filing, GM has recorded other accounting adjustments it has identified that were not recorded in the proper period. These out-of-period adjustments were not material to the financial statements as originally reported; however, as part of the restatement, they are being recognized in the period in which the underlying transactions occurred. The effect of these adjustments, net-of-tax, was \$(43) million and \$(29) million for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and \$(30) million and \$56 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The significant out-of-period adjustments were related to the following matters: (1) Engineering and facility-related expenses recorded in improper periods; (2) Over-depreciation of certain fixed assets; (3) Reconciliation of prior year tax provisions to actual tax returns.

Statements of Cash Flows

Restatements GM previously disclosed in a Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 17, 2006, that it would restate its statements of cash flows to correct for the erroneous classification of cash flows from certain mortgage loan transactions as cash flows from operations instead of cash flows from investing activities.

Reclassifications After considering the concerns raised by the staff of the SEC as of December 31, 2004, management concluded that certain amounts in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2004 should be reclassified to appropriately present net cash used in operating activities and net cash used in investing activities. These amounts for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 have been reclassified to be consistent with the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

The Corporation's previous policy was to classify all the cash flow effects of providing wholesale loans to its independent dealers by GM's Financing and Insurance Operations as an investing activity in its condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. This policy, when applied to the financing of inventory sales, had the effect of presenting an investing cash outflow and an operating cash inflow even though there was no cash inflow or outflow on a consolidated basis. The Corporation has changed its policy to eliminate this intersegment activity from its condensed consolidated statements of cash flows and, as a result of this change, all cash flow effects related to wholesale loans are reflected in the operating activities section of the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004. This reclassification better reflects the financing of the sale of inventory as a non-cash transaction to GM on a consolidated basis and eliminates the effects of intercompany transactions.

The effects of these adjustments on GM's previously reported condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 are summarized below.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004
Financing and	Financing and

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	Consolidated	Insurance	Consolidated	Insurance
Net cash used in operating activities				
As originally reported	\$ 3,676	\$ 6,158	\$ 11,396	\$ 10,123
Reclassification wholesale loans			712	712
As previously reported	\$ 3,676	\$ 6,158	\$ 12,108	\$ 10,835
Restatement mortgage related activities	(10,932)	(10,932)	(2,601)	(2,601)
Reclassification net transactions with automotive/financing operations		(767)		
As restated	\$ (7,256)	\$ (5,541)	\$ 9,507	\$ 8,234
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities				
As originally reported	\$ (179)	\$ (1,550)	\$ (23,497)	\$ (20,347)
Reclassification Wholesale loans			(712)	(712)
As previously reported	\$ (179)	\$ (1,550)	\$ (24,209)	\$ (21,059)
Restatement Mortgage related activities	10,932	10,932	2,601	2,601
As restated	\$ 10,753	\$ 9,382	\$ (21,608)	\$ (18,458)

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **continued**
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Financial Statement Presentation (continued)
Restatement of Financial Statements (continued)

The following is a summary of the effect of the restatement on the previously issued Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income, Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, and Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and supplemental information thereto.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2005		2004	
	Previously reported	Restated	Previously reported	Restated
	(dollars in millions except per share amounts)			
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES				
Total net sales and revenues	\$ 47,182	\$ 47,182	\$ 44,899	\$ 44,934
Cost of sales and other expenses	40,372	40,521	37,372	37,508
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	5,473	5,473	4,342	4,322
Interest expense	4,059	4,059	3,010	3,010
Total costs and expenses	49,904	50,053	44,724	44,840
Income (loss) before income taxes, equity income and minority interests	(2,722)	(2,871)	175	94
Income tax (benefit) expense	(989)	(1,107)	10	(39)
Equity income (loss) and minority interests	100	100	150	150
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,633)	\$ (1,664)	\$ 315	\$ 283
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stock	\$ (2.89)	\$ (2.94)	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.50
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stock assuming dilution	\$ (2.89)	\$ (2.94)	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.50

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2005		2004	
	Previously reported	Restated	Previously reported	Restated
	(dollars in millions except per share amounts)			
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES				
Total net sales and revenues	\$ 141,424	\$ 141,424	\$ 141,983	\$ 142,089

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Cost of sales and other expenses	120,587	120,750	115,923	116,175
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	15,794	15,794	14,522	14,522
Interest expense	11,450	11,450	8,633	8,633
Total costs and expenses	147,831	147,994	139,078	139,330
Income before income taxes, equity income and minority interests	(6,407)	(6,570)	2,905	2,759
Income tax (benefit) expense	(2,254)	(2,324)	620	427
Equity income (loss) and minority interests	342	342	615	615
Net income (loss)	\$ (3,811)	\$ (3,904)	\$ 2,900	\$ 2,947
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stock	\$ (6.74)	\$ (6.90)	\$ 5.14	\$ 5.22
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stock assuming dilution	\$ (6.74)	\$ (6.90)	\$ 5.11	\$ 5.19

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **continued**
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Financial Statement Presentation (continued)**Restatement of Financial Statements (continued)**

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
INCOME**

	Three Months Ended September 30,			
	2005		2004	
	Previously reported	Restated	Previously reported	Restated
	(dollars in millions)			
AUTOMOTIVE AND OTHER OPERATIONS				
Total net sales and revenues	\$ 38,363	\$ 38,363	\$ 37,065	\$ 37,065
Cost of sales and other expenses	38,009	38,130	34,913	35,030
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	3,285	3,285	2,212	2,212
Total costs and expenses	41,294	41,415	37,125	37,242
Interest expense	746	746	622	622
Net expense from transactions with Financing and Insurance Operations	96	96	77	77
(Loss) before income taxes, equity income, and minority interests	(3,773)	(3,894)	(759)	(876)
Income tax (benefit)	(1,357)	(1,468)	(305)	(357)
Equity income (loss) and minority interests	101	101	152	152
Net income (loss) Automotive and Other Operations	\$ (2,315)	\$ (2,325)	\$ (302)	\$ (367)
FINANCING AND INSURANCE OPERATIONS				
Total revenues	\$ 8,819	\$ 8,819	\$ 7,834	\$ 7,869
Interest expense	3,313	3,313	2,388	2,388
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,440	1,440	1,338	1,394
Operating and other expenses	2,133	2,161	2,135	2,079
Provisions for financing and insurance losses	978	978	1,116	1,115
Total costs and expenses	7,864	7,892	6,977	6,976
Net income from transactions with Automotive and Other Operations	(96)	(96)	(77)	(77)
Income before income taxes, equity income and minority interests	1,051	1,023	934	970
Income tax expense	368	361	315	318

Equity income (loss) and minority interests	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Net income Financing and Insurance Operations	\$ 682	\$ 661	\$ 617	\$ 650

Net income (loss) by reportable operating segment / region

Automotive and Other Operations				
GM North America (GMNA)	\$ (2,095)	\$ (2,165)	\$ (88)	\$ (166)
GM Europe (GME)	(382)	(363)	(236)	(207)
GM Latin America/Africa/Mid-East (GMLAAM)	(74)	(68)	27	17
GM Asia Pacific (GMAP)	114	126	78	74
Other Operations	122	145	(83)	(85)
Net income (loss) Automotive and Other Operations	(2,315)	(2,325)	(302)	(367)
Financing and Insurance Operations				
Net income Financing and Insurance Operations	682	661	617	650
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,633)	\$ (1,664)	\$ 315	\$ 283

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **continued**
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Financial Statement Presentation (continued)**Restatement of Financial Statements (continued)**

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
INCOME**

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2005		2004	
	Previously reported	Restated	Previously reported	Restated
	(dollars in millions)			
AUTOMOTIVE AND OTHER OPERATIONS				
Total net sales and revenues	\$ 115,844	\$ 115,844	\$ 118,404	\$ 118,404
Cost of sales and other expenses	113,776	113,996	108,603	108,755
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	9,442	9,442	8,379	8,379
Total costs and expenses	123,218	123,438	116,982	117,134
Interest expense	2,102	2,102	1,780	1,780
Net expense from transactions with Financing and Insurance Operations	283	283	204	204
(Loss) before income taxes, equity income, and minority interests	(9,759)	(9,979)	(562)	(714)
Income tax (benefit)	(3,383)	(3,531)	(630)	(836)
Equity income (loss) and minority interests	346	346	619	619
Net income (loss) Automotive and Other Operations	\$ (6,030)	\$ (6,102)	\$ 687	\$ 741
FINANCING AND INSURANCE OPERATIONS				
Total revenues	\$ 25,580	\$ 25,580	\$ 23,579	\$ 23,685
Interest expense	9,348	9,348	6,853	6,853
Depreciation and amortization expense	4,242	4,242	4,001	4,116
Operating and other expenses	6,228	6,171	6,244	6,238
Provisions for financing and insurance losses	2,693	2,693	3,218	3,209
Total costs and expenses	22,511	22,454	20,316	20,416
Net income from transactions with Automotive and Other Operations	(283)	(283)	(204)	(204)
Income before income taxes, equity income and minority interests	3,352	3,409	3,467	3,473

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Income tax expense	1,129	1,207	1,250	1,263
Equity income (loss) and minority interests	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Net income Financing and Insurance Operations	\$ 2,219	\$ 2,198	\$ 2,213	\$ 2,206

Net income (loss) by reportable operating segment / region

Automotive and Other Operations				
GM North America (GMNA)	\$ (4,849)	\$ (4,990)	\$ 668	\$ 544
GM Europe (GME)	(996)	(1,022)	(397)	(378)
GM Latin America/Africa/Mid-East (GMLAAM)	5	(12)	38	18
GM Asia Pacific (GMAP)	(438)	(409)	612	599
Other Operations	248	331	(234)	(42)
Net income (loss) Automotive and Other Operations	(6,030)	(6,102)	687	741
Net income Financing and Insurance Operations	2,219	2,198	2,213	2,206
Net income (loss)	\$ (3,811)	\$ (3,904)	\$ 2,900	\$ 2,947

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **continued**
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Financial Statement Presentation (continued)**Restatement of Financial Statements (continued)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	September 30,			
	2005		2004	
	Previously reported	Restated	Previously reported	Restated
	(dollars in millions)			
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35,089	\$ 35,089	\$ 37,589	\$ 37,589
Marketable securities	18,012	18,012	21,034	21,034
Total cash and marketable securities	53,101	53,101	58,623	58,623
Finance receivables net	177,082	177,082	193,755	193,282
Loans held for sale	17,581	17,581	20,116	20,116
Accounts and notes receivable (less allowances)	16,285	16,285	17,379	17,385
Inventories (less allowances)	14,175	14,175	12,544	12,544
Assets held for sale	18,748	18,748		
Deferred income taxes	28,499	28,887	27,219	27,724
Net equipment on operating leases (less accumulated depreciation)	37,972	37,972	33,016	33,483
Equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates	4,260	4,260	6,637	6,637
Property net	39,616	39,616	37,432	37,432
Intangible assets net	4,799	4,799	4,732	4,732
Other assets	56,993	56,912	57,182	57,182
Total assets	\$ 469,111	\$ 469,418	\$ 468,635	\$ 469,140
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY				
Accounts payable (principally trade)	\$ 29,886	\$ 29,886	\$ 26,404	\$ 26,404
Notes and loans payable	278,232	278,232	290,920	290,920
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	12,319	12,319		
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	32,101	32,167	31,948	32,022
Pensions	9,982	9,968	7,824	7,824
Deferred income taxes	6,718	6,718	6,134	6,134
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	76,620	77,320	77,417	78,165
Total liabilities	445,858	446,610	440,647	441,469
Minority interests	829	829	369	369
Stockholders equity				
\$1-2/3 par value common stock (outstanding 565,504,852; and 564,804,464 shares)	943	943	941	941

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Capital surplus (principally additional paid-in capital)	15,281	15,281	15,209	15,209
Retained earnings	9,754	9,295	14,804	14,487
Subtotal	25,978	25,519	30,954	30,637
Accumulated foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,630)	(1,630)	(1,678)	(1,678)
Net unrealized gains on derivatives	406	406	215	215
Net unrealized gains on securities	742	742	610	610
Minimum pension liability adjustment	(3,072)	(3,058)	(2,482)	(2,482)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,554)	(3,540)	(3,335)	(3,335)
Total stockholders equity	22,424	21,979	27,619	27,302
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 469,111	\$ 469,418	\$ 468,635	\$ 469,140

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Financial Statement Presentation (continued)**Restatement of Financial Statements (continued)****SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	September 30,			
	2005		2004	
	Previously reported	Restated	Previously reported	Restated
	(dollars in millions)			
ASSETS				
Automotive and Other Operations				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,695	\$ 13,695	\$ 12,984	\$ 12,984
Marketable securities	1,437	1,437	7,969	7,969
Total cash and marketable securities	15,132	15,132	20,953	20,953
Accounts and notes receivable (less allowances)	7,800	7,800	6,542	6,542
Inventories (less allowances)	13,755	13,755	12,035	12,035
Net equipment on operating leases (less accumulated depreciation)	7,302	7,302	6,764	6,764
Deferred income taxes and other current assets	9,859	9,778	10,813	10,813
Total current assets	53,848	53,767	57,107	57,107
Equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates	4,260	4,260	6,637	6,637
Property net	37,860	37,860	35,583	35,583
Intangible assets net	1,674	1,674	1,445	1,445
Deferred income taxes	20,343	20,731	18,086	18,418
Other assets	41,101	41,101	41,251	41,251
Total Automotive and Other Operations assets	159,086	159,393	160,109	160,441
Financing and Insurance Operations				
Cash and cash equivalents	21,394	21,394	24,605	24,605
Investments in securities	16,575	16,575	13,065	13,065
Finance receivables net	177,082	177,082	193,755	193,282
Loans held for sale	17,581	17,581	20,116	20,116
Assets held for sale	18,748	18,748		
Net equipment on operating leases (less accumulated depreciation)	30,670	30,670	26,252	26,719
Other assets	27,975	27,975	30,733	30,912
Net receivable from Automotive and Other Operations	3,399	3,399	2,548	2,548
Total Financing and Insurance Operations assets	313,424	313,424	311,074	311,247
Total assets	\$ 472,510	\$ 472,817	\$ 471,183	\$ 471,688

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**Automotive and Other Operations**

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Accounts payable (principally trade)	\$ 26,784	\$ 26,784	\$ 23,287	\$ 23,287
Loans payable	1,509	1,509	2,540	2,540
Accrued expenses	43,040	43,280	45,420	45,461
Net payable to Financing and Insurance Operations	3,399	3,399	2,548	2,548
Total current liabilities	74,732	74,972	73,795	73,836
Long-term debt	30,929	30,929	30,065	30,065
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	27,380	27,445	27,996	28,070
Pensions	9,891	9,877	7,755	7,755
Other liabilities and deferred income taxes	15,764	16,273	15,402	15,943
Total Automotive and Other Operations liabilities	158,696	159,496	155,013	155,669
Financing and Insurance Operations				
Accounts payable	3,102	3,102	3,117	3,117
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	12,319	12,319		
Debt	245,794	245,794	258,315	258,315
Other liabilities and deferred income taxes	29,346	29,298	26,750	26,916
Total Financing and Insurance Operations liabilities	290,561	290,513	288,182	288,348
Total liabilities	449,257	450,009	443,195	444,017
Minority interests	829	829	369	369
Total stockholders equity	22,424	21,979	27,619	27,302
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 472,510	\$ 472,817	\$ 471,183	\$ 471,688

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **continued**
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Financial Statement Presentation (continued)**Restatement of Financial Statements (continued)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	For The Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2005		2004	
	Previously reported	Restated	Previously reported	Restated
	(dollars in millions)			
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ 3,676	\$ (7,256)	\$ 12,108	\$ 9,507
Cash flows from investing activities				
Expenditures for property	(5,048)	(5,048)	(4,762)	(4,762)
Investments in marketable securities acquisitions	(14,473)	(14,473)	(9,503)	(9,503)
Investments in marketable securities liquidations	16,091	16,348	10,095	10,095
Net change in mortgage servicing rights	(1,089)	(101)	(1,151)	(276)
Increase in finance receivables	(15,843)	(6,781)	(31,731)	(30,220)
Proceeds from sales of finance receivables	27,802	27,802	16,811	16,811
Operating leases acquisitions	(12,372)	(12,372)	(10,522)	(10,522)
Operating leases liquidations	5,029	5,029	5,831	5,831
Investments in companies, net of cash acquired	1,367	1,367	(85)	(85)
Other	(1,643)	(1,018)	808	1,023
Net cash used in investing activities	(179)	10,753	(24,209)	(21,608)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Net increase in loans payable	(6,289)	(6,289)	1,559	1,559
Long-term debt borrowings	49,194	49,194	57,505	57,505
Long-term debt repayments	(50,834)	(50,834)	(44,822)	(44,822)
Cash dividends paid to stockholders	(863)	(863)	(847)	(847)
Other	5,020	5,020	3,763	3,763
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(3,772)	(3,772)	17,158	17,158
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(120)	(120)	(22)	(22)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(395)	(395)	5,035	5,035
Cash and cash equivalents reclassified to Assets Held for Sale		(509)		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	35,993	35,993	32,554	32,554
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 35,598	\$ 35,089	\$ 37,589	\$ 37,589

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **continued**
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Financial Statement Presentation (continued)**Restatement of Financial Statements (continued)**

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For The Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005			
	Automotive and Other Operations		Financing and Insurance	
	Previously reported	Restated	Previously reported	Restated
	(dollars in millions)			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (2,482)	\$ (1,715)	\$ 6,158	\$ (5,541)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Expenditures for property	(4,878)	(4,878)	(170)	(170)
Investments in marketable securities acquisitions	(289)	(289)	(14,184)	(14,184)
Investments in marketable securities liquidations	5,319	5,319	10,772	11,029
Net change in mortgage servicing rights			(1,089)	(101)
Increase in finance receivables			(15,843)	(6,781)
Proceeds from sales of finance receivables			27,802	27,802
Operating leases acquisitions			(12,372)	(12,372)
Operating leases liquidations			5,029	5,029
Net investing activity with Financing and Insurance Operations	1,500	1,500		
Investments in companies, net of cash acquired	1,367	1,367		
Other	(148)	(148)	(1,495)	(870)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	2,871	2,871	(1,550)	9,382
Cash flows from financing activities				
Net (decrease) increase in loans payable	8	8	(6,297)	(6,297)
Long-term debt borrowings	97	97	49,097	49,097
Long-term debt repayments	(21)	(21)	(50,813)	(50,813)
Net financing activity with Automotive and Other Operations			(1,500)	(1,500)
Cash dividends paid to stockholders	(863)	(863)		
Other			5,020	5,020
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(779)	(779)	(4,493)	(4,493)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(36)	(36)	(84)	(84)
Net transactions with Automotive/Financing Operations	973	206	(973)	(206)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	547	547	(942)	(942)
Cash and cash equivalents reclassified to Assets Held for Sale				(509)

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	13,148	13,148	22,845	22,845
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 13,695	\$ 13,695	\$ 21,903	\$ 21,394

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Financial Statement Presentation (continued)**Restatement of Financial Statements (continued)**

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For The Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004			
	Automotive and Other Operations		Financing and Insurance	
	Previously reported	Restated	Previously reported	Restated
	(dollars in millions)			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,273	\$ 10,835	\$ 8,234
Cash flows from investing activities				
Expenditures for property	(4,502)	(4,502)	(260)	(260)
Investments in marketable securities acquisitions	(1,817)	(1,817)	(7,686)	(7,686)
Investments in marketable securities liquidations	2,915	2,915	7,180	7,180
Net change in mortgage servicing rights			(1,151)	(276)
Increase in finance receivables			(31,731)	(30,220)
Proceeds from sales of finance receivables			16,811	16,811
Operating leases acquisitions			(10,522)	(10,522)
Operating leases liquidations			5,831	5,831
Net investing activity with Financing and Insurance Operations				
Investments in companies, net of cash acquired	(94)	(94)	9	9
Other	348	348	460	675
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(3,150)	(3,150)	(21,059)	(18,458)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Net (decrease) increase in loans payable	(498)	(498)	2,057	2,057
Long-term debt borrowings	845	845	56,660	56,660
Long-term debt repayments	(72)	(72)	(44,750)	(44,750)
Net financing activity with Automotive and Other Operations				
Cash dividends paid to stockholders	(847)	(847)		
Other			3,763	3,763
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(572)	(572)	17,730	17,730
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(47)	(47)	25	25
Net transactions with Automotive/Financing Operations	1,056	1,056	(1,056)	(1,056)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,440)	(1,440)	6,475	6,475

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	14,424	14,424	18,130	18,130
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 12,984	\$ 12,984	\$ 24,605	\$ 24,605

Assets and Liabilities Classified as Held for Sale

On August 3, 2005, GMAC announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to sell a 60% equity interest in GMAC Commercial Holding Corp. (GMAC Commercial Mortgage). The transaction is intended to allow GMAC Commercial Mortgage increased access to capital for continued growth of its business and GMAC to retain a significant economic interest. While the transaction received GMAC Board of Directors approval on August 2, 2005, it is expected that the transaction will be completed near the end of 2005, subject to all necessary conditions and approvals. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, GMAC Commercial Mortgage's earnings and cash flows are fully consolidated in GM's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income and Statements of Cash Flows. However, as a result of the agreement to sell a 60% equity interest, the assets and liabilities of GMAC Commercial Mortgage have been classified as held for sale separately in GM's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at September 30, 2005. The following table presents GMAC Commercial Mortgage's major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale as of September 30, 2005 (dollars in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 509
Marketable securities	2,217
Total cash and marketable securities	2,726
Finance receivables - net	3,382
Loans held for sale	8,448
Other assets	4,192
Total assets held for sale	\$ 18,748
Accounts payable	\$ 264
Debt	6,896
Deferred income taxes and other liabilities	5,056
Minority interest	103
Total liabilities related to assets held for sale	\$ 12,319

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

Presentation of Delphi Receivable

As of September 30, 2005 GM's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet reflects a change in presentation of a receivable due from Delphi Corporation (Delphi). The receivable represents amounts that Delphi owes to GM for OPEB relating to Delphi employees who were formerly GM employees and subsequently transferred back to GM as job openings at GM became available to them under certain employee flowback arrangements included in the 1999 Separation Agreement between GM and Delphi. GM is responsible to pay for the OPEB of the subject employees. In accordance with the terms of the 1999 Separation Agreement, Delphi will compensate GM for the total OPEB attributable to services rendered by the subject employees from their original GM service date through the date the subject employees flowed back to GM from Delphi. In prior periods this amount was netted against the OPEB liability carried on GM's balance sheet. As a result of the change in presentation, GM's September 30, 2005 Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet reflects an \$819 million increase in the amount presented primarily under Other Assets and a corresponding liability increase under Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions. Cash settlement between GM and Delphi with respect to this receivable is scheduled to occur at the time of the employees' estimated retirement dates. GM has not recorded an allowance for these receivables as of September 30, 2005. See Note 15.

New Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS No. 123R), requiring companies to record share-based payment transactions as compensation expense at fair market value. SFAS No. 123R further defines the concept of fair market value as it relates to such arrangements. Based on SEC guidance issued in Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 107 in April 2005, the provisions of this statement will be effective for General Motors as of January 1, 2006. The Corporation began expensing the fair market value of newly granted stock options and other stock based compensation awards to employees pursuant to SFAS No. 123 in 2003; therefore this statement is not expected to have a material effect on GM's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Financial Statement Presentation (concluded)

In April 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, requiring retrospective application as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle, unless impracticable or a pronouncement includes specific transition provisions. This statement also requires that a change in depreciation, amortization, or depletion method for long-lived, nonfinancial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle. This statement carries forward the guidance in APB Opinion No. 20, Accounting Changes, for the reporting of the correction of an error and a change in accounting estimate. This statement is effective for accounting changes and correction of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005.

NOTE 2. Acquisition and Disposal of Businesses

On February 3, 2005, GM completed the purchase of 16.6 million newly-issued shares of common stock in GM Daewoo Auto & Technology Company (GM Daewoo, formerly referred to as GM-DAT) for approximately \$49 million. This increased GM's ownership in GM Daewoo to 48.2% from 44.6%. No other shareholders in GM Daewoo participated in the issue. On June 28, 2005, GM purchased from Suzuki Motor Corporation (Suzuki) 6.9 million shares of outstanding common stock in GM Daewoo for approximately \$21 million. This increased GM's ownership in GM Daewoo to 50.9%. Accordingly, as of June 30, 2005, GM began consolidating GM Daewoo. This increased GM's total assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2005 by approximately \$4.7 billion and \$4.5 billion, respectively, including one-time increases of \$1.6 billion of cash and marketable securities and \$1.3 billion of long-term debt. GM has not yet completed its allocation of the total purchase price of GM Daewoo to its net assets.

The following unaudited financial information for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 represents amounts attributable to GM Daewoo on a basis consistent with giving effect to the increased ownership and consolidation as of January 1, 2004 (dollars in millions). The pro forma effect on net income is not significant compared to equity income recognized.

	Actual Three Months Ended September 30,	Pro-forma 2004	Pro-forma Nine Months Ended September 30,	2004
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Total net sales and revenues	\$1,438	\$962	\$4,485	\$2,976
Income (loss) before income taxes, equity income and minority interests	\$ 59	\$ (56)	\$ 102	\$ (37)

On February 13, 2005, GM entered into certain agreements with Fiat S.p.A. (Fiat), under which GM and Fiat would terminate and liquidate all joint ventures between them and GM would acquire certain strategic assets from Fiat. Effective May 13, 2005 the liquidation of these joint ventures and GM's acquisition of certain strategic assets from Fiat were completed. As a result, GM regained complete ownership of all of its respective assets originally contributed to each joint venture. GM acquired a 50 percent interest in a new joint venture limited to operating the powertrain manufacturing plant in Bielsko-Biala, Poland, that currently produces the 1.3 liter SDE diesel engine, and GM will co-own with Fiat key powertrain intellectual property, including the SDE and JTD diesel engines and the M20-32 six-speed manual transmission.

On April 4, 2005, GM completed the sale of its Electro-Motive Division (EMD) to an investor group led by Greenbriar Equity Group LLC and Berkshire Partners LLC. The sale covered substantially all of the EMD businesses, and both the LaGrange, Illinois and London, Ontario manufacturing facilities. This transaction did not have a material effect on GM's consolidated financial position or results of operations. The final consideration is contingent upon a closing date balance sheet audit.

On August 3, 2005, GMAC announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to sell a 60% equity interest in GMAC Commercial Holding Corp. (GMAC Commercial Mortgage). As a result of the agreement, the assets and liabilities of GMAC's Commercial Mortgage have been classified as held for sale separately in GM's condensed consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2005. See Note 1.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **continued**
(Unaudited)

NOTE 3. Asset Impairments

In the third quarter of 2005, GM reviewed the carrying value of certain long-lived assets held and used, other than goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives. These reviews resulted in after-tax impairment charges totaling \$788 million (\$468 million at GMNA, \$176 million at GME, \$99 million at GMLAAM, and \$45 million at GMAP). Impairments primarily relate to product-specific assets but also include amounts related to office and production facilities. These changes were recorded in cost of sales and other expenses in the income statement.

In addition, year to date results include an after-tax charge of \$84 million, recorded at GMNA in the first quarter 2005, for the write-down to fair market value of various plant assets in connection with the cessation of production at the Lansing assembly plant. Total impairment charges were \$872 million, after tax for the first nine months of 2005. There were no impairment charges in the first nine months of 2004.

GM determined that, as of the end of the second quarter, the value of its investment in the common stock of FHI was impaired on an other than temporary basis. The write-down due to this impairment was \$788 million, after tax, which was recorded in cost of sales and other expenses in the income statement.

NOTE 4. Inventories

Inventories included the following (dollars in millions):

	Sept. 30, 2005	Dec. 31, 2004	Sept. 30, 2004
Automotive and Other Operations			
Productive material, work in process, and supplies	\$ 6,329	\$ 4,838	\$ 5,876
Finished product, service parts, etc.	8,729	8,321	7,745
Total inventories at FIFO	15,058	13,159	13,621
Less LIFO allowance	(1,303)	(1,442)	(1,586)
Total inventories (less allowances)	\$ 13,755	\$ 11,717	\$ 12,035
Financing and Insurance Operations			
Off-lease vehicles	420	530	509
Total consolidated inventories (less allowances)	\$ 14,175	\$ 12,247	\$ 12,544

NOTE 5. Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets

The components of the Corporation's acquired intangible assets as of September 30, 2005, and 2004 were as follows (dollars in millions):

September 30, 2005	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Automotive and Other Operations			
Amortizing intangible assets:			
Patents and intellectual property rights	\$ 510	\$ 108	\$ 402
Non-amortizing intangible assets:			
Goodwill			529

Pension intangible asset				743
Total goodwill and intangible assets			\$	1,674
Financing and Insurance Operations				
Amortizing intangible assets:				
Customer lists and contracts	\$ 63	\$ 41	\$	22
Trademarks and other	29	18		11
Covenants not to compete	18	18		0
Total	\$ 110	\$ 77	\$	33
Non-amortizing intangible assets:				
Goodwill				3,092
Total goodwill and intangible assets			\$	3,125
Total consolidated goodwill and intangible assets			\$	4,799

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **continued**
(Unaudited)

NOTE 5. Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets (concluded)

September 30, 2004	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Automotive and Other Operations			
Amortizing intangible assets:			
Patents and intellectual property rights	\$ 303	\$ 61	\$ 242
Non-amortizing intangible assets:			
Goodwill			550
Pension intangible asset			653
Total goodwill and intangible assets			\$ 1,445
Financing and Insurance Operations			
Amortizing intangible assets:			
Customer lists and contracts	\$ 66	\$ 37	\$ 29
Trademarks and other	40	19	21
Covenants not to compete	18	18	
Total	\$ 124	\$ 74	\$ 50
Non-amortizing intangible assets:			
Goodwill			3,237
Total goodwill and intangible assets			\$ 3,287
Total consolidated goodwill and intangible assets			\$ 4,732

Annual amortization expense relating to the existing intangible assets for each of the next five years is estimated at \$35 million to \$63 million.

The changes in the carrying amounts of goodwill for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, and 2004, were as follows (dollars in millions):

	GMNA	GME	Total Auto & Other	GMAC	Total GM
Balance as of December 31, 2004	\$ 154	446	\$ 600	\$ 3,274	\$ 3,874
Goodwill acquired during the period				7	7
Effect of foreign currency translation	(8)	(63)	(71)	(46)	(117)
Impairment/Other				(143)	(143)

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Balance as of September 30, 2005	\$ 146	\$ 383	\$ 529	\$ 3,092	\$ 3,621
Balance as of December 31, 2003	\$ 154	\$ 413	\$ 567	\$ 3,223	\$ 3,790
Goodwill acquired during the period				24	24
Effect of foreign currency translation	(1)	(11)	(12)	(3)	(15)
Other	(5)		(5)	(7)	(12)
Balance as of September 30, 2004	\$ 148	\$ 402	\$ 550	\$ 3,237	\$ 3,787

NOTE 6. Investment in Nonconsolidated Affiliates

Nonconsolidated affiliates of GM identified herein are those entities in which GM owns an equity interest and for which GM uses the equity method of accounting, because GM has the ability to exert significant influence over decisions relating to their operating and financial affairs. GM's significant affiliates, and the percent of GM's current equity ownership, or voting interest, in them include the following: Japan - FHI (20.1% at September 30, 2005 and 2004), Suzuki Motor Corporation (20.6% at September 30, 2005 and 20.4% at September 30, 2004); China - Shanghai General Motors Co., Ltd (50% at September 30, 2005 and 2004), SAIC GM Wuling Automobile Co., Ltd (34% at September 30, 2005 and 2004); Korea - GM Daewoo (50.9% at September 30, 2005 and 44.6% at September 30, 2004). With the increase in ownership to more than 50%, GM consolidated GM Daewoo at June 30, 2005 - see Note 2; Italy - GM-Fiat Powertrain (FGP) (dissolved at September 30, 2005 and 50% at September 30, 2004).

Information regarding GM's share of income for all nonconsolidated affiliates (as defined above) in the following countries is included in the table below (in millions):

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(Unaudited)

NOTE 6. Investment in Nonconsolidated Affiliates (concluded)

GM's share of nonconsolidated affiliates' net income (loss):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Italy	NA	\$ 30	\$ 32	\$ 59
Japan	\$45	\$ 32	\$140	\$191
China	\$86	\$ 74	\$218	\$384
Korea	NA	\$(25)	\$ 17	\$(18)

On February 13, 2005, GM entered into certain agreements with Fiat, under which GM and Fiat have terminated and liquidated all joint ventures between them in existence at that time—see Note 2. Separately, during the second quarter of 2005, GM entered into a new joint venture with Fiat in Poland, GM Fiat Powertrain Polska, with each party owning 50% of the joint venture.

GM determined that, as of the end of the second quarter of 2005, the value of its investment in the common stock of FHI was impaired on an other than temporary basis. The write-down due to this impairment was \$788 million, after tax, which was recorded in cost of sales and other expenses on the income statement.

NOTE 7. Product Warranty Liability

Policy, product warranty, and recall campaigns liability included the following (dollars in millions):

	Nine Months Ended Sept. 30,	Twelve Months Ended Dec. 31, 2004	Nine Months Ended Sept. 30,
	2005	2004	2004
Beginning balance	\$ 9,315	\$ 8,832	\$ 8,832
Payments	(3,542)	(4,669)	(3,422)
Increase in liability (warranties issued during period)	4,009	5,065	3,800
Adjustments to liability (pre-existing warranties)	(274)	(85)	(163)
Effect of foreign currency translation and other adjustments	(204)	172	38
Ending balance	\$ 9,304	\$ 9,315	\$ 9,085

Policy, product warranty, and recall campaigns liability amounts in the table above include amounts with respect to certified-used vehicles. December 31 and September 30, 2004 balances have been revised accordingly to provide a comparative basis.

NOTE 8. Commitments and Contingent Matters*Commitments*

GM has guarantees related to its performance under operating lease arrangements and the residual value of lease assets totaling \$639 million. Expiration dates vary, and certain leases contain renewal options. The fair value of the underlying assets is expected to mitigate GM's obligations under these guarantees. Accordingly, no liabilities were recorded with respect to such guarantees.

Also, GM has entered into agreements with certain suppliers and service providers that guarantee the value of the suppliers' assets and agreements with third parties that guarantee fulfillment of certain suppliers' commitments. The maximum exposure under these commitments amounts to \$122 million.

The Corporation has guaranteed certain amounts related to the securitization of mortgage loans. In addition, GMAC issues financial standby letters of credit as part of their financing and mortgage operations. At September 30, 2005 approximately \$35 million was recorded with respect to these guarantees, the maximum exposure under which is approximately \$7.2 billion.

In addition to guarantees, GM has entered into agreements indemnifying certain parties with respect to environmental conditions pertaining to ongoing or sold GM properties. Due to the nature of the indemnifications, GM's maximum exposure under these agreements cannot be estimated. No amounts have been recorded for such indemnities.

In connection with the Delphi spinoff, completed May 28, 1999, GM has provided limited guarantees with respect to benefits for former GM employees relating to pensions, post-retirement healthcare, and life insurance. No amounts have been recorded for such guarantees as the Corporation's obligations under them, while probable, are not reasonably estimable. See Note 15.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued
(Unaudited)

NOTE 8. Commitments and Contingent Matters (concluded)

GM has provided limited guarantees with respect to benefits for former GM employees relating to pensions, post-retirement healthcare, and life insurance in connection with certain other divestitures. Due to the nature of these indemnities, the maximum exposure under these agreements cannot be estimated. No amounts have been recorded for such indemnities as the Corporation's obligations under them are not probable and estimable.

In addition to the above, in the normal course of business GM periodically enters into agreements that incorporate indemnification provisions. While the maximum amount to which GM may be exposed under such agreements cannot be estimated, it is the opinion of management that these guarantees and indemnifications are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Contingent Matters

Litigation is subject to uncertainties and the outcome of individual litigated matters is not predictable with assurance. Various legal actions, governmental investigations, claims, and proceedings are pending against the Corporation, including those arising out of alleged product defects; employment-related matters; governmental regulations relating to safety, emissions, and fuel economy; product warranties; financial services; dealer, supplier, and other contractual relationships; and environmental matters.

GM has established reserves for matters in which losses are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Some of the matters may involve compensatory, punitive, or other treble damage claims, or demands for recall campaigns, environmental remediation programs, or sanctions, that if granted, could require the Corporation to pay damages or make other expenditures in amounts that could not be estimated at September 30, 2005. After discussion with counsel, it is the opinion of management that such liability is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Other Matters

GM has been cooperating with the SEC in connection with investigations reported by the media concerning pension and OPEB and certain transactions between GM and Delphi.

The SEC has issued subpoenas to GM in connection with various matters involving GM that it has under investigation. These matters include GM's financial reporting concerning pension and OPEB, certain transactions between GM and Delphi, GM's recovery of recall costs from suppliers and supplier price reductions or credits, and any obligation GM may have to fund pension and OPEB costs in connection with Delphi's proceedings under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Separately, SEC and federal grand jury subpoenas have been served on GMAC entities in connection with industry wide investigations into practices in the insurance industry relating to loss mitigation insurance products such as finite risk insurance.

GM has been conducting an internal review of credits received from suppliers and the appropriateness of its accounting treatment for them during the years 2000 through 2005. The review of supplier credits is ongoing and GM has not reached final conclusions about this matter. However, the review to date indicates that GM erroneously recognized some supplier credits as income in the year in which they were received rather than in the future periods to which they were attributable. Accordingly, although the final restatement amounts have not yet been determined, GM has determined to restate its financial statements for 2001, and the restatement is expected to be material to the financial statements previously reported for that year. GM will also restate financial statements for periods subsequent to 2001 that may be affected by the erroneous accounting. However, the effect of any such restatement in subsequent periods, including the periods presented in this Form 10-Q, is expected to be immaterial to those financial statements. In connection with this determination, on November 9, 2005 GM has filed a Current Report on Form 8-K, under Item 4.02 (non-reliance on previously issued financial statements), with the SEC.

GM is cooperating with these ongoing investigations.

NOTE 9. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

GM's total comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, was as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,664)	\$ 283	\$ (3,904)	\$ 2,947
Other comprehensive income (loss)	64	(177)	(655)	271
Total	\$ (1,600)	\$ 106	\$ (4,559)	\$ 3,218

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **continued**
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NOTE 10. Earnings Per Share Attributable to Common Stock

The reconciliation of the amounts used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations was as follows (in millions except per share amounts):

	Income (Loss)	\$1-2/3 Par Value Common Stock Shares	Per Share Amount
Three Months Ended September 30, 2005			
Basic EPS			
(Losses) attributable to common stock	\$ (1,664)	566	\$ (2.94)
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Assumed exercise of dilutive stock options			
Diluted EPS			
Adjusted (losses) attributable to common stock	\$ (1,664)	566	\$ (2.94)
Three Months Ended September 30, 2004			
Basic EPS			
Earnings attributable to common stock	\$ 283	565	\$ 0.50
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Assumed exercise of dilutive stock options		2	
Diluted EPS			
Adjusted earnings attributable to common stock	\$ 283	567	\$ 0.50
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005			
Basic EPS			
(Losses) attributable to common stock	\$ (3,904)	565	\$ (6.90)
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Assumed exercise of dilutive stock options			
Diluted EPS			
Adjusted (losses) attributable to common stock	\$ (3,904)	565	\$ (6.90)
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004			
Basic EPS			
Earnings attributable to common stock	\$ 2,947	565	\$ 5.22
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Assumed exercise of dilutive stock options		3	(0.03)
Diluted EPS			
Adjusted earnings attributable to common stock	\$ 2,947	568	\$ 5.19

Certain stock options and convertible securities were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the periods presented since the instruments underlying exercise prices were greater than the average market prices of GM \$1-2/3 par value common stock and inclusion would be antidilutive. Such shares not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share were 112 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, 236 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004, and 231 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. In addition, for periods in which there was a loss attributable to common stocks, options to purchase shares of GM \$1-2/3 par value common stock with underlying exercise prices less than the average market prices were outstanding, but were excluded from the calculations of diluted loss per share, as inclusion of these securities would have reduced the net loss per share.

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NOTE 11. Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization included in cost of sales and other expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses for Automotive and Other Operations was as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Depreciation	\$ 1,256	\$ 1,117	\$ 3,818	\$ 3,706
Amortization of special tools	1,907	737	3,526	2,237
Amortization of intangible assets	14	9	37	25
Total	\$ 3,177	\$ 1,863	\$ 7,381	\$ 5,968

NOTE 12. Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits

	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		Other Benefits	
	Pension Benefits		Pension Benefits		Pension Benefits	
	Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,		September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(dollars in millions)					
Components of expense						
Service cost	\$ 279	\$ 274	\$ 69	\$ 61	\$ 188	\$ 149
Interest cost	1,221	1,262	234	221	1,082	970
Expected return on plan assets	(1,974)	(1,956)	(184)	(167)	(421)	(274)
Amortization of prior service cost	291	320	26	24	(16)	(20)
Recognized net actuarial loss	517	464	70	48	585	276
Curtailments, settlements, and other			8	1		
Net expense	\$ 334	\$ 364	\$ 223	\$ 188	\$ 1,418	\$ 1,101

	Nine Months Ended		Nine Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,		September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(dollars in millions)					
Components of expense						
Service cost	\$ 838	\$ 822	\$ 211	\$ 183	\$ 564	\$ 455
Interest cost	3,663	3,785	710	659	3,242	2,954
Expected return on plan assets	(5,922)	(5,864)	(551)	(493)	(1,263)	(821)
	873	958	80	72	(47)	(60)

Amortization of prior service cost						
Recognized net actuarial loss	1,550	1,392	208	143	1,753	924
Curtailments, settlements, and other	112	34	91	8	2	
Net expense	\$ 1,114	\$ 1,127	\$ 749	\$ 572	\$ 4,251	\$ 3,452

During each of the second and the third quarters of 2005, GM withdrew \$1 billion from its Voluntary Employees Beneficiary Association (VEBA) trust as a reimbursement for its retiree health care payments. On October 3, 2005, GM withdrew an additional \$1 billion from the VEBA, and on a quarter-by-quarter basis is evaluating the need for additional withdrawals as the cost of health care continues to adversely affect GM's liquidity.

NOTE 13. GMNA and GME 2005 Initiatives

Results in the first quarter of 2005 include after-tax charges of \$140 million recorded in GMNA and \$8 million recorded in Other Operations related to voluntary early retirement and other separation programs with respect to certain salaried employees in the U.S.

GMNA results in the first quarter of 2005 include a charge of \$84 million, after tax, for the write-down to fair market value of various plant assets in connection with the first quarter announcement to discontinue production at the Lansing assembly plant during the second quarter of 2005.

GME results in the third quarter of 2005 include after-tax separation charges of \$56 million related to the restructuring plan announced in the fourth quarter of 2004. This plan targets a reduction in annual structural costs of an estimated \$600 million by 2006. A total reduction of 12,000 employees, including 10,000 in Germany, over the period 2005 through 2007 through separation programs, early retirements, and selected outsourcing initiatives is expected. The third quarter charge relates to approximately 500 additional separations in the third quarter, as well as charges related to previous separations that are required to be amortized over future periods. The year-to-date charge of \$604 million also includes costs related to the separation of approximately 6,200 people in the first two quarters.

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(Unaudited)

NOTE 14. Segment Reporting

	GMNA	GME	GMLA	AMG	MAP	Total GMA	Other	Auto & Other	GMAC	Other Financing	Total Financing
(dollars in millions)											
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2005											
Manufactured products sales and revenues:											
External customers											
	\$ 26,144	\$ 6,837	\$ 2,805	\$ 2,893	\$ 38,679	\$ (316)	\$ 38,363	\$ 8,710	\$ 109	\$ 8,819	
Intersegment											
	(1,356)	312	186	859	1	(1)					
Total manufactured products											
	\$ 24,788	\$ 7,149	\$ 2,991	\$ 3,752	\$ 38,680	\$ (317)	\$ 38,363	\$ 8,710	\$ 109	\$ 8,819	
Interest income (a)											
	\$ 383	\$ 96	\$ 11	\$ 17	\$ 507	\$ (269)	\$ 238	\$ 601	\$ (138)	\$ 463	
Interest expense											
	\$ 804	\$ 114	\$ 62	\$ 45	\$ 1,025	\$ (279)	\$ 746	\$ 3,320	\$ (7)	\$ 3,313	
Net income (loss)											
	\$ (2,165)	\$ (363)	\$ (68)	\$ 126	\$ (2,470)	\$ 145	\$ (2,325)	\$ 654	\$ 7	\$ 661	
Segment assets											
	\$ 124,748	\$ 23,463	\$ 5,075	\$ 9,402	\$ 162,688	\$ (3,295)	\$ 159,393	\$ 314,194	\$ (770)	\$ 313,424	
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2004											
Manufactured products sales and revenues:											
External customers											
	\$ 26,969	\$ 6,682	\$ 1,961	\$ 1,396	\$ 37,008	\$ 57	\$ 37,065	\$ 7,726	\$ 143	\$ 7,869	
Intersegment											
	(663)	253	205	205							
Total manufactured products											
	\$ 26,306	\$ 6,935	\$ 2,166	\$ 1,601	\$ 37,008	\$ 57	\$ 37,065	\$ 7,726	\$ 143	\$ 7,869	
Interest income (a)											
	\$ 269	\$ 105	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 382	\$ (194)	\$ 188	\$ 374	\$ (86)	\$ 288	
Interest expense											
	\$ 669	\$ 114	\$ 23	\$ 4	\$ 810	\$ (188)	\$ 622	\$ 2,398	\$ (10)	\$ 2,388	

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Net income											
(loss)	\$ (166)	\$ (207)	\$ 17	\$ 74	\$ (282)	\$ (85)	\$ (367)	\$ 653	\$ (3)	\$ 650	
Segment assets	\$ 129,415	\$ 25,302	\$ 3,965	\$ 4,073	\$ 162,755	\$ (2,314)	\$ 160,441	\$ 311,959	\$ (712)	\$ 311,247	

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005

Manufactured products sales and revenues:

External customers	\$ 80,267	\$ 22,435	\$ 7,681	\$ 6,068	\$ 116,451	\$ (607)	\$ 115,844	\$ 25,250	\$ 330	\$ 25,580
Intersegment	(2,976)	1,134	544	1,300	2	(2)				

Total manufactured products	\$ 77,291	\$ 23,569	\$ 8,225	\$ 7,368	\$ 116,453	\$ (609)	\$ 115,844	\$ 25,250	\$ 330	\$ 25,580
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Interest income (a)	\$ 997	\$ 299	\$ 40	\$ 22	\$ 1,358	\$ (721)	\$ 637	\$ 1,510	\$ (301)	\$ 1,209
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Interest expense	\$ 2,317	\$ 357	\$ 124	\$ 61	\$ 2,859	\$ (757)	\$ 2,102	\$ 9,370	\$ (22)	\$ 9,348
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Net income (loss)	\$ (4,990)	\$ (1,022)	\$ (12)	\$ (409)	\$ (6,433)	\$ 331	\$ (6,102)	\$ 2,198	\$	\$ 2,198
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For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004

Manufactured products sales and revenues:

External customers	\$ 86,600	\$ 21,877	\$ 5,454	\$ 4,280	\$ 118,211	\$ 193	\$ 118,404	\$ 23,070	\$ 615	\$ 23,685
Intersegment	(1,762)	695	454	613						

Total manufactured products	\$ 84,838	\$ 22,572	\$ 5,908	\$ 4,893	\$ 118,211	\$ 193	\$ 118,404	\$ 23,070	\$ 615	\$ 23,685
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Interest income (a)	\$ 667	\$ 278	\$ 13	\$ 9	\$ 967	\$ (487)	\$ 480	\$ 1,036	\$ (223)	\$ 813
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Interest expense	\$ 1,963	\$ 289	\$ 33	\$ 16	\$ 2,301	\$ (521)	\$ 1,780	\$ 6,874	\$ (21)	\$ 6,853
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Net income (loss)	\$ 544	\$ (378)	\$ 18	\$ 599	\$ 783	\$ (42)	\$ 741	\$ 2,223	\$ (17)	\$ 2,206
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(a) Interest income is included in net sales and revenues from external

customers.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued
(Unaudited)

Note 15. Subsequent Events

On October 3, 2005, GM withdrew \$1 billion from its VEBA trust as a reimbursement for its retiree health care payments.

On November 1, 2005, Moody's Investment Services downgraded GM's ratings to B1 with a negative outlook. The ratings of GMAC were unaffected by the GM action and remain at Ba1 with a review status of "direction uncertain."

On October 31, 2005, GM announced it will maintain its 50 cents per share quarterly dividend for the fourth quarter.

On October 17, 2005, GM announced that it is exploring the possible sale of a controlling interest in GMAC to a strategic partner.

On October 17, 2005, GM and the United Auto Workers (UAW) reached a tentative agreement to reduce GM's health-care costs significantly while maintaining a high level of health-care benefits for its hourly employees and retirees in the United States. In reaching the tentative agreement, the UAW indicated its desire to seek court approval of those changes affecting retirees, and on October 18, 2005 filed such a lawsuit in U.S. federal court. Although GM continues to believe that it can lawfully make changes to retiree health-care benefits, GM and the UAW agreed as part of the overall tentative settlement that the UAW would seek court approval. GM also agreed to cooperate with the UAW to expedite such review and approval. Instituting such litigation is the initial step in implementing this element of the agreement.

On October 11, 2005, GM completed the sale of its investment in the common stock of FHI to Toyota and through open market sales (including a tender of its FHI shares into FHI's share repurchase program), for cash proceeds of approximately \$770 million (net of transaction costs) and recorded a gain of approximately \$80 million, pre-tax (\$70 million after-tax) with respect to the sale in the fourth quarter of 2005 due to the appreciation of the fair value of GM's investment in the common stock of FHI after June 30, 2005, the date of the FHI impairment charge.

On October 8, 2005, Delphi filed a petition for Chapter 11 proceedings under the United States Bankruptcy Code for itself and many of its U.S. subsidiaries. Delphi is GM's largest supplier of automotive systems, components and parts, and GM is Delphi's largest customer.

GM will work constructively in the court proceedings with Delphi, its unions and other participants in Delphi's restructuring process. GM's goal is to pursue outcomes that are in the best interests of GM and its stockholders, and that enable Delphi to continue as an important supplier to GM.

Delphi has indicated to GM that it expects no disruption in its ability to supply GM with the systems, components and parts it needs as Delphi pursues a restructuring plan under the Chapter 11 process. Although the challenges faced by Delphi during its restructuring process could create operating and financial risks for GM, that process is also expected to present opportunities for GM.

For example, Delphi or one or more of its affiliates may reject or threaten to reject individual contracts with GM, either for the purpose of exiting specific lines of business or in an attempt to increase the price GM pays for certain parts and components. As a result, GM might be adversely affected by disruption in the supply of automotive systems, components and parts that could potentially force the suspension of production at GM assembly facilities.

Another risk is that various financial obligations Delphi has to GM as of the date of Delphi's filing for Chapter 11, may be subject to compromise in the Chapter 11 proceedings resulting in GM receiving payment of only a portion of the face amount owed by Delphi. GM will seek to minimize this risk by protecting its right of set-off against amounts it owes to Delphi as of the date of Delphi's Chapter 11 filing, currently estimated at \$1.2 billion. However, the extent to which these obligations are covered by GM's right to set-off may be subject to dispute by Delphi or its other creditors. Given that the bankruptcy court will resolve any such disputes, GM cannot provide any assurance that it will be able to fully or partially set-off such amounts. The financial impact of a substantial compromise of the \$1.2 billion could have a material adverse impact on the financial position of GM, however, GM believes it is not currently possible to reasonably estimate the amount.

In connection with GM's split-off of Delphi in 1999, GM entered into separate agreements with the UAW, International Union of Electrical Workers and the United Steel Workers. In each of these three agreements (Benefit Guarantee Agreement(s)) GM provided contingent benefit guarantees to make payments for limited pension and post retirement health care and life insurance benefits (OPEB) to certain former GM U.S. hourly employees who transferred to Delphi as part of the split-off and meet the eligibility requirements for such payments (Covered Employees).

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued
(Unaudited)

Note 15. Subsequent Events (continued)

Each Benefit Guarantee Agreement contains separate benefit guarantees relating to pension, post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits. These limited benefit guarantees each have separate triggering events that initiate potential GM liability if Delphi fails to provide the corresponding benefit at the required level. Therefore, it is possible that GM could incur liability under one of the guarantees (e.g. pension) without triggering the other guarantees (e.g. post-retirement health care or life insurance). In addition, with respect to pension benefits, GM's obligation under the pension benefit guarantees only arises to the extent that the combination of pension benefits provided by Delphi and the PBGC falls short of the amounts GM has guaranteed.

The Chapter 11 filing by Delphi does not by itself trigger any of the benefit guarantees. In addition, the benefit guarantees expire on October 18, 2007 if not previously triggered by Delphi's failure to pay the specified benefits. If a benefit guarantee is triggered before its expiration date, GM's obligation could extend for the lives of affected Covered Employees, subject to the applicable terms of the pertinent benefit plans or other relevant agreements.

The benefit guarantees do not obligate GM to guarantee any benefits for Delphi retirees in excess of the levels of corresponding benefits GM provides at any given time to GM's own hourly retirees. Accordingly, if any of the benefits GM provides to its hourly retirees are reduced, there would be a similar reduction in GM's obligations under the corresponding benefit guarantee.

A separate agreement between GM and Delphi requires Delphi to indemnify GM if and to the extent GM makes payments under the benefit guarantees to the UAW employees or retirees. GM has received a notice from Delphi, that in the opinion of its Chief Restructuring Officer, it was more likely than not that GM would become obligated to provide benefits pursuant to the benefit guarantees to the UAW employees or retirees. The notice stated that Delphi was unable at this time to estimate the timing and scope of any benefits GM might be required to provide under those benefit guarantees. Any recovery by GM under indemnity claims against Delphi could be significantly limited as a result of the Delphi reorganization proceeding. As a result, GM's claims for indemnity may not be paid in full.

Although GM believes some losses under the guarantees are probable, for numerous reasons, including but not limited to the following, GM believes it is not currently possible to reasonably estimate the financial impact that the Corporation may eventually sustain, if any, due to the benefit guarantees. First, GM does not know whether the obligation to make any payments under the benefit guarantees will be triggered. Second, there are substantial uncertainties regarding the interpretation of the benefit guarantees. Third, it is impossible to predict what the impact of the Delphi bankruptcy will be on the benefits addressed by the benefit guarantees, including whether Delphi will be permitted by the Court to terminate its pension or OPEB plan for hourly workers and retirees or reduce the benefits under those plans, and the magnitude of any changes granted. Fourth, the number of former GM employees who will be covered under the guarantees is unknown. Fifth, the nature and amount of any payments GM may receive from the Chapter 11 estate of Delphi in consideration for Delphi's commitment to indemnify GM for liabilities arising under the benefit guarantees are not presently estimable. Sixth, GM's financial exposure is likely to be affected by the outcome of various negotiations between GM and Delphi, between Delphi and various unions and between GM and those same unions, and the impact of those negotiations on GM is not estimable. Seventh, it is not possible to ascertain the extent to which any payments made by the PBGC will lessen GM's obligations under the pension guarantee. GM continues to evaluate the relevant facts and circumstances in order to make an appropriate determination as to when and to what extent it should record a liability due to the Delphi Chapter 11 filing.

GM's tentative health-care agreement with the UAW, discussed above, provides former GM employees who became Delphi employees the potential to earn up to seven years of credited service for purposes of eligibility for certain health-care benefits under the GM/UAW Benefit Guarantee.

GM currently believes that it is probable that it has incurred a liability due to Delphi's Chapter 11 filing. However, GM further believes that it is not presently able to reasonably estimate the amount, if any, it may ultimately pay under the benefit guarantees due to the foregoing uncertainties. The range of GM's contingent exposure extends from there being potentially no material financial impact to the Corporation if the guarantees are not triggered, up to \$12 billion

at the high end, with amounts closer to the midpoint being considered more possible than amounts towards either of the extreme ends of this range. These views reflect GM's current assessment that it is unlikely that a Chapter 11 process will result in both a termination of Delphi's pension plan and complete elimination of its OPEB plans.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **concluded**
(Unaudited)

Note 15. Subsequent Events (concluded)

With respect to the possible cash flow impact on GM related to its ability to make either pension or OPEB payments, if any are required under the benefit guarantees, GM would expect to make such payments from ongoing operating cash flow and financings. Such payments, if any, are not expected to have a material effect on GM's cash flows in the short-term. However, if payable, these payments would be likely to increase over time, and could have a material effect on GM's liquidity in coming years. (For reference, Delphi's 2004 Form 10-K reported that its total cash outlay for OPEB for 2004 was \$226 million which included \$154 million for both hourly and salaried retirees [the latter of which are not covered under the benefit guarantees], plus \$72 million in payments to GM for certain former Delphi hourly employees that flowed back to retire from GM). If benefits to Delphi's U.S. hourly employees under Delphi's pension plan are reduced or terminated, the resulting effect on GM cash flows in future years due to the Benefit Guarantee Agreements is currently not reasonably estimable.

In addition, various financial obligations Delphi has to GM, including the \$819 million payable to GM described in Note 1, as of the date of Delphi's filing for Chapter 11, may be subject to compromise in the Chapter 11 proceedings resulting in GM receiving payment of only a portion of the face amount owed by Delphi. GM will seek to minimize this risk by securing adequate protection, including protecting its right of set-off against amounts it owes to Delphi as of the date of Delphi's Chapter 11 filing, currently estimated at \$1.2 billion. However, the extent to which these obligations are covered by GM's right to set-off may be subject to dispute by Delphi or its other creditors. Given that the bankruptcy court will resolve any such disputes, GM cannot provide any assurance that it will be able to fully or partially set-off such amounts. The financial impact of a substantial compromise of the \$1.2 billion could have a material adverse impact on the financial position of GM but is not reasonably estimable at this time.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations (MD&A) should be read in conjunction with the December 31, 2004 consolidated financial statements and notes thereto (the 2004 Consolidated Financial Statements), along with the MD&A included in General Motors Corporation's (the Corporation, General Motors, or GM) 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, filed separately with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). All earnings per share amounts included in the MD&A are reported on a fully diluted basis.

GM presents separate supplemental financial information for its reportable operating segments:

Automotive and Other Operations (Auto & Other); and

Financing and Insurance Operations (FIO).

GM's Auto & Other reportable operating segment consists of:

GM's four automotive regions: GM North America (GMNA), GM Europe (GME), GM Latin America/Africa/Mid-East (GMLAAM), and GM Asia Pacific (GMAP), which constitute GM Automotive (GMA); and

Other, which includes the elimination of intersegment transactions, certain non-segment specific revenues and expenditures, including legacy costs related to postretirement benefits for certain Delphi and other retirees, and certain corporate activities.

GM's FIO reportable operating segment consists of GMAC and Other Financing, which includes financing entities that are not consolidated by GMAC.

The disaggregated financial results for GMA have been prepared using a management approach, which is consistent with the basis and manner in which GM management internally disaggregates financial information for the purpose of assisting in making internal operating decisions. In this regard, certain common expenses were allocated among regions less precisely than would be required for stand-alone financial information prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (GAAP). The financial results represent the historical information used by management for internal decision-making purposes; therefore, other data prepared to represent the way in which the business will operate in the future, or data prepared in accordance with GAAP, may be materially different.

Consistent with industry practice, market share information employs estimates of sales in certain countries where public reporting is not legally required or otherwise available on a consistent basis.

The accompanying MD&A gives effect to the restatements of the 2005 and 2004 Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements discussed in Note 1 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Recent Events

Health Care

On October 17, 2005, GM and the United Auto Workers (UAW) reached a tentative agreement to reduce GM's health-care costs significantly while maintaining a high level of health-care benefits for its hourly employees and retirees in the United States.

The tentative agreement, subject to finalized language and UAW-GM member ratification, is projected to reduce GM's retiree health-care (OPEB) liabilities by about \$15 billion, or 25% of the Corporation's hourly health-care liability, reduce GM's annual employee health-care expense by about \$3 billion on a pre-tax basis over a seven year amortization period, and result in cash savings estimated to be about \$1 billion a year, after the agreement is fully implemented.

The tentative agreement also commits GM to make contributions to a new independent Defined Contribution Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA) that will be used to mitigate the effect of reduced GM health-care coverage on individual hourly retirees. The new independent VEBA will be partially funded by GM contributions of \$1 billion in each of three years, currently expected to be 2006, 2007 and 2011. GM will also make future contributions subject to provisions of the tentative agreement referencing profit sharing payments, wage deferral payments, increases in value of GM \$1-2/3 par value common stock, and dividend payments.

In reaching the tentative agreement, the UAW indicated its desire to seek court approval of those changes affecting retirees, and on October 18, 2005 filed such a lawsuit in U.S. federal court. Although GM continues to believe that it can lawfully make changes to retiree health-care benefits, GM and the UAW agreed as part of the overall tentative settlement that the UAW would seek court approval. GM also agreed to cooperate with the UAW to expedite such review and approval. Instituting such litigation is the initial step in implementing this element of the agreement.

GM North America Recovery Plan

GM has previously announced plans to improve results at GMNA. The following is an update of the key elements of these plans and actions to date.

Execute Revenue Growth Initiatives

GMNA is keeping an intense focus on improving both revenue and contribution margin. GMNA remains committed to increase capital spending in support of new car and truck programs, despite financial pressures. The execution of new product introductions continues to be a major emphasis, as shown by the success of new entries such as the Chevrolet Cobalt, Impala, and HHR, the Hummer H3, Pontiac G6 and Solstice, and Cadillac STS and DTS. GMNA is reallocating capital and engineering to support more fuel-efficient vehicles, including hybrid and flex-fuel vehicles in the U.S., and is increasing production of displacement on demand engines and six-speed transmissions.

Additional strategies to increase contribution margin include improving profitability on fleet business, including daily rental business. GM is also moderating the high cost of leasing through improved residual values and more targeted offers.

Revamp Sales and Marketing Strategy

The greatest area of focus has been implementing Total Value Promise as a way of doing business, through pricing and/or content changes on approximately half of 2006 model year products, emphasizing total value to customers, and decreasing reliance on sales incentives. Clarifying, focusing, and differentiating the role of each North American brand continues to be an important goal. In addition, increasing advertising to support new products, improving the retail distribution network, and improving GM's sales performance in major metropolitan markets will support growing GMNA's business.

Reduce costs and continue manufacturing restructuring plan

GMNA remains committed to achieving 100% or more capacity utilization in North America by 2008, based on conservative volume assumptions. This will require closing additional assembly and component plants, and reducing manufacturing employment levels by 25,000 or more in the 2005 to 2008 period. This is in addition to the one million-unit reduction in assembly capacity that has been achieved over the 2002 to 2005 period. The overall manufacturing-restructuring plan has been formulated, and the next steps will involve finalizing the plans in detail with the affected unions.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Recent Events (continued)

Reduce costs and continue manufacturing restructuring plan (concluded)

Beyond this and the below-mentioned health care changes, GMNA has put in place other initiatives to reduce structural cost, for example, improving salaried, executive, and contract employee costs and productivity, through radically restructuring the business model in the U.S. and reducing headcount by 30% over the last five years. GMNA will continue this approach in 2006 in an orderly way, without disruption to GM's ability to execute key business strategies. In addition, there have been no salary increases, bonus, or enhanced variable pay for 2005 for salaried employees and the executive group.

Reducing material costs, by far the largest cost item, remains a critical part of GMNA's overall cost reduction plans. Despite higher commodity prices and troubled supplier situations, GMNA is targeting for 2006 a net reduction of \$1 billion after including the cost of significant product enhancements. Using the most competitive sources and globalizing the product development process are two major opportunities to reduce material costs.

Reduce Health-Care Costs

Health-care cost incurred by GM in the U.S. is a critical area of uncompetitiveness for GM. The tentative agreement reached between GM and the UAW, discussed above, represents a major step in GM's restructuring plan and efforts to reduce structural cost. In addition, consistent with past practice, GM is increasing the U.S. salaried workforce's participation in the cost of health care.

These cost-reduction strategies exclude any possible effect from the Delphi situation discussed below. GM is committed to meeting the challenges and opportunities related to the Delphi bankruptcy, and will work as constructively as possible with Delphi to support their objective of emerging from bankruptcy as a viable ongoing business.

Delphi Bankruptcy

On October 8, 2005, Delphi filed a petition for Chapter 11 proceedings under the United States Bankruptcy Code for itself and many of its U.S. subsidiaries. GM expects no immediate effect on its global automotive operations as a result of Delphi's action. Delphi is GM's largest supplier of automotive systems, components and parts, and GM is Delphi's largest customer.

GM will continue to work constructively in the court proceedings with Delphi, Delphi's unions, and other participants in Delphi's restructuring process. GM's goal is to pursue outcomes that are in the best interests of GM and its stockholders, and that enable Delphi to continue as an important supplier to GM.

Delphi has indicated to GM that it expects no disruption in its ability to supply GM with the systems, components and parts it needs as Delphi pursues a restructuring plan under the Chapter 11 process. Although the challenges faced by Delphi during its restructuring process could create operating and financial risks for GM, that process is also expected to present opportunities for GM. These opportunities include reducing, over the long term, the significant cost penalty GM incurs in obtaining parts from Delphi, as well as improving the quality of systems, components and parts GM procures from Delphi as a result of the restructuring of Delphi through the Chapter 11 process. However, there can be no assurance that GM will be able to realize any benefits.

There is a risk that Delphi or one or more of its affiliates may reject or threaten to reject individual contracts with GM, either for the purpose of exiting specific lines of business or in an attempt to increase the price GM pays for certain parts and components. As a result, GM might be materially adversely affected by disruption in the supply of automotive systems, components and parts that could force the suspension of production at GM assembly facilities.

In addition, various financial obligations Delphi has to GM as of the date of Delphi's Chapter 11 filing, including the \$951 million payable for amounts that Delphi owed to GM relating to Delphi employees who were formerly GM employees and subsequently transferred back to GM as job openings became available to them under certain employee flowback arrangements as of the date of Delphi's filing for Chapter 11, may be subject to compromise in the bankruptcy proceedings, which may result in GM receiving payment of only a portion of the face amount owed by Delphi.

GM will seek to minimize this risk by protecting our right of setoff against the \$1.15 billion we owed to Delphi as of the date of its Chapter 11 filing. A procedure for determining setoff claims has been put in place by the bankruptcy

court. However, the extent to which these obligations are covered by our right to setoff may be subject to dispute by Delphi, the creditors committee, or Delphi's other creditors, and limitation by the court. GM cannot provide any assurance that it will be able to fully or partially setoff such amounts. However, to date setoffs of approximately \$52.5 million have been agreed to by Delphi and taken by GM. Although GM believes that it is probable that it will be able to collect all of the amounts due from Delphi, the financial impact of a substantial compromise of our right of setoff could have a material adverse impact on our financial position.

In connection with GM's spin-off of Delphi in 1999, GM entered into separate agreements with the UAW, the International Union of Electrical Workers and the United Steel Workers. In each of these three agreements (Benefit Guarantee Agreement(s)), GM provided contingent benefit guarantees to make payments for limited pension and OPEB expenses to certain former GM U.S. hourly employees who transferred to Delphi as part of the spin-off and meet the eligibility requirements for such payments (Covered Employees).

Each Benefit Guarantee Agreement contains separate benefit guarantees relating to pension, postretirement health care and life insurance benefits. These limited benefit guarantees each have separate triggering events that initiate potential GM liability if Delphi fails to provide the

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corresponding benefit at the required level. Therefore, it is possible that GM could incur liability under one of the guarantees (e.g., pension) without triggering the other guarantees (e.g., post-retirement health care or life insurance). In addition, with respect to pension benefits, GM's obligation under the pension benefit guarantees only arises to the extent that the combination of pension benefits provided by Delphi and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) falls short of the amounts GM has guaranteed.

The Chapter 11 filing by Delphi does not by itself trigger any of the benefit guarantees. In addition, the benefit guarantees expire on October 18, 2007 if not previously triggered by Delphi's failure to pay the specified benefits. If a benefit guarantee is triggered before its expiration date, GM's obligation could extend for the lives of affected Covered Employees, subject to the applicable terms of the pertinent benefit plans or other relevant agreements.

The benefit guarantees do not obligate GM to guarantee any benefits for Delphi retirees in excess of the levels of corresponding benefits GM provides at any given time to GM's own hourly retirees. Accordingly, if any of the benefits GM provides to its hourly retirees are reduced, there would be a similar reduction in GM's obligations under the corresponding benefit guarantee.

A separate agreement between GM and Delphi requires Delphi to indemnify GM if and to the extent GM makes payments under the benefit guarantees to the UAW employees or retirees. GM received a notice from Delphi, dated October 8, 2005, that it was more likely than not that GM would become obligated to provide benefits pursuant to the benefit guarantees to the UAW employees or retirees. The notice stated that Delphi was unable at that time to estimate the timing and scope of any benefits GM might be required to provide under those benefit guarantees. Any recovery by GM under indemnity claims against Delphi might be subject to partial or complete discharge in the Delphi reorganization proceeding. As a result, GM's claims for indemnity may not be paid in full.

As part of the discussion to attain GM's tentative health-care agreement with the UAW, GM provided former GM employees who became Delphi employees the potential to earn up to seven years of credited service for purposes of eligibility for certain health-care benefits under the GM/UAW benefit guarantee agreement.

On March 22, 2006, GM, Delphi and the UAW reached a tentative agreement intended to reduce the number of U.S. hourly employees at GM and Delphi through an accelerated attrition program. The agreement is subject to approval by the bankruptcy court of Delphi's participation in the agreement. If so approved, the agreement will provide for a combination of early retirement programs and other incentives designed to help reduce employment levels at both GM and Delphi. The agreement also calls for the flowback of 5,000 UAW-represented Delphi employees to GM by September 2007 (subject to extension). Eligible UAW-represented Delphi employees may elect to retire from Delphi or flow back to GM and retire. Under the agreement, GM has agreed to assume the financial obligations relating to the lump sum payments to be made to eligible Delphi U.S. hourly employees accepting normal or voluntary retirement incentives and certain post-retirement employee benefit obligations relating to Delphi employees who flow back to GM under the agreement. GM believes that the agreement will enhance the prospects for GM, the UAW and Delphi to reach a broad-based consensual resolution of issues relating to the Delphi restructuring. However, GM cannot provide any assurance that the bankruptcy court will approve of Delphi's participation in the agreement (and if such approval is not obtained, GM and the UAW will have no obligations under the agreement) or that enough employees will agree to participate in the attrition program to reduce employment levels at Delphi sufficient to provide the benefits we anticipate.

GM believes that it is probable that it has incurred a contingent liability due to Delphi's Chapter 11 filing. GM believes that the range of the contingent exposures is between \$5.5 billion and \$12 billion, with amounts near the low end of the range considered more possible than amounts near the high end of the range assuming an agreement is reached among GM, Delphi, and Delphi's unions. As a result, GM established a reserve of \$5.5 billion (\$3.6 billion after tax) as a non-cash charge in the fourth quarter of 2005, which as of November 9, 2005, the date of filing of the original Form 10-Q, was not considered estimable and therefore no liability was recognized in the third quarter of 2005. These views reflect GM's current assessment that it is unlikely that a Chapter 11 process will result in both a termination of Delphi's pension plan and complete elimination of its OPEB plans. The amount of this charge may

change, depending on the result of discussions among GM, Delphi, and Delphi's unions, and other factors. GM is currently unable to estimate the amount of additional charges, if any, which may arise from Delphi's Chapter 11 filing. A consensual agreement to resolve the Delphi matter may cause GM to incur additional costs in exchange for benefits that would accrue to GM over time.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Recent Events (concluded)

Delphi Bankruptcy (concluded)

With respect to the possible cash flow effect on GM related to its ability to make either pension or OPEB payments, if any are required under the benefit guarantees, GM would expect to make such payments from ongoing operating cash flow and financings. Such payments, if any, are not expected to have a material effect on GM's cash flows in the short-term. However, if payable, these payments would be likely to increase over time, and could have a material effect on GM's liquidity in coming years. (For reference, Delphi's 2004 Form 10-K reported that its total cash outlay for OPEB for 2004 was \$226 million, which included \$154 million for both hourly and salaried retirees, the latter of whom are not covered under the benefit guarantees, plus \$72 million in payments to GM for certain former Delphi hourly employees that flowed back to retire from GM). If benefits to Delphi's U.S. hourly employees under Delphi's pension plan are reduced or terminated, the resulting effect on GM cash flows in future years due to the Benefit Guarantee Agreements is currently not reasonably estimable.

GMAC Strategic Alternatives

On October 17, 2005, GM announced that it is exploring the possible sale of a controlling interest in GMAC, with the goal of delinking GMAC's credit rating from GM's credit rating and renewing its access to low-cost financing. Although any transaction involving GMAC would reduce our interest in the earnings of GMAC, it is expected that the financial effects of that reduction would be offset by the value of any consideration we receive from a purchaser. We are working to finalize a transaction as rapidly as we can. Structuring a GMAC transaction is a complex endeavor and we cannot predict whether any transaction with respect to GMAC will occur, the terms of any transaction, the identity of any purchaser, or whether and over what period a transaction could achieve the principal strategic goals. Even if we do not complete a transaction involving GMAC, management believes that GMAC will be able to maintain the necessary liquidity to support GM vehicle sales with its vehicle financing activities in 2006.

A sale of a controlling interest in GMAC would trigger a need to reassess the valuation attributable to the interest we sell and the interest we retain in GMAC. Even if we do not sell a controlling interest in GMAC, we will continue to reassess the value of GMAC on a periodic basis.

GMAC also announced that it will continue to evaluate strategic and structural alternatives to help ensure that its residential mortgage business, Residential Capital Corp. (ResCap), retains its investment grade credit ratings.

Investigations

GM has been cooperating with the government in connection with a number of investigations, including investigations concerning pension and OPEB and certain transactions between GM and Delphi.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has issued subpoenas to GM in connection with various matters involving GM that it has under investigation. These matters include GM's financial reporting concerning pension and OPEB, certain transactions between GM and Delphi, supplier price reductions or credits, and any obligation GM may have to fund pension and OPEB costs in connection with Delphi's proceedings under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. In addition, the SEC recently issued a subpoena in connection with an investigation of our transactions in precious metal raw materials used in our automotive manufacturing operations, and a federal grand jury recently issued a subpoena in connection with supplier credits.

Separately, SEC and federal grand jury subpoenas have been served on GMAC entities in connection with industry wide investigations into practices in the insurance industry relating to loss mitigation insurance products such as finite risk insurance.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Consolidated Results	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(dollars in millions)			
Consolidated:				
Total net sales and revenues	\$47,182	\$44,934	\$141,424	\$142,089
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,664)	\$ 283	\$ (3,904)	\$ 2,947
Net margin	(3.5)%	0.6%	(2.8)%	2.1%
Automotive and Other Operations:				
Total net sales and revenues	\$38,363	\$37,065	\$115,844	\$118,404
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,325)	\$ (367)	\$ (6,102)	\$ 741
Financing and Insurance Operations:				
Total revenues	\$ 8,819	\$ 7,869	\$ 25,580	\$ 23,685
Net income	\$ 661	\$ 650	\$ 2,198	\$ 2,206

The increase in third quarter 2005 total net sales and revenues, compared with third quarter 2004, was due to a \$1.7 billion increase to GMA revenue of driven by a substantial increase at GMAP, primarily from the consolidation of GM Daewoo Auto & Technology Company (GM Daewoo) for the first time, and a 38% increase at GMLAAM, partially offset by an approximately 6% decline at GMNA. FIO revenue increased 12%, or \$950 million.

Consolidated net income decreased \$1.9 billion to a net loss of \$1.7 billion in the third quarter of 2005, compared to income of \$283 million in the third quarter of 2004. The net loss at Auto & Other of \$2.3 billion is primarily attributable to GMNA, which had a net loss of \$2.2 billion, and GME, which had a net loss of \$363 million. All automotive regions incurred charges for asset impairments, which totaled \$788 million after tax. GMAC earned \$654 million in the third quarter of 2005, up \$1 million from the 2004 level, reflecting higher income from mortgage operations, partly offset by lower income from financing and insurance operations.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, GM incurred a net loss of \$3.9 billion, compared with net income of \$2.9 billion in 2004. A significant loss at GMNA, primarily due to lower production volume, weaker product mix, material cost pressure, higher healthcare costs and asset impairment charges, is the primary reason for the overall net loss.

On a consolidated basis, GM recognized a net tax benefit of \$1.1 billion on a loss before taxes, equity income, and minority interests of \$2.9 billion, resulting in an effective tax rate for the third quarter of 2005 of 39%. For the third quarter of 2005, GM's income tax provision was based on the total of pre-tax income at statutory tax rates plus one-fourth of these expected benefits. Taxes were allocated to GM's automotive regions based on tax rates used by management for evaluating their performance. Tax benefits in excess of those recognized in GMA are allocated to Other Operations.

Third quarter 2005 results included:

Consolidated net loss of \$1.7 billion, or \$2.94 per share;

Loss of \$2.2 billion at GMNA, highlighting need for acceleration of turnaround plan;

Positive effects of GME restructuring plan;

Strong operating results at GMAP and GMLAAM;

Higher net income at GMAC despite challenging environment

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****GM Automotive and Other Operations Financial Review**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(dollars in millions)			
Auto & Other:				
Total net sales and revenues	\$ 38,363	\$ 37,065	\$ 115,844	\$ 118,404
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,325)	\$ (367)	\$ (6,102)	\$ 741
GMA net income (loss) by region:				
GMNA	\$ (2,165)	\$ (166)	\$ (4,990)	\$ 544
GME	(363)	(207)	(1,022)	(378)
GMLAAM	(68)	17	(12)	18
GMAP	126	74	(409)	599
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,470)	\$ (282)	\$ (6,433)	\$ 783
Net margin	(6.4)%	(0.8)%	(5.5)%	0.7%
GM global automotive market share	14.6%	15.4%	14.4%	14.5%
Other:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 145	\$ (85)	\$ 331	\$ (42)

GM Auto & Other net sales and revenues increased \$1.3 billion, or 3.5%, in the third quarter of 2005, compared to the year-earlier quarter. The increase was achieved despite a 5.8% decline in GMNA's total revenues, which was more than offset as all other regions increased revenues over the third quarter of 2004. GM's global market share was 14.6% and 15.4% for the third quarters of 2005 and 2004, respectively. GMNA's market share decreased 2.9 percentage points, to 25.6% for the quarter, compared to 2004. Market share gains were achieved in GMLAAM and GMAP, while GME's share declined 0.2% despite a slight increase in sales volume. See discussion below under each region.

GMA incurred a net loss of \$2.5 billion in the third quarter 2005, compared to a net loss of \$282 million in 2004, primarily due to a substantial loss at GMNA, asset impairment charges in all regions, and a restructuring charge at GME.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, GMA total net sales and revenues decreased \$1.8 billion over the year-earlier period, with a decrease in GMNA of \$7.5 billion more than offsetting increases in all other automotive regions. Over the same period, GMA incurred a net loss of \$6.4 billion, compared to net income of \$783 million in 2004, primarily resulting from a loss of \$5.0 billion at GMNA.

Other Operations earned net income of \$145 million in the third quarter 2005 compared to a net loss of \$85 million in the third quarter of 2004, and earned net income of \$331 million for the nine months of 2005, compared to a net loss of \$42 million for the year-earlier period. The improved performance in 2005 was primarily due to tax benefits allocated to Other Operations, partly offset by interest expense and legacy costs.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****GM Automotive and Other Operations Financial Review (continued)****GM Automotive Regional Results****GM North America**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(dollars in millions)			
GMNA:				
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,165)	\$ (166)	\$ (4,990)	\$ 544
Net margin	(8.7)%	(0.6)%	(6.5)%	0.6%
Production volume	(volume in thousands)			
Cars	424	463	1,352	1,531
Trucks	722	746	2,224	2,412
Total GMNA	1,146	1,209	3,576	3,943
Vehicle unit sales				
Industry North America	5,518	5,247	15,840	15,316
GM as a percentage of industry	25.6%	28.5%	26.1%	27.0%
Industry U.S.	4,735	4,524	13,538	13,116
GM as a percentage of industry	26.1%	29.3%	26.5%	27.6%
GM cars	22.6%	26.9%	23.1%	25.4%
GM trucks	28.8%	31.1%	29.2%	29.4%

North American industry vehicle unit sales increased to 5.5 million in the third quarter of 2005 compared to 5.2 million in 2004, while GMNA's market share decreased 2.9 percentage points to 25.6% from 28.5% in the third quarter of 2004. Over this period U.S. industry sales increased 4.7% to 4.7 million units. GM's U.S. market share decreased by 3.2 percentage points, to 26.1%, compared to the third quarter of 2004. U.S. car market share declined to 22.6% from 26.9%, and U.S. truck market share decreased to 28.8%, down 2.3 percentage points.

In the third quarter of 2005, GMNA recorded a net loss of \$2.2 billion, a deterioration of \$2.0 billion from 2004 net loss of \$166 million. The decrease was primarily due to lower production volume, unfavorable product mix, higher health-care expense, unfavorable material costs, increased advertising costs, and charges for asset impairments. In addition, third quarter 2004 results included favorable adjustments for product liability reserves and an insurance settlement. Pricing was favorable for the quarter, with more newly launched products with low incentives, and fewer 2005 models available. Production volume was lower in 2005 by 63 thousand units, at 1.146 million for the quarter, compared to 1.209 million in the third quarter of 2004. Dealer inventories in the U.S. declined by 319 thousand to 818 thousand at September 30, 2005, from 1.137 million units at September 30, 2004. Product mix was unfavorable primarily due to a decrease in sales of large utility vehicles.

After reviewing the carrying value of long-lived assets held and used, other than goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives, GMNA concluded that certain product-specific long-lived assets, as well as certain office and production facilities, were impaired. Accordingly, GMNA recorded an impairment charge of \$468 million, after tax.

North American industry vehicle unit sales increased 3.4% to 15.8 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2005 from 15.3 million in the same period of 2004, while GMNA's market share decreased by 0.9 percentage point to 26.1% as of September 30, 2005, compared to 27.0% as of September 30, 2004.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, industry vehicle unit sales in the United States increased 3.2% to 13.5 million units from 13.1 million units in the year-earlier period. GM's 2005 year-to-date U.S. market share

decreased to 26.5% from 27.6% for the same period in 2004. U.S. car market share declined by 2.3 percentage points to 23.1%, while U.S. truck market share decreased to 29.2%, down 0.2 percentage point from 2004.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2005 GMNA incurred a net loss of \$5.0 billion, compared to net income of \$544 million in 2004, primarily due to lower production volume, unfavorable product mix, higher health-care expense, asset impairment charges, and increased advertising expense. In addition, results in the first quarter of 2005 included an after-tax charge of \$140 million related to voluntary early retirement and other separation programs with respect to certain salaried employees in the U.S.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****GM Automotive and Other Operations Financial Review (continued)****GM Europe**

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(dollars in millions)			
GME net loss	\$ (363)	\$ (207)	\$ (1,022)	\$ (378)
GME net margin	(5.1)%	(3.0)%	(4.3)%	(1.7)%
	(volume in thousands)			
Production volume	412	411	1,415	1,387
Vehicle unit sales				
Industry	4,955	4,833	15,927	15,762
GM as a percentage of industry	9.3%	9.5%	9.6%	9.5%
GM market share Germany	10.5%	10.1%	10.9%	10.5%
GM market share United Kingdom	13.7%	14.2%	14.7%	14.1%

Industry vehicle unit sales increased in Europe during the third quarter of 2005 by 2.5% to 5.0 million, from 4.8 million in the third quarter of 2004, with strong year-over-year growth in most of the region, while sales in the U.K. declined slightly. GME's vehicle unit sales volume was essentially flat, at 460 thousand, down 482 units versus third quarter 2004. GME's market share declined 0.2 percentage point to 9.3%. Market share results were mixed throughout the region, with improvements in Germany, Italy, and Eastern Europe, and declines in the U.K., France, Spain, and other markets.

Net loss for GME totaled \$363 million and \$207 million in the third quarters of 2005 and 2004, respectively. The third quarter 2005 loss includes after-tax asset impairment and ongoing restructuring charges of \$176 million and \$56 million respectively. These charges more than offset improvements in product mix and net price, favorable material costs, and structural costs improvements (including the effects of the restructuring initiative).

For the first nine months of 2005, industry unit sales were up slightly from the 2004 period in Europe, to 15.9 million units. GM's market share in the region increased 0.1 percentage point year-to-date in 2005, to 9.6%. GM's share improved in both the U.K., up 0.6 percentage point to 14.7%, and in Germany, up 0.4 percentage point to 10.9%, compared to the first nine months of 2004.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, GME's net loss was \$1,022 million, compared to \$378 million for the same period in 2004. The increased loss was more than accounted for by after-tax restructuring charges totaling \$604 million and the impairment charge noted above. These charges and unfavorable price more than offset favorable mix and material and structural cost improvements.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****GM Automotive and Other Operations Financial Review (continued)****GM Latin America/Africa/Mid-East**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(dollars in millions)			
GMLAAM net income	\$ (68)	\$ 17	\$ (12)	\$ 18
GMLAAM net margin	(2.3)%	0.8%	(0.1)%	0.3%
	(volume in thousands)			
Production volume	207	185	587	516
Vehicle unit sales				
Industry	1,278	1,084	3,672	3,075
GM as a percentage of industry	17.5%	17.2%	17.2%	16.9%
GM market share - Brazil	21.1%	21.8%	20.7%	22.9%

Industry vehicle unit sales in the LAAM region increased nearly 18% in the third quarter of 2005, to 1.278 million units, compared to the third quarter of 2004. Overall, GMLAAM's market share for the region increased 0.3 percentage point, to 17.5% in the third quarter of 2005. GM's market share gains in Venezuela and South Africa were partially offset by lower share in Brazil, reflecting the strong competitive environment.

GMLAAM's net loss of \$68 million in the quarter is down from net income of \$17 million in the third quarter of 2004. The third quarter loss is more than accounted for by impairment charges of \$99 million. These charges, along with unfavorable exchange in Brazil, more than offset favorable volume, mix, and net price.

In the first nine months of 2005, industry vehicle unit sales grew to 3.672 million units, up 19.4% over 2004. GM's market share in the region increased to 17.2%, from 16.9% in 2004, despite a decrease in share in Brazil, down 2.2 percentage points to 20.7%.

For the first nine months of 2005, GMLAAM incurred a net loss of \$12 million, compared to net income of \$18 million a year earlier, primarily due to the third quarter impairment charges.

GM Asia Pacific

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(dollars in millions)			
GMAP net income	\$ 126	\$ 74	\$ (409)	\$ 599
GMAP net margin	3.4%	4.6%	(5.6)%	12.2%
	(volume in thousands)			
Production volume	409	314	1,142	947
Vehicle unit sales				
Industry	4,459	4,130	13,631	12,747
GM as a percentage of industry	5.9%	5.1%	5.7%	5.2%
GM market share - Australia	17.5%	19.2%	18.0%	19.5%
GM market share - China	11.7%	9.1%	11.1%	9.6%

Industry vehicle unit sales in the Asia Pacific region increased 8.0% in the third quarter of 2005 compared to the third quarter of 2004, to 4.5 million units, with more than half the unit increase in China, and growth throughout the region. GMAP increased its vehicle unit sales (including GM Daewoo and China affiliates) in the region by 52 thousand units, or 24.9% in the period, to 261 thousand units from 209 thousand in 2004, driven by a 49% increase in China. GMAP's third quarter 2005 market share increased to 5.9%, from 5.1% in the third quarter of 2004. GMAP increased its market share in China to 11.7% in the third quarter of 2005, up from 9.1% in the third quarter of 2004. Market share in Australia decreased in the period to 17.5%, compared to 19.2% in the third quarter of 2004, primarily due to lower sales of full-sized cars.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****GM Automotive and Other Operations Financial Review (concluded)****GM Asia Pacific (concluded)**

In the first nine months of 2005, industry vehicle unit sales in the region increased 884 thousand units, or 6.9%, to 13.6 million, over the year earlier period, while GMAP's sales increased 115 thousand units, or 17.5%, to 774 thousand. GMAP's growth was virtually accounted for by an increase of 102 thousand units in China, where market share grew 1.5 percentage points to 11.1% for the first nine months of 2005. Overall in the region, GMAP's market share increased 0.5 percentage point, to 5.7%, compared to 2004.

Net income from GMAP was \$126 million and \$74 million in the third quarters of 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase of \$52 million was primarily the result of improved results at GM Daewoo and higher equity income from GM Shanghai, partially offset by asset impairment charges of \$45 million from GM Holden.

For the nine-month periods ending September 30, 2005 and 2004, GMAP had a net loss of \$409 million and net income of \$599 million, respectively. The decrease in income was primarily due to the write-down to fair-market value of GM's investment in Fuji, recognized as of June 30, 2005, discussed above. In addition, there were lower equity earnings from Shanghai GM in the first half of 2005.

On June 28, 2005 GM increased its ownership in GM Daewoo to 50.9% from 48.2%. Accordingly, as of June 30, 2005, GM consolidated GM Daewoo. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Operations

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2005		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(dollars in millions)			
Other:				
Total net sales, revenues, and eliminations	\$(317)	\$ 57	\$(609)	\$193
Net income (loss)	\$ 145	\$(85)	\$ 331	\$(42)

Other Operations earned net income of \$145 million and incurred a net loss of \$85 million in the third quarters of 2005 and 2004, respectively. Results for 2005 include tax benefits of \$311 million recognized in Other Operations. As discussed above, these benefits relate to various items that generally do not vary with changes in pre-tax income. These benefits were partially offset by legacy costs, interest expense, and exchange. Other operations results include after-tax legacy costs of \$128 million, compared to \$100 million in the third quarter of 2004, related to employee benefit costs of divested businesses, primarily Delphi, for which GM has retained responsibility.

For the first nine months of 2005, Other Operations earned net income of \$331 million, compared to a net loss of \$42 million in the 2004 period. The improvement is attributable to tax benefits, as discussed above, of \$858 million allocated to Other Operations in 2005, partially reduced by increases in legacy costs, interest expense, and exchange. Legacy costs of \$369 million and \$304 million were included in Other Operations' results for 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Health-Care Costs

GM is currently exposed to significant and growing liabilities for other postretirement employee benefits (OPEB), including retiree health care and life insurance, for both its hourly and salaried workforces. GM discontinued offering OPEB to salaried workers hired after 1992. Such employees now comprise approximately 30% of GM's U.S. active salaried workforce. GM's OPEB liabilities have grown to \$77.5 billion as of December 31, 2004 with increases in recent years primarily resulting from increases in health-care inflation. GM's OPEB liabilities affect GM's short-term and long-term financial condition in several ways. GM's OPEB liabilities affect GM's OPEB expense, which affects GM's net income. GM's OPEB cost increase has challenged GM's ability to reduce its structural costs.

In recent years, GM has paid its OPEB expenditures from operating cash flow, which reduces GM's liquidity and cash flow from operations.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****Health-Care Costs (concluded)**

Because of the importance of OPEB liabilities to GM's financial condition, GM management is pursuing an aggressive strategy on several fronts to mitigate the continued growth of these liabilities. These efforts include public policy initiatives, improvements to the health-care delivery system, enhanced consumer awareness of the effect of health-care choices and increased cost sharing with salaried and hourly employees. On October 17, 2005, GM and the United Auto Workers (UAW) reached a tentative agreement to reduce GM's health-care costs significantly while maintaining a high level of health-care benefits for its hourly employees and retirees in the United States. See Note 15 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

GMAC Financial Review

GMAC's net income was \$654 million and \$653 million in the third quarters of 2005 and 2004, respectively. Net income for the first nine months of both 2005 and 2004 was \$2.2 billion. Third quarter 2005 earnings represent a record third quarter for GMAC and were achievable despite the unfavorable impact of Hurricane Katrina and continued negative credit rating agency actions. The increase in third quarter earnings were due to strong performance of GMAC's Mortgage Operations which more than offset lower earnings from financing and a modest decline in insurance earnings as compared to the prior year. As a result of Hurricane Katrina, GMAC's third quarter earnings were negatively impacted by approximately \$161 million with the majority of the impact related to credit losses in the lending businesses- both auto finance and mortgage-with less significant losses in the insurance business.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(dollars in millions)			
Financing operations	\$ 153	\$ 288	\$ 747	\$ 1,137
Mortgage operations	412	270	1,173	830
Insurance operations	89	95	278	256
Net income	\$ 654	\$ 653	\$ 2,198	\$ 2,223

Net income from GMAC's financing operations totaled \$153 million in the third quarter of 2005, compared with \$288 million earned in the same period of the prior year. For the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, financing operations earned \$747 million and \$1.1 billion, respectively. The decrease reflects the unfavorable effect of lower net interest margins as a result of increased borrowing costs and the unfavorable effect of reserves related to Hurricane Katrina. The reserves for insurance and mortgage losses related to Hurricane Katrina and the decline in net interest margins were somewhat mitigated by the effect of improved used vehicle prices on terminating leases, favorable consumer credit provisions (primarily as a result of lower asset levels in the third quarter of 2005 compared to the third quarter of 2004), and a decrease in advertising expenses related to joint marketing programs with GM.

Mortgage operations earned record quarterly earnings of \$412 million in the third quarter of 2005, an increase of 53% from the \$270 million earned in the third quarter of the prior year. For the first nine months of 2005 and 2004, mortgage earnings were \$1.2 billion and \$830 million, respectively. Earnings increased as a result of higher loan production, resulting in an increase in gains on sales of loans. In addition, the favorable effects of valuation gains on the investment portfolio and favorable mortgage servicing results mitigated lower net interest margins due to increased borrowing costs. GMAC Commercial Mortgage also experienced an increase in 2005 earnings compared to the prior year, largely due to increased loan production, higher asset levels, and increases in fee income. In August 2005, GMAC entered into a definitive agreement to sell a 60% interest in GMAC Commercial Mortgage.

GMAC's insurance operations earned \$89 million in the third quarter of 2005, compared to \$95 million earned in the third quarter of 2004. For the year to date periods of 2005 and 2004, insurance operations earned \$278 million and \$256 million, respectively. Lower net income for the third quarter of 2005 compared to 2004 is attributable to an increase in the combined ratio from 93.5% to 94.6%. During the third quarter of 2005, \$18 million of after-tax

incurred losses were recorded related to Hurricane Katrina, primarily offset by a decrease in ratio of losses incurred to earned premium for service contracts. Acquisition and underwriting expenses also increased during the quarter. For the first nine months of 2005 as compared to the same period of 2004, the combined ratio improved to 94.3% from 94.7% due to a decrease in losses incurred primarily offset by an increase in acquisition and underwriting expenses. In addition, increased underwriting results from international operations

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contributed to the increase in income for the first nine months of 2005, compared to 2004. Investment income increased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2005 compared to the same 2004 periods. The increase was primarily the result of larger debt and equity portfolios of invested assets. GMAC insurance maintained a strong investment portfolio, with a market value of \$7.8 billion at September 30, 2005, including net unrealized gains of \$563 million.

GMAC continued to maintain adequate liquidity, with cash reserve balances and marketable securities at September 30, 2005 of \$24.3 billion, comprised of \$21.8 billion in cash and cash equivalents and \$2.5 billion invested in certain marketable securities. GMAC also provided a significant source of cash flow to GM through the payment of a \$500 million dividend in the third quarter, bringing total year to date dividends paid to \$1.5 billion.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**Statements of Cash Flows Restatements and Reclassifications**

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, GM restated its Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows to correct for the erroneous classification of cash flows from certain mortgage loan transactions as cash flows from operations instead of cash flows from investing activities.

After considering the concerns raised by the staff of the SEC as of December 31, 2004, management concluded that certain amounts in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2004 should be reclassified to appropriately present net cash provided by operating activities and net cash used in investing activities. These amounts have been reclassified consistently as of September 30, 2004.

The Corporation's previous policy was to classify all the cash flow effects of providing wholesale loans to its independent dealers by GM's Financing and Insurance Operations as an investing activity in its Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. This policy, when applied to the financing of inventory sales, had the effect of presenting an investing cash outflow and an operating cash inflow even though there was no cash inflow or outflow on a consolidated basis. The Corporation has changed its policy to eliminate this intersegment activity from its Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and, as a result of this change, all cash flow effects related to wholesale loans are reflected in the operating activities section of the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. This reclassification better reflects the financing of the sale of inventory as a non-cash transaction to GM on a consolidated basis and eliminates the effects of intercompany transactions. See Note 1 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the effect of this reclassification.

Automotive and Other Operations

At September 30, 2005, cash, marketable securities, and \$4.1 billion (\$3.5 billion at December 31, 2004 and September 30, 2004) of readily-available assets of the VEBA trust totaled \$19.2 billion, compared with \$23.3 billion at December 31, 2004 and \$24.5 billion at September 30, 2004. The decrease of approximately 18% from December 31, 2004 was primarily the result of the net loss of Auto & Other for the first nine months of 2005, and payments totaling approximately \$2.7 billion related to the GME restructuring initiative and to the agreement reached in February 2005 between GM and Fiat to terminate the Master Agreement (including the Put Option) between them, settle various disputes related thereto, and other matters. The amount of GM's consolidated cash and marketable securities is subject to intra-month and seasonal fluctuations and includes balances held by various GM business units and subsidiaries worldwide that are needed to fund their operations. In the first nine months of 2005, GMAC paid GM \$1.5 billion in dividends. As of September 30, 2005, \$1.4 billion of cash and marketable securities was included in GM's balances as a result of the consolidation of GM Daewoo. The increase to \$4.1 billion in readily-available assets in the VEBA (as compared to \$3.5 billion at December 31, 2004) results from higher withdrawal capacity from the hourly VEBA trust due to increased other postretirement employee benefit payments, and the addition of withdrawal capacity from the salaried VEBA that was funded in 2004. Total assets in the VEBA and 401(h) trusts used to pre-fund part of GM's other postretirement benefits liability approximated \$20.3 billion at September 30, 2005, \$20.0 billion at December 31, 2004, and \$16.0 billion at September 30, 2004.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES (continued)**

As noted above, during each of the second and third quarters of 2005, GM withdrew \$1 billion from its VEBA trust as reimbursement for its retiree health care payments. On October 3, 2005, GM withdrew an additional \$1 billion from the VEBA, and on a quarter-by-quarter basis is evaluating the need for additional withdrawals as the cost of health care continues to adversely affect GM's liquidity.

Long-term debt was \$30.9 billion at September 30, 2005, compared with \$30.5 billion at December 31, 2004 and \$30.1 billion at September 30, 2004. As of September 30, 2005, \$1.3 billion of long-term debt was included in GM's balance as a result of the consolidation of GM Daewoo. The ratio of long-term debt to the total of long-term debt and GM's net assets of Automotive and Other Operations was 100.3% at September 30, 2005, 85.7% at December 31, 2004, and 86.3% at September 30, 2004. The ratio of long-term debt and short-term loans payable to the total of this debt and GM's net assets of Automotive and Other Operations was 100.3% at September 30, 2005, 86.5% at December 31, 2004, and 87.2% at September 30, 2004.

Net liquidity, calculated as cash, marketable securities, and \$4.1 billion (\$3.5 billion at December 31, 2004 and September 30, 2004) of readily-available assets of the VEBA trust less the total of loans payable and long-term debt, was a negative \$13.2 billion at September 30, 2005, compared with a negative \$9.2 billion at December 31, 2004, and a negative \$8.2 billion at September 30, 2004.

In order to provide financial flexibility to GM and its suppliers, GM maintains a trade payables program through GMAC Commercial Finance (GMACCF). The GMACCF program was implemented in the second quarter of 2005, replacing a larger program that GM maintained with General Electric Capital Corporation. Under the GMACCF program, GMACCF pays participating GM suppliers the amount due to them from GM in advance of their contractual original due dates. In exchange for the early payment, these suppliers accept a discounted payment. On the original due date of the payables, GM pays GMACCF the full amount. At September 30, 2005, GM owed approximately \$0.4 billion to GMACCF under the program, which amount is included in the balances of net payable to FIO and net receivable from Auto & Other in GM's Supplemental Information to the Consolidated Balance Sheets, and is eliminated in GM's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Financing and Insurance Operations

At September 30, 2005, GMAC's consolidated assets totaled \$314.2 billion, compared with \$324.2 billion at December 31, 2004 and \$312.0 billion at September 30, 2004. The decrease from December 31, 2004 was attributable to a decrease in net finance receivables and loans, from \$200.2 billion at December 31, 2004 to \$177.2 billion at September 30, 2005, driven by decreases in retail and wholesale automotive receivables, partly offset by an increase in loans held for sale and investments in operating leases. The increase in GMAC's consolidated assets at September 30, 2005 compared with September 30, 2004 was due to higher balances of investment securities, loans held for sale, and investment in operating leases, largely offset by decreases in retail and wholesale automotive receivables. As of September 30, 2005, \$18.7 billion of assets and \$12.3 billion of related liabilities of GMAC Commercial Mortgage were reclassified as held for sale.

Consistent with the changes in asset levels, GMAC's total debt decreased to \$245.7 billion at September 30, 2005, compared with \$267.7 billion at December 31, 2004. Debt was lower by \$5.7 billion at September 30, 2004, at \$251.4 billion. GMAC's ratio of total debt to total stockholder's equity at September 30, 2005 was 10.7:1, compared with 11.9:1 at December 31, 2004, and 11.1:1 at September 30, 2004. GMAC's liquidity, as well as its ability to profit from ongoing activity, is in large part dependent upon its timely access to capital and the costs associated with raising funds in different segments of the unsecured and secured capital markets. Part of GMAC's strategy in managing liquidity risk has been to develop diversified funding sources across a global investor base and to extend debt maturities over a longer period of time, thereby maintaining sufficient cash balances. As an important part of its overall funding and liquidity strategy, GMAC maintains substantial bank lines of credit. These bank lines of credit, which totaled \$48.8 billion at September 30, 2005, provide back-up liquidity and represent additional funding sources, if required. In addition, GMAC enters into secured funding facilities whereby, in certain facilities, third parties (including third-party asset-backed commercial paper conduits) have committed to purchase a minimum amount of receivables through a designated period of time. The unused portion of the committed and uncommitted facilities

totaled \$35.6 billion at September 30, 2005. GMAC has also been able to diversify its unsecured funding through the formation of ResCap. ResCap was formed as the holding company of GMAC's residential mortgage business and in the second quarter of 2005 successfully achieved an investment grade rating (independent from GMAC) and issued \$4.0 billion of unsecured debt through a private placement offering. Following the bond offering, in July 2005, ResCap closed a \$3.5 billion syndication of its bank facilities, which are intended to be used primarily for general corporate and working capital purposes, as well as to repay GMAC affiliate borrowings, thus providing additional liquidity to GMAC. Additionally, GMAC has increased the use of secured funding

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES (concluded)****Financing and Insurance Operations (concluded)**

sources beyond traditional asset classes and geographic markets and has also increased the use of automotive whole loan sales. The increased use of whole loan sales is part of the migration to an originate and sell model for the U.S. automotive finance business. Through September 2005, GMAC has executed \$9 billion in whole loan sales up from \$4 billion for the same period in 2004

In August 2005 GMAC announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to sell a 60% equity interest in GMAC Commercial Mortgage, while maintaining the remaining 40% equity interest. Under the terms of the transaction, GMAC Commercial Mortgage will repay all intercompany loans to GMAC upon the closing, thereby providing GMAC significant incremental liquidity.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

GM and GMAC use off-balance sheet arrangements where economics and sound business principles warrant their use. GM's principal use of off-balance sheet arrangements occurs in connection with the securitization and sale of financial assets generated or acquired in the ordinary course of business by GMAC and its subsidiaries and, to a lesser extent, by GM. The assets securitized and sold by GMAC and its subsidiaries consist principally of mortgages, and wholesale and retail loans secured by vehicles sold through GM's dealer network. The assets sold by GM consist principally of trade receivables.

In addition, GM leases real estate and equipment from various off-balance sheet entities that have been established to facilitate the financing of those assets for GM by nationally prominent lessors that GM believes are creditworthy. These assets consist principally of office buildings, warehouses, and machinery and equipment. The use of such entities allows the parties providing the financing to isolate particular assets in a single entity and thereby syndicate the financing to multiple third parties. This is a conventional financing technique used to lower the cost of borrowing and, thus, the lease cost to a lessee such as GM.

There is a well-established market in which institutions participate in the financing of such property through their purchase of ownership interests in these entities and each is owned by institutions that are independent of, and not affiliated with, GM. GM believes that no officers, directors or employees of GM, GMAC, or their affiliates hold any direct or indirect equity interests in such entities.

Assets in off-balance sheet entities were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Sept. 30, 2005	Dec. 31, 2004	Sept. 30, 2004
Automotive and Other Operations			
Assets leased under operating leases	\$ 2,431	\$ 2,553	\$ 2,525
Trade receivables sold (1)	980	1,210	703
Total	\$ 3,411	\$ 3,763	\$ 3,228
Financing and Insurance Operations			
Receivables sold or securitized:			
- Mortgage loans	\$ 97,887	\$ 79,389	\$ 74,848
- Retail finance receivables	6,523	5,615	5,727
- Wholesale finance receivables	16,688	21,291	21,425
Total	\$ 121,098	\$ 106,295	\$ 102,000

(1) In addition, trade receivables sold to GMAC were \$476 million, \$549 million and \$478 million for the periods ended September 30, 2005, December 31, 2004, and September 30, 2004, respectively.

BOOK VALUE PER SHARE

Book value per share was determined based on the liquidation rights of the common stockholders. Book value per share of GM \$1-2/3 par value common stock was \$38.87 at September 30, 2005, \$48.41 at December 31, 2004, and \$48.34 at September 30, 2004.

Book value per share is a meaningful financial measure for GM, as it provides investors an objective metric based on GAAP that can be compared to similar metrics for competitors and other industry participants. The book value per share can vary significantly from the trading price of common stock since the latter is driven by investor expectations about a variety of factors, including the present value of future cash flows, which may or may not warrant financial statement recognition under GAAP.

As of September 30, 2005, GM's book value per share was significantly higher than the trading price of its \$1-2/3 par value common stock. GM believes that this difference is driven mainly by marketplace uncertainty surrounding future events at GM.

We also believe the fact that GM's book value exceeds the recent trading price of its \$1-2/3 par value common stock is a potential indicator of impairment. Presently, none of these uncertainties warrant modification to the amounts reflected in GM's consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS**

Worldwide employment for GM and its consolidated subsidiaries at September 30, (in thousands)

	2005	2004
GMNA	173	181
GME	56	62
GMLAAM	32	28
GMAP	27	14
GMAC	34	33
Other	3	5
Total employees	325	323

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Worldwide payrolls (in billions)	\$ 5.2	\$ 4.9	\$ 15.6	\$ 15.9

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The condensed consolidated financial statements of GM are prepared in conformity with GAAP, which requires the use of estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. GM's accounting policies and critical accounting estimates are consistent with those described in Note 1 to the 2004 Consolidated Financial Statements. Management believes that the accounting estimates employed are appropriate and resulting balances are reasonable; however, actual results could differ from the original estimates, requiring adjustments to these balances in future periods. The Corporation has discussed the development, selection and disclosures of its critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of GM's Board of Directors, and the Audit Committee has reviewed the Corporation's disclosures relating to these estimates.

Equipment on operating lease

Sales to daily rental car companies with guaranteed repurchase options are accounted for as equipment on operating leases. Lease revenue is recognized over the term of the lease. Management reviews residual values periodically to determine that estimates remain appropriate, and if an asset is impaired losses are recognized at the time of the impairment.

Pension and Other Postretirement Employee Benefits (OPEB)

Pension and OPEB costs and liabilities are dependent on assumptions used in calculating such amounts. These assumptions include discount rates, health-care cost trend rates, benefits earned, interest cost, expected return on plan assets, mortality rates, and other factors. In accordance with GAAP, actual results that differ from the assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and, therefore, generally affect recognized expense and the recorded obligation in future periods. While management believes that the assumptions used are appropriate, differences in actual experience or changes in assumptions may affect GM's pension and other postretirement obligations and future expense.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS No. 123R), requiring companies to record share-based payment transactions as compensation expense at fair market value. SFAS No. 123R further defines the concept of fair market value as it relates to such arrangements. Based on SEC guidance issued in Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 107 in April 2005, the provisions of this statement will be effective for General Motors as of January 1, 2006. The Corporation began expensing the fair market value of newly granted stock options and other stock based compensation awards to employees pursuant to SFAS No. 123 in 2003; therefore this statement is not expected to have a material effect on GM's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, requiring retrospective application as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle, unless impracticable or a pronouncement includes specific transition provisions. This statement also requires that a change in depreciation, amortization, or depletion method for long-lived, nonfinancial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle. This statement carries forward the guidance in APB Opinion No. 20, Accounting Changes, for the reporting of the correction of an error and a change in accounting estimate. This statement is effective for accounting changes and correction of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. This statement is not expected to have a material effect on GM's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In this report, in reports subsequently filed by GM with the SEC on Form 10-Q and filed or furnished on Form 8-K, and in related comments by management of GM, our use of the words expect, anticipate, estimate, forecast, initiative, objective, plan, goal, project, outlook, priorities, target, intend, evaluate, pursue, should, believe, potential, continue, designed, impact, or the negative of any of those words or similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. All statements in subsequent reports which GM may file with the SEC on Form 10-Q and filed or furnished on Form 8-K, other than statements of historical fact, including without limitation, statements about future events and financial performance, are forward-looking statements that involve certain risks and uncertainties. While these statements represent our current judgment on what the future may hold, and we believe these judgments are reasonable when made, these statements are not guarantees of any events or financial results, and GM's actual results may differ materially due to numerous important factors that may be revised or supplemented in subsequent reports on SEC Forms 10-Q and 8-K. Such factors include, among others, the following:

The ability of GM to realize production efficiencies, to achieve reductions in costs as a result of the turnaround restructuring and health care cost reductions and to implement capital expenditures at levels and times planned by management;

The pace of product introductions;

Market acceptance of the Corporation's new products;

Significant changes in the competitive environment and the effect of competition in the Corporation's markets, including on the Corporation's pricing policies;

Our ability to maintain adequate financing sources and an appropriate level of debt;

Restrictions on GMAC's and ResCap's ability to pay dividends and prepay subordinated debt obligations to us;

Changes in the existing, or the adoption of new, laws, regulations, policies or other activities of governments, agencies and similar organizations where such actions may affect the production, licensing, distribution or sale

of our products, the cost thereof or applicable tax rates;

Costs and risks associated with litigation;

The final results of investigations and inquiries by the SEC;

Changes in our accounting principles, or their application or interpretation, and our ability to make estimates and the assumptions underlying the estimates, including the range of estimates for the Delphi pension benefit guarantees, which could result in an impact on earnings;

Changes in relations with unions and employees/retirees and the legal interpretations of the agreements with those unions with regard to employees/retirees;

Negotiations and bankruptcy court actions with respect to Delphi's obligations to GM, negotiations with respect to GM's obligations under the pension benefit guarantees to Delphi employees, and GM's ability to recover any indemnity claims against Delphi;

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**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS (concluded)**

Labor strikes or work stoppages at GM or at key suppliers such as Delphi;

Additional credit rating downgrades and the effects thereof;

The effect of a potential sale or other extraordinary transaction involving GMAC on the results of GM's and GMAC's operations and liquidity;

Other factors affecting financing and insurance operating segments' results of operations and financial condition such as credit ratings, adequate access to the market, changes in the residual value of off-lease vehicles, changes in U.S. government-sponsored mortgage programs or disruptions in the markets in which our mortgage subsidiaries operate, and changes in our contractual servicing rights;

Shortages of and price increases for fuel; and

Changes in economic conditions, commodity prices, currency exchange rates or political stability in the markets in which we operate.

In addition, GMAC's actual results may differ materially due to numerous important factors that are described in GMAC's most recent report on SEC Form 10-K, which may be revised or supplemented in subsequent reports on SEC Forms 10-Q and 8-K. Such factors include, among others, the following:

The ability of GM to complete a transaction regarding a controlling interest in GMAC while maintaining a significant stake in GMAC, securing separate credit ratings and low cost funding to sustain growth for GMAC and ResCap, and maintaining the mutually beneficial relationship between GMAC and GM;

Significant changes in the competitive environment and the effect of competition in the Corporation's markets, including on the Corporation's pricing policies;

Our ability to maintain adequate financing sources;

Our ability to maintain an appropriate level of debt;

The profitability and financial condition of GM, including changes in production or sales of GM vehicles, risks based on GM's contingent benefit guarantees and the possibility of labor strikes or work stoppages at GM or at key suppliers such as Delphi;

Funding obligations under GM and its subsidiaries' qualified U.S. defined benefits pension plans;

Restrictions on ResCap's ability to pay dividends and prepay subordinated debt obligations to us;

Changes in the residual value of off-lease vehicles;

Changes in U.S. government-sponsored mortgage programs or disruptions in the markets in which our mortgage subsidiaries operate;

Changes in our contractual servicing rights;

Costs and risks associated with litigation;

Changes in our accounting assumptions that may require or that result from changes in the accounting rules or their application, which could result in an impact on earnings;

Changes in the credit ratings of GMAC or GM;

The threat of natural calamities;

Changes in economic conditions, currency exchange rates or political stability in the markets in which we operate; and

Changes in the existing, or the adoption of new, laws, regulations, policies or other activities of governments, agencies and similar organizations.

Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. GM undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors that affect the subject of these statements, except where expressly required by law.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

The Corporation maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the specified time periods.

GM's management, with the participation of its chief executive officer and its chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of GM's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e)) as of September 30, 2005. Based on that evaluation, GM's chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of that date, GM's disclosure controls and procedures required by paragraph (b) of Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 or 15d-15, were not effective at the reasonable assurance level. These controls have been reevaluated and GM's management, led by its chief executive officer and its current chief financial officer, confirmed their conclusion that GM's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at the reasonable assurance level as of that date because of the identification of the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, which we view as an integral part of our disclosure controls and procedures.

As described in Note 1 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, GM has restated its financial statements for the period presented in this filing. In order to analyze the disclosure controls and procedures associated with the adjustments underlying the restatements, GM management evaluated (1) each adjustment as to whether it was caused by an internal control deficiency and (2) the effectiveness of actions that had been taken to remediate identified internal control deficiencies.

Among other matters, management's assessment identified the following material weaknesses, significant deficiency and material change:

(A) A material weakness was identified related to our design and maintenance of adequate controls over the preparation, review, presentation and disclosure of amounts included in our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows, which resulted in misstatements therein. Cash outflows related to certain mortgage loan originations and purchases were not appropriately classified as either operating cash flows or investing cash flows consistent with our original description as loans held for sale or loans held for investment. In addition, proceeds from sales and repayments related to certain mortgage loans, which initially were classified as mortgage loans held for investment and subsequently transferred to mortgage loans held for sale, were reported as operating cash flows instead of investing cash flows in our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows, as required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 102 *Statement of Cash Flows - Exemption of Certain Enterprises and Classification of Cash Flows from Certain Securities Acquired for Resale*. Finally, certain non-cash proceeds and transfers were not appropriately presented in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

GM management is in the process of remediating this material weakness through the design and implementation of enhanced controls to aid in the correct preparation, review, presentation and disclosures of our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. Management will monitor, evaluate and test the operating effectiveness of these controls.

(B) A material weakness was identified related to the fact that GM's management did not adequately design the control procedures to account for GM's portfolio of vehicles on operating lease with daily rental car entities, which was impaired at lease inception, and prematurely revalued to reflect increased anticipated proceeds upon disposal. This material weakness was identified in January 2006, and remediated by discontinuing the premature revaluation of previously recognized impairments.

(C) In the third quarter of 2005, GM management reported a material weakness in internal controls related to the ineffective operation of the procedures to determine whether an impairment was necessary with respect to the Corporation's foreign investments accounted for under the equity method which resulted in the failure to timely reduce the carrying value of GM's investment in the common stock of Fuji Heavy Industries to fair value. GM fully remediated its related controls and procedures related to this matter prior to December 31, 2005. Details of the remediation actions were included in Item 4 of our Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-Q, filed November 9, 2005.

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(D) GM management also identified a significant deficiency in internal controls related to accounting for complex contracts. This deficiency was identified as a result of certain contracts being accounted for incorrectly and without appropriate consideration of the economic substance of the contracts. GM management is in the process of remediating this significant deficiency by implementing a delegation of authority for approval of the accounting for complex contracts that requires formal review and approval by experienced accounting personnel.

(E) In July 2005, GMAC implemented a new general ledger system for two of GMAC's segments - GMAC's North America Operations and Insurance Operations, in a single instance. GMAC has assessed the internal controls over the key processes affected by the system change, and concluded that adequate internal control over financial reporting has been maintained.

Other than indicated above, there were no changes in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2005, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, does not expect that our Disclosure Controls will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within General Motors have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with associated policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

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**GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
PART II**

ITEM 6. Exhibits

Exhibit

Number	Exhibit Name
31.1	Section 302 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Section 302 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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SIGNATURES

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

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

(Registrant)

Date: March 28, 2006

By: /s/ PETER R. BIBLE

(Peter R. Bible, Chief Accounting Officer)

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