

PENSKE AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.

Form 10-K/A

February 26, 2008

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

Form 10-K/A

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 1-12297

Penske Automotive Group, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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

22-3086739
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

**2555 Telegraph Road
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan**
(Address of principal executive offices)

48302-0954
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (248) 648-2500

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Voting Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None.

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was

required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting common stock held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2007 was \$894,529,752. As of February 15, 2008, there were 95,022,292 shares of voting common stock outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Certain portions, as expressly described in this report, of the registrant's proxy statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of the Stockholders to be held May 1, 2008 are incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10-14.

Explanatory Note

We are filing this Form 10-K/A to correct a typographical error in the opinion of our principal auditor. All other information remains unchanged.

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PART I

Item 1. *Business*

We are the second largest automotive retailer headquartered in the U.S. as measured by total revenues. As of February 1, 2008, we owned and operated 170 franchises in the U.S. and 145 franchises outside of the U.S., primarily in the United Kingdom. We offer a full range of vehicle brands, with 94% of our total revenue in 2007 generated from the sales of brands such as Audi, BMW, Honda, Lexus, Mercedes-Benz and Toyota (non-U.S. brands). Sales relating to premium brands, such as Audi, BMW, Cadillac and Porsche, represented 65% of our total revenue. As a result, we have the highest concentration of revenues from non-U.S. and premium brands among the U.S. publicly-traded automotive retailers.

Each of our dealerships offers a wide selection of new and used vehicles for sale. In addition to selling new and used vehicles, we offer a full range of maintenance and repair services, and we facilitate the placement of third-party finance and insurance products, third-party extended service contracts and replacement and aftermarket automotive products. We are also diversified geographically, with 62% of our revenues generated from U.S. operations and 38% generated from our operations outside the U.S. (predominately in the U.K.).

Beginning in 2007, our wholly-owned subsidiary, smart USA Distributor LLC, became the exclusive distributor of the smart fortwo vehicle in the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

We believe our diversified revenue streams help to mitigate the historical cyclicity found in some elements of the automotive sector. Revenues from higher margin service and parts sales are typically less cyclical than retail vehicle sales, and generate the largest part of our gross profit. The following graphic shows the percentage of our retail revenues by product area and their respective contribution to our overall gross profit in 2007:

Revenue Mix

Gross Profit Mix

Business Strategy

Our strategy is to sell and service outstanding vehicle brands in premium facilities. We believe offering our customers superior customer service in a premium location fosters a long-term relationship, which helps generate repeat and referral business, particularly in our higher-margin service and parts business. We believe our focus on developing a loyal customer base has helped to increase our profitability and generate incremental service and parts sales. In addition, our large number of dealerships, geographically concentrated by region, allows us the opportunity to achieve cost savings and implement best practices, while also providing access to a broad base of potential acquisitions.

Offer Outstanding Brands in Premium Facilities

We have the highest concentration of revenues from non-U.S. brands among the U.S. publicly-traded automotive retailers. We believe the market performance of the brands we represent contributed to our same-

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store revenue and gross profit growth, as non-U.S. vehicle brands have gained market share in recent years. The following chart reflects our revenue mix:

The following chart reflects our percentage of total revenues by brand in 2007:

Over time, we are making substantial investments in our retail dealerships in an effort to create an outstanding retail experience for our customers. We believe the experience we offer customers in our facilities drives repeat and referral business, particularly in our higher margin service and parts operations. Where advantageous, we attempt to aggregate our dealerships in a campus or group setting in order to build a destination location for our customers, which we believe helps to drive increased customer traffic to each of the brands at the location. This strategy also creates an opportunity to reduce personnel expenses and administrative expenses, and leverage operating expenses over a larger base of dealerships. We believe this strategy has enabled us to consistently achieve new unit vehicle sales per dealership that are significantly higher than industry averages for most of the brands we sell.

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The following is a list of our larger dealership campuses or groups:

Location	Square Feet	Service Bays	2007 Revenue (millions)	Franchises
North Scottsdale, Arizona	450,000	226	\$ 584.4	Acura, Audi, BMW, Jaguar, Land Rover, MINI, Porsche, Volkswagen, Volvo
Scottsdale, Arizona	136,000	76	\$ 299.2	Aston Martin, Bentley, Ferrari, Jaguar, Land Rover, Lexus, Maserati, Rolls-Royce
San Diego, California	348,000	232	\$ 683.9	Acura, Aston Martin, BMW, Jaguar, Lexus, Mercedes-Benz, Scion, smart, Toyota
Fayetteville, Arkansas	122,000	59	\$ 270.0	Acura, Chevrolet, Honda, HUMMER, Scion, Toyota
Tyson s Corner, Virginia	191,000	138	\$ 274.4	Audi, Aston Martin, Mercedes-Benz, Porsche, smart
Inskip, Rhode Island	319,000	176	\$ 402.5	Acura, Audi, Bentley, BMW, Infiniti, Lexus, Mercedes-Benz, MINI, Nissan, Porsche, smart, Volvo
Turnersville, New Jersey	303,000	177	\$ 389.7	Acura, BMW, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Honda, HUMMER, Hyundai, Nissan, Scion, Toyota

By way of example, our Scottsdale 101 Auto Mall features nine separate showrooms and franchises with over 450,000 square feet of facilities. Typically, customers may choose from an inventory of over 1,500 new and used vehicles, and have access to approximately 226 service bays with the capacity to service approximately 1,000 vehicles per day. This campus also features an on/off road test course where customers may experience the uniqueness of the brands offered. We will continue to evaluate other opportunities to aggregate our facilities to reap the benefits of a destination location.

Expand Revenues at Existing Locations and Increase Higher-Margin Businesses

We aim to increase our existing business by generating additional revenue at existing dealerships, with a particular focus on developing our higher-margin businesses such as finance, insurance and other products and service, parts and collision repair services.

Increase Same-Store Sales. We believe our emphasis on improving customer service and upgrading our facilities should result in continued increases in same-store sales. As part of the investment program noted above, we added numerous incremental service bays in order to better accommodate our customers.

Grow Finance, Insurance and Other Aftermarket Revenues. Each sale of a vehicle provides us the opportunity to assist in financing the sale, selling the customer a third party extended service contract or insurance product, or selling other aftermarket products, such as entertainment systems, security systems, satellite radios and protective coatings. In order to improve our finance and insurance business, we focus on enhancing and standardizing our salesperson

training programs, strengthening our product offerings and standardizing our selling process.

Expand Service and Parts and Collision Repair Revenues. In recent years, we have added a significant number of service bays at our dealerships in an effort to expand this higher-margin element of our business. Many of today's vehicles are complex and require sophisticated equipment and specially trained technicians to perform certain services. Unlike independent service shops, our dealerships are authorized to perform this work as well as warranty work for the manufacturers. We believe that our brand-mix and the complexity of today's vehicles, combined with our focus on customer service and superior facilities, contribute to our service and parts revenue increases. We also operate 27 collision repair centers which are operated as an integral part of our dealership operations. As a result, the repair centers benefit from the dealerships' repeat and referral business.

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Continue Growth through Targeted Acquisitions

We believe that attractive acquisition opportunities exist for well-capitalized dealership groups with experience in identifying, acquiring and integrating dealerships. The automotive retail market provides us with significant growth opportunities in each of the markets in which we operate. In the U.S., the ten largest industry participants generated less than 10% of new vehicle industry sales in 2007. Generally, we seek to acquire dealerships with high growth automotive brands in highly concentrated or rapidly growing demographic areas. We focus on larger dealership operations that will benefit from our management assistance, manufacturer relations and scale of operations, as well as individual dealerships that can be effectively integrated into our existing operations.

Diversification Outside the U.S.

One of the unique attributes of our operations versus our peers is our diversification outside the U.S. Approximately 38% of our consolidated revenue during 2007 was generated from operations located outside the U.S. and Puerto Rico, predominately in the United Kingdom. According to industry data, the United Kingdom represented the third largest retail automotive market in Western Europe in 2007 with approximately 2.4 million new vehicle registrations. Our brand mix in the United Kingdom is predominantly premium. As of December 31, 2007, we believe we were the largest or second largest volume Audi, Bentley, BMW, Land Rover, Lexus, Mercedes-Benz, Porsche and Toyota dealer in this market. Additionally, we operate a number of dealerships in Germany, some in the form of joint ventures with experienced local partners, which sell and service Audi, BMW, Lexus, MINI, Toyota, Volkswagen and other premium brands.

Strengthen Customer Loyalty

Our ability to generate and maintain repeat and referral business depends on our ability to deliver superior customer service. We believe that customer loyalty contributes directly to increases in same-store sales. By offering outstanding brands in premium facilities, one-stop shopping convenience, competitive pricing and a well-trained and knowledgeable sales staff, we aim to establish lasting relationships with our customers, enhance our reputation in the community, and create the opportunity for significant repeat and referral business. We believe our low and steadily decreasing employee turnover has been critical to furthering our customer relationships. Additionally, we monitor customer satisfaction data accumulated by manufacturers to track the performance of dealership operations and use it as a factor in determining the compensation of general managers and sales and service personnel in our dealerships.

Maintain Diversified Revenue Stream and Variable Cost Structure

We believe that our diversified revenue mix may mitigate the historical cyclicity found in some elements of the automotive sector, and that demand for our higher-margin service and parts business is less affected by economic cycles than demand for new vehicles. We are further diversified due to our brand mix and the geographical dispersion of our dealership operations. In addition, a significant percentage of our operating expenses are variable, including sales compensation, floor plan interest expense (inventory-secured financing) and advertising, which we believe we can adjust over time to reflect economic trends.

Leverage Scale and Implement Best Practices

We seek to build scale in many of the markets where we have dealership operations. Our desire is to reduce or eliminate redundant operating costs such as accounting, information technology systems and general administrative costs. In addition, we seek to leverage our industry knowledge and experience to foster communication and cooperation between like brand dealerships throughout our organization. Senior management and dealership management meet regularly to review the operating performance of our dealerships, examine industry trends and,

where appropriate, implement specific operating improvements. Key financial information is discussed and compared to other dealerships across all markets. This frequent interaction facilitates implementation of successful strategies throughout the organization so that each of our dealerships can benefit from the successes of our other dealerships and the knowledge and experience of our senior management.

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smart Distributorship

smart USA Distributor, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary, is the exclusive distributor of the smart fortwo vehicle in U.S. and Puerto Rico. The smart fortwo is manufactured by Mercedes-Benz Cars and is a Daimler brand. This technologically advanced vehicle achieves 40-plus miles per gallon on the highway and is an ultra-low emissions vehicle as certified by the State of California Air Resources Board. Though launched in the U.S. in 2008, more than 850,000 fortwo vehicles have previously been sold outside the U.S. As distributor, smart USA is responsible for developing and maintaining a smart vehicle dealership network throughout the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

smart USA has certified a network of 68 smart dealerships in 31 states, most of which have received the requisite licensing and other required approvals and are actively selling vehicles. Additional dealerships are expected to commence retailing vehicles during 2008 upon completion of their facilities and obtaining licensing approval. Of the 74 dealerships currently planned in the U.S., eight are owned and operated by us (see below Acquisitions for a listing of those dealerships). The smart fortwo offers three different versions, the *Pure*, *Passion* and *Cabriolet* with base prices ranging from \$11,600 to \$16,600. We currently expect to distribute at least 20,000 smart fortwo vehicles in 2008.

Industry Overview

The automotive retail industry is among the largest retail trade sectors in each of the markets in which we operate. In the U.S., the majority of automotive retail sales are generated by approximately 21,800 U.S. franchised dealerships, producing revenues of approximately \$675 billion. Of these \$675 billion in U.S. franchised dealer revenues, new vehicle sales represent approximately 59%, used vehicle sales represent approximately 29% and service and parts sales represent 12%. Dealerships also offer a wide range of higher-margin products and services, including extended service contracts, financing arrangements and credit insurance. The National Automobile Dealers Association figures noted above include finance and insurance revenues within either new or used vehicle sales as sales of these products are usually incremental with the sale of a vehicle.

Germany and the U.K. represented the first and third largest European automotive retail markets in 2007, with new car registrations of 3.1 million and 2.4 million vehicles, respectively. In 2006, U.K. and German automotive sales exceeded \$260 billion and \$330 billion, respectively. Combined, the UK and German markets make up approximately 35% of the European market, based on new vehicle sales.

The automotive retail industry is highly fragmented and largely privately held in the U.S and Europe, with the U.S. publicly held automotive retail groups accounting for less than 10% of total industry revenue. According to industry data, the number of U.S. franchised dealerships has declined from approximately 24,000 in 1990 to approximately 21,800 as of January 1, 2007. Although significant consolidation has already taken place, the industry remains highly fragmented, with more than 90% of the U.S. industry's market share remaining in the hands of smaller regional and independent players. We believe that further consolidation in the industry is probable due to the significant capital requirements of maintaining manufacturer facility standards and the limited number of viable alternative exit strategies for dealership owners.

Generally, new vehicle unit sales are cyclical and, historically, fluctuations have been influenced by factors such as manufacturer incentives, interest rates, fuel prices, unemployment, inflation, weather, the level of personal discretionary spending, credit availability, consumer confidence and other general economic factors. However, from a profitability perspective, automotive retailers have historically been less vulnerable than automobile manufacturers to declines in new vehicle sales. We believe this may be due to the retailers' more flexible expense structure (a significant portion of the automotive retail industry's costs are variable, relating to sales personnel, advertising and inventory finance cost) and diversified revenue stream. In addition, automobile manufacturers may increase dealer incentives

when sales are slow, which further increases the volatility in profitability for automobile manufacturers and may help to decrease volatility for automotive retailers.

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We have completed a number of dealership acquisitions since January 2005. Our financial statements include the results of operations of acquired dealerships from the date of acquisition. The following table sets forth information with respect to our current dealerships acquired or opened since January 2005:

Dealership	Date Opened or Acquired	Location	Franchises
<i>U.S.</i>			
Honda Mall of Georgia	1/05	Buford, GA	Honda
Jaguar of Tulsa	1/05	Tulsa, OK	Jaguar
United Ford North	1/05	Tulsa, OK	Ford
United Ford South	1/05	Tulsa, OK	Ford
HUMMER of Turnersville	5/05	Turnersville, NJ	HUMMER
Inskip Nissan	7/05	Warwick, RI	Nissan
Stevens Creek Porsche Audi	10/05	San Jose, CA	Audi Porsche
Acura of Escondido	1/06	Escondido, CA	Acura
Aston Martin San Diego	1/06	San Diego, CA	Aston Martin
Audi of Escondido	1/06	Escondido, CA	Audi
Honda Mission Valley	1/06	San Diego, CA	Honda
Honda of Escondido	1/06	Escondido, CA	Honda
Jaguar Kearny Mesa	1/06	San Diego, CA	Jaguar
Kearny Mesa Acura	1/06	San Diego, CA	Acura
Mazda of Escondido	1/06	Escondido, CA	Mazda
United HUMMER of Tulsa	1/06	Tulsa, OK	HUMMER
Motorwerks BMW/MINI	5/06	Minneapolis, MN	BMW/MINI
West Palm Subaru	7/06	West Palm Beach, FL	Subaru
Triangle Nissan del Oeste	7/06	Puerto Rico	Nissan
Cadillac of Turnersville	11/06	Turnersville, NJ	Cadillac
Landers Ford Lincoln Mercury	1/07	Benton, Arkansas	Ford, Lincoln, Mercury
Lexus of Edison	3/07	Edison, NJ	Lexus
Round Rock Toyota-Scion	4/07	Round Rock, TX	Toyota, Scion
Round Rock Hyundai	4/07	Round Rock, TX	Hyundai
Round Rock Honda	4/07	Round Rock, TX	Honda
Inskip MINI	5/07	Warwick, RI	MINI
Royal Palm Toyota-Scion	1/08	Royal Palm, FL	Toyota, Scion
smart center Bedford	1/08	Bedford, OH	smart
smart center Bloomfield	1/08	Bloomfield Hills, MI	smart
smart center Chandler	1/08	Chandler, AZ	smart
smart center Fairfield	1/08	Fairfield, CT	smart
smart center Round Rock	1/08	Round Rock, TX	smart
smart center San Diego	1/08	San Diego, CA	smart
smart center Tysons Corner	1/08	Vienna, VA	smart
smart center Warwick	1/08	Warwick, RI	smart

Outside the U.S.

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Kings Swindon	4/05	Swindon, England	Chrysler, Jeep, Dodge
Lexus of Milton Keynes	11/05	Milton Keynes, England	Lexus
BMW/ Mini Sunningdale	1/06	Berkshire, England	BMW, MINI
Guy Salmon Jaguar Ascot	1/06	Berks, England	Jaguar
Guy Salmon Jaguar Gatwick	1/06	West Sussex, England	Jaguar

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Dealership	Date Opened or Acquired	Location	Franchises
Guy Salmon Jaguar Maidstone	1/06	Kent, England	Jaguar
Guy Salmon Land Rover Ascot	1/06	Berks, England	Land Rover
Guy Salmon Land Rover Gatwick	1/06	West Sussex, England	Land Rover
Guy Salmon Land Rover Maidstone	1/06	Kent, England	Land Rover
Guy Salmon Land Rover Portsmouth	1/06	Portsmouth, England	Land Rover
Honda Redhill	1/06	Surrey, England	Honda
Kings Bristol Chrysler Jeep Dodge	1/06	Bristol, England	Chrysler, Jeep, Dodge
Rolls Royce Sunningdale	1/06	Berkshire, England	Rolls Royce
Sytner Coventry	1/06	West Midlands, England	BMW, MINI
Lamborghini Birmingham	6/06	Birmingham, England	Lamborghini
Lamborghini Edinburgh	6/06	Edinburgh, Scotland	Lamborghini
Kings Chrysler Jeep Dodge Newcastle	8/06	Cleveland, England	Chrysler, Jeep, Dodge
Kings Chrysler Jeep Dodge Stockton	8/06	Stockton-on-Tees, England	Chrysler, Jeep, Dodge
Mercedes-Benz of Carlisle	8/06	Cumbria, England	Mercedes-Benz
Mercedes-Benz of Newcastle	8/06	Cleveland, England	Mercedes-Benz
Mercedes-Benz of Stockton	8/06	Stockton-on-Tees, England	Mercedes-Benz
Mercedes-Benz of Sunderland	8/06	Sunderland, England	Mercedes-Benz
Sytner BMW/MINI Cardiff	8/06	South Glamorgan, Wales	BMW/MINI
Sytner BMW/MINI Central	8/06	West Midlands, England	BMW/MINI
Sytner BMW/MINI Newport	8/06	Newport, South Wales	BMW/MINI
Sytner BMW/MINI Sutton	8/06	West Midlands, England	BMW/MINI
Sytner BMW/MINI Warley	8/06	West Midlands, England	BMW/MINI
Audi Leicester	6/07	Leicester, England	Audi
Audi Nottingham	6/07	Nottingham, England	Audi
Toyota Solihull	9/07	West Midlands, England	Toyota
Maranello Ferrari/Maserati	10/07	Surrey, England	Ferrari, Maserati

In 2006 and 2007, we disposed of 23 and 21 dealerships, respectively, that we believe were not integral to our strategy or operations. We expect to continue to pursue acquisitions, selected dispositions and related transactions in the future.

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Franchises. The following charts reflect our franchises by location and our dealership mix by franchise as of February 1, 2008:

Location	Franchises	Franchises	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total
Arizona	21	Toyota/Lexus	38	14	52
Arkansas	14	BMW/MINI	11	30	41
California	26	Ford/PAG	18	22	40
Connecticut	5	Daimler	15	21	36
Florida	9	Honda/Acura	27	1	28
Georgia	4	Chrysler	9	18	27
Indiana	2	Audi	7	10	17
Michigan	7	General Motors	16		16
Minnesota	2	Porsche	5	4	9
Nevada	2	Nissan/Infiniti	7		7
New Jersey	19	Others	17	25	42
New York	4	Total	170	145	315
Ohio	6				
Oklahoma	7				
Puerto Rico	15				
Rhode Island	12				
Tennessee	2				
Texas	8				
Virginia	5				
Total United States	170				
United Kingdom	135				
Germany	10				
Total Foreign	145				
Total Worldwide	315				

Management. Each dealership or group of dealerships has independent operational and financial management responsible for day-to-day operations. We believe experienced local managers are better qualified to make day-to-day decisions concerning the successful operation of a dealership and can be more responsive to our customers' needs. We seek local dealership management that not only has experience in the automotive industry, but also is familiar with the local dealership's market. We also have regional management that oversees operations at the individual dealerships and supports the dealerships operationally and administratively.

New Vehicle Retail Sales. In 2007, we sold 195,160 new vehicles which generated 59.1% of our retail revenue and 30.7% of our retail gross profit. We sell over forty brands of domestic and import family, sports and premium cars, light trucks and sport utility vehicles through 315 franchises in 18 U.S. states, Puerto Rico, the U.K. and Germany. As

of February 1, 2008, we sold the following brands: Acura, Alpina, Aston Martin, Audi, BMW, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler, Dodge, Ferrari, Ford, GMC Truck, Honda, HUMMER, Hyundai, Infiniti, Jaguar, Jeep, Lamborghini, Land Rover, Lexus, Lincoln-Mercury, Lotus, Mazda, Maserati, Mercedes-Benz, MINI, Nissan, Pontiac, Porsche, Rolls Royce, Bentley, SAAB, Scion, smart, Subaru, Suzuki, Toyota, Volvo and Volkswagen.

New vehicles are typically acquired by dealerships directly from the manufacturer. We strive to maintain outstanding relations with the automotive manufacturers, based in part on our long-term presence in the automotive retail market, our commitment to providing premium facilities, the reputation of our management team and the

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consistent high sales volume from our dealerships. Our dealerships finance the purchase of new vehicles from the manufacturers through floor plan financing provided by various manufacturers' captive finance companies.

Used Vehicle Retail Sales. In 2007, we sold 102,214 used vehicles, which generated 26.5% of our retail revenue and 13.1% of our retail gross profit. We acquire used vehicles from various sources including, auctions open only to authorized new vehicle dealers, public auctions, trade-ins in connection with new purchases and lease expirations or terminations. Leased vehicles returned at the end of the lease provide us with low mileage, late model vehicles for our used vehicle sales operations. We clean, repair and recondition all used vehicles we acquire for resale. We believe we may benefit from the opportunity to retain used vehicle retail customers as service and parts customers. In addition, we offer for sale third-party extended service contracts on all of our used vehicles.

To improve customer confidence in our used vehicle inventory, each of our dealerships participates in all available manufacturer certification processes for used vehicles. If certification is obtained, the used vehicle owner is typically provided benefits and warranties similar to those offered to new vehicle owners by the applicable manufacturer. We believe growth opportunities relating to used vehicle sales exist in part because of the availability of high-quality, low-mileage, late model used vehicles, along with the proliferation of manufacturer certification processes for these vehicles.

We have also recently implemented additional initiatives designed to enhance our used vehicles sales. Several of our dealerships are piloting the use of software which assists in the procurement and sales process relating to used vehicles.

Through our scale in many markets, we have implemented closed-bid auctions that allow us to bring a large number of vehicles we do not intend to retail to a central market for other dealers or wholesalers to purchase. In the U.K., we also offer used vehicles for sale via an online auction. We believe these strategies have resulted in greater operating efficiency and helped to reduce costs associated with maintaining optimal inventories.

Vehicle Finance, Extended Service and Insurance Sales. Finance and insurance sales represented 2.4% of our retail revenue and 15.1% of our retail gross profit in 2007. At our customers' option, our dealerships can arrange third-party financing or leasing for our customers' vehicle purchases. As compensation we typically receive a portion of the cost of financing or leasing paid by the customer for each transaction. While these services are generally non-recourse to us, we are subject to chargebacks in certain circumstances such as default under a financing arrangement or prepayment. These chargebacks vary by finance product but typically are limited to the fee income we receive absent a breach of our agreement with the third party finance or leasing company. We provide training to our finance and insurance personnel to help assure compliance with internal policies and procedures, as well as applicable state regulations. We also impose limits on the amount of revenue per transaction we may receive from certain finance products as part of our compliance efforts.

We offer our customers various vehicle warranty and extended protection products, including extended service contracts, maintenance programs, guaranteed auto protection (known as GAP, this protection covers the shortfall between a customer's loan balance and insurance payoff in the event of a casualty), lease wear and tear insurance and theft protection products at competitive prices. The extended service contracts and other products that our dealerships currently offer to customers are underwritten by independent third parties, including the vehicle manufacturers' captive finance subsidiaries. We also are subject to chargebacks in connection with the sale of certain of these products. We also offer for sale other aftermarket products, such as Sirius Satellite Radio, cellular phones, security systems and protective coatings.

Service and Parts Sales. Service and parts sales represented 11.9% of our retail revenue and 41.1% of our retail gross profit in 2007. We generate service and parts sales for warranty and non-warranty work performed at each of our

dealerships. Our service and parts revenues have increased each year, we believe in large part due to our increased service capacity, coupled with the increasingly complex technology used in vehicles which makes it difficult for independent repair facilities to maintain and repair today's automobiles. As part of our agreements with our manufacturers, we obtain all the necessary equipment required by the manufacturer to service and maintain each make of vehicle sold at each of our dealerships.

A goal of each of our dealerships is to make each vehicle purchaser a customer of our service and parts department. Our dealerships keep detailed records of our customers' maintenance and service histories, and many

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dealerships send reminders to customers when vehicles are due for periodic maintenance or service. Many of our dealerships have extended evening and weekend service hours for the convenience for our customers. We also operate 27 collision repair centers, each of which is operated as an integral part of our dealership operations.

Internet Presence. The majority of our customers will consult the Internet for new and pre-owned automotive information. In order to attract customers and enhance our customer service, each of our dealerships maintain their own website. Our corporate website, www.penskeautomotive.com, provides a link to each of our dealership websites allowing consumers to source information and communicate directly with our dealerships locally.

In the U.S., all of our dealership websites are presented in common formats (except where otherwise required by manufacturers) which helps to minimize costs and provide a consistent image across dealerships. In addition, many automotive manufacturers' websites provide links to our dealership websites.

Using our dealership websites, consumers can review our inventory for vehicles that meet their model and feature requirements and price range. Our websites provide detailed information for the purchase process, including photos, prices, promotions, specifications, reviews, tools to schedule service appointments and financial applications. We believe these features make it easier for consumers to meet all of their automotive research needs. Customers can contact dedicated Internet sales consultants on line via www.penskeautomotive.com or the dealership websites.

Non-U.S. Operations. Sytner Group, our U.K. subsidiary, is one of the leading retailers of premium vehicles in the U.K. As of February 1, 2008, Sytner operated 135 franchises, including: Alpina, Audi, Bentley, BMW, Chrysler, Dodge, Ferrari, Honda, Jaguar, Jeep, Lamborghini, Land Rover, Lexus, Maserati, Mercedes-Benz, MINI, Porsche, Rolls Royce, Saab, smart, Toyota, and Volvo. Revenues attributable to Sytner Group for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were \$4.7 billion, \$3.4 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively.

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The following is a list of all of our dealerships as of February 1, 2008:

U.S. DEALERSHIPS

ARIZONA

Acura North Scottsdale
Audi of Chandler
Audi North Scottsdale
BMW North Scottsdale
Jaguar North Scottsdale
Jaguar Scottsdale
Land Rover North Scottsdale
Land Rover Scottsdale
Lexus of Chandler
Mercedes-Benz of Chandler
MINI North Scottsdale
Porsche North Scottsdale
Rolls-Royce Scottsdale
Scottsdale Aston Martin
Scottsdale Bentley
Scottsdale Ferrari Maserati
Scottsdale Lexus
smart center Chandler
Tempe Honda
Volkswagen North Scottsdale
Volvo North Scottsdale

ARKANSAS

Acura of Fayetteville
Chevrolet/HUMMER of Fayetteville
Honda of Fayetteville
Landers Chevrolet HUMMER
Landers Chrysler Jeep Dodge
Landers Ford Lincoln Mercury
Toyota-Scion of Fayetteville

CALIFORNIA

Acura of Escondido
Aston Martin of San Diego
Audi Escondido
Audi Stevens Creek
BMW of San Diego
Capitol Honda
Cerritos Buick Pontiac HUMMER
GMC
Honda Mission Valley
Honda North
Honda of Escondido

CONNECTICUT

Audi of Fairfield
Honda of Danbury
Mercedes-Benz of Fairfield
Porsche of Fairfield
smart center Fairfield

FLORIDA

Central Florida Toyota-Scion
Palm Beach Mazda
Palm Beach Subaru
Palm Beach Toyota-Scion
Royal Palm Toyota-Scion
West Palm Nissan

GEORGIA

Atlanta Toyota-Scion
Honda Mall of Georgia
United BMW of Gwinnett
United BMW of Roswell

INDIANA

Penske Chevrolet
Penske Honda

MICHIGAN

Honda Bloomfield
Rinke Cadillac
Rinke Toyota-Scion
smart center Bloomfield
Toyota-Scion of Waterford

MINNESOTA

Motorwerks BMW/MINI

NEW JERSEY

Acura of Turnersville
BMW of Turnersville
Chevrolet HUMMER Cadillac of
Turnersville
DiFeo BMW
Lexus of Edison
Ferrari Maserati of Central New
Jersey

NEVADA

Penske Wynn Ferrari Maserati

OHIO

Honda of Mentor
Infiniti of Bedford
Mercedes-Benz of Bedford
smart center Bedford
Toyota-Scion of Bedford

OKLAHOMA

Jaguar of Tulsa
Lincoln Mercury of Tulsa
United Ford North
United Ford South
United HUMMER of Tulsa
Volvo of Tulsa

RHODE ISLAND

Inskip Acura
Inskip Audi
Inskip Autocenter (Mercedes-Benz)
Inskip Bentley Providence
Inskip BMW
Inskip Infiniti
Inskip Lexus
Inskip MINI
Inskip Nissan
Inskip Porsche
Inskip Volvo
smart center Warwick

TENNESSEE

Wolfchase Toyota-Scion

TEXAS

BMW of Austin
Goodson Honda North
Goodson Honda West
Round Rock Honda
Round Rock Hyundai
Round Rock Toyota-Scion
smart center Round Rock

Jaguar Kearny Mesa
Kearny Mesa Acura
Kearny Mesa Toyota-Scion
Lexus Kearny Mesa
Los Gatos Acura
Marin Honda
Mazda of Escondido
Mercedes-Benz of San Diego
Penske Cadillac HUMMER South Bay
Porsche of Stevens Creek
smart center San Diego

Gateway Toyota-Scion
Honda of Turnersville
Hudson Nissan
Hudson Toyota-Scion
Hyundai of Turnersville
Lexus of Bridgewater
Nissan of Turnersville
Toyota-Scion of Turnersville

NEW YORK

Honda of Nanuet
Mercedes-Benz of Nanuet
Westbury Toyota-Scion

VIRGINIA

Aston Martin of Tysons Corner
Audi of Tysons Corner
Mercedes-Benz of Tysons Corner
Porsche of Tysons Corner
smart center Tysons Corner

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NON-U.S. DEALERSHIPS

UNITED KINGDOM

Audi

Audi Leicester
 Audi Nottingham
 Bradford Audi
 Guildford Audi
 Harrogate Audi
 Leeds Audi
 Mayfair Audi
 Reading Audi
 Slough Audi
 Victoria Audi (After Sales)
 Wakefield Audi
 West London Audi

Bentley

Bentley Birmingham
 Bentley Edinburgh
 Bentley Manchester

BMW/MINI

Sytner BMW/MINI Cardiff
 Sytner BMW/MINI Central
 Sytner BMW/MINI Newport
 Sytner BMW/MINI Sutton
 Sytner BMW/MINI Warley
 Sytner Canary Wharf
 Sytner Chigwell
 Sytner Coventry
 Sytner Harold Wood
 Sytner High Wycombe
 Sytner Leicester
 Sytner Nottingham (w/Alpina)
 Sytner Sheffield
 Sytner Solihull
 Sytner Sunningdale

Chrysler/Jeep/Dodge

Kings Bristol
 Kings Cheltenham & Gloucester
 Kings Manchester
 Kings Newcastle
 Kings Swindon
 Kings Teesside

Honda

Redhill Honda

Jaguar/Land Rover

Guy Salmon Jaguar Coventry
 Guy Salmon Jaguar/Land Rover
 Gatwick
 Guy Salmon Jaguar/Land Rover
 Maidstone
 Guy Salmon Jaguar Northampton
 Guy Salmon Jaguar Oxford
 Guy Salmon Jaguar/Land Rover
 Stratford- upon-Avon
 Guy Salmon Jaguar/Land Rover
 Thames Ditton
 Guy Salmon Land Rover Coventry
 Guy Salmon Land Rover Knutsford
 Guy Salmon Land Rover Leeds
 Guy Salmon Land Rover
 Portsmouth
 Guy Salmon Land Rover Sheffield
 Guy Salmon Land Rover Stockport
 Guy Salmon Land Rover Stratford-
 upon-Avon
 Guy Salmon Land Rover Wakefield

Lamborghini

Lamborghini Birmingham
 Lamborghini Edinburgh

Lexus

Lexus Birmingham
 Lexus Bristol
 Lexus Cardiff
 Lexus Leicester
 Lexus Milton Keynes
 Lexus Oxford

Mercedes-Benz/smart

Mercedes-Benz/smart of Teesside
 Mercedes-Benz/smart of New
 Castle
 Mercedes-Benz of Bath
 Mercedes-Benz of Bedford
 Mercedes-Benz of Carlisle
 Mercedes-Benz of Cheltenham and

Mercedes-Benz/smart of Swindon
 Mercedes-Benz of
 Weston-Super-Mare
 Mercedes-Benz/smart of Bristol
 Mercedes-Benz/smart of Swindon
 smart North East Stockton
 smart of Milton Keynes

Porsche

Porsche Centre Edinburgh
 Porsche Centre Glasgow
 Porsche Centre Mid-Sussex
 Porsche Centre Silverstone

Rolls-Royce

Rolls-Royce Motor Cars
 Sunningdale
 Sytner Rolls-Royce Motor Cars

Saab

Oxford Saab

Toyota

Toyota World Birmingham
 Toyota World (Bridgend)
 Toyota World (Bristol North)
 Toyota World (Bristol South)
 Toyota World (Cardiff)
 Toyota World (Newport)
 Toyota World (Solihull)
 Toyota World (Tamworth)

Volvo

Tollbar Coventry
 Tollbar Twickenham
 Tollbar Warwick

GERMANY

Tamsen, Bremen (Aston Martin,
 Bentley, Ferrari,
 Maserati, Rolls-Royce)
 Tamsen, Hamburg (Aston Martin,
 Ferrari, Lamborghini, Maserati,
 Rolls-Royce)

PUERTO RICO

<u>Ferrari/Maserati</u>	Gloucester	Lexus de San Juan
Graypaul Edinburgh	Mercedes-Benz of Cribbs Causeway	Triangle Chrysler, Dodge, Jeep,
Graypaul Nottingham	Mercedes-Benz of Kettering	Honda del Oeste
Maranello Ferrari/Maserati	Mercedes-Benz/smart of Milton	Triangle Chrysler, Dodge, Jeep de
	Keynes	Ponce
	Mercedes-Benz of Newbury	Triangle Honda 65 de Infanteria
	Mercedes-Benz of Northampton	Triangle Honda-Suzuki de Ponce
	Mercedes-Benz of Sunderland	Triangle Mazda de Ponce
		Triangle Nissan del Oeste
		Triangle Toyota-Scion de San Juan

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We also own approximately 50% of the following dealerships:

GERMANY

Aix Automobile (Toyota, Lexus)
Audi Zentrum Aachen
Autohaus Augsburg (BMW(4)/MINI)
Autohaus Krings (Volkswagen)
Autohaus Nix (Frankfurt) (Toyota, Lexus)
Autohaus Nix (Offenbach) (Toyota, Lexus)
Autohaus Nix (Wachtersbach) (Toyota, Lexus)
Autohaus Piper (Volkswagen)
Autohaus Reisacher (Krumbach) (BMW)
Autohaus Reisacher (Memmingen) (BMW, MINI)
Autohaus Reisacher (Ulm) (BMW, MINI)
Autohaus Reisacher (Vöhringen) (BMW)
J-S Auto Park Stolberg (Volkswagen)
Lexus Forum Frankfurt
TCD (Toyota)
Volkswagen Zentrum Aachen
Wolff & Meir (Volkswagen)

MEXICO

Toyota de Aguascalientes
Toyota de Lindavista
Toyota de Monterrey

Management Information Systems

We consolidate financial, accounting and operational data received from our U.S. dealers through a private communications network. Dealership data is gathered and processed through individual dealer systems utilizing a common dealer management system. Each dealership is allowed to tailor the operational capabilities of that system locally, but we require that they follow our standardized accounting procedures. Our U.S. network allows us to extract and aggregate information from the system in a consistent format to generate consolidating financial and operational data. The system also allows us to access detailed information for each dealership individually, as a group, or on a consolidated basis. Information we can access includes, among other things, inventory, cash, unit sales, the mix of new and used vehicle sales and sales of aftermarket products and services. Our ability to access this data allows us to continually analyze these dealerships' operating results and financial position so as to identify areas for improvement. Our technology also enables us to quickly integrate dealerships or dealership groups we acquire in the U.S.

Our foreign dealership financial, accounting and operational data is processed through dealer management systems provided by a number of local software providers. Financial and operational information is aggregated following U.S. policies and accounting requirements, and is reported in our U.S. reporting format to ensure consistency of results among our worldwide operations. Similar to the U.S., the U.K. technology enables us to quickly integrate dealerships or dealership groups we acquire in the U.K.

Marketing

We believe that our marketing programs have contributed to our sales growth. Our advertising and marketing efforts are focused at the local market level, with the aim of building our retail vehicle business, as well as repeat sales and service business. We utilize many different media for our marketing activities, including newspapers, direct mail, magazines, television, radio and the Internet. We also assist our local management in running special marketing events to generate sales. Automobile manufacturers supplement our local and regional advertising efforts by producing large advertising campaigns to support their brands, promote attractive financing packages and draw traffic to local area

dealerships. We believe that in some instances our scale has enabled us to obtain favorable terms from suppliers and advertising media, and should enable us to realize continued cost savings in marketing. In an effort to realize increased efficiencies, we are focusing on common marketing metrics and business practices across our dealerships, as well as negotiating enterprise arrangements for targeted marketing resources.

Agreements with Vehicle Manufacturers

Each of our dealerships operates under separate franchise agreements with the manufacturers of each brand of vehicle sold at that dealership. These agreements contain provisions and standards governing almost every aspect of

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the dealership, including ownership, management, personnel, training, maintenance of minimum working capital and in some cases net worth, maintenance of minimum lines of credit, advertising and marketing, facilities, signs, products and services, acquisitions of other dealerships (including restrictions on how many dealerships can be acquired or operated in any given market), maintenance of minimum amounts of insurance, achievement of minimum customer service standards and monthly financial reporting. Typically, the dealership principal and/or the owner of a dealership may not be changed without the manufacturer's consent.

In exchange for complying with these provisions and standards, we are granted the non-exclusive right to sell the manufacturer's brand of vehicles and related parts and services at our dealerships. The agreements also grant us a non-exclusive license to use each manufacturer's trademarks, service marks and designs in connection with our sales and service of its brands at our dealerships.

Many agreements grant the manufacturer a security interest in the vehicles and/or parts sold by the manufacturer to the dealership as well as other dealership assets. Some of our franchise agreements expire after a specified period of time, ranging from one to five years. The agreements also permit the manufacturer to terminate or not renew the agreement for a variety of causes, including failure to adequately operate the dealership, insolvency or bankruptcy, impairment of the dealer's reputation or financial standing, changes in the dealership's management, owners or location without consent, sales of the dealership's assets without consent, failure to maintain adequate working capital or floor plan financing, changes in the dealership's financial or other condition, failure to submit required information to the manufacturer on a timely basis, failure to have any permit or license necessary to operate the dealership, and material breaches of other provisions of the agreement. In the U.S., these termination rights are subject to applicable state franchise laws that limit a manufacturer's right to terminate a franchise. In the U.K., we operate without such local franchise law protection (see below Regulation) and we are aware of efforts by certain manufacturers not to renew their franchise agreements with certain other retailers in the U.K.

Our agreements with manufacturers usually give the manufacturers the right, in some circumstances (including upon a merger, sale, or change of control of the company, or in some cases a material change in our business or capital structure), to acquire from us, at fair market value, the dealerships that sell the manufacturers' brands. For example, our agreement with General Motors Corporation provides that, upon a proposed sale of 20% or more of our voting stock to any other person or entity (other than for passive investment) or another manufacturer, an extraordinary corporate transaction (such as a merger, reorganization or sale of a material amount of assets) or a change of control of our board of directors, General Motors has the right to acquire at fair market value, all assets, properties and business of any General Motors dealership owned by us. In addition, General Motors has a right of first refusal if we propose to sell any of our General Motors dealerships to a third party. Some of our agreements with other major manufacturers contain provisions similar to the General Motors provisions. Some of the agreements also prohibit us from pledging, or impose significant limitations on our ability to pledge, the capital stock of some of our subsidiaries to lenders.

Competition

For new vehicle sales, we compete primarily with other franchised dealers in each of our marketing areas. We do not have any cost advantage in purchasing new vehicles from manufacturers, and typically we rely on our premium facilities, advertising and merchandising, management experience, sales expertise, service reputation and the location of our dealerships to sell new vehicles. Each of our markets may include a number of well-capitalized competitors that also have extensive automobile dealership managerial experience and strong retail locations and facilities. In addition, we compete against automotive manufacturers in some retail markets.

We compete with dealers that sell the same brands of new vehicles that we sell and with dealers that sell other brands of new vehicles that we do not represent in a particular market. Our new vehicle dealership competitors have franchise agreements with the various vehicle manufacturers and, as such, generally have access to new vehicles on the same

terms as us. In recent years, automotive dealers have also faced increased competition in the sale of new vehicles from on-line purchasing services and warehouse clubs. Due to lower overhead and sales costs, these companies may be willing to offer products at lower prices than franchised dealers.

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For used vehicle sales, we compete with other franchised dealers, independent used vehicle dealers, automobile rental agencies, on-line purchasing services, private parties and used vehicle superstores for the procurement and resale of used vehicles.

We believe that the principal competitive factors in vehicle sales are the marketing campaigns conducted by manufacturers, the ability of dealerships to offer a wide selection of the most popular vehicles, the location of dealerships and the quality of customer experience. Other competitive factors include customer preference for particular brands of automobiles, pricing (including manufacturer rebates and other special offers) and warranties. We believe that our dealerships are competitive in all of these areas.

We compete with other franchised dealers to perform warranty repairs and with other automotive dealers, franchised and non-franchised service center chains, and independent garages for non-warranty repair and routine maintenance business. We compete with other automotive dealers, service stores and auto parts retailers in our parts operations. We believe that the principal competitive factors in parts and service sales are price, the use of factory-approved replacement parts, facility location, the familiarity with a manufacturer's brands and models and the quality of customer service. A number of regional or national chains offer selected parts and services at prices that may be lower than our prices.

According to various industry sources, the automotive retail industry in the U.S. is currently served by approximately 21,800 franchised automotive dealerships, over 50,000 independent used vehicle dealerships and individual consumers who sell used vehicles in private transactions. Several other companies have established national or regional automotive retail chains. Additionally, vehicle manufacturers have historically engaged in the retail sale and service of vehicles, either independently or in conjunction with their franchised dealerships, and may do so on an expanded basis in the future, subject to various state laws that restrict or prohibit manufacturer ownership of dealerships.

We believe that a growing number of consumers are utilizing the Internet, to differing degrees, in connection with the purchase of vehicles. Accordingly, we may face increased pressure from on-line automotive websites, including those developed by automobile manufacturers and other dealership groups. Consumers use the Internet to compare prices for vehicles and related services, which may result in reduced margins for new vehicles, used vehicles and related services.

Employees and Labor Relations

As of December 31, 2007, we employed approximately 15,800 people, approximately 500 of whom were covered by collective bargaining agreements with labor unions. We consider our relations with our employees to be satisfactory. Our policy is to motivate our key managers through, among other things, variable compensation programs tied principally to dealership profitability and our equity incentive compensation plans. Due to our reliance on vehicle manufacturers, we may be adversely affected by labor strikes or work stoppages at the manufacturers' facilities.

Regulation

We operate in a highly regulated industry. A number of regulations affect our business of marketing, selling, financing and servicing automobiles. We actively make efforts to assure compliance with these regulations. Under the laws of the jurisdictions in which we currently operate or into which we may expand, we typically must obtain a license in order to establish, operate or relocate a dealership or operate an automotive repair service, including dealer, sales, finance and insurance-related licenses issued by relevant authorities. These laws also regulate our conduct of business, including our advertising, operating, financing, employment and sales practices. Other laws and regulations include franchise laws and regulations, extensive laws and regulations applicable to new and used motor vehicle dealers, as

well as wage-hour, anti-discrimination and other employment practices laws.

Our operations may also be subject to consumer protection laws. These laws typically require a manufacturer or dealer to replace a new vehicle or accept it for a full refund within a period of time after initial purchase if the vehicle does not conform to the manufacturer's express warranties and the dealer or manufacturer, after a

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reasonable number of attempts, is unable to correct or repair the defect. Various laws also require various written disclosures to be provided on new vehicles, including mileage and pricing information.

Our financing activities with customers are subject to truth-in-lending, consumer leasing equal credit opportunity and similar regulations as well as motor vehicle finance laws, installment finance laws, insurance laws, usury laws and other installment sales laws. Some jurisdictions regulate finance fees that may be paid as a result of vehicle sales. In recent years, private plaintiffs and state attorneys general in the U.S. have increased their scrutiny of advertising, sales, and finance and insurance activities in the sale and leasing of motor vehicles.

In the U.S., we also benefit from the protection of numerous state dealer laws that generally provide that a manufacturer may not terminate or refuse to renew a franchise agreement unless it has first provided the dealer with written notice setting forth good cause and stating the grounds for termination or non-renewal. Some state dealer laws allow dealers to file protests or petitions or to attempt to comply with the manufacturer's criteria within the notice period to avoid the termination or non-renewal. Europe generally does not have these laws and, as a result, our European dealerships operate without these protections.

In 2003, the European Commission approved changes to its regulatory landscape by limiting automotive manufacturers' block exemption to certain anti-competitive rules in regards to establishing and maintaining a retail network. The principal changes were designed to allow existing manufacturer authorized retailers to relocate or add additional facilities throughout the European Union, offer multiple brands in the same facility, allow the operation of service facilities independent of new car sales facilities and ease restrictions on transfers of dealerships between existing franchisees within the European Union. We continue to monitor the actual effects of these rule changes for our dealerships in European Union (including the U.K.).

Environmental Matters

We are subject to a wide range of environmental laws and regulations, including those governing discharges into the air and water, the operation and removal of aboveground and underground storage tanks, the use, handling, storage and disposal of hazardous substances and other materials and the investigation and remediation of contamination. As with automotive dealerships generally, and service, parts and body shop operations in particular, our business involves the generation, use, handling and contracting for recycling or disposal of hazardous or toxic substances or wastes, including environmentally sensitive materials such as motor oil, waste motor oil and filters, transmission fluid, antifreeze, refrigerant, waste paint and lacquer thinner, batteries, solvents, lubricants, degreasing agents, gasoline and diesel fuels. Similar to many of our competitors, we have incurred and will continue to incur, capital and operating expenditures and other costs in complying with such laws and regulations.

Our operations involving the management of hazardous and other environmentally sensitive materials are subject to numerous requirements. Our business also involves the operation of storage tanks containing such materials. Storage tanks are subject to periodic testing, containment, upgrading and removal under applicable law. Furthermore, investigation or remediation may be necessary in the event of leaks or other discharges from current or former underground or aboveground storage tanks. In addition, water quality protection programs govern certain discharges from some of our operations. Similarly, certain air emissions from our operations, such as auto body painting, may be subject to relevant laws. Various health and safety standards also apply to our operations.

We may also have liability in connection with materials that were sent to third-party recycling, treatment, and/or disposal facilities under the U.S. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, or CERCLA, and comparable statutes. These statutes impose liability for investigation and remediation of contamination without regard to fault or the legality of the conduct that contributed to the contamination. Responsible parties under these statutes may include the owner or operator of the site where the contamination occurred and companies that

disposed or arranged for the disposal of the hazardous substances released at these sites.

We believe that we do not have any material environmental liabilities and that compliance with environmental laws and regulations will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. However, soil and groundwater contamination is known to exist at certain of our current or former properties. Further, environmental laws and regulations are complex and subject to

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change. In addition, in connection with our acquisitions, it is possible that we will assume or become subject to new or unforeseen environmental costs or liabilities, some of which may be material. Compliance with current, amended, new or more stringent laws or regulations, stricter interpretations of existing laws or the future discovery of environmental conditions could require additional expenditures by us, and such expenditures could be material.

Insurance

Due to the nature of the automotive retail industry, automotive retail dealerships generally require significant levels of insurance covering a broad variety of risks. The business is subject to substantial risk of property loss due to the significant concentration of property values at dealership locations, including vehicles and parts. Other potential liabilities arising out of our operations involve claims by employees, customers or third parties for personal injury or property damage and potential fines and penalties in connection with alleged violations of regulatory requirements.

We purchase insurance, including umbrella and excess insurance policies, subject to specified deductibles and significant loss retentions. The level of risk we retain may change in the future as insurance market conditions or other factors affecting the economics of purchasing insurance change. We are exposed to uninsured and underinsured losses, that could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. In certain instances, we post letters of credit to support our loss retentions and deductibles. We and Penske Corporation, which is our largest stockholder, have entered into a joint insurance agreement which provides that, with respect to our joint insurance policies (which includes our property policy), available coverage with respect to a loss shall be paid to each party as stipulated in the policies. In the event of losses by us and Penske Corporation that exceed the limit of liability for any policy or policy period, the total policy proceeds will be allocated based on the ratio of premiums paid. For information regarding our relationship with Penske Corporation, see Part II Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Related Party Transactions.

Seasonality

Our business is modestly seasonal overall. Our U.S. operations generally experience higher volumes of vehicle sales in the second and third quarters of each year due in part to consumer buying trends and the introduction of new vehicle models. Also, vehicle demand, and to a lesser extent demand for service and parts, is generally lower during the winter months than in other seasons, particularly in regions of the U.S. where dealerships may be subject to severe winters. Our U.K. operations generally experience higher volumes of vehicle sales in the first and third quarters of each year, due primarily to vehicle registration practices in the U.K. In the U.K., vehicles sold after March and September of each year reflect a later date of sale, decreasing their perceived residual value.

Available Information

For selected financial information concerning our U.S. and non-U.S. revenues and assets, see Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report. Our Internet website address is www.penskeautomotive.com. Our annual report 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 under the tab Investor Relations as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. We also make available on our website copies of materials regarding our corporate governance policies and practices, including our Corporate Governance Guidelines; our Code of Business Ethics; and the charters relating to the committees of our Board of Directors. You also may obtain a printed copy of the foregoing materials by sending a written request to: Investor Relations, Penske Automotive Group, Inc., 2555 Telegraph Road, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48302. The information on or linked to our website is not part of this document. We plan to disclose waivers, if any, for our executive officers or directors from our code of conduct on our website, www.penskeautomotive.com.

We are incorporated in the state of Delaware and began dealership operations in October 1992. We submitted to the New York Stock Exchange its required annual CEO certification in 2007 without qualification and have filed all required certifications under section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act as exhibits to this annual report on Form 10-K relating to 2007.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Relating to Automotive Manufacturers

Automotive manufacturers exercise significant control over our operations and we depend on them in order to operate our business.

Each of our dealerships operates under franchise agreements with automotive manufacturers or related distributors. We are dependent on automotive manufacturers because, without a franchise agreement, we cannot operate a new vehicle franchise or perform manufacturer authorized service.

Manufacturers exercise a great degree of control over the operations of our dealerships. For example, manufacturers can require our dealerships to meet specified standards of appearance, require individual dealerships to meet specified financial criteria such as maintenance of minimum net working capital and, in some cases, minimum net worth, impose minimum customer service and satisfaction standards, set standards regarding the maintenance of vehicle and parts inventories, restrict the use of manufacturers' names and trademarks and, in many cases, must consent to the replacement of the dealership principal.

Our franchise agreements may be terminated or not renewed by automotive manufacturers for a variety of reasons, including unapproved changes of ownership or management and other material breaches of the franchise agreements. We have, from time to time, not been compliant with various provisions of some of our franchise agreements. Our operations in the U.K. operate without local franchise law protection (see above Regulation), and we are aware of efforts by certain manufacturers not to renew their franchise agreements with certain other retailers in the U.K. Although we believe that we will be able to renew at expiration all of our existing franchise agreements, if any of our significant existing franchise agreements or a large number of franchise agreements are not renewed or the terms of any such renewal are materially unfavorable to us, our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows could be materially adversely affected. In addition, actions taken by manufacturers to exploit their bargaining position in negotiating the terms of renewals of franchise agreements or otherwise could also materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

While U.S. franchise laws give us limited protection in selling a manufacturer's product within a given geographic area, our franchise agreements do not give us the exclusive right to sell vehicles within a given area. In 2003, the European Commission approved changes to its regulatory landscape by limiting automotive manufacturers' block exemption to certain anti-competitive rules in regards to establishing and maintaining a retail network. The principal changes were designed to allow existing manufacturer authorized retailers to relocate or add additional facilities throughout the European Union, offer multiple brands in the same facility, allow the operation of service facilities independent of new car sales facilities and ease restrictions on transfers of dealerships between existing franchisees within the European Union. While we continue to monitor the actual effects of these rule changes for our dealerships in European Union (including the U.K.), these rules could increase competition by facilitating the opening of additional dealerships near our dealerships. If a significant number of new dealerships are opened near our existing dealerships, our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows could be materially affected.

We depend on manufacturers to provide us with a desirable mix of popular new vehicles, which tends to produce the highest profit margins. Manufacturers generally allocate their vehicles among dealerships based on the sales history of each dealership. Our inability to obtain sufficient quantities of the most popular models, whether due to sales declines at our dealerships or otherwise, could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Our volumes and profitability may be adversely affected if automotive manufacturers reduce or discontinue their incentive programs.

Our dealerships depend on the manufacturers for sales incentives, warranties and other programs that promote and support vehicle sales at our dealerships. Some of these programs include customer rebates, dealer incentives, special financing or leasing terms and warranties. Manufacturers frequently change their incentive programs. If manufacturers reduce or discontinue incentive programs, our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

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Adverse conditions affecting one or more automotive manufacturers may negatively impact our revenues and profitability.

Our success depends on the overall success of the line of vehicles that each of our dealerships sells. As a result, our success depends to a great extent on the automotive manufacturers' financial condition, marketing, vehicle design, production and distribution capabilities, reputation, management and labor relations. For 2007, BMW/MINI, Toyota/Lexus brands, Honda/Acura and Daimler brands accounted for 22%, 20%, 15% and 11%, respectively, of our total revenues. A significant decline in the sale of new vehicles manufactured by these manufacturers, or the loss or deterioration of our relationships with one or more of these manufacturers, could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. No other manufacturer accounted for more than 10% of our total revenues for 2007.

Events such as labor strikes that may adversely affect a manufacturer may also materially adversely affect us, especially if these events were to interrupt the supply of vehicles or parts to us. Similarly, the delivery of vehicles from manufacturers at a time later than scheduled, which may occur particularly during periods of new product introductions, has led, and in the future could lead, to reduced sales during those periods. In addition, any event that causes adverse publicity involving one or more automotive manufacturers or their vehicles may materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Our failure to meet manufacturers' consumer satisfaction requirements may adversely affect us.

Many manufacturers measure customers' satisfaction with their sales and warranty service experiences through systems that are generally known as customer satisfaction indices, or CSI. Manufacturers sometimes use a dealership's CSI scores as a factor in evaluating applications for additional dealership acquisitions. Certain of our dealerships have had difficulty from time to time in meeting their manufacturers' CSI standards. We may be unable to meet these standards in the future. A manufacturer may refuse to consent to a franchise acquisition by us if our dealerships do not meet their CSI standards. This could materially adversely affect our acquisition strategy. In addition, because we receive payments from the manufacturers based in part on CSI scores, future payments could be materially reduced or eliminated if our CSI scores decline.

Automotive manufacturers impose limits on our ability to issue additional equity and on the ownership of our common stock by third parties, which may hamper our ability to meet our financing needs.

A number of manufacturers impose restrictions on the sale and transfer of our common stock. The most prohibitive restrictions provide that, under specified circumstances, we may be forced to sell or surrender franchises (1) if a competing automotive manufacturer acquires a 5% or greater ownership interest in us or (2) if an individual or entity that has a criminal record in connection with business dealings with any automotive manufacturer, distributor or dealer or who has been convicted of a felony acquires a 5% or greater ownership interest in us. Further, several manufacturers have the right to approve the acquisition by a third party of 20% or more of our common stock, and a number of manufacturers continue to prohibit changes in ownership that may affect control of our company.

Actions by our stockholders or prospective stockholders that would violate any of the above restrictions are generally outside our control. If we are unable to obtain a waiver or relief from these restrictions, we may be forced to terminate or sell one or more franchises, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. These restrictions also may prevent or deter prospective acquirers from acquiring control of us and, therefore, may adversely impact the value of our common stock. These restrictions also may impede our ability to raise required capital or our ability to acquire dealership groups using our common stock may also be inhibited.

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Risks Relating to our Acquisition Strategy

Growth in our revenues and earnings depends substantially on our ability to acquire and successfully operate new dealerships.

While we expect to acquire new dealerships, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to identify and acquire additional dealerships in the future. Moreover, acquisitions involve a number of risks, including:

- integrating the operations and personnel of the acquired dealerships;
- operating in new markets with which we are not familiar;
- incurring unforeseen liabilities at acquired dealerships;
- disruption to our existing business;
- failure to retain key personnel of the acquired dealerships;
- impairment of relationships with employees, manufacturers and customers; and
- incorrectly valuing acquired entities.

In addition, integrating acquired dealerships into our existing mix of dealerships may result in substantial costs, diversion of our management resources or other operational or financial problems. Unforeseen expenses, difficulties and delays frequently encountered in connection with the integration of acquired entities and the rapid expansion of operations could inhibit our growth, result in our failure to achieve acquisition synergies and require us to focus resources on integration rather than other more profitable areas. Acquired entities may subject us to unforeseen liabilities that we did not detect prior to completing the acquisition, or liabilities that turn out to be greater than those we had expected. These liabilities may include liabilities that arise from non-compliance with environmental laws by prior owners for which we, as a successor owner, will be responsible.

We may be unable to identify acquisition candidates that would result in the most successful combinations, or complete acquisitions on acceptable terms on a timely basis. The magnitude, timing, pricing and nature of future acquisitions will depend upon various factors, including the availability of suitable acquisition candidates, the negotiation of acceptable terms, our financial capabilities, the availability of skilled employees to manage the acquired companies and general economic and business conditions. Further, we may need to borrow funds to complete future acquisitions, which funds may not be available. Furthermore, we have sold and may in the future sell dealerships based on numerous factors, which may impact our future revenues and earnings, particularly if we do not make acquisitions to replace such revenues and earnings.

Manufacturers' restrictions on acquisitions may limit our future growth.

Our future growth via acquisition of automotive dealerships will depend on our ability to obtain the requisite manufacturer approvals. The relevant manufacturer must consent to any franchise acquisition and it may not consent in a timely fashion or at all. In addition, under many franchise agreements or under local law, a manufacturer may have a right of first refusal to acquire a dealership that we seek to acquire.

Certain manufacturers limit the total number of their dealerships that we may own in a particular geographic area and, in some cases, the total number of their vehicles that we may sell as a percentage of that manufacturer's overall sales.

Manufacturers may also limit the ownership of stores in contiguous markets and the dueling of a franchise with another brand. To date, we have only reached national ceilings with one manufacturer and have reached certain geographical limitations with several manufacturers. If additional manufacturers impose or expand these types of restrictions, our acquisition strategy and results of operations, financial condition or cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

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Other Business Risks

Our business is susceptible to adverse economic conditions, including changes in consumer confidence, fuel prices and credit availability.

We believe that the automotive retail industry is influenced by general economic conditions and particularly by consumer confidence, the level of personal discretionary spending, interest rates, fuel prices, weather conditions, unemployment rates and credit availability. For some finance borrowers, credit availability has recently been restricted as compared to prior years. If credit availability generally were to be restricted, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected as many of our retail sales customers purchase vehicles using credit. Fuel prices are currently higher as compared to recent years. If fuel prices continue to increase, vehicle demand could be adversely affected which could materially adversely affect our results of operations. Historically, unit sales of motor vehicles, particularly new vehicles, have been cyclical, fluctuating with general economic cycles.

During economic downturns, new vehicle retail sales tend to experience periods of decline characterized by oversupply and weak demand. The automotive retail industry may experience sustained periods of decline in vehicle sales in the future. Any decline or change of this type could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Some of our operations are regionally concentrated such as those in Arizona, California, the Northeastern U.S. and the United Kingdom. Adverse regional economic and competitive conditions in these areas could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Substantial competition in automotive sales and services may adversely affect our profitability.

The automotive retail industry is highly competitive. Depending on the geographic market, we compete with:

franchised automotive dealerships in our markets that sell the same or similar new and used vehicles that we offer;

private market buyers and sellers of used vehicles;

Internet-based vehicle brokers that sell vehicles obtained from franchised dealers directly to consumers;

vehicle rental companies that sell their used rental vehicles;

service center chain stores; and

independent service and repair shops.

In addition, we compete against automotive manufacturers in some retail markets, which may negatively affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. Some of our competitors may have greater financial, marketing and personnel resources and lower overhead and sales costs than us. We do not have any cost advantage over other franchised automotive dealerships in purchasing new vehicles from the automotive manufacturers.

In addition to competition for vehicle sales, our dealerships compete with franchised dealerships to perform warranty repairs and with other automotive dealers, independent service center chains, independent garages and others, for non-warranty repair, routine maintenance and parts business. A number of regional or national chains offer selected parts and services at prices that may be lower than our dealerships' prices. We also compete with a broad range of

financial institutions in arranging financing for our customers' vehicle purchases.

The Internet is a significant part of the sales process in our industry. We believe that customers are using the Internet to compare pricing for cars and related finance and insurance services, which may reduce gross profit margins for new and used cars and profits generated from the sale of finance and insurance products. Some websites offer vehicles for sale over the Internet without the benefit of having a dealership franchise, although they must currently source their vehicles from a franchised dealer. If Internet new vehicle sales are allowed to be conducted without the involvement of franchised dealers, or if dealerships are able to effectively use the Internet to sell outside of their markets, our business could be materially adversely affected. We could also be materially adversely affected to the extent that Internet companies acquire dealerships or ally themselves with our competitors' dealerships.

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Our distribution of the smart fortwo is a new business for us whose profitability is unproven.

We are incurring costs to develop processes, systems and strategies to distribute the smart fortwo vehicle in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. The wholesale distribution of vehicles is new to us and involves developing and successfully implementing processes and strategies different from that currently used in our automotive retail operations. In connection with this effort, our senior management has devoted substantial time and effort and we hired a team of employees. During 2007, the cost of these employees and efforts associated with developing the smart distribution business negatively impacted our earnings. If our efforts are not successful, or we incur unforeseen costs, our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows may be materially adversely affected.

Our capital costs and our results of operations may be adversely affected by a rising interest rate environment.

We finance our purchases of new and, to a lesser extent, used vehicle inventory using floor plan financing arrangements under which we are charged interest at floating rates. In addition, we obtain capital for general corporate purposes, dealership acquisitions and real estate purchases and improvements under predominantly floating interest rate credit facilities. Therefore, excluding the potential mitigating effects from interest rate hedging techniques, our interest expenses will rise with increases in interest rates. Rising interest rates may also have the affect of depressing demand in the interest rate sensitive aspects of our business, particularly new and used vehicles sales, because many of our customers finance their vehicle purchases. As a result, rising interest rates may have the affect of simultaneously increasing our costs and reducing our revenues, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Our substantial indebtedness may limit our ability to obtain financing for acquisitions and may require that a significant portion of our cash flow be used for debt service.

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness. As of December 31, 2007, we had approximately \$844.6 million of total non-floor plan debt outstanding and \$1.6 billion of floor plan notes payable outstanding. In addition, we have additional debt capacity under our credit facilities.

Our substantial debt could have important consequences. For example, it could:

make it more difficult for us to obtain additional financing in the future for our acquisitions and operations, working capital requirements, capital expenditures, debt service or other general corporate requirements;

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to repay debt and related interest rather than other areas of our business;

limit our operating flexibility due to financial and other restrictive covenants, including restrictions on incurring additional debt, creating liens on our properties, making acquisitions or paying dividends;

place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt; and

make us more vulnerable in the event of adverse economic or industry conditions or a downturn in our business.

Our ability to meet our debt service obligations depends on our future performance, which will be impacted by general economic conditions and by financial, business and other competitive factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors could include operating difficulties, increased operating costs, the actions of competitors, regulatory developments and delays in implementing our growth strategies. Our ability to meet our debt service and other

obligations may depend on our success in implementing our business strategies. We may not be able to implement our business strategies and the anticipated results of our strategies may not be realized.

If our business does not generate sufficient cash flow from operations or future sufficient borrowings are not available to us, we might not be able to service our debt or to fund our other liquidity needs. If we are unable to service our debt, we may have to delay or cancel acquisitions, sell equity securities, sell assets or restructure or refinance our debt. If we are unable to service our debt, we may not be able to pursue these options on a timely basis

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or on satisfactory terms or at all. In addition, the terms of our existing or future franchise agreements, agreements with manufacturers or debt agreements may prohibit us from adopting any of these alternatives.

Our inability to raise capital, if needed, could adversely affect us.

We require substantial capital in order to acquire and renovate automotive dealerships. This capital might be raised through public or private financing, including through the issuance of debt or equity securities, sale-leaseback transactions and other sources. Availability under our credit agreements may be limited by the covenants and conditions of those facilities. We may not be able to raise additional funds. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, dilution to then existing stockholders may result.

If adequate funds are not available, we may be required to significantly curtail our acquisition and renovation programs, which could materially and adversely affect our growth strategy.

We depend to a significant extent on our ability to finance the purchase of inventory in the form of floor plan financing. Floor plan financing is financing from a vehicle manufacturer secured by the vehicles we sell. Our dealerships borrow money to buy a particular vehicle from the manufacturer and pay off the floor plan financing when they sell the particular vehicle, paying interest during the interim period. Our floor plan financing is secured by substantially all of the assets of our automotive dealership subsidiaries. Our remaining assets are pledged to secure our credit facilities. This may impede our ability to borrow from other sources. Most of our floor plan lenders are associated with manufacturers with whom we have franchise agreements. Consequently, the deterioration of our relationship with a manufacturer could adversely affect our relationship with the affiliated floor plan lender and vice versa. Any inability to obtain floor plan financing on customary terms, or the termination of our floor plan financing arrangements by our floor plan lenders, could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Shares eligible for future sale may cause the market price of our common stock to drop significantly, even if our business is doing well.

The potential for sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market may have a material adverse effect on our stock price. In addition, the amount of equity securities that we issue in connection with acquisitions and renovations could be significant resulting in dilution to you or adversely affecting our stock price. The majority of our outstanding shares are held by two shareholders, each of whom has registration rights that could result in a substantial number of shares being sold in the market. Moreover, these shares could be resold at any time subject to the volume limitations under Rule 144. In addition, we also have reserved for issuance a significant number of shares relating to our 3.5% convertible senior subordinated notes which, if issued, may result in substantial dilution to you or adversely effect our stock price. Finally, we have a significant amount of authorized but unissued shares that, if issued, could materially adversely effect our stock price.

Property loss, business interruptions or other liabilities at some of our dealerships could impact our operating results.

The automotive retail business is subject to substantial risk of property loss due to the significant concentration of property values at dealership locations, including vehicles and parts. We have historically experienced business interruptions at several of our dealerships due to adverse weather conditions or other extraordinary events, such as wild fires in California or hurricanes in Florida. Other potential liabilities arising out of our operations involve claims by employees, customers or third parties for personal injury or property damage and potential fines and penalties in connection with alleged violations of regulatory requirements. To the extent we experience future similar events, our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows may be materially adversely impacted.

If we lose key personnel or are unable to attract additional qualified personnel, our business could be adversely affected.

We believe that our success depends to a significant extent upon the efforts and abilities of our executive management and key employees, including, in particular, Roger S. Penske, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Additionally, our business is dependent upon our ability to continue to attract and retain qualified

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personnel, such as managers, as well as retaining dealership management in connection with acquisitions. We generally have not entered into employment agreements with our key personnel. The loss of the services of one or more members of our senior management team, including, in particular, Roger S. Penske, could have a material adverse effect on us and materially impair the efficiency and productivity of our operations. We do not have key man insurance for any of our executive officers or key personnel. The loss of any of our key employees or the failure to attract qualified managers could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate due to seasonality and other factors.

The automotive industry typically experiences seasonal variations in vehicle revenues. Demand for automobiles in the U.S. is generally lower during the winter months than in other seasons, particularly in regions of the U.S. that may have severe winters. In the U.S., a higher number of vehicle sales generally occur in the second and third quarters of each year, due in part to consumer buying trends and the introduction of new vehicle models. In addition, the U.K. retail automotive industry typically experiences peak sales activity during March and September of each year. This seasonality results from the perception in the United Kingdom that the resale value of a vehicle may be determined by the date that the vehicle is registered. Because new vehicle registration periods begin on March 1 and September 1 each year, vehicles with comparable mileage that were registered in March may have an equivalent used vehicle value to vehicles registered in August of the same year.

Therefore, if conditions exist during these periods that depress or affect automotive sales, such as high fuel costs, depressed economic conditions or similar adverse conditions, our revenues for the year may be disproportionately adversely affected.

Our business may be adversely affected by import product restrictions and foreign trade risks that may impair our ability to sell foreign vehicles profitably.

A significant portion of our new vehicle business involves the sale of vehicles, vehicle parts or vehicles composed of parts that are manufactured outside the region in which they are sold. As a result, our operations are subject to customary risks associated with imported merchandise, including fluctuations in the relative value of currencies, import duties, exchange controls, differing tax structures, trade restrictions, transportation costs, work stoppages and general political and economic conditions in foreign countries.

The locations in which we operate may, from time to time, impose new quotas, duties, tariffs or other restrictions, or adjust presently prevailing quotas, duties or tariffs on imported merchandise. Any of those impositions or adjustments could materially affect our operations and our ability to purchase imported vehicles and parts at reasonable prices, which could materially adversely affect our business.

We are subject to substantial regulation, claims and legal proceedings, any of which could adversely affect our profitability.

A number of regulations affect our business of marketing, selling, financing, distributing and servicing automobiles. Under the laws of states in U.S. locations in which we currently operate, we typically must obtain a license in order to establish, operate or relocate a dealership or operate an automotive repair service, including dealer, sales, finance and insurance-related licenses. These laws also regulate our conduct of business, including our advertising, operating, financing, employment and sales practices. In addition, our foreign operations are subject to similar regulations in their respective jurisdictions.

Our financing activities with customers are subject to truth-in-lending, consumer leasing, equal credit opportunity and similar regulations as well as motor vehicle finance laws, installment finance laws, insurance laws, usury laws and

other installment sales laws. Some jurisdictions regulate finance fees that may be paid as a result of vehicle sales. In recent years, private plaintiffs and state attorneys general in the U.S. have increased their scrutiny of advertising, sales, and finance and insurance activities in the sale and leasing of motor vehicles. These activities have led many lenders to limit the amounts that may be charged to customers as fee income for these activities. If these or similar activities were significantly to restrict our ability to generate revenue from arranging financing for our customers, we could be adversely affected.

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We could also be susceptible to claims or related actions if we fail to operate our business in accordance with applicable laws. Claims arising out of actual or alleged violations of law may be asserted against us or any of our dealers by individuals, either individually or through class actions, or by governmental entities in civil or criminal investigations and proceedings. Such actions may expose us to substantial monetary damages and legal defense costs, injunctive relief and criminal and civil fines and penalties, including suspension or revocation of our licenses and franchises to conduct dealership operations.

We are involved in legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business including litigation with customers regarding our products and services, and expect to continue to be subject to claims related to our existing business and any new business. A significant judgment against us, the loss of a significant license or permit or the imposition of a significant fine could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and future prospects.

If state dealer laws in the U.S. are repealed or weakened, our dealership franchise agreements will be more susceptible to termination, non-renewal or renegotiation.

State dealer laws in the U.S. generally provide that an automotive manufacturer may not terminate or refuse to renew a franchise agreement unless it has first provided the dealer with written notice setting forth good cause and stating the grounds for termination or non-renewal. Some state dealer laws allow dealers to file protests or petitions or to attempt to comply with the manufacturer's criteria within the notice period to avoid the termination or non-renewal. Though unsuccessful to date, manufacturers' lobbying efforts may lead to the repeal or revision of state dealer laws. If dealer laws are repealed in the states in which we operate, manufacturers may be able to terminate our franchises without providing advance notice, an opportunity to cure, or a showing of good cause. Without the protection of state dealer laws, it may also be more difficult for our U.S. dealerships to renew their franchise agreements upon expiration. Jurisdictions outside the U.S. generally do not have these laws and, as a result, operate without these protections.

Our dealerships are subject to environmental regulations that may result in claims and liabilities which could be material.

We are subject to a wide range of environmental laws and regulations, including those governing discharges into the air and water, the operation and removal of storage tanks and the use, storage and disposal of hazardous substances. Our dealerships and service, parts and body shop operations in particular use, store and contract for recycling or disposal of hazardous materials. Any non-compliance with these regulations could result in significant fines and penalties which could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. Further, investigation or remediation may be necessary in the event of leaks or other discharges from current or former underground or aboveground storage tanks.

In the U.S., we may also have liability in connection with materials that were sent to third-party recycling, treatment, and/or disposal facilities under federal and state statutes, which impose liability for investigation and remediation of contamination without regard to fault or the legality of the conduct that contributed to the contamination. Similar to many of our competitors, we have incurred and will continue to incur, capital and operating expenditures and other costs in complying with such laws and regulations.

Soil and groundwater contamination is known to exist at some of our current or former properties. In connection with our acquisitions, it is possible that we will assume or become subject to new or unforeseen environmental costs or liabilities, some of which may be material. In connection with dispositions of businesses, or dispositions previously made by companies we acquire, we may retain exposure for environmental costs and liabilities, some of which may be material. Environmental laws and regulations are complex and subject to change. Compliance with new or more stringent laws or regulations, stricter interpretations of existing laws or the future discovery of environmental conditions could require additional expenditures by us which could materially adversely affect our results of

operations, financial condition or cash flows.

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Our principal stockholders have substantial influence over us and may make decisions with which you disagree.

Penske Corporation through various affiliates beneficially owns 39% of our outstanding common stock. In addition, Penske Corporation and its affiliates have entered into a stockholders agreement with our second largest stockholder, Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and one of its affiliates, pursuant to which they have agreed to vote together as to the election of our directors. Collectively, these two groups beneficially own 55% of our outstanding stock. As a result, these persons have the ability to control the composition of our board of directors and therefore they may be able to control the direction of our affairs and business.

This concentration of ownership, as well as various provisions contained in our agreements with manufacturers, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and the Delaware General Corporation Law, could have the affect of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of us or unsolicited acquisition proposals. These provisions include the stock ownership limits imposed by various manufacturers and our ability to issue blank check preferred stock and the interested stockholder provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law.

Some of our directors and officers may have conflicts of interest with respect to certain related party transactions and other business interests.

Some of our executive officers also hold executive positions at other companies affiliated with our largest stockholder. Roger S. Penske, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, is also Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Penske Corporation, a diversified transportation services company. Robert H. Kurnick, Jr., our Vice Chairman and a director, is also President of Penske Corporation and Hiroshi Ishikawa, our Executive Vice President International Business Development and a director, serves in a similar capacity for Penske Corporation. Much of the compensation of these officers is paid by Penske Corporation and not by us, and while these officers have historically devoted a substantial amount of their time to our matters, these officers are not required to spend any specific amount of time on our matters. In addition, one of our directors, Richard J. Peters and our President, Roger Penske, Jr., each serves as a director of Penske Corporation. In addition, Penske Corporation owns Penske Motor Group, a privately held automotive dealership company with operations in southern California. Periodically, we have sold real property and improvements to AGR, a wholly owned subsidiary of Penske Corporation, which we have then leased. Due to their relationships with these related entities, Messrs. Ishikawa, Kurnick, Penske, Penske, Jr., and Peters may have a conflict of interest in making any decision related to transactions between their related entities and us, or with respect to allocations of corporate opportunities.

Our operations outside the U.S. subject us to foreign currency translation risk and exposure to changes in exchange rates.

In recent years, between 30% and 40% of our revenues have been generated outside the U.S., predominately in the United Kingdom. As a result, we are exposed to the risks involved in foreign operations, including:

changes in international tax laws and treaties, including increases of withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments by subsidiaries;

tariffs, trade barriers, and restrictions on the transfer of funds between nations;

changes in international governmental regulations;

the impact of local economic and political conditions;

the impact of European Commission regulation and the relationship between the United Kingdom and continental Europe; and

increased competition and the impact from limited franchise protection in Europe.

If our operations outside the U.S. fail to perform as expected, we will be adversely impacted. In addition, our results of operations and financial position are reported in local currency and are then translated into U.S. dollars at the applicable foreign currency exchange rate for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements. As exchange

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rates fluctuate, particularly between the U.S. and U.K., our results of operations as reported in U.S. dollars will fluctuate. For example, if the U.S. dollar were to strengthen against the U.K. pound, one of the results would be that our U.K. results of operations would translate into less U.S. dollar reported results.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

Not Applicable.

Item 2. *Properties*

We have historically structured our operations so as to minimize our ownership of real property. As a result, we lease or sublease substantially all of our dealerships and other facilities. These leases are generally for a period of between five and 20 years, and are typically structured to include renewal options for an additional five to ten years at our election. We lease office space in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, Secaucus, New Jersey, Leicester, England and Stuttgart, Germany for our administrative headquarters and other corporate related activities. We believe that our facilities are sufficient for our needs and are in good repair.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

We are involved in litigation which may involve issues with customers, employment related matters, class action claims, purported class action claims and claims brought by governmental authorities. We are not a party to any legal proceedings, including class action lawsuits that, individually or in the aggregate, are reasonably expected to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. However, the results of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, and an unfavorable resolution of one or more of these matters could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

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

No matter was submitted to a vote of our security holders during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2007.

PART II**Item 5. *Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities***

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol **PAG**. As of February 15, 2008, there were approximately 250 holders of record of our common stock.

The following table shows the high and low per share sales prices of our common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape for each quarter of 2007 and 2006, as well as the per share dividends paid in each quarter.

	High	Low	Dividend
2006:			
First Quarter	\$ 22.61	\$ 18.63	\$ 0.06
Second Quarter	22.33	19.77	0.07

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Third Quarter	23.90	19.73	0.07
Fourth Quarter	24.46	22.27	0.07
2007:			
First Quarter	\$ 24.62	\$ 20.17	\$ 0.07
Second Quarter	22.51	19.39	0.07
Third Quarter	22.92	18.81	0.07
Fourth Quarter	22.57	17.33	0.09

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Dividends. Future quarterly or other cash dividends will depend upon our earnings, capital requirements, financial condition, restrictions in any existing indebtedness and other factors considered relevant by the Board of Directors. Our U.S. credit agreement and the indenture governing our 7.75% senior subordinated notes each contain certain limitations on our ability to pay dividends. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources. We are a holding company whose assets consist primarily of the direct or indirect ownership of the capital stock of our operating subsidiaries. Consequently, our ability to pay dividends is dependent upon the earnings of our subsidiaries and their ability to distribute earnings and other advances and payments to us. In addition, pursuant to the automobile franchise agreements to which our dealerships are subject, all dealerships are required to maintain a certain amount of working capital or net worth, which could limit our subsidiaries' ability to pay us dividends.

SHARE INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder returns on our common stock based on an investment of \$100 on December 31, 2002 and the close of the market on December 31 of each year thereafter against (i) the Standard & Poor's 500 Index and (ii) an industry/peer group consisting of Asbury Automotive Group, Inc., AutoNation, Inc., Group 1 Automotive, Inc., Lithia Motors Inc. and Sonic Automotive Inc. The graph also assumes the reinvestment of all dividends.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Penske Automotive Group, Inc., The S&P 500 Index
And A Peer Group

* \$100 invested on 12/31/02 in stock or index-including reinvestment of dividends. Fiscal year ending December 31.

	Cumulative Total Return					
	12/02	12/03	12/04	12/05	12/06	12/07
Penske Automotive Group, Inc.	100.00	251.99	241.75	316.49	394.92	296.65
S&P 500	100.00	128.68	142.69	149.70	173.34	182.87
Peer Group	100.00	151.67	153.45	169.42	186.75	124.00

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth our selected historical consolidated financial and other data as of and for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2007, which has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. During the periods presented, we made a number of acquisitions, each of which has been

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accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, our financial statements include the results of operations of acquired dealerships from the date of acquisition. As a result of the acquisitions, our period to period results of operations vary depending on the dates of the acquisitions. Accordingly, this selected financial data is not necessarily indicative of our future results. During the periods presented, we also sold certain dealerships which have been treated as discontinued operations in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. You should read this selected consolidated financial data in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related footnotes included elsewhere in this report.

	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2007(1)	2006	2005(2)	2004(3)	2003(4)
	(In millions, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statement of Income Data:					
Total revenues	\$ 12,957.7	\$ 11,126.7	\$ 9,552.9	\$ 8,395.5	\$ 7,005.7
Gross profit	\$ 1,925.2	\$ 1,684.3	\$ 1,453.0	\$ 1,251.8	\$ 1,034.0
Income from continuing operations before cumulative effect of accounting change	\$ 127.8	\$ 132.2	\$ 118.5	\$ 108.7	\$ 77.7
Net income	\$ 127.7	\$ 124.7	\$ 119.0	\$ 111.7	\$ 82.9
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.94
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.00
Shares used in computing diluted share data	94.6	94.2	93.9	91.2	82.9
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	\$ 4,668.6	\$ 4,469.8	\$ 3,594.2	\$ 3,532.8	\$ 3,144.2
Floor plan notes payable	\$ 1,552.9	\$ 1,169.5	\$ 1,084.0	\$ 1,033.0	\$ 889.2
Total debt (excluding floor plan notes payable)	\$ 844.6	\$ 1,182.1	\$ 580.2	\$ 586.3	\$ 651.7
Total stockholders equity	\$ 1,421.5	\$ 1,295.7	\$ 1,145.7	\$ 1,075.0	\$ 828.4
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.05

- (1) Includes charges of \$18.6 million (\$12.3 million after-tax), or \$0.13 per share, relating to the redemption of the \$300.0 million aggregate amount of 9.625% Senior Subordinated Notes and \$6.3 million (\$4.5 million after-tax), or \$0.05 per share, relating to impairment losses.
- (2) Includes \$8.2 million (\$5.2 million after-tax), or \$0.06 per share, of earnings attributable to the sale of all the remaining variable profits relating to the pool of extended service contracts sold at our dealerships from 2001 through 2005.
- (3) Includes an \$11.5 million (\$7.2 million after tax), or \$0.08 per share, gain resulting from the sale of an investment and an \$8.4 million (\$5.3 million after tax), or \$0.06 per share, gain resulting from a refund of U.K. consumption taxes. These gains were offset in part by non-cash charges of \$7.8 million (\$4.9 million after tax), or \$0.05 per share, principally in connection with the planned relocation of certain U.K. franchises as part of our ongoing facility enhancement program.

- (4) Includes a \$5.1 million charge (\$3.1 million after tax), or \$0.04 per share, from the cumulative effect of an accounting change relating to the adoption of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 02-16, Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Cash Consideration Received from a Vendor.

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

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those discussed in Item 1A. Risk Factors. We have acquired a number of dealerships since inception. Our financial statements include the results of operations of acquired dealerships from the date of acquisition. This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations has been updated to reflect the revision of our financial statements for entities which have been treated as discontinued operations through December 31, 2007 in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets , revised to reflect the June 1, 2006 two-for-one split of our voting common stock in the form of a stock dividend, and restated for our adoption of Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 108 Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements When Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements.

Overview

On July 2, 2007, we changed our corporate name from United Auto Group, Inc. to Penske Automotive Group, Inc. We are the second largest automotive retailer headquartered in the U.S. as measured by total revenues. As of December 31, 2007, we owned and operated 162 franchises in the U.S. and 145 franchises outside of the U.S., primarily in the United Kingdom. We offer a full range of vehicle brands with 94% of our total revenue in 2007 generated from non-U.S. brands and with sales relating to premium brands, such as Audi, BMW, Cadillac and Porsche, representing 65% of our total revenue.

Each of our dealerships offers a wide selection of new and used vehicles for sale. In addition to selling new and used vehicles, we offer a full range of maintenance and repair services, and we facilitate the placement of third-party finance and insurance products, third-party extended service contracts and replacement and aftermarket automotive products. Beginning in 2007, our wholly-owned subsidiary, smart USA Distributor, LLC, became the exclusive distributor of the smart fortwo vehicle in the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

New and used vehicle revenues include sales to retail customers and to leasing companies providing consumer automobile leasing. We generate finance and insurance revenues from sales of third-party extended service contracts, sales of third-party insurance policies, fees for facilitating the sale of third-party finance and lease contracts and the sale of certain other products. Service and parts revenues include fees paid for repair, maintenance and collision services, the sale of replacement parts and the sale of aftermarket accessories.

smart USA Distributor, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary, is the exclusive distributor of the smart fortwo vehicle in U.S. and Puerto Rico. The smart fortwo is manufactured by Mercedes-Benz Cars and is a Daimler brand. This technologically advanced vehicle achieves 40-plus miles per gallon on the highway and is an ultra-low emissions vehicle as certified by the State of California Air Resources Board. Though launched in the U.S. in 2008, more than 850,000 fortwo vehicles have previously been sold outside the U.S. As distributor, smart USA is responsible for developing and maintaining a smart vehicle dealership network throughout the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

smart USA has certified a network of 68 smart dealerships in 31 states, most of which have received the requisite licensing and other required approvals and are actively selling vehicles. Additional dealerships are expected to commence retailing vehicles during 2008 upon completion of their facilities and obtaining licensing approval. Of the 74 dealerships currently planned in the U.S., eight are owned and operated by us. The smart fortwo offers three different versions, the *Pure*, *Passion* and *Cabriolet* with base prices ranging from \$11,600 to \$16,600. We currently expect to distribute at least 20,000 smart fortwo vehicles in 2008.

We and Sirius Satellite Radio Inc. (Sirius) have agreed to jointly promote Sirius Satellite Radio service. Pursuant to the terms of our arrangement with Sirius, our dealerships in the U.S. endeavor to order a significant percentage of eligible vehicles with a factory installed Sirius radio. We and Sirius have also agreed to jointly market the Sirius service under a best efforts arrangement through January 4, 2009. Our costs relating to such marketing initiatives are expensed as incurred. As compensation for our efforts, we received warrants to purchase ten million

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shares of Sirius common stock at \$2.392 per share in 2004 that are being earned ratably on an annual basis through January 2009. We earned warrants to purchase two million shares in each of 2005, 2006 and 2007. We measure the fair value of the warrants earned ratably on the date they are earned as there are no significant disincentives for non-performance. Since we can reasonably estimate the number of warrants that will be earned pursuant to the ratable schedule, the estimated fair value (based on current fair value) of these warrants is being recognized ratably during each annual period.

Through December 31, 2007, we also had the right to earn additional warrants to purchase Sirius common stock at \$2.392 per share based upon the sale of certain units of specified brands. We earned warrants for 189,300, 1,269,700 and 522,400 shares during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Since we could not reasonably estimate the number of warrants that were earned subject to the sale of units, the fair value of these warrants was recognized when they were earned. The value of Sirius stock has been and is expected to be subject to significant fluctuations, which may result in variability in the amount we earn under this arrangement. The warrants may be cancelled upon the termination of our arrangement.

Our gross profit tends to vary with the mix of revenues we derive from the sale of new vehicles, used vehicles, finance and insurance products, and service and parts. Our gross profit generally varies across product lines, with vehicle sales usually resulting in lower gross profit margins and our other revenues resulting in higher gross profit margins. Factors such as customer demand, general economic conditions, seasonality, weather, credit availability, fuel prices and manufacturers' advertising and incentives may impact the mix of our revenues, and therefore influence our gross profit margin.

Our selling expenses consist of advertising and compensation for sales personnel, including commissions and related bonuses. General and administrative expenses include compensation for administration, finance, legal and general management personnel, rent, insurance, utilities and other outside services. A significant portion of our selling expenses are variable, and we believe a significant portion of our general and administrative expenses are subject to our control, allowing us to adjust them over time to reflect economic trends.

Floor plan interest expense relates to financing incurred in connection with the acquisition of new and used vehicle inventories which is secured by those vehicles. Other interest expense consists of interest charges on all of our interest-bearing debt, other than interest relating to floor plan financing.

The future success of our business will likely be dependent on, among other things, our ability to consummate and integrate acquisitions, our ability to increase sales of higher margin products, especially service and parts services, and our ability to realize returns on our significant capital investment in new and upgraded dealerships. See Item 1A-Risk Factors.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the application of accounting policies that often involve making estimates and employing judgments. Such judgments influence the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses recognized in our financial statements. Management, on an ongoing basis, reviews these estimates and assumptions. Management may determine that modifications in assumptions and estimates are required, which may result in a material change in our results of operations or financial position.

The following are the accounting policies applied in the preparation of our financial statements that management believes are most dependent upon the use of estimates and assumptions.

Revenue Recognition

Vehicle, Parts and Service Sales

We record revenue when vehicles are delivered and title has passed to the customer, when vehicle service or repair work is performed and when parts are delivered to our customers. Sales promotions that we offer to customers are accounted for as a reduction of revenues at the time of sale. Rebates and other incentives offered directly to us by manufacturers are recognized as a reduction of cost of sales. Reimbursement of qualified advertising expenses are

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treated as a reduction of selling, general and administrative expenses. The amounts received under various manufacturer rebate and incentive programs are based on the attainment of program objectives, and such earnings are recognized either upon the sale of the vehicle for which the award was received, or upon attainment of the particular program goals if not associated with individual vehicles. During the year ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, we earned \$350.4 million, \$271.6 million and \$215.8 million, respectively, of rebates, incentives and reimbursements from manufacturers, of which \$344.0 million, \$265.0 million and \$208.4 million was recorded as a reduction of cost of sales.

Finance and Insurance Sales

Subsequent to the sale of a vehicle to a customer, we sell our installment sale contracts to various financial institutions on a non-recourse basis to mitigate the risk of default. We receive a commission from the lender equal to either the difference between the interest rate charged to the customer and the interest rate set by the financing institution or a flat fee. We also receive commissions for facilitating the sale of various third-party insurance products to customers, including credit and life insurance policies and extended service contracts. These commissions are recorded as revenue at the time the customer enters into the contract. In the case of finance contracts, a customer may prepay or fail to pay their contract, thereby terminating the contract. Customers may also terminate extended service contracts and other insurance products, which are fully paid at purchase, and become eligible for refunds of unused premiums. In these circumstances, a portion of the commissions we received may be charged back to us based on the terms of the contracts. The revenue we record relating to these transactions is net of an estimate of the amount of chargebacks we will be required to pay. Our estimate is based upon our historical experience with similar contracts, including the impact of refinance and default rates on retail finance contracts and cancellation rates on extended service contracts and other insurance products. Aggregate reserves relating to chargeback activity were \$19.4 million and \$16.9 million as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Changes in reserve estimates relate primarily to an increase in the amount of revenues subject to chargeback.

Intangible Assets

Our principal intangible assets relate to our franchise agreements with vehicle manufacturers, which represent the estimated value of franchises acquired in business combinations, and goodwill, which represents the excess of cost over the fair value of tangible and identified intangible assets acquired in business combinations. We believe the franchise value of our dealerships has an indefinite useful life based on the following facts:

Automotive retailing is a mature industry and is based on franchise agreements with the vehicle manufacturers;

There are no known changes or events that would alter the automotive retailing franchise environment;

Certain franchise agreement terms are indefinite;

Franchise agreements that have limited terms have historically been renewed without substantial cost; and

Our history shows that manufacturers have not terminated our franchise agreements.

Impairment Testing

Franchise value impairment is assessed as of October 1 every year through a comparison of the carrying amounts of our franchises with their estimated fair values. An indicator of impairment exists if the carrying value of a franchise exceeds its estimated fair value and an impairment loss may be recognized equal to that excess. We also evaluate our franchises in connection with the annual impairment testing to determine whether events and circumstances continue

to support our assessment that the franchise has an indefinite life.

Goodwill impairment is assessed at the reporting unit level as of October 1 every year and upon the occurrence of an indicator of impairment. An indicator of impairment exists if the carrying amount of the reporting unit including goodwill is determined to exceed its estimated fair value. If an indication of impairment exists, the impairment is measured by comparing the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill and an impairment loss may be recognized equal to that excess.

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The fair values of franchise value and goodwill are determined using a discounted cash flow approach, which includes assumptions that include revenue and profitability growth, franchise profit margins, residual values and our cost of capital. If future events and circumstances cause significant changes in the assumptions underlying our analysis and result in a reduction of our estimates of fair value, we may incur an impairment charge.

Investments

Investments include marketable securities and investments in businesses accounted for under the equity method. A majority of our investments are in joint venture relationships that are more fully described in *Joint Venture Relationships* below. Such joint venture relationships are accounted for under the equity method, pursuant to which we record our proportionate share of the joint venture's income each period.

The net book value of our investments was \$64.4 million and \$65.5 million as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Investments for which there is not a liquid, actively traded market are reviewed periodically by management for indicators of impairment. If an indicator of impairment was identified, management would estimate the fair value of the investment using a discounted cash flow approach, which would include assumptions relating to revenue and profitability growth, profit margins, residual values and our cost of capital. Declines in investment values that are deemed to be other than temporary may result in an impairment charge reducing the investments' carrying value to fair value. During 2007, we recorded an adjustment to the carrying value of our investment in Internet Brands to recognize an other than temporary impairment of \$3.4 million which became apparent upon their initial public offering.

Investments in marketable securities held by us are typically classified as available for sale and are stated at fair value on our balance sheet with unrealized gains and losses included in other comprehensive income, a separate component of stockholders' equity. Declines in investment values that are deemed to be other than temporary would be an indicator of impairment and may result in an impairment charge reducing the investments' carrying value to fair value.

Self-Insurance

We retain risk relating to certain of our general liability insurance, workers' compensation insurance, auto physical damage insurance, property insurance, employment practices liability insurance, director's and officers insurance and employee medical benefits in the U.S.. As a result, we are likely to be responsible for a majority of the claims and losses incurred under these programs. The amount of risk we retain varies by program, and, for certain exposures, we have pre-determined maximum loss limits for certain individual claims and/or insurance periods. Losses, if any, above the pre-determined loss limits are paid by third-party insurance carriers. Our estimate of future losses is prepared by management using our historical loss experience and industry-based development factors. Aggregate reserves relating to retained risk were \$12.8 million and \$13.4 million as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Changes in the reserve estimate during 2007 relate primarily to changes in loss experience.

Income Taxes

Tax regulations may require items to be included in our tax return at different times than the items are reflected in our financial statements. Some of these differences are permanent, such as expenses that are not deductible on our tax return, and some are timing differences, such as the timing of depreciation expense. Timing differences create deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets generally represent items that will be used as a tax deduction or credit in our tax return in future years which we have already recorded in our financial statements. Deferred tax liabilities generally represent deductions taken on our tax return that have not yet been recognized as expense in our financial statements. We establish valuation allowances for our deferred tax assets if the amount of expected future taxable income is not likely to allow for the use of the deduction or credit. A valuation allowance of \$2.3 million has

been recorded relating to state net operating loss and credit carryforwards in the U.S. based on our determination that it is more likely than not that they will not be utilized.

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Classification of Franchises in Continuing and Discontinued Operations

We classify the results of our operations in our consolidated financial statements based on the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144 which requires judgment in determining whether a franchise will be reported within continuing or discontinued operations. Such judgments include whether a franchise will be sold or terminated, the period required to complete the disposition, and the likelihood of changes to a plan for sale. If we determine that a franchise should be either reclassified from continuing operations to discontinued operations or from discontinued operations to continuing operations, our consolidated financial statements for prior periods are revised to reflect such reclassification.

New Accounting Pronouncements

SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosure requirements relating to fair value measurements. The FASB provided a one year deferral of the provisions of this pronouncement for non-financial assets and liabilities, however, the relevant provisions of SFAS 157 required by SFAS 159 must be adopted as originally scheduled. SFAS 157 thus becomes effective for our non-financial assets and liabilities on January 1, 2009. We will continue to evaluate the impact of those elements of this pronouncement.

SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value and consequently report unrealized gains and losses on such items in earnings. Since we will not elect the fair value option with respect to any of our current financial assets or financial liabilities when the provisions of this pronouncement become effective for us on January 1, 2008, there will be no impact upon the adoption.

SFAS No. 141(R) Business Combinations requires almost all assets acquired and liabilities assumed to be recorded at fair value as of the acquisition date, liabilities related to contingent consideration to be remeasured at fair value in each subsequent reporting period and all acquisition costs in pre-acquisition periods to be expensed. The pronouncement also clarifies the accounting under various scenarios such as step purchases or where the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired exceeds the consideration. SFAS 141(R) will be effective for us on January 1, 2009. We are currently evaluating the impact of this pronouncement.

SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an Amendment of ARB No. 51 clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary must be measured at fair value and classified as a separate component of equity. This pronouncement also outlines the accounting for changes in a parent's ownership in a subsidiary. SFAS 160 will be effective for us on January 1, 2009. We are currently evaluating the impact of this pronouncement.

Results of Operations

The following tables present comparative financial data relating to our operating performance in the aggregate and on a same-store basis. Dealership results are included in same-store comparisons when we have consolidated the acquired entity during the entirety of both periods being compared. As an example, if a dealership was acquired on January 15, 2006, the results of the acquired entity would be included in annual same-store comparisons beginning with the year ended December 31, 2008 and in quarterly same-store comparisons beginning with the quarter ended June 30, 2007.

2007 compared to 2006 and 2006 compared to 2005 (in millions, except unit and per unit amounts)

Our results for the year ended December 31, 2007 include charges of \$18.6 million (\$12.3 million after-tax) relating to the redemption of the \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9.625% Senior Subordinated Notes and

\$6.3 million (\$4.5 million after-tax) relating to impairment losses. In addition, our results for the year ended December 31, 2005 include \$8.2 million (\$5.2 million after-tax), or \$0.06 per share, of earnings attributable to the sale of all the remaining variable profits relating to the pool of extended service contracts sold at our dealerships from 2001 through 2005.

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Total Retail Data	2007	2006	2007 vs. 2006		2006	2005	2006 vs. 2005	
			Change	% Change			Change	% Change
Total retail unit sales	297,374	269,806	27,568	10.2%	269,806	241,454	28,352	11.7%
Total same-store retail unit sales	262,021	254,998	7,023	2.8%	237,317	234,840	2,477	1.1%
Total retail sales revenue	\$ 11,861.3	\$ 10,192.2	\$ 1,669.1	16.4%	\$ 10,192.2	\$ 8,778.1	\$ 1,414.1	16.1%
Total same-store retail sales revenue	\$ 10,303.3	\$ 9,545.0	\$ 758.3	7.9%	\$ 8,968.1	\$ 8,596.9	\$ 371.2	4.3%
Total retail gross profit	\$ 1,922.7	\$ 1,680.7	\$ 242.0	14.4%	\$ 1,680.7	\$ 1,452.2	\$ 228.5	15.7%
Total same-store retail gross profit	\$ 1,691.2	\$ 1,585.8	\$ 105.4	6.6%	\$ 1,488.0	\$ 1,423.8	\$ 64.2	4.5%
Total retail gross margin	16.2%	16.5%	(0.3)%	(1.8)%	16.5%	16.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Total same-store retail gross margin	16.4%	16.6%	(0.2)%	(1.2)%	16.6%	16.6%	0.0%	0.0%

Units

Retail data includes retail new vehicle, retail used vehicle, finance and insurance and service and parts transactions. Retail unit sales of vehicles increased by 27,568, or 10.2%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased by 28,352, or 11.7%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to a 20,545 unit increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year, coupled with a 7,023, or 2.8%, increase in same-store retail unit sales. The increase from 2005 to 2006 is due to a 25,875 unit increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year, coupled with a 2,477, or 1.1%, increase in same-store retail unit sales. The same-store increase from 2006 to 2007 was driven by increases in our premium brands in the U.K. and domestic brands in the U.S. and U.K. The same-store increase from 2005 to 2006 was driven by an increase in our premium and volume foreign brands in the U.S., offset somewhat by a decrease in premium and volume foreign brands in the U.K. and decreases in domestic brands in the U.S.

Revenues

Retail sales revenue increased \$1.7 billion, or 16.4%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased \$1.4 billion, or 16.1%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to a \$758.3 million, or 7.9%, increase in same-store revenues, coupled with a \$910.8 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store revenue increase is due to: (1) a \$1,736, or 5.1%, increase in average new vehicle revenue per unit, which increased revenue by \$302.3 million, (2) a \$1,692, or 6.0%, increase in average used vehicle revenue per unit, which increased revenue by \$136.7 million, (3) an \$85.3 million, or 7.4%, increase in service and parts revenues, (4) a \$58, or 6.2%, increase in average finance and insurance revenue per unit, which increased revenue by \$14.7 million, and (5) the 2.8% increase in retail unit sales, which increased revenue by \$219.3 million. The increase from 2005 to 2006 is due to a \$371.2 million, or 4.3%, increase in same-store revenues coupled with a \$1,042.9 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store revenue increase is due to: (1) a \$763, or 2.3%, increase in average new vehicle revenue per unit, which increased revenue by \$123.4 million, (2) a \$1,425, or 5.3%, increase in average used

vehicle revenue per unit, which increased revenue by \$103.8 million, (3) a \$72.8 million, or 7.3%, increase in service and parts revenues, and (4) the 1.1% increase in retail unit sales, which increased revenue by \$72.6 million, partially offset by a \$6, or 0.6%, decrease in average finance and insurance revenue per unit, which decreased revenue by \$1.4 million.

Gross Profit

Retail gross profit increased \$242.0 million, or 14.4%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased \$228.5 million, or 15.7%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to a \$105.4 million, or 6.6%, increase in same-store gross profit, coupled with a \$136.6 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store gross profit increase is due to: (1) a \$26, or 0.9%, increase in average gross profit per new vehicle retailed, which increased gross profit by \$4.5 million, (2) a \$39, or 1.6%, increase in average gross profit per used vehicle retailed, which increased gross profit by \$3.2 million, (3) a \$58, or 6.2%, increase in average finance and insurance revenue per unit, which increased gross profit by \$14.8 million, (4) a \$58.4 million, or 9.1%, increase in service and parts gross profit, and (5) the 2.8% increase in retail unit sales, which increased gross profit by \$24.5 million. The increase in retail gross profit from 2005 to 2006 is due to a \$64.2 million, or 4.5%, increase in

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same-store gross profit, coupled with a \$164.3 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store gross profit increase is due to: (1) a \$26, or 0.9%, increase in average gross profit per new vehicle retailed, which increased gross profit by \$4.2 million, (2) an \$82, or 3.4%, increase in average gross profit per used vehicle retailed, which increased gross profit by \$6.0 million, (3) a \$47.0 million, or 8.6%, increase in service and parts gross profit, and (4) the 1.1%, increase in retail unit sales, which increased gross profit by \$8.4 million, partially offset by a \$6, or 0.6%, decrease in average finance and insurance revenue per unit, which decreased revenue by \$1.4 million

New Vehicle Data

New Vehicle Data	2007	2006	2007 vs. 2006		2006	2005	2006 vs. 2005	
			Change	% Change			Change	% Change
New retail unit sales	195,160	181,544	13,616	7.5%	181,544	166,209	15,335	9.2%
Same-store new retail unit sales	174,759	174,188	571	0.3%	161,864	161,900	(36)	(0.0)%
New retail sales revenue	\$ 7,008.1	\$ 6,185.9	\$ 822.2	13.3%	\$ 6,185.9	\$ 5,511.1	\$ 674.8	12.2%
Same-store new retail sales revenue	\$ 6,205.0	\$ 5,882.3	\$ 322.7	5.5%	\$ 5,522.3	\$ 5,399.9	\$ 122.4	2.3%
New retail sales revenue per unit	\$ 35,909	\$ 34,074	\$ 1,835	5.4%	\$ 34,074	\$ 33,158	\$ 916	2.8%
Same-store new retail sales revenue per unit	\$ 35,506	\$ 33,770	\$ 1,736	5.1%	\$ 34,117	\$ 33,354	\$ 763	2.3%
Gross profit new	\$ 591.0	\$ 541.7	\$ 49.3	9.1%	\$ 541.7	\$ 486.4	\$ 55.3	11.4%
Same-store gross profit new	\$ 519.9	\$ 513.7	\$ 6.2	1.2%	\$ 482.2	\$ 478.0	\$ 4.2	0.9%
Average gross profit per new vehicle retailed	\$ 3,028	\$ 2,984	\$ 44	1.5%	\$ 2,984	\$ 2,926	\$ 58	2.0%
Same-store average gross profit per new vehicle retailed	\$ 2,975	\$ 2,949	\$ 26	0.9%	\$ 2,979	\$ 2,953	\$ 26	0.9%
Gross margin% new	8.4%	8.8%	(0.4)%	(4.5)%	8.8%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Same-store gross margin% new	8.4%	8.7%	(0.3)%	(3.4)%	8.7%	8.9%	(0.2)%	(2.2)%

Units

Retail unit sales of new vehicles increased 13,616 units, or 7.5%, from 2006 to 2007, and increased 15,335 units, or 9.2%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to a 13,045 unit increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year coupled with an 571 unit, or 0.3%, increase in same-store new retail unit sales. The same-store increase from 2006 to 2007 was driven by increases in our premium brands in the U.K., offset somewhat by a decrease in volume foreign brands in the U.K. and decreases in premium and volume foreign brands in the U.S. The increase from 2005 to 2006 is due to a 15,371 unit increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year as same-store new retail unit sales were flat. The flat same-store new retail unit sales were a result of increases in

premium and volume foreign brands in the U.S., offset by a decrease in our domestic brands in the U.S. and in premium and volume foreign brands in the U.K.

Revenues

New vehicle retail sales revenue increased \$822.2 million, or 13.3%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased \$674.8 million, or 12.2%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to a \$322.7 million, or 5.5%, increase in same-store revenues, coupled with a \$499.5 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store revenue increase is due primarily to a \$1,736, or 5.1%, increase in comparative average selling price per unit which increased revenue by \$302.4 million, coupled with the 0.3% increase in new retail unit sales which increased revenue by \$20.3 million. The increase from 2005 to 2006 is due to a \$122.4 million, or 2.3%, increase in same-store revenues, coupled with a \$552.4 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store revenue increase is due to a \$763, or 2.3%, increase in comparative average selling price per unit.

Gross Profit

Retail gross profit from new vehicle sales increased \$49.3 million, or 9.1%, from 2006 to 2007, and increased \$55.3 million, or 11.4%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to a \$6.2 million, or 1.2%, increase in same-store gross profit, coupled with a \$43.1 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during

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the year. The same-store retail gross profit increase is due to a \$26, or 0.9%, increase in average gross profit per new vehicle retailed, which increased gross profit by \$4.5 million, coupled with the 0.3% increase in new retail unit sales, which increase gross profit by \$1.7 million. The increase in retail gross profit from 2005 to 2006 is due to a \$4.2 million, or 0.9%, increase in same-store gross profit, coupled with a \$51.1 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store retail gross profit increase is due to a \$26, or 0.9%, increase in average gross profit per new vehicle retailed.

Used Vehicle Data

Used Vehicle Data	2007	2006	2007 vs. 2006		2006	2005	2006 vs. 2005	
			Change	% Change			Change	% Change
Used retail unit sales	102,214	88,262	13,952	15.8%	88,262	75,245	13,017	17.3%
Same-store used retail unit sales	87,262	80,810	6,452	8.0%	75,453	72,940	2,513	3.4%
Used retail sales revenue	\$ 3,149.1	\$ 2,531.0	\$ 618.1	24.4%	\$ 2,531.0	\$ 2,015.7	\$ 515.3	25.6%
Same-store used retail sales revenue	\$ 2,597.7	\$ 2,268.9	\$ 328.8	14.5%	\$ 2,145.4	\$ 1,970.1	\$ 175.3	8.9%
Used retail sales revenue per unit	\$ 30,809	\$ 28,676	\$ 2,133	7.4%	\$ 28,676	\$ 26,788	\$ 1,888	7.0%
Same-store used retail sales revenue per unit	\$ 29,769	\$ 28,077	\$ 1,692	6.0%	\$ 28,434	\$ 27,009	\$ 1,425	5.3%
Gross profit used	\$ 251.1	\$ 214.3	\$ 36.8	17.2%	\$ 214.3	\$ 179.0	\$ 35.3	19.7%
Same-store gross profit used	\$ 216.0	\$ 196.9	\$ 19.1	9.7%	\$ 186.8	\$ 174.6	\$ 12.2	7.0%
Average gross profit per used vehicle retailed	\$ 2,457	\$ 2,427	\$ 30	1.2%	\$ 2,427	\$ 2,379	\$ 48	2.0%
Same-store average gross profit per used vehicle retailed	\$ 2,476	\$ 2,437	\$ 39	1.6%	\$ 2,475	\$ 2,393	\$ 82	3.4%
Gross margin % used	8.0%	8.5%	(0.5)%	(5.9)%	8.5%	8.9%	(0.4)%	(4.5)%
Same-store gross margin % used	8.3%	8.7%	(0.4)%	(4.6)%	8.7%	8.9%	(0.2)%	(2.2)%

Units

Retail unit sales of used vehicles increased 13,952 units, or 15.8%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased 13,017 units, or 17.3%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to a 6,452 unit, or 8.0%, increase in same-store used retail unit sales, coupled with a 7,500 unit increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The increase from 2005 to 2006 is due to a 2,513 unit, or 3.4%, increase in same-store used retail unit sales coupled with a 10,504 unit increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store increase in 2007 versus 2006 was driven primarily by increases in our premium and volume foreign brands in the U.S. and U.K. The same-store increase in 2006 versus 2005 was driven primarily by increases in our premium brands in the U.S. and U.K. offset

somewhat by decreases in our domestic brands in the U.S. and U.K.

Revenues

Used vehicle retail sales revenue increased \$618.1 million, or 24.4%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased \$515.3 million, or 25.6%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to a \$328.8 million, or 14.5%, increase in same-store revenues, coupled with a \$289.3 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store revenue increase is due primarily to a \$1,692, or 6.0%, increase in comparative average selling price per vehicle, which increased revenue by \$136.7 million, coupled with the 8.0% increase in retail unit sales, which increased revenue by \$192.1 million. The increase from 2005 to 2006 is due to a \$175.3 million, or 8.9%, increase in same-store revenues, coupled with a \$340.0 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store revenue increase is due to a \$1,425, or 5.3%, increase in comparative average selling price per unit, which increased revenue by \$103.9 million, coupled with the 3.4% increase in retail unit sales, which increased revenue by \$71.4 million.

Gross Profit

Retail gross profit from used vehicle sales increased \$36.8 million, or 17.2%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased \$35.3 million, or 19.7%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to a \$19.1 million, or 9.7%, increase in same-store gross profit, coupled with a \$17.7 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store gross profit increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to a \$39, or 1.6%, increase in average gross

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profit per used vehicle retailed, which increased gross profit by \$3.2 million, coupled with the 8.0% increase in used retail unit sales, which increased gross profit by \$15.9 million. The increase in gross margin from 2006 to 2007 included increases in our U.S. and U.K. premium brands and U.S. volume foreign and domestic brands. The same-store increase in retail gross profit from 2005 to 2006 is due to a \$12.2 million, or 7.0%, increase in same-store gross profit, coupled with a \$23.1 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store gross profit increase is due to an \$82, or 3.4%, increase in average gross profit per used vehicle retailed, which increased gross profit by \$6.0 million, coupled with the 3.4% increase in used retail unit sales, which increased gross profit by \$6.2 million. The increase in gross margin from 2005 to 2006 included increases in our U.S. and U.K. premium brands, offset somewhat by decreases in our U.S. and U.K. domestic brands.

Finance and Insurance Data

Finance and Insurance Data	2007	2006	2007 vs. 2006		2006	2005	2006 vs. 2005	
			Change	% Change			Change	% Change
Total retail unit sales	297,374	269,806	27,568	10.2%	269,806	241,454	28,352	11.7%
Total same-store retail unit sales	262,021	254,998	7,023	2.8%	237,317	234,840	2,477	1.1%
Finance and insurance revenue	\$ 290.1	\$ 246.4	\$ 43.7	17.7%	\$ 246.4	\$ 227.5	\$ 18.9	8.3%
Same-store finance and insurance revenue	\$ 258.3	\$ 236.7	\$ 21.6	9.1%	\$ 223.8	\$ 223.0	\$ 0.8	0.4%
Finance and insurance revenue per unit	\$ 976	\$ 913	\$ 63	6.9%	\$ 913	\$ 943	\$ (30)	(3.2)%
Same-store finance and insurance revenue per unit	\$ 986	\$ 928	\$ 58	6.2%	\$ 943	\$ 949	\$ (6)	(0.6)%

Finance and insurance revenue increased \$43.7 million, or 17.7%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased \$18.9 million, or 8.3%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to a \$21.6 million, or 9.1%, increase in same-store revenues, coupled with a \$22.1 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store revenue increase is due to the 2.8% increase in retail unit sales, which increased revenue by \$6.9 million, coupled with a \$58, or 6.2%, increase in comparative average finance and insurance revenue per unit, which increased revenue by \$14.7 million. The \$58 increase in comparative average finance and insurance revenue per unit is due primarily to increased sales penetration of certain products, particularly in the U.K. The increase from 2005 to 2006 is due to an \$0.8 million, or 0.4%, increase in same-store revenues, coupled with an \$18.1 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store revenue increase is the result of the 1.1% increase in retail unit sales, which increased revenue by \$2.3 million, offset by a \$6, or 0.6%, decrease in comparative average finance and insurance revenue per unit, which decreased revenue by \$1.5 million. The \$6 decrease in comparative average finance and insurance revenue per unit is due to a reduction in average finance and insurance revenue per unit from our Sirius Satellite Radio promotion arrangement and the 2005 sale of all the remaining variable profits relating to a pool of extended service contracts sold at the company's dealerships from 2001 through 2005, offset somewhat by an increase in comparative average finance and insurance revenue per unit due primarily to increased sales penetration of certain products.

Service and Parts Data

2007 vs. 2006

2006 vs. 2005

Service and Parts Data	2007	2006	Change	% Change	2006	2005	Change	% Change
Service and parts revenue	\$ 1,414.0	\$ 1,228.9	\$ 185.1	15.1%	\$ 1,228.9	\$ 1,023.9	\$ 205.0	20.0%
Same-store service and parts revenue	\$ 1,242.3	\$ 1,157.0	\$ 85.3	7.4%	\$ 1,076.7	\$ 1,003.9	\$ 72.8	7.3%
Gross profit	\$ 790.4	\$ 678.4	\$ 112.0	16.5%	\$ 678.4	\$ 559.3	\$ 119.1	21.3%
Same-store gross profit	\$ 696.9	\$ 638.5	\$ 58.4	9.1%	\$ 595.2	\$ 548.2	\$ 47.0	8.6%
Gross margin	55.9%	55.2%	0.7%	1.3%	55.2%	54.6%	0.6%	1.1%
Same-store gross margin	56.1%	55.2%	0.9%	1.6%	55.3%	54.6%	0.7%	1.3%

Revenues

Service and parts revenue increased \$185.1 million, or 15.1%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased \$205.0 million, or 20.0%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to an \$85.3 million, or 7.4%, increase in same-store revenues, coupled with a \$99.8 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The increase

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from 2005 to 2006 is due to a \$72.8 million, or 7.3%, increase in same-store revenues, coupled with a \$132.2 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. We believe that our service and parts business is being positively impacted by the growth in total retail unit sales at our dealerships in recent years and capacity increases in our service and parts operations resulting from our facility improvement and expansion programs.

Gross Profit

Service and parts gross profit increased \$112.0 million, or 16.5%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased \$119.1 million, or 21.3%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to a \$58.4 million, or 9.1%, increase in same-store gross profit, coupled with a \$53.6 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store gross profit increase is due to the \$85.3 million, or 7.4%, increase in revenues, which increased gross profit by \$47.8 million, and a 1.6% increase in gross margin percentage, which increased gross profit by \$10.6 million. The increase from 2005 to 2006 is due to a \$47.0 million, or 8.6%, increase in same-store gross profit, coupled with a \$72.1 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The same-store gross profit increase is due to the \$72.8 million, or 7.3%, increase in revenues, which increased gross profit by \$40.1 million, and a 1.3% increase in gross margin percentage, which increased gross profit by \$6.9 million.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses increased \$194.6 million, or 14.6%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased \$201.2 million, or 17.7%, from 2005 to 2006. The aggregate increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to an \$84.0 million, or 6.7%, increase in same-store SG&A expenses, coupled with a \$110.6 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The aggregate increase in SG&A expenses from 2005 to 2006 is due to a \$59.9 million, or 5.4%, increase in same-store SG&A expenses, coupled with a \$141.3 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The increase in same-store SG&A expenses is due in large part to (1) increased variable selling expenses, including increases in variable compensation, as a result of the 6.6% and 4.5% increase in retail gross profit over the prior year in 2007 and 2006, respectively, (2) increased rent and related costs in both years due in part to our facility improvement and expansion program and (3) increased advertising and promotion caused by the overall competitiveness of the retail vehicle market. SG&A expenses as a percentage of total revenue were 11.8%, 12.0% and 11.9% in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and as a percentage of gross profit were 79.6%, 79.4% and 78.2% in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased \$7.8 million, or 18.1%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased \$5.8 million, or 15.5%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to a \$5.2 million, or 12.7%, increase in same-store depreciation and amortization, coupled with a \$2.6 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The increase from 2005 to 2006 is due to a \$3.5 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year, coupled with a \$2.3 million, or 6.3%, increase in same-store depreciation and amortization. The same-store increases in both periods are due in large part to our facility improvement and expansion program.

Floor Plan Interest Expense

Floor plan interest expense increased \$14.9 million, or 25.0%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased \$13.5 million, or 29.3%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to an \$8.1 million, or 14.3%, increase in same-store floor plan interest expense, coupled with a \$6.8 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. The increase from 2005 to 2006 is due to an \$8.0 million, or 17.6%, increase in same-store floor plan interest expense, coupled with a \$5.5 million increase from net dealership acquisitions during the year. Floor plan interest expense was negatively impacted in 2007 by an increase in our average floor plan notes outstanding. Floor plan interest expense

was negatively impacted in 2006 by an increase in our weighted average borrowing rate due primarily to increases in the applicable benchmark rates of our revolving floor plan arrangements.

Table of Contents**Other Interest Expense**

Other interest expense increased \$7.1 million, or 14.4%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased \$0.2 million, or 0.3%, from 2005 to 2006. The increase from 2006 to 2007 is due to an increase in average total outstanding indebtedness in 2007 compared to 2006, offset by a decrease in our weighted average borrowing rate. The decrease in our weighted average borrowing rate was due primarily to the issuance of \$375.0 million of 7.75% Senior Subordinated Notes on December 7, 2006 which was used to redeem our 9.625% Senior Subordinated Notes in March 2007. The increase from 2005 to 2006 is due to an increase in average total outstanding indebtedness in 2006 compared to 2005, offset by a decrease in our weighted average borrowing rate. The decrease in our weighted average borrowing rate was due primarily to the issuance of \$375.0 million of 3.5% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes on January 31, 2006 the proceeds of which were used to repay higher-rate debt under our credit agreement.

Income Taxes

Income taxes decreased \$1.6 million, or 2.3%, from 2006 to 2007 and increased \$0.4 million, or 0.6%, from 2005 to 2006. The decrease from 2006 to 2007 is due primarily to a decrease in pre-tax income. Our effective income tax rate in 2007 benefited from an increase in the relative proportion of our U.K. operations, which are taxed at a lower rate, but was higher on a comparative basis to the prior year due to tax savings from certain tax planning initiatives that benefited the prior year. The increase from 2005 to 2006 is due primarily to an increase in pre-tax income being more than offset by a reduction in our effective income tax rate due to an increase in the relative contribution to earnings of our U.K. operations, which are taxed at a lower rate, and tax savings from certain tax planning initiatives.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash requirements are primarily for working capital, inventory financing, the acquisition of new dealerships, the improvement and expansion of existing facilities, the construction of new facilities, and dividends. Historically, these cash requirements have been met through cash flow from operations, borrowings under our credit agreements and floor plan arrangements, the issuance of debt securities, sale-leaseback transactions and the issuance of equity securities. As of December 31, 2007, we had working capital of \$205.6 million, including \$10.9 million of cash, available to fund our operations and capital commitments. In addition, we had \$250.0 million and £68.8 million (\$136.7 million) available for borrowing under our U.S. credit agreement and our U.K. credit agreement, respectively, each of which is discussed below.

We paid the following dividends in 2006 and 2007:

Per Share Dividends

2006 :	First Quarter	\$ 0.06	2007:	First Quarter	\$ 0.07
	Second Quarter	0.07		Second Quarter	0.07
	Third Quarter	0.07		Third Quarter	0.07
	Fourth Quarter	0.07		Fourth Quarter	0.09

We have also declared a cash dividend on our common stock of \$0.09 cents per share payable on March 3, 2008 to shareholders of record on February 11, 2008. Future quarterly or other cash dividends will depend upon our earnings, capital requirements, financial condition, restrictions on any then existing indebtedness and other factors considered relevant by our Board of Directors.

We have expanded our retail automotive operations primarily through organic growth and through the acquisition of retail automotive dealerships. In addition, one of our subsidiaries is the exclusive distributor of smart fortwo vehicles in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. We believe that cash flow from operations and our existing capital resources, including the liquidity provided by our credit agreements and floor plan financing arrangements, will be sufficient to fund our operations and commitments for at least the next twelve months. To the extent we pursue additional significant acquisitions, other expansion opportunities, or refinance existing debt, we may need to raise additional capital either through the public or private issuance of equity or debt securities or through additional borrowings, which sources of funds may not necessarily be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

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Our board of directors has approved a stock repurchase program for up to \$150 million of our outstanding common stock. We may, from time to time as market conditions warrant, purchase our outstanding common stock through open market purchases, in privately negotiated transactions and other means. We currently intend to fund any repurchases through cash flow from operations and borrowings under our U.S. credit facility. The decision to make stock repurchases will be based on such factors as the market price of our common stock versus our view of its intrinsic value, the potential impact on our capital structure and the expected return on competing uses of capital such as strategic store acquisitions and capital investments in our current businesses, as well as any then-existing limits imposed by our finance agreements.

Inventory Financing

We finance substantially all of our new and a portion of our used vehicle inventories under revolving floor plan arrangements with various lenders. In the U.S., the floor plan arrangements are due on demand; however, we are generally not required to make loan principal repayments prior to the sale of the vehicles financed. We typically make monthly interest payments on the amount financed. In the U.K., substantially all of our floor plan arrangements are payable on demand or have an original maturity of 90 days or less and we are generally required to repay floor plan advances at the earlier of the sale of the vehicles financed or the stated maturity. The floor plan agreements grant a security interest in substantially all of the assets of our dealership subsidiaries. Interest rates under the floor plan arrangements are variable and increase or decrease based on changes in various benchmarks. We receive non-refundable credits from certain of our vehicle manufacturers, which are treated as a reduction of cost of sales as vehicles are sold.

U.S. Credit Agreement

We are party to a credit agreement with DCFS USA LLC and Toyota Motor Credit Corporation, as amended, which provides for up to \$250.0 million of borrowing capacity for working capital, acquisitions, capital expenditures, investments and for other general corporate purposes, including \$10.0 million of availability for letters of credit, through September 30, 2010. The revolving loans bear interest at defined London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 1.75%.

The U.S. credit agreement is fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis by our domestic subsidiaries and contains a number of significant covenants that, among other things, restrict our ability to dispose of assets, incur additional indebtedness, repay other indebtedness, pay dividends, create liens on assets, make investments or acquisitions and engage in mergers or consolidations. We are also required to comply with specified financial and other tests and ratios, each as defined in the U.S. credit agreement, including: a ratio of current assets to current liabilities, a fixed charge coverage ratio, a ratio of debt to stockholders' equity, a ratio of debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), a ratio of domestic debt to domestic EBITDA, and a measurement of stockholders' equity. A breach of these requirements would give rise to certain remedies under the agreement, the most severe of which is the termination of the agreement and acceleration of the amounts owed. As of December 31, 2007, we were in compliance with all covenants under the U.S. credit agreement, and we believe we will remain in compliance with such covenants for the foreseeable future. In making such determination, we have considered the current margin of compliance with the covenants and our expected future results of operations, working capital requirements, acquisitions, capital expenditures and investments. See Forward Looking Statements .

The U.S. credit agreement also contains typical events of default, including change of control, non-payment of obligations and cross-defaults to our other material indebtedness. Substantially all of our domestic assets not pledged as security under floor plan arrangements are subject to security interests granted to lenders under the U.S. credit agreement. Other than \$0.5 million of outstanding letters of credit, no amounts were outstanding under the U.S. credit agreement as of December 31, 2007.

U.K. Credit Agreement

Our subsidiaries in the U.K. are party to an agreement with the Royal Bank of Scotland plc, as agent for National Westminster Bank plc, which provides for a multi-option credit agreement, a fixed rate credit agreement

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and a seasonally adjusted overdraft line of credit to be used to finance acquisitions, working capital, and general corporate purposes. The U.K. credit agreement provides for (1) up to £70.0 million in revolving loans through August 31, 2011, which have an original maturity of 90 days or less and bear interest between defined LIBOR plus 0.65% and defined LIBOR plus 1.25%, (2) a £30.0 million funded term loan which bears interest between 5.94% and 6.54% and is payable ratably in quarterly intervals through June 30, 2011, and (3) a seasonally adjusted overdraft line of credit for up to £30.0 million that bears interest at the Bank of England Base Rate plus 1.00% and matures on August 31, 2011.

The U.K. credit agreement is fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis by our U.K. subsidiaries, and contains a number of significant covenants that, among other things, restrict the ability of our U.K. subsidiaries to pay dividends, dispose of assets, incur additional indebtedness, repay other indebtedness, create liens on assets, make investments or acquisitions and engage in mergers or consolidations. In addition, our U.K. subsidiaries are required to comply with specified ratios and tests, each as defined in the U.K. credit agreement, including: a ratio of earnings before interest and taxes plus rental payments to interest plus rental payments (as defined), a measurement of maximum capital expenditures, and a debt to EBITDA ratio (as defined). A breach of these requirements would give rise to certain remedies under the agreement, the most severe of which is the termination of the agreement and acceleration of the amounts owed. As of December 31, 2007, we were in compliance with all covenants under the U.K. credit agreement, and we believe we will remain in compliance with such covenants for the foreseeable future. In making such determination, we have considered the current margin of compliance with the covenants and our expected future results of operations, working capital requirements, acquisitions, capital expenditures and investments in the U.K. See Forward Looking Statements .

The U.K. credit agreement also contains typical events of default, including change of control and non-payment of obligations and cross-defaults to other material indebtedness of our U.K. subsidiaries. Substantially all of our U.K. subsidiaries' assets not pledged as security under floor plan arrangements are subject to security interests granted to lenders under the U.K. credit agreement. As of December 31, 2007, outstanding loans under the U.K. credit agreement amounted £45.9 million (\$91.3 million).

7.75% Senior Subordinated Notes

On December 7, 2006 we issued \$375.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016 (the 7.75% Notes). The 7.75% Notes are unsecured senior subordinated notes and are subordinate to all existing and future senior debt, including debt under our credit agreements and floor plan indebtedness. The 7.75% Notes are guaranteed by substantially all wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries on a senior subordinated basis. We can redeem all or some of the 7.75% Notes at our option beginning in December 2011 at specified redemption prices, or prior to December 2011 at 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus an applicable make-whole premium, as defined. In addition, we may redeem up to 40% of the 7.75% Notes at specified redemption prices using the proceeds of certain equity offerings before December 15, 2009. Upon certain sales of assets or specific kinds of changes of control, we are required to make an offer to purchase the 7.75% Notes. The 7.75% Notes also contain customary negative covenants and events of default. As of December 31, 2007, we were in compliance with all negative covenants and there were no events of default.

Senior Subordinated Convertible Notes

On January 31, 2006, we issued \$375.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.50% Senior Subordinated Convertible Notes due 2026 (the Convertible Notes). The Convertible Notes mature on April 1, 2026, unless earlier converted, redeemed or purchased by us. The Convertible Notes are unsecured senior subordinated obligations and are guaranteed on an unsecured senior subordinated basis by substantially all of our wholly owned domestic subsidiaries. The Convertible Notes also contain customary negative covenants and events of default. As of December 31, 2007,

we were in compliance with all negative covenants and there were no events of default.

Holders of the convertible notes may convert them based on a conversion rate of 42.2052 shares of our common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of the Convertible Notes (which is equal to an initial conversion price of approximately \$23.69 per share), subject to adjustment, only under the following circumstances: (1) in any

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quarterly period commencing after March 31, 2006, if the closing price of our common stock for twenty of the last thirty trading days in the prior quarter exceeds \$28.43 (subject to adjustment), (2) for specified periods, if the trading price of the Convertible Notes falls below specific thresholds, (3) if the Convertible Notes are called for redemption, (4) if specified distributions to holders of our common stock are made or specified corporate transactions occur, (5) if a fundamental change (as defined) occurs, or (6) during the ten trading days prior to, but excluding, the maturity date.

Upon conversion of the Convertible Notes, for each \$1,000 principal amount of the Convertible Notes, a holder will receive an amount in cash, in lieu of shares of our common stock, equal to the lesser of (i) \$1,000 or (ii) the conversion value, determined in the manner set forth in the indenture covering the Convertible Notes, of the number of shares of common stock equal to the conversion rate. If the conversion value exceeds \$1,000, we will also deliver, at our election, cash, common stock or a combination of cash and common stock with respect to the remaining value deliverable upon conversion.

In the event of a conversion due to a change of control on or before April 6, 2011, we will pay, to the extent described in the indenture, a make-whole premium by increasing the conversion rate applicable to such Convertible Notes. In addition, we will pay contingent interest in cash, commencing with any six-month period from April 1 to September 30 and from October 1 to March 31, beginning on April 1, 2011, if the average trading price of a Convertible Note for the five trading days ending on the third trading day immediately preceding the first day of that six-month period equals 120% or more of the principal amount of the Convertible Note.

On or after April 6, 2011, we may redeem the Convertible Notes, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, for cash at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be redeemed, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the applicable redemption date. Holders of the Convertible Notes may require us to purchase all or a portion of their Convertible Notes for cash on April 1, 2011, April 1, 2016 or April 1, 2021 at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be purchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable purchase date.

9.625% Senior Subordinated Notes

In March 2007, we redeemed our outstanding \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9.625% senior subordinated notes due 2012 (the 9.625% Notes). The 9.625% Notes were unsecured senior subordinated notes and were subordinate to all existing senior debt, including debt under our credit agreements and floor plan indebtedness. We incurred an \$18.6 million pre-tax charge in connection with the redemption, consisting of a \$14.4 million redemption premium and the write-off of \$4.2 million of unamortized deferred financing costs.

Share Repurchase

On January 26, 2006, we repurchased 1.0 million shares of our outstanding common stock for \$19.0 million, or \$18.96 per share. These shares and all other shares held as treasury stock were retired during the second quarter of 2007.

Interest Rate Swaps

In January 2008, we entered into new three year interest rate swap agreements pursuant to which the LIBOR portion of \$300.0 million of our U.S. floating rate floor plan debt was fixed at 3.67%. This arrangement is in effect through January 2011. We may terminate this arrangement at any time, subject to the settlement at that time of the fair value of the swap arrangement. The swap is designated as a cash flow hedge of future interest payments of LIBOR based U.S. floor plan borrowings.

We were party to an interest rate swap agreement that expired in January 2008 pursuant to which a notional \$200.0 million of our U.S. floating rate debt was exchanged for fixed rate debt. The swap was designated as a cash flow hedge of future interest payments of LIBOR based U.S. floor plan borrowings. As of December 31, 2007, we expect approximately \$0.02 million associated with the swap to be recognized as a reduction of interest expense in January of 2008.

Table of Contents***Other Financing Arrangements***

We have in the past and expect in the future to enter into significant sale-leaseback transactions to finance certain property acquisitions and capital expenditures, pursuant to which we sell property and/or leasehold improvements to third-parties and agree to lease those assets back for a certain period of time. Such sales generate proceeds which vary from period to period.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements 3.5% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2026

The Convertible Notes are convertible into shares of our common stock, at the option of the holder, based on certain conditions described above. Certain of these conditions are linked to the market value of our common stock. This type of financing arrangement was selected by us in order to achieve a more favorable interest rate (as opposed to other forms of available financing). Since we or the holders of the Convertible Notes can redeem these notes on April 2011, a conversion or a redemption of these notes is likely to occur in 2011. Such redemption conversion will include cash for the principal amount of the Convertible Notes then outstanding plus an amount payable in either cash or stock, at our option, depending on the trading price of our common stock.

Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$5.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, and decreased by \$2.3 and \$9.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2005, respectively. The major components of these changes are discussed below.

Cash Flows from Continuing Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities was \$310.1 million, \$116.1 million and \$169.8 million during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Cash flows from operating activities include net income adjusted for non-cash items and the effects of changes in working capital.

We finance substantially all of our new and a portion of our used vehicle inventories under revolving floor plan notes payable with various lenders. In accordance with the guidance under SFAS No. 95, *Statement of Cash Flows*, we report all cash flows arising in connection with floor plan notes payable to the manufacturer of a particular new vehicle as an operating activity in our statement of cash flows and all cash flows arising in connection with floor plan notes payable to a party other than the manufacturer of a particular new vehicle and all floor plan notes payable relating to pre-owned vehicles as a financing activity in our statement of cash flows. However, we believe that changes in aggregate floor plan liabilities are typically linked to changes in vehicle inventory and, therefore, are an integral part of understanding changes in our working capital and operating cash flow. As a result, we have presented the following reconciliation of cash flow from operating activities as reported in our condensed consolidated statement of cash flows as if all changes in vehicle floor plan were classified as an operating activity for informational purposes:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Net cash from operating activities as reported	\$ 310.1	\$ 116.1	\$ 169.8
Floor plan notes payable non-trade as reported	193.5	(54.4)	14.9
Net cash from operating activities including all floor plan notes payable	\$ 503.6	\$ 61.7	\$ 184.7

Cash Flows from Continuing Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities was \$228.4 million, \$488.0 million and \$223.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Cash flows from investing activities consist primarily of cash used for capital expenditures, proceeds from sale-leaseback transactions and net expenditures for dealership acquisitions. Capital expenditures were \$195.0 million, \$224.0 million and \$216.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Capital expenditures relate primarily to improvements to our existing dealership facilities and the construction of new facilities. Proceeds from sale-leaseback transactions were \$131.8 million, \$106.2 million and \$118.5 million during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005,

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respectively. Cash used in business acquisitions, net of cash acquired, was \$180.7 million, \$370.2 million and \$125.6 million during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and included repayments of seller's floor plan notes payable of \$51.9 million, \$113.4 million and \$44.7 million, respectively. The year ended December 31, 2007 also includes \$15.5 million of proceeds of other investing activities.

Cash Flows from Continuing Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities was \$441.2 million and \$1.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and cash used in financing activities was \$180.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2007. Cash flows from financing activities include borrowings and repayments of long-term debt, net borrowings or repayments of floor plan notes payable non-trade, proceeds from the issuance of common stock, including proceeds from the exercise of stock options, repurchases of common stock and dividends. During the year ended December 31, 2006 we issued \$750.0 million of subordinated debt and we paid \$17.2 million of financing costs. Proceeds of the \$750.0 million of subordinated debt issuance were used to repurchase one million shares of our common stock and to repay debt. This activity, combined with borrowing to fund acquisition and other liquidity requirements, resulted in net repayments of long-term debt of \$211.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2006 and allowed us to redeem our 9.625% Notes in early 2007 for \$314.4 million, including redemption premium of \$14.4 million. In addition to these activities, we had other net repayments of long-term debt of \$34.2 million and \$2.4 million during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2005, respectively. We had net borrowings of floor plan notes payable non-trade of \$193.5 and \$14.9 million during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2005, respectively, and net repayments of floor plan notes payable non-trade of \$54.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2006. During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, we received proceeds of \$2.6 million, \$18.1 million and \$4.7 million, respectively, from exercises of options for common stock. During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, we paid \$28.4 million, \$25.2 million and \$20.8 million, respectively, of cash dividends to our stockholders.

Cash Flows from Discontinued Operations

Cash flows relating to discontinued operations are not currently considered, nor are they expected to be considered material to our liquidity or our capital resources. Management does not believe that there is any significant past, present or upcoming cash transactions relating to discontinued operations.

Contractual Payment Obligations

The table below sets forth our best estimates as to the amounts and timing of future payments relating to our most significant contractual obligations as of December 31, 2007. The information in the table reflects future unconditional payments and is based upon, among other things, the terms of any relevant agreements. Future events, including acquisitions, divestitures, entering into new operating lease agreements, the amount of borrowings or repayments under our credit agreements and floor plan arrangements and purchases or refinancing of our securities, could cause actual payments to differ significantly from these amounts. See Section 1A Risk Factors.

		Less than			More than
	Total	1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years
Floorplan Notes Payable(A)	\$ 1,552.9	\$ 1,552.9	\$	\$	\$
Long Term Debt Obligations(B)	844.6	14.5	28.2	49.4	752.5
Operating Lease Commitments	4,772.4	167.6	328.1	321.6	3,955.1

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Purchase Obligations	189.5	189.5			
Scheduled Interest Payments(B)(C)	495.7	42.2	84.4	84.4	284.7
Other Long Term Liabilities(D)	48.5	8.1			40.4
	\$ 7,903.6	\$ 1974.8	\$ 440.7	\$ 455.4	\$ 5,032.7

(A) Floor plan notes payable are revolving financing arrangements. Payments are generally made as required pursuant to the floor plan borrowing agreements discussed above under Inventory Financing .

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- (B) Interest and principal repayments under our \$375.0 million of 3.5% senior subordinated notes due 2026 are reflected in the table above, however, at our option, certain of these amounts may be settled by in shares of common stock. While these notes are not due until 2026, in 2011 the holders may require us to purchase all or a portion of their notes for cash. This acceleration of ultimate repayment is not reflected in the table above, nor is any optional redemption on our part.
- (C) Estimates of future variable rate interest payments under floorplan notes payable and our credit agreements are excluded. See Inventory Financing, U.S. Credit Agreement, and U.K. Credit Agreement above for a discussion of such variable rates.
- (D) Includes uncertain tax positions. Due to the subjective nature of our uncertain tax positions, we are unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the timing of payments arising in connection with the unrecognized tax benefits. We have thus classified this as More than 5 years.

We expect that the amounts above will be funded through cash flow from operations. In the case of balloon payments at the end of the terms of our debt instruments, we expect to be able to refinance such instruments in the normal course of business.

Commitments

We are party to a joint venture with respect to our Honda of Mentor dealership in Ohio. We are required to repurchase our partner's interest in this joint venture in July 2008. We expect this payment to be approximately \$4.9 million.

Related Party Transactions

Stockholders Agreement

Roger S. Penske, our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, is also Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Penske Corporation, and through entities affiliated with Penske Corporation, our largest stockholder owning approximately 40% of our outstanding common stock. Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and Mitsui & Co. (USA), Inc. (collectively, Mitsui) own approximately 16% of our outstanding common stock. Mitsui, Penske Corporation and certain other affiliates of Penske Corporation are parties to a stockholders agreement pursuant to which the Penske affiliated companies agreed to vote their shares for one director who is a representative of Mitsui. In turn, Mitsui agreed to vote their shares for up to fourteen directors voted for by the Penske affiliated companies. This agreement terminates in March 2014, upon the mutual consent of the parties, or when either party no longer owns any of our common stock.

Other Related Party Interests and Transactions

Several of our directors and officers are affiliated with Penske Corporation or related entities. Roger S. Penske is also a managing member of Penske Capital Partners and Transportation Resource Partners, each organizations that undertake investments in transportation-related industries. Richard J. Peters, one of our directors, is a managing director of Transportation Resource Partners. Mr. Peters and Roger S. Penske, Jr., our President, are each directors of Penske Corporation. Eustace W. Mita and Lucio A. Noto (two of our directors) are investors in Transportation Resource Partners. One of our directors, Hiroshi Ishikawa, serves as our Executive Vice President International Business Development and serves in a similar capacity for Penske Corporation. Robert H. Kurnick, Jr., our Vice Chairman and a director, is also the President and a director of Penske Corporation.

We are currently a tenant under a number of non-cancelable lease agreements with Automotive Group Realty, LLC and its subsidiaries (together AGR), which are subsidiaries of Penske Corporation. From time to time, we may sell AGR real property and improvements that are subsequently leased by AGR to us. In addition, we may purchase real property or improvements from AGR. Each of these transactions is valued at a price that is independently confirmed. We sometimes pay to and/or receive fees from Penske Corporation and its affiliates for services rendered in the normal course of business, or to reimburse payments made to third parties on each others behalf. These transactions and those relating to AGR mentioned above, are reviewed periodically by our Audit Committee and reflect the provider s cost or an amount mutually agreed upon by both parties.

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We and Penske Corporation have entered into a joint insurance agreement which provides that, with respect to our joint insurance policies (which includes our property policy), available coverage with respect to a loss shall be paid to each party as stipulated in the policies. In the event of losses by us and Penske Corporation that exceed the limit of liability for any policy or policy period, the total policy proceeds shall be allocated based on the ratio of premiums paid.

We have entered into joint ventures with certain related parties as more fully discussed below.

Joint Venture Relationships

From time to time, we enter into joint venture relationships in the ordinary course of business, through which we acquire dealerships together with other investors. We may provide these dealerships with working capital and other debt financing at costs that are based on our incremental borrowing rate. As of December 31, 2007, our joint venture relationships were as follows:

Location	Dealerships	Ownership Interest
Fairfield, Connecticut	Audi, Mercedes-Benz, Porsche, smart	90.00%(A)(B)
Edison, New Jersey	Ferrari, Maserati	70.00%(B)
Tysons Corner, Virginia	Aston Martin, Audi, Mercedes-Benz, Porsche, smart	90.00%(B)(C)
Las Vegas, Nevada	Ferrari, Maserati	50.00%(D)
Mentor, Ohio	Honda	75.00%(B)
Munich, Germany	BMW, MINI	50.00%(D)
Frankfurt, Germany	Lexus, Toyota	50.00%(D)
Aachen, Germany	Audi, Lexus, Toyota, Volkswagen	50.00%(D)
Mexico	Toyota	48.70%(D)
Mexico	Toyota	45.00%(D)

(A) An entity controlled by one of our directors, Lucio A. Noto (the Investor), owns an 10.0% interest in this joint venture, which entitles the Investor to 20% of the operating profits of the dealerships owned by the joint venture. In addition, the Investor has an option to purchase up to a 20% interest in the joint venture for specified amounts.

(B) Entity is consolidated in our financial statements.

(C) Roger S. Penske, Jr. owns a 10% interest in this joint venture.

(D) Entity is accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Cyclicality

Unit sales of motor vehicles, particularly new vehicles, historically have been cyclical, fluctuating with general economic cycles. During economic downturns, the automotive retailing industry tends to experience periods of decline and recession similar to those experienced by the general economy. We believe that the industry is influenced by general economic conditions and particularly by consumer confidence, the level of personal discretionary spending, fuel prices, interest rates and credit availability.

Seasonality

Our business is modestly seasonal overall. Our U.S. operations generally experience higher volumes of vehicle sales in the second and third quarters of each year due in part to consumer buying trends and the introduction of new vehicle models. Also, vehicle demand, and to a lesser extent demand for service and parts, is generally lower during the winter months than in other seasons, particularly in regions of the U.S. where dealerships may be subject to severe winters. Our U.K. operations generally experience higher volumes of vehicle sales in the first and third quarters of each year, due primarily to vehicle registration practices in the U.K. In the U.K., vehicles sold after March and September of each year reflect a later date of sale, decreasing their perceived residual value.

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Effects of Inflation

We believe that inflation rates over the last few years have not had a significant impact on revenues or profitability. We do not expect inflation to have any near-term material effects on the sale of our products and services, however, we cannot be sure there will be no such effect in the future.

We finance substantially all of our inventory through various revolving floor plan arrangements with interest rates that vary based on various benchmarks. Such rates have historically increased during periods of increasing inflation.

Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of terms such as may, will, should, expect, anticipate, believe, intend, plan, estimate, potential, forecast, continue or variations of such terms, or the use of these terms in the negative. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding our current plans, forecasts, estimates, beliefs or expectations, including, without limitation, statements with respect to:

our future financial performance;

future acquisitions;

future capital expenditures;

our ability to obtain cost savings and synergies;

our ability to respond to economic cycles;

trends in the automotive retail industry and in the general economy in the various countries in which we operate dealerships;

our ability to access the remaining availability under our credit agreements;

our liquidity;

interest rates;

trends affecting our future financial condition or results of operations; and

our business strategy.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties and are not assurances of future performance. Actual results may differ materially from anticipated results due to a variety of factors, including the factors identified under Item 1A. Risk Factors. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include those mentioned in Item 1A. Risk Factors such as the following:

the ability of automobile manufacturers to exercise significant control over our operations, since we depend on them in order to operate our business;

because we depend on the success and popularity of the brands we sell, adverse conditions affecting one or more automobile manufacturers may negatively impact our revenues and profitability;

we may not be able to satisfy our capital requirements for acquisitions, dealership renovation projects or financing the purchase of our inventory;

our failure to meet a manufacturer's consumer satisfaction requirements may adversely affect our ability to acquire new dealerships, our ability to obtain incentive payments from manufacturers and our profitability;

our business and the automotive retail industry in general are susceptible to adverse economic conditions, including changes in interest rates, consumer confidence, fuel prices and credit availability;

substantial competition in automotive sales and services may adversely affect our profitability;

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if we lose key personnel, especially our Chief Executive Officer, or are unable to attract additional qualified personnel, our business could be adversely affected;

because most customers finance the cost of purchasing a vehicle, increased interest rates in the U.S. or the U.K. may adversely affect our vehicle sales;

our business may be adversely affected by import product restrictions and foreign trade risks that may impair our ability to sell foreign vehicles profitably;

our automobile dealerships are subject to substantial regulation which may adversely affect our profitability;

if state dealer laws in the U.S. are repealed or weakened, our U.S. automotive dealerships may be subject to increased competition and may be more susceptible to termination, non-renewal or renegotiation of their franchise agreements;

our U.K. dealerships are not afforded the same legal franchise protections as those in the U.S. so we could be subject to additional competition from other local dealerships in the U.K.;

our automotive dealerships are subject to environmental regulations that may result in claims and liabilities;

our dealership operations may be affected by severe weather or other periodic business interruptions;

our principal stockholders have substantial influence over us and may make decisions with which other stockholders may disagree;

some of our directors and officers may have conflicts of interest with respect to certain related party transactions and other business interests;

our level of indebtedness may limit our ability to obtain financing for acquisitions and may require that a significant portion of our cash flow be used for debt service;

we may be involved in legal proceedings that could have a material adverse effect on our business;

our operations outside of the U.S. subject our profitability to fluctuations relating to changes in foreign currency valuations especially as between the U.S. dollar and British pound;

In addition:

the price of our common stock is subject to substantial fluctuation, which may be unrelated to our performance; and

shares eligible for future sale, or issuable under the terms of our convertible notes, may cause the market price of our common stock to drop significantly, even if our business is doing well.

We urge you to carefully consider these risk factors in evaluating all forward-looking statements regarding our business. Readers of this report are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in this report. All forward-looking statements attributable to us are qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. Except to the extent required by the federal securities laws and the Securities and Exchange Commission's

rules and regulations, we have no intention or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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

Interest Rates. We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates on a significant portion of our outstanding indebtedness. Certain balances under our credit agreements bear interest at variable rates based on a margin over defined benchmarks. Based on the amount outstanding as of December 31, 2007, a 100 basis point change in interest rates would result in an approximate \$0.2 million change to our annual interest expense.

Similarly, amounts outstanding under floor plan financing arrangements bear interest at a variable rate based on a margin over defined benchmarks. We continually evaluate our exposure to interest rate fluctuations and follow established policies and procedures to implement strategies designed to manage the amount of variable rate indebtedness outstanding at any point in time in an effort to mitigate the effect of interest rate fluctuations on our

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earnings and cash flows. We are currently party to swap agreements pursuant to which a notional \$300.0 million of our floating rate floor plan debt was exchanged for fixed rate debt through January 2011. Based on an average of the aggregate amounts outstanding under our floor plan financing arrangements subject to variable interest payments during the year ended December 31, 2007, a 100 basis point change in interest rates would result in an approximate \$12.5 million change to our annual interest expense.

Interest rate fluctuations affect the fair market value of our swaps and fixed rate debt, including the 7.75% Notes, the Convertible Notes and certain seller financed promissory notes, but, with respect to such fixed rate debt instruments, do not impact our earnings or cash flows.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates. As of December 31, 2007, we had dealership operations in the U.K. and Germany. In each of these markets, the local currency is the functional currency. Due to the limited number of cross border transactions we are party to and our intent to remain permanently invested in these foreign markets, we do not hedge against foreign currency fluctuations. In the event our operations change or we change our intent with respect to the investment in any of our international operations, we would expect to implement strategies designed to manage those risks in an effort to mitigate the effect of foreign currency fluctuations on our earnings and cash flows. A ten percent change in average exchange rates versus the U.S. Dollar would have resulted in an approximate \$487.6 million change to our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2007.

In common with other automotive retailers, we purchase certain of our new vehicle and parts inventories from foreign manufacturers. Although we purchase the majority of our inventories in the local functional currency, our business is subject to certain risks, including, but not limited to, differing economic conditions, changes in political climate, differing tax structures, other regulations and restrictions and foreign exchange rate volatility which may influence such manufacturers' ability to provide their products at competitive prices in the local jurisdictions. Our future results could be materially and adversely impacted by changes in these or other factors.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

The consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying Index to Consolidated Financial Statements are incorporated by reference into this Item 8.

Item 9. *Changes In and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

None.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the principal executive and financial officers, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive and financial officers, to allow timely discussions regarding required disclosure.

Based upon this evaluation, and as discussed in our report, the Company's principal executive and financial officers concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report. In addition, we maintain internal controls designed to provide us with the information required for accounting and

financial reporting purposes. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our fourth quarter of 2007 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. *Other Information*

Not applicable.

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Except as set forth below, the information required by Items 10 through 14 is included in the Company's definitive proxy statement under the captions Election of Directors, Executive Officers, Compensation Discussion and Analysis, (CD&A) Executive and Directors Compensation, Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms, Related Party Transactions, Other Matters and Our Corporate Governance. Such information is incorporated herein by reference.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans.

The following table provides details regarding the shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights granted under our equity compensation plans (including individual equity compensation arrangements) as of December 31, 2007.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (A)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants And rights (B)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (A)) (C)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	385,780	9.11	2,630,117
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	0		
Total	385,780	9.11	2,630,117

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PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules*

(1) Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying Index to Consolidated Financial Statements are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(2) Financial Statement Schedule Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts following the Consolidated Financial Statements is filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(3) Exhibits See the Index of Exhibits following the signature page for the exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on February 25, 2008.

Penske Automotive Group, Inc.

By: /s/ Robert T. O Shaughnessy
Robert T. O Shaughnessy
Chief Financial Officer

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INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Each management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement is identified with an asterisk.

- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.2 to our Form 8-K filed on July 2, 2007).
- 3.2 Bylaws (incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.1 to our Form 8-K filed on December 7, 2007).
- 4.1.1 Indenture regarding our 3.5% senior subordinated convertible notes due 2026, dated January 31, 2006, by and among us, as Issuer, the subsidiary guarantors named therein and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.1 to our Form 8-K filed February 2, 2006).
- 4.1.2 Amended and Restated Supplemental Indenture regarding our 3.5% senior subordinated convertible notes due 2026 dated as of February 21, 2008, among us, as Issuer, and certain of our domestic subsidiaries, as Guarantors, and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as trustee.
- 4.2.1 Indenture regarding our 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2016 dated December 7, 2006, by and among us as Issuer, the subsidiary guarantors named therein and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.1 to our current report on Form 8-K filed on December 12, 2006).
- 4.2.2 Amended and Restated Supplemental Indenture regarding 7.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016 dated February 21, 2008, among us, as Issuer, and certain of our domestic subsidiaries, as Guarantors, and Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as trustee.
- 4.3.1 Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of September 8, 2004, among us, DaimlerChrysler Financial Services Americas LLC and Toyota Motor Credit Corporation (incorporated by reference to our September 8, 2004 Form 8-K).
- 4.3.2 Second Amended and Restated Security Agreement dated as of September 8, 2004 among us, DaimlerChrysler Financial Services Americas LLC and Toyota Motor Credit Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our September 8, 2004 Form 8-K).
- 4.3.3 First amendment dated April 18, 2006 to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated September 8, 2004 by and among us, DaimlerChrysler Financial Services Americas LLC and Toyota Motor Credit Corporation (incorporated by reference from exhibit 4.1 to our 8-K filed April 18, 2006).
- 4.3.4 Second amendment dated May 9, 2006 to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated September 8, 2004 by and among us, DaimlerChrysler Financial Services Americas LLC and Toyota Motor Credit Corporation (incorporated by reference from exhibit 4.4 to our 10-Q filed May 10, 2006).
- 4.3.5 Third amendment dated August 8, 2006 to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated September 8, 2004 by and among us, DaimlerChrysler Financial Services Americas LLC and Toyota Motor Credit Corporation (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.1 to our Form 10-Q filed on August 9, 2006).
- 4.3.6 Fourth Amendment dated December 19, 2007 to the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated September 8, 2004 by and among us, DaimlerChrysler Financial Services Americas LLC and Toyota Motor Credit Corporation (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.1 to our Form 8-K filed December 21, 2007.)
- 4.5.1 Multi-Option Credit Agreement dated as of August 31, 2006 between Sytner Group Limited and The Royal Bank of Scotland, plc, as agent for National Westminster Bank Plc. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.1 to our Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2006).
- 4.5.2 Fixed Rate Credit Agreement dated as of August 31, 2006 between Sytner Group Limited and The Royal Bank of Scotland, plc, as agent for National Westminster Bank Plc. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.2 to our Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2006).
- 4.5.3

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Seasonally Adjusted Overdraft Agreement dated as of August 31, 2006 between Sytner Group Limited and The Royal Bank of Scotland, plc, as agent for National Westminster Bank Plc. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.3 to our Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2006).

- 10.1 Form of Dealer Agreement with Honda Automobile Division, American Honda Motor Co. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.2.3 to our 2001 Form 10-K).
- 10.2 Form of Car Center Agreement with BMW of North America, Inc. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.2.5 to our 2001 Form 10-K).

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- 10.3 Form of SAV Center Agreement with BMW of North America, Inc. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.2.6 to our 2001 Form 10-K).
- 10.4 Form of Dealership Agreement with BMW (GB) Limited
- 10.5 Form of Dealer Agreement with Toyota Motor Company (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.2.7 to our 2001 Form 10-K).
- 10.6 Form of Mercedes-Benz USA, Inc. Passenger and Car Retailer Agreement (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.2.11 to our Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000).
- 10.7 Form of Mercedes-Benz USA, Inc. Light Truck Retailer Agreement (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.2.12 to our Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2000).
- 10.8 Distributor Agreement dated October 31, 2006 between smart gmbh and smart USA Distributor LLC**
- *10.9 Amended and Restated Penske Automotive Group, Inc. 2002 Equity Compensation Plan.
- *10.10 Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.3 to our Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003).
- *10.11 Amended and Restated Penske Automotive Group, Inc. Non-Employee Director Compensation Plan.
- *10.12 Penske Automotive Group, Inc. Management Incentive Plan.
- 10.13.1 First Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement dated April 1, 2003 between UAG Connecticut I, LLC and Noto Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.3 to our Form 10-Q filed May 15, 2003).
- 10.13.2 Letter Agreement dated April 1, 2003 among UAG Connecticut I, LLC, Noto Holdings, LLC and the other parties named therein (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.4 to our Form 10-Q filed May 15, 2003).
- 10.13.3 Letter Agreement dated April 1, 2003 between UAG Connecticut I, LLC and Noto Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.5 to our Form 10-Q filed May 15, 2003).
- 10.14 Registration Rights Agreement among us and Penske Automotive Holdings Corp. dated as of December 22, 2000 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.26.1 to our Form 10-K filed February 6, 2002).
- 10.15 Second Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement among us, Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc. dated as of March 26, 2004 (incorporated by reference to the exhibit 10.2 to our March 26, 2004 Form 8-K).
- 10.16 Letter Agreement among Penske Corporation, Penske Capital Partners, L.L.C., Penske Automotive Holdings Corp., International Motor Cars Group I, L.L.C., Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc. dated April 4, 2003 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 5 to the Schedule 13D filed by Mitsui on April 10, 2003).
- 10.17 Purchase Agreement by and between Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc., International Motor Cars Group I, L.L.C., International Motor Cars Group II, L.L.C., Penske Corporation, Penske Automotive Holdings Corp, and Penske Automotive Group, Inc. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.1 to our Form 8-K filed on February 17, 2004).
- 10.18 HBL, LLC Limited Liability Company Agreement dated December 31, 2001, between H.B.L. Holdings, Inc. and Roger S. Penske, Jr. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.28.1 to registration statement no. 333-82264 filed February 6, 2002).
- 10.19 Stockholders Agreement among International Motor Cars Group II, L.L.C., Penske Automotive Holdings Corp., Penske Corporation and Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and Mitsui & Co. (USA), Inc. dated as of March 26, 2004 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.1 to our March 26, 2004 Form 8-K).
- 10.20 VMC Holding Corporation Stockholders Agreement dated April 28, 2005 among VMC Holding Corporation, U.S., Transportation Resource Partners, LP., Penske Truck Leasing Co. LLP., and Opus Ventures General Partners Limited (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.1 to our Form 10-Q filed on May 5, 2005).

- 10.21 Management Services Agreement dated April 28, 2005 among VMC Acquisition Corporation, Transportation Resource Advisors LLC., Penske Truck Leasing Co. L.P. and Opus Ventures General Partner Limited (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.1 to our Form 10-Q filed on May 5, 2005).
- 10.22 Joint Insurance Agreement dated August 7, 2006 between us and Penske Corporation (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.1 to our Form 10-Q filed August 9, 2006).

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23.2	Consent of KPMG Audit Plc.
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32	Section 1350 Certifications.

* Compensatory plans or contracts

** Portions of this exhibit have been omitted and filed separately with the SEC pursuant to a request for confidential treatment.

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MANAGEMENT REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of Penske Automotive Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and board of directors that the Company's internal control over financial reporting provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation and presentation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, it used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on our assessment we believe that, as of December 31, 2007, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm that audited the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K has issued an audit report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on page F-3.

Penske Automotive Group, Inc.
February 25, 2008

MANAGEMENT REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of UAG UK Holdings Limited and subsidiaries (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and board of directors that the Company's internal control over financial reporting provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation and presentation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, it used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on our assessment we believe that, as of December 31, 2007, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm that audited the consolidated financial statements of UAG UK Holdings Limited has issued an audit report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on page F-5.

UAG UK Holdings Limited
February 25, 2008

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Penske Automotive Group, Inc.
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Penske Automotive Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. We also have audited the Company s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007 based on criteria established in the Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company s management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule and an opinion on the Company s internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements or the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of UAG UK Holdings Limited and subsidiaries (a consolidated subsidiary), which statements reflect total assets constituting 32% and 31% of consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and total revenues constituting 36%, 31%, and 29% of consolidated total revenues and income from continuing operations constituting 48%, 37% and 32% of consolidated income from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. Those statements and the effectiveness of UAG UK Holdings Limited and subsidiaries internal control over financial reporting were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts and to the effectiveness of UAG UK Holdings Limited and subsidiaries internal control over financial reporting is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits and the report of the other auditors provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company s principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company s board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of

management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal

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control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of the other auditors, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of its operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, based on our audits and (as to the amounts included for UAG UK Holdings Limited and subsidiaries) the report of the other auditors, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein. Also, in our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2006, the Company elected application of Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* .

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Detroit, Michigan
February 25, 2008

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
UAG UK Holdings Limited:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of UAG UK Holdings Limited and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the related financial statement schedule. We also have audited UAG UK Holdings Limited's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with accounting

principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria

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established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2006, the Company elected application of Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements* .

/s/ KPMG Audit Plc

Birmingham, United Kingdom
February 25, 2008

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	December 31,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,895	\$ 13,147
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,949 and \$2,735, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively	449,278	465,579
Inventories, net	1,688,286	1,506,237
Other current assets	66,312	71,398
Assets held for sale	86,838	193,026
Total current assets	2,301,609	2,249,387
Property and equipment, net	618,491	592,718
Goodwill	1,424,853	1,274,410
Franchise value	238,706	243,635
Other assets	84,894	109,652
Total Assets	\$ 4,668,553	\$ 4,469,802
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Floor plan notes payable	\$ 1,074,820	\$ 872,906
Floor plan notes payable non-trade	478,077	296,580
Accounts payable	268,214	298,066
Accrued expenses	212,601	213,957
Current portion of long-term debt	14,522	13,385
Liabilities held for sale	47,805	56,972
Total current liabilities	2,096,039	1,751,866
Long-term debt	830,106	1,168,666
Other long-term liabilities	320,949	253,617
Total Liabilities	3,247,094	3,174,149
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Stockholders Equity		
Preferred Stock, \$0.0001 par value; 100 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value, 240,000 shares authorized; 95,020 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2007; 94,468 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006	9	9
Non-voting Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value, 7,125 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		

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Class C Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value, 20,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		
Additional paid-in-capital	733,896	768,794
Retained earnings	587,566	492,704
Accumulated other comprehensive income	99,988	79,379
Treasury stock, at cost; 0 and 5,306 shares at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively		(45,233)
Total Stockholders' Equity	1,421,459	1,295,653
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 4,668,553	\$ 4,469,802

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Table of Contents**PENSKE AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Revenue:			
New vehicle	\$ 7,008,071	\$ 6,185,880	\$ 5,511,081
Used vehicle	3,149,145	2,531,001	2,015,657
Finance and insurance, net	290,144	246,448	227,487
Service and parts	1,413,986	1,228,876	1,023,853
Fleet and wholesale	1,096,393	934,514	774,860
Total revenues	12,957,739	11,126,719	9,552,938
Cost of sales:			
New vehicle	6,417,064	5,644,220	5,024,711
Used vehicle	2,898,051	2,316,748	1,836,663
Service and parts	623,585	550,520	464,490
Fleet and wholesale	1,093,830	930,967	774,086
Total cost of sales	11,032,530	9,442,455	8,099,950
Gross profit	1,925,209	1,684,264	1,452,988
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,531,628	1,337,019	1,135,814
Depreciation and amortization	50,957	43,164	37,362
Operating income	342,624	304,081	279,812
Floor plan interest expense	(74,749)	(59,806)	(46,266)
Other interest expense	(56,245)	(49,174)	(49,004)
Equity in earnings of affiliates	4,084	8,201	4,271
Loss on debt redemption	(18,634)		
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	197,080	203,302	188,813
Income taxes	(67,310)	(68,906)	(68,504)
Minority interests	(1,972)	(2,172)	(1,814)
Income from continuing operations	127,798	132,224	118,495
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax	(59)	(7,523)	478
Net income	\$ 127,739	\$ 124,701	\$ 118,973
Basic earnings per share:			
Continuing operations	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.28
Discontinued operations	(0.00)	(0.08)	0.01

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Net income	\$	1.36	\$	1.34	\$	1.28
Shares used in determining basic earnings per share		94,104		93,393		92,832
Diluted earnings per share:						
Continuing operations	\$	1.35	\$	1.40	\$	1.26
Discontinued operations		(0.00)		(0.08)		0.01
Net income	\$	1.35	\$	1.32	\$	1.27
Shares used in determining diluted earnings per share		94,558		94,178		93,932
Cash dividends per share	\$	0.30	\$	0.27	\$	0.23

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Table of Contents**PENSKE AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Voting and Non-voting Common Stock Issued		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Retained Comprehensive Income			Treasury Stock	Total Stockholder Equity	Comprehe Income
	Shares	Amount		Earnings	(Loss)	Compensation			
	(Dollars in thousands)								
Balances, January 1, 2005	92,965,208	\$ 9	\$ 742,547	\$ 305,881	\$ 57,463	\$ (4,587)	\$ (26,278)	\$ 1,075,035	
Equity compensation	333,164		5,492			(1,964)		3,528	
Reclassification of unamortized restricted stock expense			(6,551)			6,551			
Exercise of options, including tax benefit of \$1,195	469,096		4,673					4,673	
Dividends				(20,844)					