

Ally Financial Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 06, 2011
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011, or

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: 1-3754

ALLY FINANCIAL INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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

38-0572512
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

200 Renaissance Center
P.O. Box 200, Detroit, Michigan
48265-2000

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(866) 710-4623

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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, and (2) has been subject to such filing for the past 90 days.

Yes No

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Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for a shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Yes No

At May 5, 2011, the number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's common stock was 1,330,970 shares.

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ALLY FINANCIAL INC.

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Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****ALLY FINANCIAL INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME (unaudited)**

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
<i>(\$ in millions except per share data)</i>		
Financing revenue and other interest income		
Interest and fees on finance receivables and loans	\$ 1,623	\$ 1,618
Interest on loans held-for-sale	108	215
Interest on trading securities	3	1
Interest and dividends on available-for-sale investment securities	104	99
Interest-bearing cash	12	14
Operating leases	680	1,163
Total financing revenue and other interest income	2,530	3,110
Interest expense		
Interest on deposits	172	158
Interest on short-term borrowings	126	111
Interest on long-term debt	1,410	1,433
Total interest expense	1,708	1,702
Depreciation expense on operating lease assets	285	656
Net financing revenue	537	752
Other revenue		
Servicing fees	371	385
Servicing asset valuation and hedge activities, net	(87)	(133)
Total servicing income, net	284	252
Insurance premiums and service revenue earned	433	468
Gain on mortgage and automotive loans, net	92	271
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(39)	(118)
Other gain on investments, net	84	143
Other income, net of losses	216	82
Total other revenue	1,070	1,098
Total net revenue	1,607	1,850
Provision for loan losses	113	144
Noninterest expense		
Compensation and benefits expense	434	426
Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	186	211
Other operating expenses	772	882
Total noninterest expense	1,392	1,519
Income from continuing operations before income tax (benefit) expense	102	187
Income tax (benefit) expense from continuing operations	(68)	36
Net income from continuing operations	170	151
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax	(24)	11

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Net income	\$ 146	\$ 162
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	\$ (25)	\$ (340)
Basic and diluted earnings per common share (a)		
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (1)	\$ (439)
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax	(18)	13
Net loss	\$ (19)	\$ (426)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	1,330,970	799,120

(a) Due to the antidilutive effect of converting the Fixed Rate Cumulative Mandatorily Convertible Preferred Stock into common shares and the net loss attributable to common shareholders for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, income attributable to common shareholders and basic weighted-average common shares outstanding were used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share.

The Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**ALLY FINANCIAL INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (unaudited)**

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 1,652	\$ 1,714
Interest-bearing	11,294	9,956
Total cash and cash equivalents	12,946	11,670
Trading securities	75	240
Investment securities	15,401	14,846
Loans held-for-sale, net (\$2,946 and \$6,424 fair value-elected)	7,496	11,411
Finance receivables and loans, net		
Finance receivables and loans, net (\$971 and \$1,015 fair value-elected)	107,459	102,413
Allowance for loan losses	(1,806)	(1,873)
Total finance receivables and loans, net	105,653	100,540
Investment in operating leases, net	8,898	9,128
Mortgage servicing rights	3,774	3,738
Premiums receivable and other insurance assets	2,175	2,181
Other assets	16,763	17,564
Assets of operations held-for-sale	523	690
Total assets	\$ 173,704	\$ 172,008
Liabilities		
Deposit liabilities		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 2,064	\$ 2,131
Interest-bearing	38,632	36,917
Total deposit liabilities	40,696	39,048
Short-term borrowings	7,395	7,508
Long-term debt (\$922 and \$972 fair value-elected)	88,139	86,612
Interest payable	1,850	1,829
Unearned insurance premiums and service revenue	2,842	2,854
Reserves for insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	828	862
Accrued expenses and other liabilities (\$14 and \$ fair value-elected)	11,001	12,126
Liabilities of operations held-for-sale	546	680
Total liabilities	153,297	151,519
Equity		
Common stock and paid-in capital	19,668	19,668
Mandatorily convertible preferred stock held by U.S. Department of Treasury	5,685	5,685
Preferred stock	1,255	1,287
Accumulated deficit	(6,435)	(6,410)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	234	259
Total equity	20,407	20,489
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 173,704	\$ 172,008

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The Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**ALLY FINANCIAL INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (unaudited)**

The assets of consolidated variable interest entities that can be used only to settle obligations of the consolidated variable interest entities and the liabilities of these entities for which creditors (or beneficial interest holders) do not have recourse to our general credit were as follows.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Assets		
Loans held-for-sale, net	\$ 14	\$ 21
Finance receivables and loans, net		
Finance receivables and loans, net (\$971 and \$1,015 fair value-elected)	36,801	33,483
Allowance for loan losses	(221)	(238)
Total finance receivables and loans, net	36,580	33,245
Investment in operating leases, net	1,481	1,065
Other assets	3,352	3,194
Assets of operations held-for-sale		85
Total assets	\$ 41,427	\$ 37,610
Liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 784	\$ 964
Long-term debt (\$922 and \$972 fair value-elected)	26,362	24,466
Interest payable	18	15
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	408	352
Liabilities of operations held-for-sale		45
Total liabilities	\$ 27,572	\$ 25,842

The Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**ALLY FINANCIAL INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (unaudited)****Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 and 2010**

(\$ in millions)	Common stock and paid-in capital	Mandatorily convertible preferred stock held by	Preferred stock	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total equity	Comprehensive income
		U.S. Department of Treasury					
Balance at January 1, 2010, before cumulative effect of adjustments	\$ 13,829	\$ 10,893	\$ 1,287	\$ (5,630)	\$ 460	\$ 20,839	
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net of tax (a)				(57)	4	(53)	
Balance at January 1, 2010, after cumulative effect of adjustments	\$ 13,829	\$ 10,893	\$ 1,287	\$ (5,687)	\$ 464	\$ 20,786	
Net income				162		162	\$ 162
Preferred stock dividends paid to the U.S. Department of Treasury				(386)		(386)	
Preferred stock dividends				(116)		(116)	
Dividends to shareholders				(5)		(5)	
Other comprehensive income					33	33	33
Other (b)				74		74	
Balance at March 31, 2010	\$ 13,829	\$ 10,893	\$ 1,287	\$ (5,958)	\$ 497	\$ 20,548	\$ 195
Balance at January 1, 2011	\$ 19,668	\$ 5,685	\$ 1,287	\$ (6,410)	\$ 259	\$ 20,489	
Net income				146		146	\$ 146
Preferred stock dividends paid to the U.S. Department of Treasury				(134)		(134)	
Preferred stock dividends				(69)		(69)	
Series A preferred stock amendment (c)			(32)	32			
Other comprehensive loss					(25)	(25)	(25)
Balance at March 31, 2011	\$ 19,668	\$ 5,685	\$ 1,255	\$ (6,435)	\$ 234	\$ 20,407	\$ 121

- (a) Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax, due to adoption of ASU 2009-17, *Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities*.
- (b) Represents a reduction of the estimated payment accrued for tax distributions as a result of the completion of the GMAC LLC U.S. Return of Partnership Income for the tax period January 1, 2009, through June 30, 2009.
- (c) Refer to Note 16 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

The Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**ALLY FINANCIAL INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)**

Three months ended March 31, (<i>\$ in millions</i>)	2011	2010
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 146	\$ 162
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	717	1,255
Other impairment	16	(20)
Amortization and valuation adjustments of mortgage servicing rights	(117)	196
Provision for loan losses	113	152
Gain on sale of loans, net	(94)	(298)
Net gain on investment securities	(85)	(151)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	39	118
Originations and purchases of loans held-for-sale	(12,635)	(13,715)
Proceeds from sales and repayments of loans held-for-sale	15,835	19,314
Net change in:		
Trading securities	77	53
Deferred income taxes	69	(47)
Interest payable	16	165
Other assets	(120)	1,550
Other liabilities	(321)	(477)
Other, net	(614)	(884)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,042	7,373
Investing activities		
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(5,529)	(4,735)
Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities	4,475	2,664
Proceeds from maturities of available-for-sale securities	1,103	2,873
Net (increase) in finance receivables and loans	(4,249)	(3,571)
Proceeds from sales of finance receivables and loans		1,187
Purchases of operating lease assets	(1,933)	(845)
Disposals of operating lease assets	1,882	2,278
Proceeds from sale of business units, net (a)	46	(526)
Other, net	591	606
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,614)	(69)

Statement continues on the next page.

Table of Contents**ALLY FINANCIAL INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)**

Three months ended March 31, (<i>\$ in millions</i>)	2011	2010
Financing activities		
Net change in short-term debt	87	(2,629)
Net increase in bank deposits	1,670	752
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	13,804	12,187
Repayments of long-term debt	(13,211)	(18,761)
Dividends paid	(228)	(199)
Other, net	83	294
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,205	(8,356)
Effect of exchange-rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(266)	378
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,367	(674)
Adjustment for change in cash and cash equivalents of operations held-for-sale (a) (b)	(91)	556
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	11,670	14,788
Cash and cash equivalents at March 31,	\$ 12,946	\$ 14,670
Supplemental disclosures		
Cash paid for		
Interest	\$ 1,465	\$ 1,217
Income taxes	305	167
Noncash items		
Increase in finance receivables and loans due to a change in accounting principle (c)		17,990
Increase in long-term debt due to a change in accounting principle (c)		17,054
Transfer of mortgage servicing rights into trading securities through certification	266	
Other disclosures		
Proceeds from sales and repayments of mortgage loans held-for-investment originally designated as held-for-sale	58	150

- (a) The amounts are net of cash and cash equivalents of \$7 million at March 31, 2011, and \$745 million at March 31, 2010, of business units at the time of disposition.
- (b) Cash flows of discontinued operations are reflected within operating, investing, and financing activities in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. The cash balance of these operations are reported as assets of operations held-for-sale on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.
- (c) Relates to the adoption of ASU 2009-17, *Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities*.
- The Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) are an integral part of these statements.

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ALLY FINANCIAL INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

1. Description of Business, Basis of Presentation, and Changes in Significant Accounting Policies

Ally Financial Inc. (formerly GMAC Inc. and referred to herein as Ally, we, our, or us) is a leading, independent, globally diversified, financial services firm. Founded in 1919, we are a leading automotive financial services company with over 90 years experience providing a broad array of financial products and services to automotive dealers and their customers. We are also one of the largest residential mortgage companies in the United States. We became a bank holding company on December 24, 2008, under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. Our banking subsidiary, Ally Bank, is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Ally Financial Inc. and a leading franchise in the growing direct (online and telephonic) banking market.

Our accounting and reporting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Additionally, where applicable, the policies conform to the accounting and reporting guidelines prescribed by bank regulatory authorities. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and that affect income and expenses during the reporting period. In developing the estimates and assumptions, management uses all available evidence; however, actual results could differ because of uncertainties associated with estimating the amounts, timing, and likelihood of possible outcomes.

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements at March 31, 2011, and for the three months ended March 31, 2011, and 2010, are unaudited but reflect all adjustments that are, in management's opinion, necessary for the fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. These unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements (and the related notes) included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, as filed on February 25, 2011, with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Residential Capital, LLC

Residential Capital, LLC (ResCap), one of our mortgage subsidiaries, was negatively impacted by the events and conditions in the mortgage banking industry and the broader economy beginning in 2007. The market deterioration led to fewer sources of, and significantly reduced levels of, liquidity available to finance ResCap's operations. ResCap is highly leveraged relative to its cash flow and previously recognized credit and valuation losses resulting in a significant deterioration in capital. ResCap's consolidated tangible net worth, as defined, was \$884 million at March 31, 2011, and ResCap remained in compliance with all of its consolidated tangible net worth covenants. For this purpose, consolidated tangible net worth is defined as ResCap's consolidated equity excluding intangible assets. There continues to be a risk that ResCap may not be able to meet its debt service obligations, may default on its financial debt covenants due to insufficient capital, and/or may be in a negative liquidity position in future periods.

ResCap actively manages its liquidity and capital positions and is continually working on initiatives to address its debt covenant compliance and liquidity needs including debt maturing in the next twelve months and other risks and uncertainties. ResCap's initiatives could include, but are not limited to, the following: continuing to work with key credit providers to optimize all available liquidity options; possible further reductions in assets and other restructuring activities; focusing production on conforming and government-insured residential mortgage loans; and continued exploration of opportunities for funding and capital support from Ally and its affiliates. The outcomes of most of these initiatives are to a great extent outside of ResCap's control resulting in increased uncertainty as to their successful execution.

During 2009 and 2010, we performed a strategic review of our mortgage business. As a result of this, we effectively exited the European mortgage market through the sale of our U.K. and continental Europe operations. We also completed the sale of certain higher-risk legacy mortgage assets and settled representation and warranty claims with certain counterparties. The ongoing focus of our Mortgage Origination and Servicing operations will be predominately the origination and sale of conforming and government-insured residential mortgages and mortgage servicing. While the opportunities for further risk mitigation remain, the risk in our Mortgage Legacy Portfolio and Other operations has been materially reduced as compared to recent levels.

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ALLY FINANCIAL INC.

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

In the future, Ally and ResCap may take additional actions with respect to ResCap as each party deems appropriate. These actions may include Ally providing or declining to provide additional liquidity and capital support for ResCap; refinancing or restructuring some or all of ResCap's existing debt; the purchase or sale of ResCap debt securities in the public or private markets for cash or other consideration; entering into derivative or other hedging or similar transactions with respect to ResCap or its debt securities; Ally purchasing assets from ResCap; or undertaking corporate transactions such as a tender offer or exchange offer for some or all of ResCap's outstanding debt securities, asset sales, or other business reorganization or similar action with respect to all or part of ResCap and/or its affiliates. In this context, Ally and ResCap typically consider a number of factors to the extent applicable and appropriate including, without limitation, the financial condition, results of operations, and prospects of Ally and ResCap; ResCap's ability to obtain third-party financing; tax considerations; the current and anticipated future trading price levels of ResCap's debt instruments; conditions in the mortgage banking industry and general economic conditions; other investment and business opportunities available to Ally and/or ResCap; and any nonpublic information that ResCap may possess or that Ally receives from ResCap.

ResCap remains heavily dependent on Ally and its affiliates for funding and capital support, and there can be no assurance that Ally or its affiliates will continue such actions or that Ally will choose to execute any further strategic transactions with respect to ResCap or that any transactions undertaken will be successful.

Although our continued actions through various funding and capital initiatives demonstrate support for ResCap, there are currently no commitments or assurances for future capital support. Consequently, there remains substantial doubt about ResCap's ability to continue as a going concern. Should we no longer continue to support the capital or liquidity needs of ResCap or should ResCap be unable to successfully execute other initiatives, it would have a material adverse effect on ResCap's business, results of operations, and financial position.

Ally has extensive financing and hedging arrangements with ResCap that could be at risk of nonpayment if ResCap were to file for bankruptcy. At March 31, 2011, we had \$1.9 billion in secured financing arrangements with ResCap of which \$1.3 billion in loans was utilized. At March 31, 2011, there was no net exposure under the hedging arrangement because the arrangements were fully collateralized. Amounts outstanding under the secured financing and hedging arrangements fluctuate. If ResCap were to file for bankruptcy, ResCap's repayments of its financing facilities, including those with us, could be slower. In addition, we could be an unsecured creditor of ResCap to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of our collateral are insufficient to repay ResCap's obligations to us. It is possible that other ResCap creditors would seek to recharacterize our loans to ResCap as equity contributions or to seek equitable subordination of our claims so that the claims of other creditors would have priority over our claims. In addition, should ResCap file for bankruptcy, our \$884 million investment related to ResCap's equity position would likely be reduced to zero. If a ResCap bankruptcy were to occur and a substantial amount of our credit exposure is not repaid to us, it would have an adverse impact on our near-term net income and capital position, but we do not believe it would have a materially adverse impact on Ally's consolidated financial position over the longer term.

Relationship and Transactions with General Motors Company (GM)

GM, GM dealers, and GM-related employees compose a significant portion of our customer base, and our Global Automotive Services operations are highly dependent on GM production and sales volume. As a result, a significant adverse change in GM's business, including significant adverse changes in GM's liquidity position and access to the capital markets, the production or sale of GM vehicles, the quality or resale value of GM vehicles, the use of GM marketing incentives, GM's relationships with its key suppliers, GM's relationship with the United Auto Workers and other labor unions, and other factors impacting GM or its employees could have a significant adverse effect on our profitability and financial condition.

As a result of the conversion of \$5.5 billion of Ally Mandatorily Convertible Preferred (MCP) stock held by the U.S. Department of Treasury (Treasury) into common stock on December 30, 2010, and consequent dilution of the equity interests held by GM and the GM Trust, GM and the GM Trust are no longer considered related parties for purposes of applicable disclosure within the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, as they collectively have less than 10% of the voting interests in Ally and do not control or have the ability to significantly influence the management and policies of Ally. In addition, as a result of the conversion, the Federal Reserve has determined that GM will no longer be considered an affiliate of Ally Bank for purposes of Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act, which impose limitations on

transactions between banks and their affiliates.

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

Refer to Note 26 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a summary of related party transactions with GM during 2010.

Significant Accounting Policies

Earnings per Common Share

We compute earnings (loss) per common share by dividing net income (loss) (after deducting dividends on preferred stock) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. We compute diluted earnings (loss) per common share by dividing net income (loss) (after deducting dividends on preferred stock) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period plus the dilution resulting from the conversion of convertible preferred stock, if applicable.

Refer to Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K regarding additional significant accounting policies.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

Receivables Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses (ASU 2010-20)

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2010-20 required us to disclose a rollforward of the allowance for loan losses, additional activity-based disclosures for both financing receivables, and the allowance for each reporting period. We early adopted the rollforward requirement during the December 31, 2010, reporting period. As of January 19, 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2011-01, *Deferral of the Effective Date of Disclosures about Troubled Debt Restructurings in Update No. 2010-20*, which effectively defers the disclosure requirements in ASU 2010-20 related to troubled debt restructurings while they deliberate on other potential changes to the accounting for troubled debt restructurings. This deferral ended with the issuance of ASU 2011-02 in April 2011 as discussed in the section in this note titled Recently Issued Accounting Standards. Since the guidance relates only to disclosures, adoption did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Revenue Recognition Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables (ASU 2009-13)

As of January 1, 2011, we adopted ASU 2009-13, which amends Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*. The guidance significantly changed the accounting for revenue recognition in arrangements with multiple deliverables and eliminated the residual method, which allocated the discount of a multiple deliverable arrangement among the delivered items. The guidance requires entities to allocate the total consideration to all deliverables at inception using the relative selling price and to allocate any discount in the arrangement proportionally to each deliverable based on each deliverable's selling price. The adoption did not have a material impact to our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Intangibles Goodwill and Other (ASU 2010-28)

As of January 1, 2011, we adopted ASU 2010-28, which amends ASC Topic 350, *Intangibles Goodwill and Other*, to modify Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For those reporting units, an entity is required to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. Additionally, when determining whether it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists, an entity should consider whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating that an impairment may exist. The adoption did not have a material impact to our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

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Financial Services Insurance Accounting for Costs Associated with Acquiring or Renewing Insurance Contracts (ASU 2010-26)

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-26, which amends ASC 944, *Financial Services Insurance*. The amendments in this ASU specify which costs incurred in the acquisition of new and renewal insurance contracts should be capitalized. All other acquisition-related costs should be expensed as incurred. If the initial application of the amendments in

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ALLY FINANCIAL INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

this ASU results in the capitalization of acquisition costs that had not been previously capitalized, an entity may elect not to capitalize those types of costs. The ASU will be effective for us on January 1, 2012. We do not expect the adoption to have a material impact to our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Receivables – A Creditor’s Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring (ASU 2011-02)

In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-02, which amends ASC 310, *Receivables*. The amendments in this ASU clarify which loan modifications constitute a troubled debt restructuring. It is intended to assist creditors in determining whether a modification of the terms of a receivable meets the criteria to be considered a troubled debt restructuring, both for purposes of recording an impairment loss and for disclosure of troubled debt restructurings. The ASU will be effective for us on July 1, 2011, and must be applied retrospectively to modifications made subsequent to the beginning of the annual period of adoption, which is January 1, 2011, for us.

If, as a result of applying these amendments, we identify receivables that are newly considered impaired, we are required to apply the measurement portion of the amendments to these newly identified impairments at the end of the reporting period of adoption. We will also be required to disclose the total amount of receivables and the allowance for credit losses as of the end of the period of adoption related to those receivables that are newly considered impaired for which impairment was previously measured under ASC 450-20, *Contingencies – Loss Contingencies*.

Early adoption is permitted. We have not yet determined the impact upon adoption.

2. Discontinued and Held-for-sale Operations
Discontinued Operations

We classified certain operations as discontinued using generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, as the associated operations and cash flows will be eliminated from our ongoing operations and we will not have any significant continuing involvement in their operations after the respective sale transactions. For all periods presented, all of the operating results for these operations were removed from continuing operations and are presented separately as discontinued operations, net of tax. The Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements were adjusted to exclude discontinued operations unless otherwise noted.

Select Insurance Operations

During 2009, we committed to sell the U.K. consumer property and casualty insurance business, which provides vehicle and home insurance through a number of distribution channels including independent agents, affinity groups, and the internet. In April 2011, we entered into a definitive sales agreement and expect to complete the sale during the second or third quarter of 2011.

Select International Automotive Finance Operations

We completed the sale of our Ecuador operations during the first quarter of 2011. We expect to complete the sale of our Venezuela operations during 2011.

Select Financial Information

The pretax income or loss recognized for the discontinued operations, including the direct costs to transact a sale, could differ from the ultimate sales price due to the fluidity of ongoing negotiations, price volatility, changing interest rates, changing foreign-currency rates, and future

economic conditions.

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Selected financial information of discontinued operations is summarized below.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	Three months ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Select Insurance operations		
Total net revenue	\$ 56	\$ 239
Pretax income including direct costs to transact a sale (a)	7	
Tax expense		4
Select International operations		
Total net revenue	\$ 5	\$ 41
Pretax (loss) income including direct costs to transact a sale (a)	(31)	4
Tax expense		8
Select Mortgage Legacy and Other operations		
Total net revenue	\$	\$ 28
Pretax income including direct costs to transact a sale		13
Tax expense		
Select Commercial Finance operations		
Total net revenue	\$	\$ 8
Pretax income including direct costs to transact a sale		10
Tax expense		4

(a) Includes certain income tax activity recognized by Corporate and Other.

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Held-for-sale Operations

The assets and liabilities of operations held-for-sale are summarized below.

March 31, 2011 (<i>\$ in millions</i>)	Select Insurance operations (a)	Select International operations (b)	Total held-for-sale operations
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 4	\$ 58	\$ 62
Interest-bearing	61	19	80
Total cash and cash equivalents	65	77	142
Investment securities	384		384
Finance receivables and loans, net			
Finance receivables and loans, net		19	19
Allowance for loan losses		(1)	(1)
Total finance receivables and loans, net		18	18
Premiums receivable and other insurance assets	190		190
Other assets	142	2	144
Impairment on assets of held-for-sale operations	(221)	(134)(c)	(355)
Total assets	\$ 560	\$ (37)	\$ 523
Liabilities			
Interest-bearing deposit liabilities	\$	\$ 5	\$ 5
Unearned insurance premiums and service revenue	125		125
Reserves for insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	382		382
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	33	1	34
Total liabilities	\$ 540	\$ 6	\$ 546
December 31, 2010			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 5	\$ 14	\$ 19
Interest-bearing		33	33
Total cash and cash equivalents	5	47	52
Investment securities	435		435
Finance receivables and loans, net			
Finance receivables and loans, net		242	242
Allowance for loan losses		(3)	(3)

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Total finance receivables and loans, net		239	239
Premiums receivable and other insurance assets	169		169
Other assets	138	16	154
Impairment on assets of held-for-sale operations	(224)	(135) (c)	(359)
Total assets	\$ 523	\$ 167	\$ 690
Liabilities			
Interest-bearing deposit liabilities	\$	\$ 6	\$ 6
Short-term borrowings		47	47
Long-term debt		115	115
Interest payable		2	2
Unearned insurance premiums and service revenue	115		115
Reserves for insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	362		362
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	33		33
Total liabilities	\$ 510	\$ 170	\$ 680

(a) Includes the U.K. consumer property and casualty insurance business.

(b) The balances at March 31, 2011, include the International Automotive Finance operation of Venezuela. The balances at December 31, 2010, include the International Automotive Finance operations of Ecuador and Venezuela.

(c) Includes \$94 million of unfavorable accumulated translation adjustments at both March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010.

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3. Other Income, Net of Losses

Details of other income, net of losses, were as follows.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	Three months ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Mortgage processing fees and other mortgage income	\$ 44	\$ 54
Remarketing fees	37	31
Late charges and other administrative fees	33	37
Income from equity-method investments	22	12
Full-service leasing fees	15	28
Real estate services, net		6
Fair value adjustment on derivatives (a)	(14)	(55)
Change due to fair value option elections (b)	(17)	(73)
Other, net	96	42
Total other income, net of losses	\$ 216	\$ 82

(a) Refer to Note 19 for a description of derivative instruments and hedging activities.

(b) Refer to Note 21 for a description of fair value option elections.

4. Other Operating Expenses

Details of other operating expenses were as follows.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	Three months ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Insurance commissions	\$ 125	\$ 146
Technology and communications	120	139
Professional services	68	57
Advertising and marketing	54	24
Lease and loan administration	44	31
Regulatory and licensing fees	37	31
Vehicle remarketing and repossession	36	55
State and local non-income taxes	31	24
Mortgage representation and warranty, net	26	49
Premises and equipment depreciation	26	18
Occupancy	23	26
Full-service leasing vehicle maintenance costs	11	29
Restructuring	(3)	43
Other	174	210
Total other operating expenses	\$ 772	\$ 882

5. Trading Securities

The fair value for our portfolio of trading securities was as follows.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
U.S. Treasury	\$ 77	\$ 77
Mortgage-backed residential	75	69
Asset-backed		94
 Total trading securities	 \$ 75	 \$ 240

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Our portfolio of securities includes bonds, equity securities, asset- and mortgage-backed securities, notes, interests in securitization trusts, and other investments. The cost, fair value, and gross unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities were as follows.

(\$ in millions)	March 31, 2011				December 31, 2010			
	Cost	Gross unrealized gains	losses	Fair value	Cost	Gross unrealized gains	losses	Fair value
Available-for-sale securities								
Debt securities								
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 2,902	\$ 8	\$ (20)	\$ 2,890	\$ 3,307	\$ 22	\$ (11)	\$ 3,318
States and political subdivisions	3			3	3		(1)	2
Foreign government	1,309	14	(6)	1,317	1,231	19	(2)	1,248
Mortgage-backed residential (a)	5,920	49	(108)	5,861	5,844	60	(79)	5,825
Asset-backed	2,262	38	(3)	2,297	1,934	15	(1)	1,948
Corporate debt	1,376	13	(10)	1,379	1,537	34	(13)	1,558
Other	489			489	152		(1)	151
Total debt securities (b)	14,261	122	(147)	14,236	14,008	150	(108)	14,050
Equity securities	1,134	69	(38)	1,165	766	60	(30)	796
Total available-for-sale securities (c)	\$ 15,395	\$ 191	\$ (185)	\$ 15,401	\$ 14,774	\$ 210	\$ (138)	\$ 14,846

(a) Residential mortgage-backed securities include agency-backed bonds totaling \$4,208 million and \$4,503 million at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively.

(b) In connection with certain borrowings and letters of credit relating to certain assumed reinsurance contracts, \$57 million and \$153 million of primarily U.K. Treasury securities were pledged as collateral at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively.

(c) Certain entities related to our Insurance operations are required to deposit securities with state regulatory authorities. These deposited securities totaled \$15 million and \$12 million at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively.

The maturity distribution of available-for-sale debt securities outstanding is summarized in the following tables. Prepayments may cause actual maturities to differ from scheduled maturities.

March 31, 2011 (\$ in millions)	Total		Due in one year or less		Due after one year through five years		Due after five years through ten years		Due after ten years (a)	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Fair value of available-for-sale debt securities (b)										
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 2,890	1.3%	\$ 97	0.6%	\$ 2,693	1.2%	\$ 100	3.7%	\$	%
States and political subdivisions	3	8.7							3	8.7
Foreign government	1,317	3.4	20	3.2	1,103	3.3	193	3.7	1	4.1
Mortgage-backed residential	5,861	3.3			3	6.3	55	4.5	5,803	3.3
Asset-backed	2,297	2.7	87	2.6	1,149	2.2	443	2.5	618	3.8

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Corporate debt	1,379	4.3	22	5.4	557	3.6	653	5.0	147	4.0
Other	489	1.4	489	1.4						
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 14,236	2.9	\$ 715	1.6	\$ 5,505	2.1	\$ 1,444	3.9	\$ 6,572	3.4
Amortized cost of available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 14,261		\$ 714		\$ 5,498		\$ 1,438		\$ 6,611	

- (a) Investments with no stated maturities are included as contractual maturities of greater than 10 years. Actual maturities may differ due to call or prepayment options.
- (b) Yields on tax-exempt obligations are computed on a tax-equivalent basis.

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December 31, 2010 (<i>\$ in millions</i>)	Total		Due in one year or less		Due after one year through five years		Due after five years through ten years		Due after ten years (a)	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
Fair value of available-for-sale debt securities (b)										
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 3,318	1.4%	\$ 124	1.2%	\$ 3,094	1.3%	\$ 100	3.7%	\$	%
States and political subdivisions	2	8.7							2	8.7
Foreign government	1,248	3.1	7	2.2	1,092	3.1	149	3.5		
Mortgage-backed residential	5,825	3.8			57	3.2	64	4.4	5,704	3.8
Asset-backed	1,948	2.5			1,146	2.2	500	2.4	302	4.0
Corporate debt	1,558	3.9	22	5.7	811	3.5	593	4.3	132	4.0
Other	151	1.5	151	1.5						
Total available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 14,050	3.0	\$ 304	1.7	\$ 6,200	2.1	\$ 1,406	3.5	\$ 6,140	3.8
Amortized cost of available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 14,008		\$ 305		\$ 6,152		\$ 1,388		\$ 6,163	

(a) Investments with no stated maturities are included as contractual maturities of greater than 10 years. Actual maturities may differ due to call or prepayment options.

(b) Yields on tax-exempt obligations are computed on a tax-equivalent basis.

The balances of cash equivalents were \$5.4 billion and \$5.3 billion at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively, and were composed primarily of money market accounts and short-term securities, including U.S. Treasury bills.

The following table presents gross gains and losses realized upon the sales of available-for-sale securities. During the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, we did not recognize other-than-temporary impairment on available-for-sale securities.

(<i>\$ in millions</i>)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Gross realized gains	\$ 94	\$ 151
Gross realized losses	(10)	(8)
Net realized gains	\$ 84	\$ 143

The following table presents interest and dividends on available-for-sale securities.

(<i>\$ in millions</i>)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Taxable interest	\$ 99	\$ 90
Taxable dividends	5	3
Interest and dividends exempt from U.S. federal income tax		6

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Total interest and dividends on available-for-sale securities	\$ 104	\$ 99
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The table below summarizes available-for-sale securities in an unrealized loss position in accumulated other comprehensive income. Based on the methodology described below that was applied to these securities, we believe that the unrealized losses relate to factors other than credit losses in the current market environment. As of March 31, 2011, we did not have the intent to sell the debt securities with an unrealized loss position in accumulated other comprehensive income, and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis. As of March 31, 2011, we had the ability and intent to hold equity securities with an unrealized loss position in accumulated other comprehensive income. As a result, we believe that the securities with an unrealized loss position in accumulated other

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comprehensive income are not considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired at March 31, 2011. Refer to Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information related to investment securities and our methodology for evaluating potential other-than-temporary impairments.

(\$ in millions)	March 31, 2011				December 31, 2010			
	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Less than 12 months		12 months or longer	
	Fair value	Unrealized loss	Fair value	Unrealized loss	Fair value	Unrealized loss	Fair value	Unrealized loss
Available-for-sale securities								
Debt securities								
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies	\$ 1,647	\$ (20)	\$	\$	\$ 702	\$ (11)	\$	\$
States and political subdivisions	2				2	(1)		
Foreign government	729	(6)			323	(2)		
Mortgage-backed residential	3,623	(107)	11	(1)	3,159	(77)	11	(2)
Asset-backed	336	(3)	1		238	(1)	2	
Corporate debt	646	(10)	6		653	(13)	5	
Other	83				80	(1)		
Total temporarily impaired debt securities	7,066	(146)	18	(1)	5,157	(106)	18	(2)
Temporarily impaired equity securities	411	(34)	44	(4)	250	(27)	26	(3)
Total temporarily impaired available-for-sale securities	\$ 7,477	\$ (180)	\$ 62	\$ (5)	\$ 5,407	\$ (133)	\$ 44	\$ (5)

7. Loans Held-for-sale, Net

The composition of loans held-for-sale, net, was as follows.

(\$ in millions)	March 31, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Consumer mortgage						
1st Mortgage	\$ 6,605	\$ 74	\$ 6,679	\$ 10,191	\$ 364	\$ 10,555
Home equity	811		811	856		856
Total consumer mortgage (a)	7,416	74	7,490	11,047	364	11,411
Commercial						
Commercial and industrial						
Other	6		6			

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Total commercial	6		6		
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Total loans held-for-sale (b)	\$ 7,422	\$ 74	\$ 7,496	\$ 11,047	\$ 364	\$ 11,411
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- (a) Fair value option-elected domestic consumer mortgages were \$2.9 billion and \$6.4 billion at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively. Refer to Note 21 for additional information.
- (b) Totals are net of unamortized premiums and discounts and deferred fees and costs of \$243 million and \$161 million at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively.

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The following table summarizes held-for-sale mortgage loans reported at carrying value by higher-risk loan type.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
High original loan-to-value (greater than 100%) mortgage loans	\$ 323	\$ 331
Payment-option adjustable-rate mortgage loans	16	16
Interest-only mortgage loans	430	481
Below-market rate (teaser) mortgages	134	151
Total (a)	\$ 903	\$ 979

(a) The majority of these loans are held by our Mortgage Legacy Portfolio and Other operations at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010.

8. Finance Receivables and Loans, Net

The composition of finance receivables and loans, net, reported at carrying value before allowance for loan losses was as follows.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Consumer automobile	\$ 39,903	\$ 16,965	\$ 56,868	\$ 34,604	\$ 16,650	\$ 51,254
Consumer mortgage						
1st Mortgage	6,893	328	7,221	6,917	390	7,307
Home equity	3,347		3,347	3,441		3,441
Total consumer mortgage	10,240	328	10,568	10,358	390	10,748
Commercial						
Commercial and industrial						
Automobile	24,716	9,222	33,938	24,944	8,398	33,342
Mortgage	820	40	860	1,540	41	1,581
Other	1,596	295	1,891	1,795	312	2,107
Commercial real estate						
Automobile	2,090	220	2,310	2,071	216	2,287
Mortgage		53	53	1	78	79
Total commercial	29,222	9,830	39,052	30,351	9,045	39,396
Loans at fair value (a)	645	326	971	663	352	1,015
Total finance receivables and loans (b)	\$ 80,010	\$ 27,449	\$ 107,459	\$ 75,976	\$ 26,437	\$ 102,413

(a) Includes domestic consumer mortgages at fair value as a result of fair value option election. Refer to Note 21 for additional information.

(b) Totals are net of unearned income, unamortized premiums and discounts, and deferred fees and costs of \$2.9 billion at both March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively.

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The following tables present an analysis of the activity in the allowance for loan losses on finance receivables and loans.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	Consumer	Consumer	Commercial	Total
	automobile	mortgage		
Allowance at January 1, 2011	\$ 970	\$ 580	\$ 323	\$ 1,873
Charge-offs				
Domestic	(139)	(60)	(6)	(205)
Foreign	(42)		(31)	(73)
Total charge-offs	(181)	(60)	(37)	(278)
Recoveries				
Domestic	50	3	6	59
Foreign	19		11	30
Total recoveries	69	3	17	89
Net charge-offs	(112)	(57)	(20)	(189)
Provision for loan losses	53	40	20	113
Other	5		4	9
Allowance at March 31, 2011	\$ 916	\$ 563	\$ 327	\$ 1,806
Allowance for loan losses				
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 900	\$ 98	\$ 103	\$ 201
Collectively evaluated for impairment	16	465	224	1,589
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	16			16
Finance receivables and loans at historical cost				
Ending balance	56,868	10,568	39,052	106,488
Individually evaluated for impairment		529	1,164	1,693
Collectively evaluated for impairment	56,724	10,039	37,888	104,651
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	144			144

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	Consumer	Consumer	Commercial	Total
	automobile	mortgage		
Allowance at January 1, 2010	\$ 1,024	\$ 640	\$ 781	\$ 2,445
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles (a)	222			222
Charge-offs				
Domestic	(289)	(32)	(61)	(382)
Foreign	(56)	(2)	(4)	(62)

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Total charge-offs	(345)	(34)	(65)	(444)
Recoveries				
Domestic	105	4	4	113
Foreign	15			15
Total recoveries	120	4	4	128
Net charge-offs	(225)	(30)	(61)	(316)
Provision for loan losses	108	18	18	144
Discontinued operations	2	(1)		1
Other	(11)	7	(12)	(16)
Allowance at March 31, 2010	\$ 1,120	\$ 634	\$ 726	\$ 2,480
Allowance for loan losses				
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	\$ 94	\$ 434	\$ 528
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,090	540	292	1,922
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	30			30
Finance receivables and loans at historical cost				
Ending balance	38,114	11,242	37,112	86,468
Individually evaluated for impairment		336	1,852	2,188
Collectively evaluated for impairment	37,865	10,906	35,260	84,031
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	249			249

(a) Effect of change in accounting principle due to adoption of ASU 2009-17.

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Loans are considered impaired when we determine it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the terms of the loan agreement.

The following table presents information about our impaired finance receivables and loans.

	Unpaid principal balance	Carrying value before allowance	Impaired with no allowance	Impaired with an allowance	Allowance for impaired loans
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>					
March 31, 2011					
Consumer mortgage					
1st Mortgage	\$ 446	\$ 440	\$	\$ 440	\$ 55
Home equity	88	89		89	42
Total consumer mortgage	534	529		529	97
Commercial					
Commercial and industrial					
Automobile	333	333	35	298	16
Mortgage	43	43	3	40	15
Other	122	119	21	98	39
Commercial real estate					
Automobile	150	150	78	72	31
Mortgage	49	49	13	36	2
Total commercial	697	694	150	544	103
Total consumer and commercial	\$ 1,231	\$ 1,223	\$ 150	\$ 1,073	\$ 200
December 31, 2010					
Consumer mortgage					
1st Mortgage	\$ 410	\$ 404	\$	\$ 404	\$ 59
Home equity	82	83		83	40
Total consumer mortgage	492	487		487	99
Commercial					
Commercial and industrial					
Automobile	340	356	33	323	23
Mortgage	44	40		40	14
Other	135	133	20	113	51
Commercial real estate					
Automobile	206	197	108	89	29
Mortgage	71	71	28	43	10

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Total commercial	796	797	189	608	127
Total consumer and commercial	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,284	\$ 189	\$ 1,095	\$ 226

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The following table presents average balance and interest income for our impaired finance receivables and loans.

	2011		2010	
	Average balance	Interest income	Average balance	Interest income
Three months ended March 31, (<i>\$ in millions</i>)				
Consumer mortgage				
1st Mortgage	\$ 423	\$ 4	\$ 247	\$ 2
Home equity	85	1	43	1
Total consumer mortgage	508	5	290	3
Commercial				
Commercial and industrial				
Automobile	336		414	
Mortgage	42	5		
Other	128	1	961	
Commercial real estate				
Automobile	178		284	
Mortgage	63	1	256	1
Total commercial	747	7	1,915	1
Total consumer and commercial	\$ 1,255	\$ 12	\$ 2,205	\$ 4

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At March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, commercial commitments to lend additional funds to debtors owing receivables whose terms had been modified in a troubled debt restructuring were \$11 million and \$15 million, respectively.

The following table presents an analysis of our past due finance receivables and loans.

	90 days			Total	Current	Total
	30-59 days	60-89 days	or more			
(\$ in millions)	past due	past due	past due	past due		and loans
March 31, 2011						
Consumer automobile	\$ 688	\$ 129	\$ 176	\$ 993	\$ 55,875	\$ 56,868
Consumer mortgage						
1st Mortgage	110	57	185	352	6,869	7,221
Home equity	20	9	11	40	3,307	3,347
Total consumer mortgage	130	66	196	392	10,176	10,568
Commercial						
Commercial and industrial						
Automobile		3	57	60	33,878	33,938
Mortgage	3		40	43	817	860
Other			6	6	1,885	1,891
Commercial real estate						
Automobile	2		64	66	2,244	2,310
Mortgage			49	49	4	53
Total commercial	5	3	216	224	38,828	39,052
Total consumer and commercial	\$ 823	\$ 198	\$ 588	\$ 1,609	\$ 104,879	\$ 106,488
December 31, 2010						
Consumer automobile	\$ 828	\$ 175	\$ 197	\$ 1,200	\$ 50,054	\$ 51,254
Consumer mortgage						
1st Mortgage	115	67	205	387	6,920	7,307
Home equity	20	12	13	45	3,396	3,441
Total consumer mortgage	135	79	218	432	10,316	10,748
Commercial						
Commercial and industrial						
Automobile	21	19	85	125	33,217	33,342
Mortgage		36	4	40	1,541	1,581
Other			20	20	2,087	2,107
Commercial real estate						
Automobile		4	78	82	2,205	2,287
Mortgage			71	71	8	79

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Total commercial	21	59	258	338	39,058	39,396
Total consumer and commercial	\$ 984	\$ 313	\$ 673	\$ 1,970	\$ 99,428	\$ 101,398

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The following table presents the carrying amount of our finance receivables and loans on nonaccrual status.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Consumer automobile	\$ 187	\$ 207
Consumer mortgage		
1st Mortgage	367	500
Home equity	45	61
Total consumer mortgage	412	561
Commercial		
Commercial and industrial		
Automobile	284	296
Mortgage	43	40
Other	119	134
Commercial real estate		
Automobile	150	199
Mortgage	49	71
Total commercial	645	740
Total consumer and commercial	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,508

Management performs a quarterly analysis of the consumer automobile, consumer mortgage, and commercial portfolios using a range of credit quality indicators to assess the adequacy of the allowance based on historical and current trends. The tables below present select credit quality indicators that are used in the determination of allowance for our consumer automobile, consumer mortgage, and commercial portfolios.

The following table presents performing and nonperforming credit quality indicators in accordance with our internal accounting policies for our consumer finance receivables and loans.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Performing	Nonperforming	Total	Performing	Nonperforming	Total
Consumer automobile	\$ 56,681	\$ 187	\$ 56,868	\$ 51,047	\$ 207	\$ 51,254
Consumer mortgage						
1st Mortgage	6,854	367	7,221	6,807	500	7,307
Home equity	3,302	45	3,347	3,380	61	3,441
Total consumer mortgage	\$ 10,156	\$ 412	\$ 10,568	\$ 10,187	\$ 561	\$ 10,748

The following table presents pass and criticized credit quality indicators based on regulatory definitions for our commercial finance receivables and loans.

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(\$ in millions)	March 31, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Pass	Criticized (a)	Total	Pass	Criticized (a)	Total
Commercial						
Commercial and industrial						
Automobile	\$ 31,602	\$ 2,336	\$ 33,938	\$ 31,254	\$ 2,088	\$ 33,342
Mortgage	804	56	860	1,504	77	1,581
Other	959	932	1,891	1,041	1,066	2,107
Commercial real estate						
Automobile	2,021	289	2,310	2,013	274	2,287
Mortgage	1	52	53		79	79
Total commercial	\$ 35,387	\$ 3,665	\$ 39,052	\$ 35,812	\$ 3,584	\$ 39,396

(a) Includes loans classified as special mention, substandard, or doubtful. These classifications are based on regulatory definitions and generally represent loans within our portfolio that are of higher default risk.

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9. Investment in Operating Leases, Net

Investments in operating leases were as follows.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Vehicles and other equipment	\$ 12,355	\$ 13,571
Accumulated depreciation	(3,457)	(4,443)
Investment in operating leases, net	\$ 8,898	\$ 9,128

Depreciation expense on operating lease assets includes remarketing gains and losses recognized on the sale of operating lease assets. The following summarizes the components of depreciation expense on operating lease assets.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	Three months ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Depreciation expense on operating lease assets (excluding remarketing gains)	\$ 403	\$ 840
Gross remarketing gains	(118)	(184)
Depreciation expense on operating lease assets	\$ 285	\$ 656

10. Securitizations and Variable Interest Entities**Overview**

We are involved in several types of securitization and financing transactions that utilize special-purpose entities (SPEs). An SPE is an entity that is designed to fulfill a specified limited need of the sponsor. Our principal use of SPEs is to obtain liquidity and favorable capital treatment by securitizing certain of our financial assets.

The SPEs involved in securitization and other financing transactions are generally considered VIEs. VIEs are entities that have either a total equity investment that is insufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or whose equity investors lack the ability to control the entity's activities.

Securitizations

We provide a wide range of consumer and commercial automobile loans, operating leases, and mortgage loan products to a diverse customer base. We often securitize these loans and leases (which we collectively describe as loans or financial assets) through the use of securitization entities, which may or may not be consolidated on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. We securitize consumer and commercial automobile loans through private-label securitizations. We securitize consumer mortgage loans through either the GSEs or nonagency mortgages securitization. During the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, our consumer mortgage loans were primarily securitized through the GSEs.

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In executing a securitization transaction, we typically sell pools of financial assets to a wholly owned, bankruptcy-remote SPE, which then transfers the financial assets to a separate, transaction-specific securitization entity for cash, servicing rights, and in some transactions, other retained interests. The securitization entity is funded through the issuance of beneficial interests in the securitized financial assets. The beneficial interests take the form of either notes or trust certificates, which are sold to investors and/or retained by us. These beneficial interests are collateralized by the transferred loans and entitle the investors to specified cash flows generated from the securitized loans. In the aggregate, these beneficial interests have the same average life as the transferred financial assets. In addition to providing a source of liquidity and cost-efficient funding, securitizing these financial assets also reduces our credit exposure to the borrowers beyond any economic interest we may retain. We securitize conforming residential mortgage loans through GSE securitizations and nonconforming mortgage loans through nonagency securitizations.

Each securitization is governed by various legal documents that limit and specify the activities of the securitization entity. The securitization entity is generally allowed to acquire the loans, to issue beneficial interests to investors to fund the

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acquisition of the loans, and to enter into derivatives or other yield maintenance contracts (e.g., bond insurance) to hedge or mitigate certain risks related to the financial assets or beneficial interests of the entity. Additionally, the securitization entity is required to service the assets it holds and the beneficial interests it issues. A servicer, who is generally us, is appointed pursuant to the underlying legal documents to perform these functions. Servicing functions include, but are not limited to, making certain payments of property taxes and insurance premiums, default and property maintenance payments, as well as advancing principal and interest payments before collecting them from individual borrowers. Our servicing responsibilities, which constitute continued involvement in the transferred financial assets, consist of primary servicing (i.e., servicing the underlying transferred financial assets) and/or master servicing (i.e., servicing the beneficial interests that result from the securitization transactions). Certain securitization entities also require the servicer to advance scheduled principal and interest payments due on the beneficial interests issued by the entity regardless of whether cash payments are received on the underlying transferred financial assets. Accordingly, we are required to provide these servicing advances when applicable. Refer to Note 11 for additional information regarding our servicing rights.

The GSEs provide a guarantee of the payment of principal and interest on the beneficial interests issued in securitizations. In private-label securitizations, cash flows from the assets initially transferred into the securitization entity represent the sole source for payment of distributions on the beneficial interests issued by the securitization entity and for payments to the parties that perform services for the securitization entity, such as the servicer or the trustee. In certain nonagency securitization transactions, a liquidity facility may exist to provide temporary liquidity to the entity. The liquidity provider generally is reimbursed prior to other parties in subsequent distribution periods. Monoline insurance may also exist to cover certain shortfalls to certain investors in the beneficial interests issued by the securitization entity. As noted above, in certain nonagency securitizations, the servicer is required to advance scheduled principal and interest payments due on the beneficial interests regardless of whether cash payments are received on the underlying transferred financial assets. The servicer is allowed to reimburse itself for these servicing advances. Additionally, certain nonagency securitization transactions may allow for the acquisition of additional loans subsequent to the initial loan transfer. Principal collections on other loans and/or the issuance of new beneficial interests, such as variable funding notes, generally fund these loans; we are often contractually required to invest in these new interests.

We may retain beneficial interests in our nonagency securitizations, which may represent a form of significant continuing economic interest. These retained interests include, but are not limited to, senior or subordinate mortgage- or asset-backed securities, interest-only strips, principal-only strips, and residuals. Certain of these retained interests provide credit enhancement to the trust as they may absorb credit losses or other cash shortfalls. Additionally, the securitization agreements may require cash flows to be directed away from certain of our retained interests due to specific over-collateralization requirements, which may or may not be performance-driven.

We generally hold certain conditional repurchase options that allow us to repurchase assets from the securitization entity. The majority of the securitizations provide us, as servicer, with a call option that allows us to repurchase the remaining transferred financial assets or outstanding beneficial interests at our discretion once the asset pool reaches a predefined level, which represents the point where servicing becomes burdensome (a clean-up call option). The repurchase price is typically the par amount of the loans plus accrued interest. Additionally, we may hold other conditional repurchase options that allow us to repurchase a transferred financial asset if certain events outside our control are met. The typical conditional repurchase option is a delinquent loan repurchase option that gives us the option to purchase the loan or contract if it exceeds a certain prespecified delinquency level. We have complete discretion regarding when or if we will exercise these options, but generally, we would do so only when it is in our best interest.

Other than our customary representation and warranty provisions, these securitizations are nonrecourse to us, thereby transferring the risk of future credit losses to the extent the beneficial interests in the securitization entities are held by third parties. Our obligation to provide support is limited to the customary representation and warranty provisions. Representation and warranty provisions generally require us to repurchase loans or indemnify the investor for incurred losses to the extent it is determined that the loans were ineligible or were otherwise defective at the time of sale. Refer to Note 24 for detail on representation and warranty provisions. We did not provide any noncontractual financial support to any of these entities during the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

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Other Variable Interest Entities

Servicer Advance Funding Entity

To assist in the financing of our servicer advance receivables, we formed an SPE that issues term notes to third-party investors that are collateralized by servicer advance receivables. These servicer advance receivables are transferred to the SPE and consist of delinquent principal and interest advances we made as servicer to various investors; property taxes and insurance premiums advanced to taxing authorities and insurance companies on behalf of borrowers; and amounts advanced for mortgages in foreclosure. The SPE funds the purchase of the receivables through financing obtained from the third-party investors and subordinated loans or an equity contribution from our mortgage activities. This SPE is consolidated on our balance sheet at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010. The beneficial interest holder of this SPE does not have legal recourse to our general credit. We do not have a contractual obligation to provide any type of financial support in the future, nor have we provided noncontractual financial support to the entity during the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

Other

In 2010, we sold a portfolio of resort finance-backed receivables to a third party that financed the acquisition through an SPE. We provided seller financing for the purchase of these assets and also hold a contingent value right in the SPE, which were both recorded at fair value. We do not consolidate the SPE because we have no control over the activities of the SPE.

We have involvements with various other on-balance sheet, immaterial SPEs. Most of these SPEs are used for additional liquidity whereby we sell certain financial assets into the VIE and issue beneficial interests to third parties for cash.

We also provide long-term guarantee contracts to certain nonconsolidated affordable housing entities. Since we do not have control over the entities or the power to make decisions, we do not consolidate the entities and our involvement is limited to the guarantee.

Involvement with Variable Interest Entities

The determination of whether financial assets transferred by us to these VIEs (and related liabilities) are consolidated on our balance sheet (also referred to as on-balance sheet) or not consolidated on our balance sheet (also referred to as off-balance sheet) depends on the terms of the related transaction and our continuing involvement (if any) with the SPE. Subsequent to the adoption of ASU 2009-17 on January 1, 2010, we are deemed the primary beneficiary and therefore consolidate VIEs for which we have both (a) the power, through voting rights or similar rights, to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, and (b) a variable interest (or variable interests) that (i) obligates us to absorb losses that could potentially be significant to the VIE and/or (ii) provides us the right to receive residual returns of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. We determine whether we hold a significant variable interest in a VIE based on a consideration of both qualitative and quantitative factors regarding the nature, size, and form of our involvement with the VIE. We assess whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE on an ongoing basis.

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Our involvement with consolidated and nonconsolidated VIEs in which we hold variable interests is presented below.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	Consolidated involvement with VIEs	Assets of nonconsolidated VIEs (a)	Maximum exposure to loss in nonconsolidated VIEs
March 31, 2011			
On-balance sheet variable interest entities			
Consumer automobile	\$ 21,257	\$	\$
Consumer mortgage nonagency	1,308		
Commercial automobile	17,886		
Other	976		
Off-balance sheet variable interest entities			
Consumer mortgage Ginnie Mae	2,889 (b)	42,007	42,007 (c)
Consumer mortgage CMHC	103 (b)	4,751	103 (d)
Consumer mortgage nonagency	186 (b)	5,232	5,232 (c)
Consumer mortgage other		(e)	(e)
Commercial other	440 (f)	(g)	649
Total	\$ 45,045	\$ 51,990	\$ 47,991
December 31, 2010			
On-balance sheet variable interest entities			
Consumer automobile	\$ 20,064	\$	\$
Consumer mortgage nonagency	1,397		
Commercial automobile	15,114		
Other	1,035		
Off-balance sheet variable interest entities			
Consumer mortgage Ginnie Mae	2,909 (b)	43,595	43,595 (c)
Consumer mortgage CMHC	124 (b)	4,222	124 (d)
Consumer mortgage nonagency	183 (b)	5,371	5,371 (c)
Commercial other	483 (f)	(g)	698
Total	\$ 41,309	\$ 53,188	\$ 49,788

- (a) Asset values represent the current unpaid principal balance of outstanding consumer finance receivables and loans within the VIEs.
- (b) Includes \$2.4 billion and \$2.5 billion classified as mortgage loans held-for-sale, \$138 million and \$162 million classified as trading securities or other assets, and \$621 million and \$569 million classified as MSRs at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively. CMHC is the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.
- (c) Maximum exposure to loss represents the current unpaid principal balance of outstanding loans based on our customary representation and warranty provisions. This measure is based on the unlikely event that all of the loans have underwriting defects or other defects that trigger a representation and warranty provision and the collateral supporting the loans are worthless. This required disclosure is not an indication of our expected loss.
- (d) Due to combination of the credit loss insurance on the mortgages and the guarantee by CMHC on the issued securities, the maximum exposure to loss would be limited to the amount of the retained interests. Additionally, the maximum loss would occur only in the event that CMHC dismisses ResMor as servicer of the loans due to servicer performance or insolvency.
- (e) Includes a VIE for which we have no management oversight and therefore we are not able to provide the total assets of the VIE. However, in March 2011 we sold excess servicing rights valued at \$266 million to the VIE. Our maximum exposure to loss in this VIE is a component of servicer advances made that are

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allocated to the trust. No servicer advances have been made to the trust at March 31, 2011, and the amount of maximum exposure does not consider advances that may be made in future periods, as they cannot be reliably predicted.

- (f) Includes \$472 million and \$515 million classified as finance receivables and loans, net, and \$20 million and \$20 million classified as other assets, offset by \$52 million and \$52 million classified as accrued expenses and other liabilities at March 31, 2010, and December 31, 2010, respectively.
- (g) Includes VIEs for which we have no management oversight and therefore we are not able to provide the total assets of the VIEs. However, in 2010 we sold loans with an unpaid principal balance of \$1.5 billion into these VIEs.

On-balance Sheet Variable Interest Entities

We engage in securitization and other financing transactions that do not qualify for off-balance sheet treatment. In these situations, we hold beneficial interests or other interests in the VIE, which represent a form of significant continuing economic

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interest. The interests held include, but are not limited to, senior or subordinate mortgage- or asset-backed securities, interest-only strips, principal-only strips, residuals, and servicing rights. Certain of these retained interests provide credit enhancement to the securitization entity as they may absorb credit losses or other cash shortfalls. Additionally, the securitization documents may require cash flows to be directed away from certain of our retained interests due to specific over-collateralization requirements, which may or may not be performance-driven. Because these securitization entities are consolidated, these retained interests and servicing rights are not recognized as separate assets on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Subsequent to adoption of ASU 2009-17 as of January 1, 2010, we consolidated certain of these entities because we had a controlling financial interest in the VIE, primarily due to our servicing activities, and because we hold a significant variable interest in the VIE. Under ASC 810, as amended by ASU 2009-17, we are generally the primary beneficiary of automobile securitization entities, as well as certain mortgage nonagency securitization entities for which we perform servicing activities and have retained a significant variable interest in the form of a beneficial interest. In cases where we did not meet sale accounting under previous guidance, unless we have made modifications to the overall transaction, we do not meet sale accounting under current guidance as we are not permitted to revisit sale accounting guidelines under the current guidance. In cases where substantive modifications are made, we then reassess the transaction under the amended guidance, based on the new circumstances.

The consolidated VIEs included in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet represent separate entities with which we are involved. The third-party investors in the obligations of consolidated VIEs have legal recourse only to the assets of the VIEs and do not have such recourse to us, except for the customary representation and warranty provisions or when we are the counterparty to certain derivative transactions involving the VIE. In addition, the cash flows from the assets are restricted only to pay such liabilities. Thus, our economic exposure to loss from outstanding third-party financing related to consolidated VIEs is significantly less than the carrying value of the consolidated VIE assets. All assets are restricted for the benefit of the beneficial interest holders. Refer to Note 21 for discussion of the assets and liabilities for which the fair value option has been elected.

Off-balance Sheet Variable Interest Entities

The nature, purpose, and activities of nonconsolidated securitization entities are similar to those of our consolidated securitization entities with the primary difference being the nature and extent of our continuing involvement. The cash flows from the assets of nonconsolidated securitization entities generally are the sole source of payment on the securitization entities' liabilities. The creditors of these securitization entities have no recourse to us with the exception of market customary representation and warranty provisions as described in Note 24.

Subsequent to the adoption of ASU 2009-17 as of January 1, 2010, nonconsolidated VIEs include entities for which we either do not hold significant variable interests or do not provide servicing or asset management functions for the financial assets held by the securitization entity. Additionally, to qualify for off-balance sheet treatment, transfers of financial assets must meet the sale accounting conditions in ASC 860. Our residential mortgage loan securitizations consist of GSEs and nonagency securitizations. Under ASU 2009-17, we are not the primary beneficiary of any GSE loan securitization transaction because we do not have the power to direct the significant activities of such entities. Additionally, under ASU 2009-17, we do not consolidate certain nonagency mortgage securitizations because we do not have a variable interest that could potentially be significant or we do not have power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the performance of the VIE.

For nonconsolidated securitization entities, the transferred financial assets are removed from our balance sheet provided the conditions for sale accounting are met. The financial assets obtained from the securitization are primarily reported as cash, servicing rights, or retained interests (if applicable). Typically, we conclude that the fee we are paid for servicing consumer automobile finance receivables represents adequate compensation, and consequently, we do not recognize a servicing asset or liability. As an accounting policy election, we elected fair value treatment for our existing MSR portfolio. Liabilities incurred as part of these securitization transactions, such as representation and warranty provisions, are recorded at fair value at the time of sale and are reported as accrued expenses and other liabilities on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. Upon the sale of the loans, we recognize a gain or loss on sale for the difference between the assets recognized, the assets derecognized, and the liabilities recognized as part of the transaction.

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The following summarizes all pretax gains and losses recognized on financial assets sold into nonconsolidated securitization and similar asset-backed financing entities.

Three months ended March 31, (<i>\$ in millions</i>)	2011	2010
Consumer mortgage GSEs	\$(3)	\$182
Consumer mortgage nonagency	(1)	3
Total pretax (loss) gain	\$(4)	\$185

The following table summarizes cash flows received from and paid related to securitization entities, asset-backed financings, or other similar transfers of financial assets where the transfer is accounted for as a sale and we have a continuing involvement with the transferred assets (e.g., servicing) that were outstanding during the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010. Additionally, this table contains information regarding cash flows received from and paid to nonconsolidated securitization entities that existed during each period.

Three months ended March 31, (<i>\$ in millions</i>)	Consumer mortgage	Consumer mortgage
	GSEs	nonagency
2011		
Cash proceeds from transfers completed during the period	\$ 15,153	\$ 595
Cash flows received on retained interests in securitization entities		20
Servicing fees	220	43
Purchases of previously transferred financial assets	(554)	(7)
Representations and warranties obligations	(44)	
Other cash flows	70	62
2010		
Cash proceeds from transfers completed during the period	\$ 14,497	\$ 200
Cash flows received on retained interests in securitization entities		17
Servicing fees	192	51
Purchases of previously transferred financial assets	(407)	(8)
Representations and warranties obligations	(148)	(1)
Other cash flows	11	(2)

For consumer mortgage nonagency transactions, the following table summarizes the key economic assumptions and the sensitivity of the fair value of retained interests to immediate 10% and 20% adverse changes in those assumptions.

(<i>\$ in millions</i>)	March 31, 2011 (a)	December 31, 2010 (a)
Carrying value / fair value of retained interests (b)	\$138	\$162
Weighted average life (in years)	1.9 7.8	0.1 11.6
Annual prepayment rate	2.2 64.8% WAM	2.4 48.1% WAM

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Impact of 10% adverse change	\$	\$ (2)
Impact of 20% adverse change		(3)
Loss assumption (c)	0.0 46.2%	0.0 46.4%
Impact of 10% adverse change	\$	\$
Impact of 20% adverse change		
Discount rate	4.0 80.0%	0.3 80.0%
Impact of 10% adverse change	\$(3)	\$(2)
Impact of 20% adverse change	(5)	(4)
Market interest rate	0.3 3.2%	0.3 4.1%
Impact of 10% adverse change	\$	\$
Impact of 20% adverse change		(1)

- (a) There were no retained interests in consumer or commercial automobile off-balance sheet securitizations at March 31, 2011, or December 31, 2010.
 (b) These amounts are recorded in trading securities or other assets at fair value. Refer to Note 21 for fair value valuation methods.
 (c) The range of loss assumptions includes the constant prepayment rate related to balloon resets.

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These sensitivities are hypothetical and should be viewed with caution. Changes in fair value based on a 10% and 20% variation in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumption to the change in fair value may not be linear. Also, in this table, the effect of a variation in a particular assumption on the fair value of the retained interest is calculated without changing any other assumption. In reality, changes in one factor may result in changes in another (e.g., increased market interest rates may result in lower prepayments and increased credit losses), which may magnify or counteract the sensitivities. Further, these sensitivities show only the change in the asset balances and do not show any expected change in the fair value of the instruments used to manage the interest rate and prepayment risks associated with these assets. Refer to Note 11 for further detail on sensitivities related to our mortgage servicing rights. The following table represents on-balance sheet loans held-for-sale and finance receivable and loans, off-balance sheet securitizations, and whole-loan sales where we have continuing involvement. The table presents quantitative information about delinquencies and net credit losses. Refer to Note 11 for further detail on total serviced assets.

	Total finance receivables and loans		Amount 60 days or more past due		Net credit losses Three months ended	
	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,	March 31,
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>						
On-balance sheet loans						
Consumer automobile	\$ 56,868	\$ 51,254	\$ 305	\$ 373	\$ 112	\$ 239
Consumer mortgage (a)	19,029	23,174	3,305	3,437	94	68
Commercial automobile	36,248	35,629	124	186	3	17
Commercial mortgage	913	1,660	89	110	16	41
Commercial other	1,897	2,107	6	20	1	3
Total on-balance sheet loans	114,955	113,824	3,829	4,126	226	368
Off-balance sheet securitization entities						
Consumer mortgage GSEs (b)	256,210	253,192	11,524	13,990	n/m	n/m
Consumer mortgage nonagency	73,434	73,638	11,976	12,220	1,289	1,380
Total off-balance sheet securitization entities	329,644	326,830	23,500	26,210	1,289	1,380
Whole-loan transactions (c)	36,337	38,212	2,538	2,950	215	349
Total	\$ 480,936	\$ 478,866	\$ 29,867	\$ 33,286	\$ 1,730	\$ 2,097

n/m = not meaningful

(a) Includes loans subject to conditional repurchase options of \$2.3 billion and \$2.3 billion guaranteed by the GSEs, and \$136 million and \$146 million sold to certain nonagency mortgage securitization entities at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively.

(b) Anticipated credit losses are not meaningful due to the GSE guarantees.

(c) Whole-loan transactions are not part of a securitization transaction, but represent consumer automobile and consumer mortgage pools of loans sold to nonagency investors.

Changes in Accounting for Variable Interest Entities

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For the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, there were no material changes in the accounting for variable interest entities except the initial adoption of ASU 2009-17 on January 1, 2010. Refer to Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K regarding this initial adoption.

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11. Servicing Activities
Mortgage Servicing Rights

The following table summarizes activity related to MSRs, which are carried at fair value.

Three months ended March 31, (\$ in millions)	2011	2010
Estimated fair value at January 1,	\$ 3,738	\$ 3,554
Additions recognized on sale of mortgage loans	184	202
Additions from purchases of servicing rights	2	1
Subtractions from disposition of servicing assets	(266)	
Changes in fair value		
Due to changes in valuation inputs or assumptions used in the valuation model	297	49
Other changes in fair value	(181)	(244)
Decrease due to change in accounting principle		(19)
Estimated fair value at March 31,	\$ 3,774	\$ 3,543

Changes in fair value due to changes in valuation inputs or assumptions used in the valuation model include all changes due to a revaluation by a model or by a benchmarking exercise. Other changes in fair value primarily include the accretion of the present value of the discount related to forecasted cash flows and the economic runoff of the portfolio. The decrease due to change in accounting principle reflects the effect of the initial adoption of ASU 2009-17.

The key economic assumptions and sensitivity of the fair value of MSRs to immediate 10% and 20% adverse changes in those assumptions were as follows.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Weighted average life (in years)	7.2	7.0
Weighted average prepayment speed	9.4%	9.8%
Impact on fair value of 10% adverse change	\$ (149)	\$ (155)
Impact on fair value of 20% adverse change	(287)	(295)
Weighted average discount rate	10.7%	12.3%
Impact on fair value of 10% adverse change	\$ (57)	\$ (80)
Impact on fair value of 20% adverse change	(112)	(156)

These sensitivities are hypothetical and should be considered with caution. Changes in fair value based on a 10% and 20% variation in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumptions to the change in fair value may not be linear. Also, the effect of a variation in a particular assumption on the fair value is calculated without changing any other assumption. In reality, changes in one factor may result in changes in another (e.g., increased market interest rates may result in lower prepayments and increased credit losses) that could magnify or counteract the sensitivities. Further, these sensitivities show only the change in the asset balances and do not show any expected change in the fair value of the instruments used to manage the interest rates and prepayment risks associated with these assets.

Risk Mitigation Activities

The primary risk of our servicing rights is interest rate risk and the resulting impact on prepayments. A significant decline in interest rates could lead to higher-than-expected prepayments that could reduce the value of the MSRs. We economically hedge the impact of these risks with both derivative and nonderivative financial instruments. Refer to Note 19 for additional information regarding the derivative financial instruments used to economically hedge MSRs.

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The components of servicing valuation and hedge activities, net, were as follows.

Three months ended March 31, (<i>\$ in millions</i>)	2011	2010
Change in estimated fair value of mortgage servicing rights	\$ 117	\$ (196)
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments	(204)	63
Servicing valuation and hedge activities, net	\$ (87)	\$ (133)

Mortgage Servicing Fees

The components of mortgage servicing fees were as follows.

Three months ended March 31, (<i>\$ in millions</i>)	2011	2010
Contractual servicing fees, net of guarantee fees and including subservicing	\$ 270	\$ 257
Late fees	21	20
Ancillary fees	34	47
Total mortgage servicing fees	\$ 325	\$ 324

Mortgage Servicing Advances

In connection with our primary servicing activities (i.e., servicing of mortgage loans), we make certain payments of property taxes and insurance premiums, default and property maintenance payments, as well as advances of principal and interest payments before collecting them from individual borrowers. Servicing advances including contractual interest are priority cash flows in the event of a loan principal reduction or foreclosure and ultimate liquidation of the real estate-owned property, thus making their collection reasonably assured. These servicing advances are included in other assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet and totaled \$1.8 billion and \$1.9 billion at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively. We maintain an allowance for uncollected primary servicing advances of \$20 million and \$25 million at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively. Our potential obligation is influenced by the loan s performance and credit quality.

When we act as a subservicer of mortgage loans we perform the responsibilities of a primary servicer but do not own the corresponding primary servicing rights. We receive a fee from the primary servicer for such services. As the subservicer, we would have the same responsibilities of a primary servicer in that we would make certain payments of property taxes and insurance premiums, default and property maintenance, as well as advances of principal and interest payments before collecting them from individual borrowers. At March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, outstanding servicer advances related to subserviced loans were \$135 million and \$140 million, respectively, and we had a reserve for uncollected subservicer advances of \$2 million and \$1 million, respectively.

In many cases, where we act as master servicer, we also act as primary servicer. In connection with our master-servicing activities, we service the mortgage-backed and mortgage-related asset-backed securities and whole-loan packages sold to investors. As the master servicer, we collect mortgage loan payments from primary servicers and distribute those funds to investors in the mortgage-backed and mortgage-related asset-backed securities and whole-loan packages. As the master servicer, we are required to advance scheduled payments to the securitization trust or whole-loan investors. To the extent the primary servicer does not advance the payments, we are responsible for advancing the payment to the trust or whole-loan investors. Master-servicing advances, including contractual interest, are priority cash flows in the event of a default,

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thus making their collection reasonably assured. In most cases, we are required to advance these payments to the point of liquidation of the loan or reimbursement of the trust or whole-loan investors. We had outstanding master-servicing advances of \$78 million and \$90 million at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively. We had no reserve for uncollected master-servicing advances at March 31, 2011, or December 31, 2010.

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Serviced Mortgage Assets

The unpaid principal balance of our serviced mortgage assets was as follows.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
On-balance sheet mortgage loans		
Held-for-sale and investment	\$ 18,586	\$ 20,224
Off-balance sheet mortgage loans		
Loans sold to third-party investors		
Nonagency	61,450	63,685
GSEs	258,351	255,388
Whole-loan	17,547	17,524
Purchased servicing rights	3,748	3,946
Total primary serviced mortgage loans	359,682	360,767
Subserviced mortgage loans	23,386	24,173
Master-servicing-only mortgage loans	10,044	10,548
Total serviced mortgage loans	\$ 393,112	\$ 395,488

Our Mortgage operations that conduct primary and master-servicing activities are required to maintain certain servicer ratings in accordance with master agreements entered into with GSEs. At March 31, 2011, our Mortgage operations were in compliance with the servicer-rating requirements of the master agreements.

In certain domestic securitizations of our Mortgage operations, the surety or other provider of contractual credit support is entitled to declare a servicer default and terminate the servicer upon the failure of the loans to meet certain portfolio delinquency and/or cumulative-loss thresholds. Our Mortgage operations did not receive notice of termination from surety providers during the three months ended March 31, 2011 or 2010.

Automobile Servicing Activities

We service consumer automobile contracts. Historically, we have sold a portion of our consumer automobile contracts. With respect to contracts we sell, we retain the right to service and earn a servicing fee for our servicing function. Typically, we conclude that the fee we are paid for servicing consumer automobile finance receivables represents adequate compensation, and consequently, we do not recognize a servicing asset or liability. We recognized automobile servicing fees of \$46 million and \$61 million during the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Automobile Serviced Assets

The total serviced automobile loans outstanding were as follows.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
On-balance sheet automobile loans		

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Consumer automobile	\$	56,868	\$	51,254
Commercial automobile		36,248		35,629
Operating leases		8,898		9,128
Operations held-for-sale		19		242
Off-balance sheet automobile loans				
Loans sold to third-party investors				
Whole-loan		15,852		18,126
Other		1,095		979
Total serviced automobile loans	\$	118,980	\$	115,358

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The components of other assets were as follows.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Property and equipment at cost	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,315
Accumulated depreciation	(953)	(939)
Net property and equipment	377	376
Fair value of derivative contracts in receivable position	3,380	3,966
Servicer advances	2,067	2,137
Restricted cash collections for securitization trusts (a)	1,470	1,705
Collateral placed with counterparties	1,230	1,569
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,200	1,323
Cash reserve deposits held for securitization trusts (b)	1,168	1,168
Other accounts receivable	867	641
Debt issuance costs	750	704
Prepaid expenses and deposits	734	638
Interests retained in financial asset sales	569	568
Goodwill	526	525
Nonmarketable equity securities	479	504
Investment in used vehicles held-for-sale	429	386
Real estate and other investments	316	280
Accrued interest and rent receivable	222	238
Reposessed and foreclosed assets	185	211
Other assets	794	625
Total other assets	\$ 16,763	\$ 17,564

- (a) Represents cash collection from customer payments on securitized receivables. These funds are distributed to investors as payments on the related secured debt.
- (b) Represents credit enhancement in the form of cash reserves for various securitization transactions.

13. Deposit Liabilities

Deposit liabilities consisted of the following.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Domestic deposits		
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 2,064	\$ 2,108
NOW and money market checking accounts	8,254	8,081
Certificates of deposit	25,051	23,728
Dealer deposits	1,591	1,459

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Total domestic deposit liabilities	36,960	35,376
Foreign deposits		
Noninterest-bearing deposits		23
NOW and money market checking accounts	1,092	961
Certificates of deposit	2,325	2,390
Dealer deposits	319	298
Total foreign deposit liabilities	3,736	3,672
Total deposit liabilities	\$ 40,696	\$ 39,048

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Noninterest-bearing deposits primarily represent third-party escrows associated with our mortgage loan-servicing portfolio. The escrow deposits are not subject to an executed agreement and can be withdrawn without penalty at any time. At March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, certificates of deposit included \$7.9 billion and \$7.0 billion, respectively, of domestic certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100 thousand or more.

14. Short-term Borrowings

The following table presents the composition of our short-term borrowings portfolio.

(\$ in millions)	March 31, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Unsecured	Secured	Total	Unsecured	Secured	Total
Demand notes	\$ 2,345	\$	\$ 2,345	\$ 2,033	\$	\$ 2,033
Bank loans and overdrafts	2,055		2,055	1,970		1,970
Federal Home Loan Bank		1,000	1,000		1,300	1,300
Other (a)	216	1,779	1,995	224	1,981	2,205
Total short-term borrowings	\$ 4,616	\$ 2,779	\$ 7,395	\$ 4,227	\$ 3,281	\$ 7,508

(a) Other primarily includes nonbank secured borrowings at our Mortgage and International Automotive Finance operations.

15. Long-term Debt

The following tables present the composition of our long-term debt portfolio.

(\$ in millions)	March 31, 2011			December 31, 2010		
	Unsecured	Secured	Total	Unsecured	Secured	Total
Long-term debt						
Due within one year	\$ 7,672	\$ 11,294	\$ 18,966	\$ 8,555	\$ 13,603	\$ 22,158
Due after one year (a)	39,745	29,189	68,934	38,499	25,508	64,007
Fair value adjustment	239		239	447		447
Total long-term debt (b)	\$ 47,656	\$ 40,483	\$ 88,139	\$ 47,501	\$ 39,111	\$ 86,612

(a) Includes \$7.4 billion guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP) and \$2.6 billion of trust preferred securities at both March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010.

(b) Includes fair value option-elected secured long-term debt of \$922 million and \$972 million at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively. Refer to Note 21 for additional information.

The following table presents the scheduled remaining maturity of long-term debt at March 31, 2011, assuming no early redemptions will occur. The actual payment of secured debt may vary based on the payment activity of the related pledged assets.

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Year ended December 31, (\$ in millions)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 and thereafter	Fair value adjustment	Total
Unsecured								
Long-term debt	\$ 7,093	\$ 12,818	\$ 1,892	\$ 4,222	\$ 3,719	\$ 20,513	\$ 239	\$ 50,496
Original issue discount	(646)	(350)	(264)	(190)	(56)	(1,334)		(2,840)
Total unsecured	6,447	12,468	1,628	4,032	3,663	19,179	239	47,656
Secured								
Long-term debt	9,141	9,133	9,628	5,606	3,475	3,178		40,161
Troubled debt restructuring concession (a)	76	106	82	46	12			322
Total secured	9,217	9,239	9,710	5,652	3,487	3,178		40,483
Total long-term debt	\$ 15,664	\$ 21,707	\$ 11,338	\$ 9,684	\$ 7,150	\$ 22,357	\$ 239	\$ 88,139

- (a) In the second quarter of 2008, ResCap executed an exchange offer that resulted in a concession being recognized as an adjustment to the carrying value of certain new secured notes. This concession is being amortized over the life of the new notes through a reduction to interest expense using an effective yield methodology.

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The following table presents the scheduled remaining maturity of long-term debt held by ResCap at March 31, 2011, assuming no early redemptions will occur. The actual payment of secured debt may vary based on the payment activity of the related pledged assets.

Year ended December 31, (<i>\$ in millions</i>)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 and thereafter	Fair value adjustment	Total
ResCap								
Unsecured debt								
Long-term debt	\$	\$ 372	\$ 530	\$ 103	\$ 113	\$	\$ 29	\$ 1,147
Original issue discount								
Total unsecured		372	530	103	113		29	1,147
Secured debt								
Long-term debt	7		742	707	707	1,818		3,981
Troubled debt restructuring concession	76	106	82	46	12			322
Total secured debt	83	106	824	753	719	1,818		4,303
ResCap Total long-term debt	\$ 83	\$ 478	\$ 1,354	\$ 856	\$ 832	\$ 1,818	\$ 29	\$ 5,450

The following summarizes assets restricted as collateral for the payment of the related debt obligation primarily arising from securitization transactions accounted for as secured borrowings and repurchase agreements.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	March 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Total	Ally Bank (a)	Total	Ally Bank (a)
Trading securities	\$ 32	\$	\$ 36	\$
Investment securities	2,359	2,358	2,191	2,190
Loans held-for-sale	978		1,035	
Mortgage assets held-for-investment and lending receivables	11,522	10,323	12,451	11,137
Consumer automobile finance receivables	30,352	16,515	27,164	14,927
Commercial automobile finance receivables	17,515	11,340	19,741	15,034
Investment in operating leases, net	2,423	653	3,199	
Mortgage servicing rights	2,871	1,728	2,801	1,746
Other assets	3,770	1,525	3,990	1,700
Total assets restricted as collateral (b)	\$ 71,822	\$ 44,442	\$ 72,608	\$ 46,734
Secured debt (c)	\$ 43,262	\$ 21,796	\$ 42,392	\$ 20,199

(a) Ally Bank is a component of the total column.

(b)

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Ally Bank has an advance agreement with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLB) and access to the Federal Reserve Bank Discount Window. Ally Bank had assets pledged and restricted as collateral to the FHLB and Federal Reserve Bank totaling \$11.8 billion and \$15.2 billion at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively. These assets were composed of consumer and commercial mortgage finance receivables and loans, net; consumer automobile finance receivables and loans, net; and investment securities. Under the agreement with the FHLB, Ally Bank also had assets pledged as collateral under a blanket lien totaling \$8.0 billion and \$5.3 billion at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively. These assets were primarily composed of mortgage servicing rights; consumer mortgage finance receivables and loans, net; and other assets. Availability under these programs is generally only for the operations of Ally Bank and cannot be used to fund the operations or liabilities of Ally or its subsidiaries.

(c) Includes \$2,779 million and \$3,281 million of short-term borrowings at March 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Trust Preferred Securities

On December 30, 2009, we entered into a Securities Purchase and Exchange Agreement with Treasury and GMAC Capital Trust I, a Delaware statutory trust (the Trust), which is a finance subsidiary that is wholly owned by Ally. As part of the agreement, the Trust sold to Treasury 2,540,000 trust preferred securities (TRUPS) issued by the Trust with an aggregate liquidation preference of \$2.5 billion. Additionally, we issued and sold to Treasury a ten-year warrant to purchase up to 127,000 additional TRUPS with an aggregate liquidation preference of \$127 million, at an initial exercise price of \$0.01 per security, which Treasury immediately exercised in full.

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On March 1, 2011, the Declaration of Trust and certain other documents related to the TRUPS were amended and all the outstanding TRUPS held by Treasury were designated 8.125% Fixed Rate / Floating Rate Trust Preferred Securities, Series 2 (Series 2 TRUPS). On March 7, 2011, Treasury sold 100% of the Series 2 TRUPS in an offering registered with the SEC. Ally did not receive any proceeds from the sale.

Each Series 2 TRUPS security has a liquidation amount of \$25. Distributions are cumulative and are payable until redemption at the applicable coupon rate. Distributions are payable at an annual rate of 8.125% payable quarterly in arrears, beginning August 15, 2011, to but excluding February 15, 2016. From and including February 15, 2016, to but excluding February 15, 2040, distributions will be payable at an annual rate equal to three-month London interbank offer rate plus 5.785% payable quarterly in arrears, beginning May 15, 2016. Ally has the right to defer payments of interest for a period not exceeding 20 consecutive quarters. The Series 2 TRUPS have no stated maturity date, but must be redeemed upon the redemption or maturity of the related debentures (Debentures), which mature on February 15, 2040. The Series 2 TRUPS are generally nonvoting, other than with respect to certain limited matters. During any period in which any Series 2 TRUPS remain outstanding but in which distributions on the Series 2 TRUPS have not been fully paid, none of Ally or its subsidiaries will be permitted to (i) declare or pay dividends on, make any distributions with respect to, or redeem, purchase, acquire or otherwise make a liquidation payment with respect to, any of Ally's capital stock or make any guarantee payment with respect thereto; or (ii) make any payments of principal, interest, or premium on, or repay, repurchase or redeem, any debt securities or guarantees that rank on a parity with or junior in interest to the Debentures with certain specified exceptions in each case.

Funding Facilities

We utilize both committed and uncommitted credit facilities. The financial institutions providing the uncommitted facilities are not legally obligated to advance funds under them. The amounts outstanding under our various funding facilities are included on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

As of March 31, 2011, Ally Bank had exclusive access to \$8.8 billion of funding capacity from committed credit facilities. Ally Bank also has access to a \$4.1 billion committed facility that is shared with the parent company. Funding programs supported by the Federal Reserve and the FHLB complement Ally Bank's private committed facilities.

The total capacity in our committed funding facilities is provided by banks through private transactions. The committed secured funding facilities can be revolving in nature and allow for additional funding during the commitment period, or they can be amortizing and do not allow for any further funding after the closing date. At March 31, 2011, \$29.3 billion of our \$32.1 billion of committed capacity was revolving. Many of our revolving facilities have a tenor of 364 days and are renewed annually, but recently, we have been able to establish \$9.4 billion of committed funding capacity with a tenor greater than 364 days.

Committed Funding Facilities

	Outstanding		Unused capacity (a)		Total capacity	
	Mar. 31,	Dec. 31,	Mar. 31,	Dec. 31,	Mar. 31,	Dec. 31,
(\$ in billions)	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Bank funding						
Secured	\$ 5.8	\$ 6.4	\$ 3.0	\$ 1.9	\$ 8.8	\$ 8.3
Nonbank funding						
Unsecured						
Automotive Finance operations	0.8	0.8			0.8	0.8
Secured						

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Automotive Finance operations and other	8.1	8.3	8.9	9.1	17.0	17.4
Mortgage operations	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.4	1.6
Total nonbank funding	10.0	10.1	9.2	9.7	19.2	19.8
Shared capacity (b)	0.2	0.2	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1
Total committed facilities	\$ 16.0	\$ 16.7	\$ 16.1	\$ 15.5	\$ 32.1	\$ 32.2

- (a) Funding from committed secured facilities is available on request in the event excess collateral resides in certain facilities or is available to the extent incremental collateral is available and contributed to the facilities.
- (b) Funding is generally available for assets originated by Ally Bank or the parent company, Ally Financial Inc.

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Uncommitted Funding Facilities

	Outstanding		Unused capacity		Total capacity	
	Mar. 31,	Dec. 31,	Mar. 31,	Dec. 31,	Mar. 31,	Dec. 31,
<i>(\$ in billions)</i>	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Bank funding						
Secured						
Federal Reserve funding programs	\$	\$	\$ 5.7	\$ 4.0	\$ 5.7	\$ 4.0
FHLB advances	4.8	5.3	0.8	0.2	5.6	5.5
Total bank funding	4.8	5.3	6.5	4.2	11.3	9.5
Nonbank funding						
Unsecured						
Automotive Finance operations	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.6	2.1	2.0
Secured						
Automotive Finance operations		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1
Mortgage operations			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total nonbank funding	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.2
Total uncommitted facilities	\$ 6.4	\$ 6.8	\$ 7.2	\$ 4.9	\$ 13.6	\$ 11.7

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16. Equity

The following table summarizes information about our Series F-2, Series A, and Series G preferred stock.

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Mandatorily convertible preferred stock held by U.S. Department of Treasury (a)		
Series F-2 preferred stock		
Carrying value (<i>\$ in millions</i>)	\$5,685	\$5,685
Par value (<i>per share</i>)	\$0.01	\$0.01
Liquidation preference (<i>per share</i>)	\$50	\$50
Number of share authorized	228,750,000	228,750,000
Number of shares issued and outstanding	118,750,000	118,750,000
Dividend/coupon	Fixed 9%	
Redemption/call feature	Perpetual (b)	
Preferred stock		
Series A preferred stock (c)		
Carrying value (<i>\$ in millions</i>)	\$1,021	\$1,053
Par value (<i>per share</i>)	\$0.01	\$0.01
Liquidation preference (<i>per share</i>)	\$25	\$1,000
Number of share authorized	160,870,560	4,021,764
Number of shares issued and outstanding	40,870,560	1,021,764
Dividend/coupon		
Prior to May 15, 2016	8.5%	
On and after May 15, 2016	LIBOR + 6.243%	
Redemption/call feature	Perpetual (d)	
Series G preferred stock		
Carrying value (<i>\$ in millions</i>)	\$234	\$234
Par value (<i>per share</i>)	\$0.01	\$0.01
Liquidation preference (<i>per share</i>)		