

Ally Financial Inc.
Form 424B3
April 08, 2011
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Registration Nos. 333-172942 and
333-172942-01 through 333-172942-05**

Prospectus

Ally Financial Inc.

Offer to Exchange \$1,750,000,000 Principal Amount of Outstanding 7.500% Senior Guaranteed Notes due 2020 for \$1,750,000,000 Principal Amount of 7.500% Senior Guaranteed Notes due 2020 which have been registered under the Securities Act

We are offering to exchange new 7.500% Senior Guaranteed Notes due 2020 (which we refer to as the *new notes*) for our currently outstanding 7.500% Senior Guaranteed Notes due 2020 (which we refer to as the *old notes*) on the terms and subject to the conditions detailed in this prospectus and the accompanying letter of transmittal. The CUSIP numbers for the old notes are 02005N AA8 (144A) and U0201H AA4 (Reg S).

The Exchange Offer

The exchange offer expires at 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on May 6, 2011, unless extended by Ally in its sole discretion.

All old notes that are validly tendered and not validly withdrawn will be exchanged.

Tenders of old notes may be withdrawn any time prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

To exchange your old notes, you are required to make the representations described on page 170 to us.

The exchange of the old notes will not be a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer.

You should read the section called *The Exchange Offer* for further information on how to exchange your old notes for new notes.

The New Notes

The terms of the new notes to be issued are identical in all material respects to the old notes, except that the new notes have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the *Securities Act*) and will not have any of the transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions relating to the old notes. The new notes will represent the same debt as the old

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notes and will be issued under the same indenture.

The new notes will be unsubordinated unsecured obligations of Ally and will rank equally in right of payment with all of Ally's existing and future unsubordinated unsecured indebtedness and senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness that by its terms is expressly subordinated to the new notes. The new notes will be effectively subordinated to all existing and future secured indebtedness of Ally to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and structurally subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of subsidiaries of Ally that are not note guarantors, to the extent of the value of the assets of those subsidiaries.

The new notes will be unconditionally guaranteed by Ally US LLC, IB Finance Holding Company, LLC, GMAC Latin America Holdings LLC, GMAC International Holdings B.V. and GMAC Continental LLC, each a subsidiary of Ally (collectively, the note guarantors), on an unsubordinated basis (the note guarantees). The note guarantees will be unsubordinated unsecured obligations of each note guarantor and will rank equally in right of payment with all of each applicable note guarantor's existing and future unsubordinated unsecured indebtedness, including each note guarantor's guarantee of certain outstanding Ally notes, and senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of the applicable note guarantor that by its terms is expressly subordinated to the applicable note guarantee. Each note guarantee will be effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness of such note guarantor to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and will be structurally subordinated to all of the existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of any non-guarantor subsidiaries of such note guarantor to the extent of the value of the assets of such subsidiaries.

The new notes will not be listed on any exchange, listing authority or quotation system. Currently, there is no public market for the old notes or the new notes. The new notes will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity and there will be no sinking fund for the new notes.

See **Risk Factors** beginning on page 24 to read about the risks you should consider prior to tendering your old notes in the exchange offer.

Neither the old notes nor the new notes are savings or deposit accounts of Ally or any of its subsidiaries (including Ally Bank), and neither the old notes nor the new notes are or will be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the FDIC) or any other government agency or insurer.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is April 8, 2011

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References in this prospectus to the Company, we, us, and our refer to Ally Financial Inc. and its direct and indirect subsidiaries (including Residential Capital, LLC, or ResCap) on a consolidated basis, unless the context otherwise requires, and the term Ally refers only to Ally Financial Inc.	

The old notes, consisting of the 7.500% Senior Guaranteed Notes due 2020 which were issued on August 12, 2010, and the new notes, consisting of the 7.500% Senior Guaranteed Notes due 2020 offered pursuant to this prospectus, are sometimes collectively referred to in this prospectus as the notes.

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes in exchange for old notes that were acquired for its own account as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities (other than old notes acquired directly from us) must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such new notes. The letter of transmittal states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act. In order to facilitate such resales, we have agreed that we will provide sufficient copies of the latest version of this prospectus to broker-dealers promptly upon request during the period ending on the earlier of (i) 180 days from the date on which the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part is declared effective and (ii) the date on which a broker-dealer is no longer required to deliver a prospectus in connection with market-making or other trading activities. See Plan of Distribution.

We have not authorized any person to give you any information or to make any representations about the exchange offer other than those contained in this prospectus. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information or representations that others may give you. This prospectus is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the securities to which it relates. In addition, this prospectus is not an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy those securities in any jurisdiction in which the offer or solicitation is not authorized, or in which the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make an offer or solicitation. The delivery of this prospectus and any exchange made under this prospectus do not, under any circumstances, mean that there has not been any change in the affairs of Ally Financial Inc. or its subsidiaries since the date of this prospectus or that information contained in this prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to its date.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made statements under the captions Summary, Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Business and in other sections of this prospectus that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable federal securities laws, including the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that are based upon our current expectations and assumptions concerning future events, which are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated.

The words expect, anticipate, estimate, forecast, initiative, objective, plan, goal, project, outlook, priorities, target, intend, may, would, could, should, believe, potential, continue, or the negative of any of those words or similar expressions is intended to identify forward-looking statements. All statements contained in this prospectus, other than statements of historical fact, including, without limitation, statements about our plans, strategies, prospects and expectations regarding future events and our financial performance, are forward-looking statements that involve certain risks and uncertainties.

While these statements represent our current judgment on what the future may hold, and we believe these judgments are reasonable, these statements are not guarantees of any events or financial results, and our actual results may differ materially due to numerous important factors that are described. See Where You Can Find More Information. Many of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions are beyond our control, and may cause our actual results and performance to differ materially from our expectations. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus and should consider all uncertainties and risks discussed in this prospectus, including those under the caption Risk Factors. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this prospectus. We undertake no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements, except where expressly required by law.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information contained in this prospectus to help you understand our business, the exchange offer and the notes. It does not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should carefully read this prospectus in its entirety to understand fully the terms of the new notes, as well as the other considerations that are important to you in making your investment decision. You should pay special attention to the Risk Factors beginning on page 24 and the section entitled Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements beginning on page ii.

Ally Financial Inc.

Ally Financial Inc. (formerly GMAC Inc.) is a leading, independent, globally diversified, financial services firm with \$172 billion in assets and operations in 37 countries. 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 (the BHC Act). 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, with \$33.9 billion of deposits at December 31, 2010. As used in this Summary section, the terms Ally, the Company, we, our, and us refer to Ally Financial Inc. and its subsidiaries as a consolidated entity, except where it is clear that the terms means only Ally Financial Inc.

Our Business

Global Automotive Services and Mortgage are our primary lines of business. Our Global Automotive Services business serves over 18,000 dealers globally with a wide range of financial services and insurance products. We have a dealer-focused business model that we believe makes us the preferred automotive finance company for thousands of automotive dealers. We have specialized incentive programs that are designed to encourage dealers to direct more of their business to us. In addition, we believe our longstanding relationship with General Motors Company (GM) has resulted in particularly strong relationships between us and thousands of dealers and extensive operating experience relative to other automotive finance companies.

Our mortgage business is a leading originator and servicer of residential mortgage loans in the United States and Canada.

Ally Bank, our direct banking platform, provides our Automotive Finance and Mortgage operations with a stable, low-cost funding source and facilitates prudent asset growth. Our focus is on building a stable deposit base driven by our compelling brand and strong value proposition. Ally Bank raises deposits directly from customers through a direct banking channel over the internet and by telephone. Ally Bank offers a full spectrum of deposit product offerings including certificates of deposit, savings accounts and money market accounts, as well as an online checking product. Ally Bank's assets and operating results are divided between our North American Automotive Finance operations and Mortgage operations based on its underlying business activities.

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The following table reflects the primary products and services offered by the continuing operations of each of our lines of business.

Global Automotive Services

Global Automotive Services includes our North American Automotive Finance operations, International Automotive Finance operations, and Insurance operations. Our Global Automotive Services business had \$106.7 billion of assets at December 31, 2010, and generated \$7.4 billion of total net revenue in 2010.

Our Global Automotive Services operations offer a wide range of financial services and insurance products to over 18,000 automotive dealerships and their retail customers. We have deep dealer relationships that have been built over our 90-year history and our dealer-focused business model encourages dealers to use our broad range of products through incentive programs like our Dealer Rewards program, which rewards individual dealers based on the depth and breadth of our relationship. Our automotive finance services include providing retail installment sales contracts, loans, and leases, offering term loans to dealers, financing dealer floorplans and other lines of credit to dealers, fleet leasing, and vehicle remarketing services. We also offer vehicle service contracts and commercial insurance primarily covering dealers wholesale vehicle inventories in the United States and internationally. We are a leading provider of vehicle service contracts with mechanical breakdown and maintenance coverages.

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A significant portion of our Global Automotive Services business is conducted with or through GM- and Chrysler Group LLC (Chrysler)-franchised dealers and their customers.

On November 30, 2006, we entered into an agreement with GM that, subject to certain conditions and limitations, whenever GM offers vehicle financing and leasing incentives to customers, it would do so exclusively through Ally. Most recently, this agreement was modified on May 22, 2009. As a result of these modifications: (1) through December 31, 2010, GM could offer retail financing incentive programs through a third-party financing source under certain specified circumstances and, in some cases, subject to the limitation that pricing offered by the third party meets certain restrictions, and after December 31, 2010, GM can offer any incentive programs on a graduated basis through third parties on a nonexclusive, side-by-side basis with Ally provided that the pricing of the third parties meets certain requirements; (2) Ally will have no obligation to provide operating lease financing products; and (3) Ally will have no targets against which it could be assessed penalties. The modified agreement will expire on December 31, 2013. A primary objective of Ally under the agreement continues to be supporting distribution and marketing of GM products.

On August 6, 2010, we entered into an agreement with Chrysler (which replaced a term sheet that was originally effective on April 30, 2009) to make available automotive financing products and services to Chrysler dealers and customers. We are Chrysler's preferred provider of new wholesale financing for dealer inventory in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, along with other international markets upon the mutual agreement of the parties. We provide dealer financing and services and retail financing to qualified Chrysler dealers and customers as we deem appropriate according to our credit policies and in our sole discretion. Chrysler is obligated to provide us with certain exclusivity privileges including the use of Ally for designated minimum threshold percentages of certain Chrysler retail financing subvention programs. The agreement extends through April 30, 2013, with automatic one-year renewals unless either we or Chrysler provides sufficient notice of nonrenewal. During 2010, Chrysler also selected Ally to be the preferred financing provider for Fiat vehicles in the United States. Under this agreement, our North American Automotive Finance operations will offer retail financing, leasing, wholesale financing, working capital and facility loans, and remarketing services for Fiat vehicles in the United States.

In 2010, we also further diversified our Global Automotive Services customer base by establishing agreements with other manufacturers. In March 2010, we were selected by Spyker Cars N.V., which purchased Saab Automobile from GM, as the preferred source of wholesale and retail financing for qualified Saab dealers and customers in North America and internationally. Additionally, in November 2010, we were selected as the recommended provider of finance and insurance products and services for Saab dealerships in the United States. In April 2010, we were selected by Thor

Industries, Inc. (Thor) as the preferred financial provider for its recreational vehicles. Thor is the world's largest manufacturer of recreation vehicles, including brands such as Damon, Four Winds, Airstream, Dutchmen, Komfort, Breckenridge, CrossRoads, General Coach, and Keystone RV.

Automotive Finance

Our North American Automotive Finance operations consist of our automotive finance operations in the United States and Canada. At December 31, 2010, our North American Automotive Finance operations had \$81.9 billion of assets and generated \$4.0 billion of total net revenue in 2010.

Our International Automotive Finance operations are in Europe, Latin America, and Asia. At December 31, 2010, our International Automotive Finance operations had \$16.0 billion of assets and generated \$1.0 billion of total net revenue in 2010. Through our longstanding relationship with GM, we have extensive experience operating in international markets and broad global capabilities. We currently originate loans in 15 countries. During 2010 and 2009, we have significantly streamlined our international presence to focus on strategic

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operations in five core markets: Germany, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Mexico, and China through our joint venture, GMAC-SAIC Automotive Finance Company Limited (GMAC-SAIC). In China, GMAC-SAIC is a leading automotive finance company with broad geographic coverage and a full suite of products. We own 40% of GMAC-SAIC. The other joint venture partners include Shanghai Automotive Group Finance Company LTD and Shanghai General Motors Corporation Limited.

Our success as an automotive finance provider is driven by the consistent and broad range of products and services we offer to dealers who originate loans and leases to their retail customers who are acquiring new and used automobiles. In the United States and Canada, Ally and other automotive finance providers purchase these loans and leases from automotive dealers. In other countries, we offer retail installment loans and leases directly to retail customers of the dealers. Automotive dealers are independently owned businesses and are our primary customer.

Automotive dealers require a full range of financial products, including new and used vehicle inventory financing, inventory insurance, working capital and capital improvement loans, and vehicle remarketing services to conduct their respective businesses as well as service contracts and guaranteed asset protection (GAP) insurance to offer their customers. We have consistently provided this full suite of products to the dealer.

For consumers, we offer retail automotive financing for new and used vehicles and leasing for new vehicles. In the United States, retail financing for the purchase of vehicles takes the form of installment sale financing. When we refer to consumer automobile loans in this document, we are including retail installment sales financing unless the context suggests otherwise. During 2010, we originated a total of 1.9 million automotive loans and leases worldwide totaling approximately \$43.0 billion. We provided financing for 40% and 38% of GM's and Chrysler's North American retail sales including leases, respectively, and 22% of GM's international retail sales including leases in countries where both GM and we operate and we had retail financing volume, excluding China. For additional information about our relationship and business transactions with GM, refer to Note 26 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our consumer automotive financing operations generate revenue through finance charges or lease payments and fees paid by customers on the retail contracts and leases. We also recognize a gain or loss on the remarketing of the vehicles financed through lease contracts. When the lease contract is originated, we estimate the residual value of the leased vehicle at lease termination. At lease termination, our actual sales proceeds from remarketing the vehicle may be higher or lower than the original estimate, which may be revised over time.

GM or Chrysler may elect as a marketing incentive to sponsor special financing programs for retail sales of their respective vehicles. The manufacturer can lower the financing rate paid by the customer on either a retail contract or a lease by paying us the present value of the difference between the customer rate and our standard market rates at contract inception. These marketing incentives are referred to as rate support or subvention. GM may also from time to time offer lease pull-ahead programs, which encourage consumers to terminate existing leases early if they acquire a new GM vehicle. As part of these programs, we waive all or a portion of the customer's remaining payment obligation. In most cases, GM compensates us for a portion of the foregone revenue from those waived payments after consideration of the extent that our remarketing sale proceeds are higher than otherwise would be realized if the vehicle had been remarketed at lease contract maturity. Historically, the manufacturer elected to lower a customer's lease payments through a residual support incentive program; in these instances, the manufacturer and we agreed to increase the projected value of the vehicle at the time the lease contract was signed, and the manufacturer reimbursed us if the remarketing sales proceeds were less than the adjusted residual value. We have not had any residual support incentive programs of material size on leases originated in 2009 or 2010 with any manufacturers.

Our commercial automotive financing operations primarily fund dealer purchases of new and used vehicles through wholesale or floorplan financing. During 2010, we financed an average of \$30.5 billion of dealer vehicle

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inventory worldwide through wholesale or floorplan financings. We financed 86% and 75% of GM's and Chrysler's North American dealer inventory, respectively, during 2010, and 75% of GM's international dealer inventory in countries where GM operates and we provide dealer inventory financing, excluding China. Additional commercial offerings include automotive dealer term loans, revolving lines of credit, and dealer fleet financing.

Wholesale automotive financing represents the largest portion of our commercial automotive financing business. We extend lines of credit to individual dealers. In general, each wholesale credit line is secured by all the vehicles financed and, in some instances, by other assets owned by the dealer or by a personal guarantee. The amount we advance to dealers is equal to 100% of the wholesale invoice price of new vehicles. Interest on wholesale automotive financing is generally payable monthly and is usually indexed to a floating rate benchmark. The rate for a particular dealer is based on the dealer's creditworthiness and eligibility for various incentive programs, among other factors.

Insurance

Our Insurance operations offer both consumer and commercial insurance products sold primarily through the automotive dealer channel. As part of our focus on offering dealers a broad range of products, we provide vehicle extended service contracts and mechanical breakdown coverages and underwrite selected commercial insurance coverages in the United States and internationally, primarily covering dealers' wholesale vehicle inventory, as well as personal automobile insurance in certain countries outside the United States. We sell vehicle extended service contracts with mechanical breakdown and maintenance coverages. Our Insurance operations had \$8.8 billion of assets at December 31, 2010, and generated \$2.4 billion of total net revenue in 2010.

Our vehicle extended service contracts for retail customers offer owners and lessees mechanical repair protection and roadside assistance for new and used vehicles beyond the manufacturer's new vehicle warranty. These extended service contracts are marketed to the public through automotive dealerships and on a direct response basis in the United States and Canada. The extended service contracts cover virtually all vehicle makes and models. We also offer GAP products, which allow the recovery of a specified economic loss beyond the covered vehicle's value in the event the vehicle is damaged and declared a total loss. Our U.K.-based Car Care Plan subsidiary provides automotive extended service contracts and GAP products in Europe and Latin America.

Wholesale vehicle inventory insurance for dealers provides physical damage protection for dealers' floorplan vehicles. Dealers are generally required to maintain this insurance by their floorplan finance provider. We offer vehicle inventory insurance in the United States to virtually all new car franchised dealerships. Through our international operations, we reinsure dealer vehicle inventory and other lines of insurance in Europe, Latin America, and Asia. International operations also manage a fee-focused insurance program through which commissions are earned from third-party insurers offering insurance products primarily to Ally customers worldwide.

Our ABA Seguros subsidiary provides personal automobile insurance and certain commercial insurance in Mexico. We also provide personal automobile insurance in Canada.

A significant aspect of our Insurance operations is the investment of proceeds from premiums and other revenue sources. We will use these investments to satisfy our obligations related to future claims at the time these claims are settled. Our Insurance operations have an Investment Committee, which develops guidelines and strategies for these investments. The guidelines established by this committee reflect our risk tolerance, liquidity requirements, regulatory requirements, and rating agency considerations, among other factors.

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Mortgage

Our Mortgage operations are now reported as two distinct segments: (1) Origination and Servicing operations and (2) Legacy Portfolio and Other operations. These operations are conducted through the mortgage operations of Ally Bank in the United States, ResMor Trust in Canada, and subsidiaries of the Residential Capital, LLC (ResCap) legal entity in the United States. Our Mortgage operations had \$36.8 billion of assets at December 31, 2010, and generated \$2.7 billion of total net revenue in 2010.

Origination and Servicing

Our Origination and Servicing operations is one of the leading originators of conforming and government-insured residential mortgage loans in the United States. We also originate and purchase high-quality government-insured residential mortgage loans in Canada. We are one of the largest residential mortgage loan servicers in the United States and we provide collateralized lines of credit to other mortgage originators, which we refer to as warehouse lending. We finance our mortgage loan originations primarily in Ally Bank in the United States and in ResMor Trust in Canada. During 2010, we originated or purchased approximately 300,000 mortgage loans totaling \$69.5 billion in the United States: \$61.5 billion through our network of correspondents and \$8.0 billion through our retail and direct network, which includes our Ditech branded direct-to-consumer channel. We sell the conforming mortgages we originate or purchase in sales that take the form of securitizations guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), and sell government-insured mortgage loans we originate or purchase in securitizations guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) in the United States and sell the insured mortgages we originate in Canada as National Housing Act Mortgage-Backed Securities (NHA-MBS) issued under the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's NHA-MBS program or through whole-loan sales. Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae are collectively known as the Government-sponsored Enterprises or GSEs. We also selectively originate prime jumbo mortgage loans in the United States. In 2010, we sold \$67.8 billion of mortgage loans guaranteed by the GSEs, or 94.6% of total loans sold. At December 31, 2010, we were the primary servicer of 2.4 million mortgage loans with an unpaid principal balance of \$361 billion. Our Originating and Servicing operations had \$24.5 billion of assets at December 31, 2010, and generated \$1.8 billion of total net revenue during the year ended December 31, 2010.

Legacy Portfolio and Other

Our Legacy Portfolio and Other operations primarily consists of loans originated prior to January 1, 2009, and includes noncore business activities including discontinued operations, portfolios in runoff, and cash held in the ResCap legal entity. These activities, all of which we have discontinued, include, among other things: lending to real estate developers and homebuilders in the United States and the United Kingdom; purchasing, selling and securitizing nonconforming residential mortgage loans (with the exception of U.S. prime jumbo mortgage loans) in both the United States and internationally; certain conforming origination channels closed in 2008 and our mortgage reinsurance business. During 2009 and 2010, we performed a strategic review of our mortgage business. As a result of the review, we exited the European mortgage market through the sale of our United Kingdom and continental Europe operations. The sale of these operations was completed on October 1, 2010. We have substantially reduced the risk in our Mortgage operations since the onset of the housing crisis through a significant reduction in total assets, primarily through the runoff and divestiture of noncore businesses and assets. In 2010, we sold \$1.6 billion in domestic legacy mortgage loans to investors through nonagency securitizations. At December 31, 2010, our Legacy Portfolio and Other operations had total assets of \$12.3 billion that included \$1.4 billion of nonrecourse assets and cash, mortgage loans held-for-investment with a net carrying value of \$8.9 billion, and mortgage loans held-for-sale with a net carrying value of \$2.0 billion, which have been marked to their fair value at 47% of their unpaid principal balance on average. In addition, we have reached agreements with Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, significantly limiting our repurchase obligations with each counterparty. Our Mortgage operations holds reserves of \$830 million at December 31, 2010, for potential repurchase obligations related to potential breaches of representations and warranties.

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Corporate and Other

Our Commercial Finance Group is included within Corporate and Other. Our Commercial Finance Group provides senior secured commercial lending products to small and medium sized businesses primarily in the United States. Corporate and Other also includes certain equity investments, the amortization of the discount associated with new debt issuances and bond exchanges, most notably from the December 2008 bond exchange, as well as the residual impacts of our corporate funds-transfer-pricing (FTP) and treasury asset liability management (ALM) activities.

Ally Bank

Ally Bank, our direct banking platform, provides our Automotive Finance and Mortgage operations with a stable, low-cost funding source and facilitates prudent asset growth. Ally Bank funded 64% of our U.S. retail automotive loans in the fourth quarter of 2010. At December 31, 2010, we had \$33.9 billion of deposits including \$21.8 billion of retail deposits sourced by Ally Bank. The focus on retail deposits and growth in our deposit base from \$19.2 billion at the end of 2008 to \$33.9 billion at the end 2010, combined with improving capital markets and a lower interest rate environment have contributed to a reduction in our cost of funds of approximately 100 basis points since the first quarter of 2009. Ongoing, our cost of funds will be influenced by changes in the level of deposits as well as the interest rate environment and the state of capital markets.

Ally Bank raises deposits directly from customers over the internet and by telephone, referred to as direct banking. Ally Bank has quickly become a leader in online banking with our recognizable brand, accessible 24/7 customer service, and a full spectrum of competitively priced products. We have attempted to distinguish Ally Bank with our "Talk Straight, Do Right, Be Obviously Better" branding and products that are "Easy to Use" with "No Fine Print, Hidden Fees, Rules, or Penalties". Our products and customer experience have earned top honors from Money Magazine, Kiplinger's Personal Finance Magazine, and Change Sciences Group.

We believe that Ally Bank is well-positioned to take advantage of the consumer-driven shift from branch to direct banking.

Industry and Competition

The financial services industry is highly competitive. We compete with other financial services providers including captive automotive finance companies, banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, finance companies, mortgage banking companies, and insurance companies. Many of these competitors benefit from lower funding costs and frequently have fewer regulatory constraints. We also compete with other deposit-taking institutions such as banks, thrifts, and credit unions for deposits.

The automotive finance market is significant in size and consists of one of the most attractive financial asset classes. It generally performed well relative to other asset classes even during the recent economic downturn. We believe there are attractive opportunities for us to grow our automotive finance business. As a result of our strong market position, we are well positioned to benefit from the recovery in U.S. new vehicle sales coming out of the recessionary levels of 2009. In addition, we have recently focused on the fragmented used vehicle finance market, which offers further growth opportunities. Outside the United States, we are focusing on large and fast-growing markets including China, Mexico, and Brazil where, through our long-standing relationship with GM, we have already built significant market positions.

Our automotive service contract business premium growth is, and will continue to be, largely dependent on new vehicle sales, market penetration, and warranty coverage offered by automotive manufacturers. Similar to the automotive finance business, the automotive insurance market is driven by dealers; both consumer and commercial insurance products are sold primarily through automotive dealer channels.

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According to the Insurance Information Institute, the property and casualty insurance industry is expected to record positive premium growth for 2011 and begin to recover from the aftermath of the recession. During 2010, the insurance marketplace experienced an increase in profitability due to improved equity investment asset values, which allowed the industry to realize capital gains compared to capital losses taken during 2009. Offsetting the increase in realized capital gains were historically low interest rates and smaller dividends yielding less earnings from the investment portfolios than in the past.

Our focus in 2011 and future periods will be on sustaining our position as a leading originator and servicer of conforming and government-insured residential mortgage loans with limited expansion of our balance sheet while using agency securitizations to provide liquidity and continuing to align our origination and servicing platforms to take advantage of mortgage market reforms as they occur.

Certain Regulatory Matters

We are subject to various regulatory, financial, and other requirements of the jurisdictions in which our businesses operate. In light of recent conditions in the global financial markets, regulators have increased their focus on the regulation of the financial services industry. As a result, proposals for legislation that could increase the scope and nature of regulation of the financial services industry are possible. The following is a description of some of the primary laws and regulations that currently affect our business.

Bank Holding Company Status

On December 24, 2008, and in connection with the conversion of Ally Bank (formerly, GMAC Bank) from a Utah-chartered industrial bank into a Utah-chartered commercial state nonmember bank, Ally Financial Inc. (Ally) and IB Finance Holding Company, LLC (IB Finance) were each approved as bank holding companies under the BHC Act. IB Finance is the direct holding company for Ally's FDIC-insured depository institution, Ally Bank. As a result, we are subject to the supervision and examination of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the FRB). As a bank holding company, Ally must comply with various reporting requirements by the FRB and is subject to supervision and examination by the FRB. Ally must also comply with regulatory risk-based and leverage capital requirements, as well as various safety and soundness standards imposed by the FRB, and is subject to certain statutory restrictions concerning the types of assets or securities it may own and the activities in which it may engage. The FRB has the authority to issue orders to bank holding companies to cease and desist from unsafe or unsound banking practices and from violations of laws, rules, regulations, or conditions imposed in writing by the FRB. The FRB is also empowered to assess civil money penalties against institutions or individuals who violate any laws, regulations, orders, or written agreements with the FRB; to order termination of certain activities of bank holding companies or their subsidiaries; and to order termination of ownership and control of a nonbanking subsidiary by a bank holding company. In addition, as a bank that is not a member of the Federal Reserve System, Ally Bank is subject to regulation and examination primarily by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Utah Department of Financial Institutions (the UDFI). This regulatory oversight is established to protect depositors, the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund, and the banking system as a whole, not security holders. Ally's nonbank subsidiaries generally are subject to regulation by their functional regulators including the applicable state insurance regulatory agencies in the case of our insurance subsidiaries, and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and/or state securities regulators in the case of our securities subsidiaries, as well as by the FRB. Our foreign subsidiaries are subject to regulation by applicable foreign regulatory agencies.

Permitted Activities As a bank holding company, subject to certain exceptions, we are not permitted to acquire more than 5% of any class of voting shares of any nonaffiliated FDIC-insured depository institution or more than 25% of any other company without first obtaining FRB approval. Furthermore, the activities of Ally must be generally limited to banking or to managing or controlling banks or other companies engaged in activities deemed closely related to banking or otherwise permissible under the

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BHC Act. Likewise, Ally generally may not hold more than 5% of any class of voting shares of any company unless that company's activities conform with the above requirements. Upon our bank holding company approval on December 24, 2008, we were permitted an initial two-year grace period to bring our activities and investments into conformity with these restrictions. This initial grace period expired in December 2010; however, the FRB has granted a one-year extension expiring in December 2011. We will be permitted to apply to the FRB for two additional one-year extensions. Absent further extensions, certain of Ally's existing activities and investments deemed impermissible under the BHC Act must be terminated or disposed of by the expiration of the grace period and any extensions. For further information, refer to "Risk Factors" beginning on page 24.

Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act The enactment of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (GLB Act) eliminated large parts of a regulatory framework that had its origins in the Depression era of the 1930s. Effective with its enactment, new opportunities became available for banks, other depository institutions, insurance companies, and securities firms to enter into combinations that permit a single financial services organization to offer customers a more comprehensive array of financial products and services. To further this goal, the GLB Act amended the BHC Act by providing a new regulatory framework applicable to financial holding companies, which are bank holding companies that meet certain qualifications and elect financial holding company status. The FRB regulates, supervises, and examines financial holding companies, as it does all bank holding companies. However, insurance and securities activities conducted by a financial holding company or its nonbank subsidiaries are regulated primarily by functional regulators. As a bank holding company, we are eligible to elect financial holding company status subject to satisfying certain regulatory requirements applicable to us and to Ally Bank (and any depository institution subsidiary that we may acquire in the future). As a financial holding company, Ally would then be permitted to engage in a broader range of financial and related activities than those that are permissible for bank holding companies, in particular, securities, insurance, and merchant banking activities. However, we have not yet elected to become a financial holding company.

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act On July 21, 2010, the President of the United States signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act). The Dodd-Frank Act will have material implications for Ally and the entire financial services industry. Among other things, it will or potentially could:

result in Ally being subject to enhanced oversight and scrutiny as a result of being a bank holding company with \$50 billion or more in consolidated assets;

result in the appointment of the FDIC as receiver of Ally in an orderly liquidation proceeding, if the Secretary of the Treasury, upon recommendation of two-thirds of the FRB and the FDIC and in consultation with the President of the United States, finds Ally to be in default or danger of default;

affect the levels of capital and liquidity with which Ally must operate and how it plans capital and liquidity levels;

subject Ally to new and/or higher fees paid to various regulatory entities, including but not limited to deposit insurance fees to the FDIC;

impact Ally's ability to invest in certain types of entities or engage in certain activities;

impact a number of Ally's business and risk management strategies;

restrict the revenue that Ally generates from certain businesses; and

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subject Ally to a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, which will have very broad rule-making and enforcement authorities.

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Capital Adequacy Requirements Ally and Ally Bank are subject to various guidelines as established under FRB and FDIC regulations. Refer to Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information. See also Basel Capital Accord below.

Limitations on Bank Holding Company Dividends and Capital Distributions Utah law (and, in certain instances, federal law) places restrictions and limitations on the amount of dividends or other distributions payable by our banking subsidiary, Ally Bank, to Ally. With respect to dividends payable by Ally to its shareholders, it is the policy of the FRB that bank holding companies should pay cash dividends on common stock only out of current operating earnings and only if prospective earnings retention is consistent with the organization's expected future needs and financial conditions. The federal bank regulatory agencies are also authorized to prohibit a banking subsidiary or bank holding company from engaging in unsafe or unsound banking practices and, depending upon the circumstances, could find that paying a dividend or making a capital distribution would constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice.

Transactions with Affiliates Certain transactions between Ally Bank and any of its nonbank affiliates, including but not limited to Ally and ResCap, are subject to federal statutory and regulatory restrictions. Pursuant to these restrictions, unless otherwise exempted, covered transactions including Ally Bank's extensions of credit to and asset purchases from its nonbank affiliates, generally (1) are limited to 10% of Ally Bank's capital stock and surplus with an aggregate limit of 20% of Ally Bank's capital stock and surplus for all such transactions; (2) in the case of certain credit transactions, are subject to stringent collateralization requirements; (3) in the case of asset purchases by Ally Bank, may not involve the purchase of any asset deemed to be a low quality asset under federal banking guidelines; and (4) must be conducted in accordance with safe-and-sound banking practices (collectively, the Affiliate Transaction Restrictions). Under the Dodd-Frank Act, among other changes to Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act, credit exposures resulting from derivatives transactions and securities lending and borrowing transactions will be treated as covered transactions. These changes are expected to become effective in July 2012. Furthermore, there is an attribution rule that provides that a transaction between Ally Bank and a third party will be treated as a transaction between Ally Bank and a nonbank affiliate to the extent that the proceeds of the transaction are used for the benefit of or transferred to a nonbank affiliate of Ally Bank.

Because Ally controls Ally Bank, Ally is an affiliate of Ally Bank for purposes of the Affiliate Transaction Restrictions. Thus, retail financing transactions by Ally Bank involving vehicles for which Ally Financial provided floorplan financing are subject to the Affiliate Transaction Restrictions because the proceeds of the retail financings are deemed to benefit, and are ultimately transferred to, Ally Financial.

The FRB is authorized to exempt, in its discretion, transactions or relationships from the requirements of these rules if it finds such exemptions to be in the public interest and consistent with the purposes of the rules. The FRB has granted several such exemptions to Ally Bank. However, the existing exemptions are subject to various conditions and any requests for future exemptions may not be granted. Moreover, these limited exemptions generally do not encompass consumer leasing or used vehicle financing. Since there is no assurance that Ally Bank will be able to obtain future exemptions or waivers with respect to these restrictions, the ability to grow Ally Bank's business will be affected by the Affiliate Transaction Restrictions and the conditions set forth in the existing exemption letters.

Source of Strength Pursuant to FRB policy and regulations, the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (effective as of July 21, 2011), and under the Parent Company Agreement (PA) and the Capital and Liquidity Maintenance Agreement (CLMA) as described in Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Ally is expected to act as a source of strength to Ally Bank and is required to commit necessary capital and liquidity to support Ally Bank. This support may be required at inopportune times for Ally.

Table of Contents**Basel Capital Accord**

The minimum risk-based capital requirements adopted by the federal banking agencies follow the Capital Accord of the Bank for International Settlements Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (Basel Committee). The Capital Accord was published in 1988 and generally applies to depository institutions and their holding companies in the United States. In 2004, the Basel Committee published a revision to the Capital Accord (Basel II). The goal of the Basel II capital rules is to provide more risk-sensitive regulatory capital calculations and promote enhanced risk management practices among large, internationally active banking organizations. U.S. banking regulators published final Basel II rules in December 2007. Ally is required to comply with the Basel II rules as implemented by the U.S. banking regulators. Prior to full implementation of the Basel II rules, Ally is required to complete a qualification period of four consecutive quarters during which it needs to demonstrate that it meets the requirements of the rules to the satisfaction of its primary U.S. banking regulator. The U.S. implementation timetable consists of the qualification period followed by a minimum transition period of three years. During the transition period, Basel II risk-based capital requirements cannot fall below certain floors based on pre-existing capital regulations (Basel I). Ally is currently in the qualification period and expects to be in compliance with all relevant Basel II rules within the established timelines.

In addition to Basel II, the Basel Committee recently adopted new capital, leverage, and liquidity guidelines under the Basel Accord (Basel III) that when implemented in the United States may have the effect of raising capital requirements beyond those required by current law and the Dodd-Frank Act. Basel III increases the minimum Tier 1 common equity ratio to 4.5%, net of regulatory deductions, and introduces a capital conservation buffer of an additional 2.5% of common equity to risk-weighted assets raising the target minimum common equity ratio to 7.0%. Basel III increases the minimum Tier 1 capital ratio to 8.5% inclusive of the capital conservation buffer, increases the minimum total capital ratio to 10.5% inclusive of the capital buffer, and introduces a countercyclical capital buffer of up to 2.5% of common equity or other fully loss absorbing capital for periods of excess credit growth. Basel III also introduces a nonrisk adjusted Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3%, based on a measure of the total exposure rather than total assets, and new liquidity standards. The Basel III capital, leverage, and liquidity standards will be phased in over a multiyear period. The Basel III rules, when implemented, will also impose a 15% cap on the amount of Tier 1 capital that can be met, in the aggregate, through significant investments in the common shares of unconsolidated financial subsidiaries, mortgage servicing rights (MSRs), and deferred tax assets through timing differences. In addition, under Basel III rules, after a ten-year phase out period beginning on January 13, 2013, trust preferred and other hybrid securities will no longer qualify as Tier 1 capital.

Troubled Asset Relief Program

As part of the Automotive Industry Financing Program created under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) established by the U.S. Department of Treasury (the Treasury) under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the EESA), Ally has entered into agreements pursuant to which the Treasury has purchased preferred stock and trust preferred securities of Ally. As a result of these investments, subject to certain exceptions, Ally and its subsidiaries are generally prohibited from paying certain dividends or distributions on, or redeeming, repurchasing, or acquiring any common stock without consent of the Treasury. Ally has further agreed that until the Treasury ceases to hold Ally preferred stock, Ally will comply with certain restrictions on executive privileges and compensation. Ally must also take all necessary action to ensure that its corporate governance and benefit plans with respect to its senior executive officers comply with Section 111(b) of the EESA as implemented by any guidance or regulation under the EESA, as amended by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which was signed into law on February 17, 2009, as implemented by the Interim Final Rule issued by the Treasury on June 15, 2009.

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Depository Institutions

On December 24, 2008, Ally Bank received approval from the UDFI to convert from an industrial bank to a commercial nonmember state-chartered bank. Ally Bank's deposits are insured by the FDIC, and Ally Bank is required to file periodic reports with the FDIC concerning its financial condition. Total assets of Ally Bank were \$70.3 billion and \$55.3 billion at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

As a commercial nonmember bank chartered by the State of Utah, Ally Bank is subject to various regulatory capital adequacy requirements administered by state and federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on Ally Bank's results of operations and financial condition. At December 31, 2010, we were in compliance with our regulatory capital requirements. For an additional discussion of capital adequacy requirements, refer to Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

International Banks, Finance Companies, and Other Non-U.S. Operations

Certain of our foreign subsidiaries operate in local markets as either banks or regulated finance companies and are subject to regulatory restrictions. These regulatory restrictions, among other things, require that our subsidiaries meet certain minimum capital requirements and may restrict dividend distributions and ownership of certain assets. Total assets of our regulated international banks and finance companies were approximately \$14.5 billion and \$13.6 billion at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. In addition, the BHC Act imposes restrictions on Ally's ability to invest equity abroad without FRB approval. Many of our other operations are also heavily regulated in many jurisdictions outside the United States.

U.S. Mortgage Business

Our U.S. mortgage business is subject to extensive federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations in addition to judicial and administrative decisions that impose requirements and restrictions on this business. As a Federal Housing Administration lender, certain of our U.S. mortgage subsidiaries are required to submit audited financial statements to the Department of Housing and Urban Development on an annual basis. It is also subject to examination by the Federal Housing Commissioner to assure compliance with Federal Housing Administration regulations, policies, and procedures. The federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations to which our U.S. mortgage business is subject, among other things, impose licensing obligations and financial requirements; limit the interest rates, finance charges, and other fees that can be charged; regulate the use of credit reports and the reporting of credit information; impose underwriting requirements; regulate marketing techniques and practices; require the safeguarding of nonpublic information about customers; and regulate servicing practices, including the assessment, collection, foreclosure, claims handling, and investment and interest payments on escrow accounts. In addition, proposals have been enacted in the U.S. Congress and are under consideration by various regulatory authorities that would affect the manner in which GSEs conduct their business. Recently, the Obama administration released a report that recommended winding down Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Insurance Companies

Our Insurance operations are subject to certain minimum aggregate capital requirements, net asset restrictions, and dividend restrictions under applicable state and foreign insurance law, and the rules and regulations promulgated by various U.S. and foreign regulatory agencies. Under various state and foreign insurance regulations, dividend distributions may be made only from statutory unassigned surplus with approvals required from the regulatory authorities for dividends in excess of certain statutory limitations. In addition, the BHC Act imposes restrictions on our ability to invest equity abroad without FRB approval.

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Other Regulations

Some of the other more significant regulations that we are subject to include:

Privacy The GLB Act imposes additional obligations on us to safeguard the information we maintain on our customers and permits customers to opt-out of information sharing with third parties. Regulations have been issued by several agencies that establish obligations to safeguard information. In addition, several states have enacted even more stringent privacy legislation. If a variety of inconsistent state privacy rules or requirements are enacted, our compliance costs could increase substantially.

Fair Credit Reporting Act The Fair Credit Reporting Act provides a national legal standard for lenders to share information with affiliates and certain third parties and to provide firm offers of credit to consumers. In late 2003, the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act was enacted, making this preemption of conflicting state and local law permanent. The Fair Credit Reporting Act was also amended to place further restrictions on the use of information sharing between affiliates, to provide new disclosures to consumers when risk-based pricing is used in the credit decision, and to help protect consumers from identity theft. All of these provisions impose additional regulatory and compliance costs on us and reduce the effectiveness of our marketing programs.

Truth in Lending Act The Truth in Lending Act (TILA), as amended, and the Federal Reserve's Regulation Z, which implements TILA, require lenders to provide borrowers with uniform, understandable information concerning terms and conditions in certain credit transactions. These rules apply to Ally and its subsidiaries in transactions in which they extend credit to consumers and require, in the case of certain mortgage and automotive financing transactions, conspicuous disclosure of the finance charge and annual percentage rate, if any. In addition, if an advertisement for credit states specific credit terms, Regulation Z requires that such advertisement state only those terms that actually are or will be arranged or offered by the creditor. Failure to comply with TILA can result in criminal and civil penalties.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 implements a broad range of corporate governance and accounting measures designed to promote honesty and transparency in corporate America. The principal provisions of the act include, among other things, (1) the creation of an independent accounting oversight board; (2) auditor independence provisions that restrict nonaudit services that accountants may provide to their audit clients; (3) additional corporate governance and responsibility measures including the requirement that the chief executive officer and chief financial officer certify financial statements; (4) the forfeiture of bonuses or other incentive-based compensation and profits from the sale of an issuer's securities by directors and senior officers in the twelve-month period following initial publication of any financial statements that later require restatement; (5) an increase in the oversight of and enhancement of certain requirements relating to audit committees and how they interact with the independent auditors; (6) requirements that audit committee members must be independent and are barred from accepting consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fees from the issuer; (7) requirements that companies disclose whether at least one member of the audit committee is a financial expert (as defined by the SEC) and, if not, why the audit committee does not have a financial expert; (8) a prohibition on personal loans to directors and officers, except certain loans made by insured financial institutions, on nonpreferential terms and in compliance with other bank regulatory requirements; (9) disclosure of a code of ethics; (10) requirements that management assess the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting and that the Independent Registered Public Accounting firm attest to the assessment; and (11) a range of enhanced penalties for fraud and other violations.

USA PATRIOT Act/Anti-Money-Laundering Requirements In 2001, the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT Act) was signed into law. Title III of the USA PATRIOT Act amends the Bank Secrecy Act and contains provisions designed to detect and prevent the use of the U.S. financial system for money

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laundering and terrorist financing activities by, among other things, imposing additional compliance obligations on bank holding companies, banks, trust companies, and securities broker-dealers. Pursuant to these laws, it is the obligation of covered institutions to identify their clients, monitor for and report on suspicious transactions, respond to requests for information by regulatory authorities and law enforcement agencies, and share information with other financial institutions. To comply with applicable obligations, we have implemented necessary internal practices, procedures, and controls.

Other Our Mortgage operations have subsidiaries that are required to maintain regulatory capital requirements under agreements with the GSEs and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Employees

We had approximately 14,400 and 18,800 employees worldwide at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Additional Information

The results of operations for each of our reportable operating segments and the products and services offered are contained in the individual business operations sections of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Financial information related to reportable operating segments and geographic areas is provided in Note 28 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and Current Reports on Form 8-K (and amendments to these reports) are available on our internet website, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after the reports are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. These reports are available at www.ally.com. Choose Investor Relations and then SEC Filings (under About Ally). These reports can also be found on the SEC website at www.sec.gov.

The Note Guarantors

The new notes will be guaranteed on a joint and several basis by the following subsidiaries of Ally: Ally US LLC (formerly known as GMAC US LLC), IB Finance Holding Company, LLC, GMAC Latin America Holdings LLC, GMAC International Holdings B.V. and GMAC Continental LLC. Debt of the note guarantors or of subsidiaries of the note guarantors that is owed to Ally or other subsidiaries of Ally will rank junior to the note guarantees or will be held by a note guarantor.

Each note guarantor is a first-tier wholly owned subsidiary of Ally. A simplified structure chart of Ally and each of the note guarantors is set forth below:

Ally US LLC (formerly known as GMAC US LLC). Ally US LLC (US LLC), a Delaware limited liability company, was incorporated on May 30, 2007 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ally. US LLC currently holds certain assets and intellectual property associated with our U.S. Automotive Finance business. In addition, all of our employees associated with the U.S. Automotive Finance business and our corporate functions are employed by US LLC. As of December 31, 2010, US LLC and its subsidiaries had no material assets or liabilities. The registered office of US LLC is at Corporation Trust Center, 1209 N. Orange Street, New Castle County, Wilmington, Delaware 19801-1120.

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IB Finance Holding Company, LLC. IB Finance Holding Company, LLC (IB Finance), a Delaware limited liability company, was incorporated on October 10, 2006 and is wholly owned by Ally. The registered office of IB Finance is at Corporation Trust Center, 1209 N. Orange Street, New Castle County, Wilmington, Delaware 19801-1120. IB Finance is a holding company that conducts no business other than holding all of the equity interests in Ally Bank. Ally Bank is a Utah chartered commercial non-member bank that provides banking products to consumers online at www.ally.com (such website is not incorporated by reference herein). Ally Bank's deposit products include certificates of deposit savings accounts, online savings accounts, checking accounts and money market accounts. The mortgage division of Ally Bank purchases first-lien residential mortgage loans, and offers mortgage warehouse financing to select qualifying mortgage bankers. The automotive division of Ally Bank offers automotive financing primarily to select qualifying automotive dealerships and to customers of those dealerships in the United States. Ally Bank's consumer business is targeted at the general public, as well as members of the GM Family, defined as employees, retirees, customers and shareholders of GM, Ally and its subsidiaries, and the owners, operators, and employees of the GM dealer, supplier, and wholesaler networks and the immediate family members of employees and retirees. As a result of the agreement with Chrysler, Ally Bank will continue to expand its commercial wholesale and consumer retail portfolios, with the majority of the Chrysler business being originated in Ally Bank. Neither Ally Bank nor any other subsidiary of IB Finance is directly guaranteeing the new notes.

GMAC Latin America Holdings LLC. GMAC Latin America Holdings LLC (Latin America LLC), a Delaware limited liability company, was incorporated on August 18, 2006 and is a wholly owned direct subsidiary of Ally. The registered office of Latin America LLC is at Corporation Trust Center, 1209 N. Orange Street, New Castle County, Wilmington, Delaware 19801-1120. Latin America LLC is a holding company that conducts no business other than holding 99.9% of the equity interests in Ally Credit, S.A. de C.V., Sociedad Financiera de Objeto Limitado Filial (Ally Credit), and certain other non-material subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2010, Latin America LLC and its Mexican subsidiaries, excluding Ally Credit, had no material assets or liabilities. Ally Credit is a regulated Mexican entity and services all of the tangible assets associated with Ally's Mexican retail and wholesale Automotive Finance business. The majority of the loans made by Ally Credit (including approximately 82.2% of its retail originations and approximately 82.5% of its wholesale originations) have been sold or securitized, in accordance with Ally Credit's funding strategy. All of Ally Credit's employees associated with the Mexican retail and wholesale Automotive Finance business are employed through a service contract with Servicios GMAC S.A. de C.V. (Servicios), a payroll company that employs substantially all of Ally Credit's employees and is 99.9% owned by Latin America LLC. Neither Ally Credit nor Servicios is directly guaranteeing the new notes.

GMAC International Holdings B.V. GMAC International Holdings B.V. (GMAC International Holdings), a private company with limited liability (*besloten vennootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid*) was incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands on November 7, 2006, with its seat at The Hague, The Netherlands and is a wholly owned direct subsidiary of Ally. The registered office of GMAC International Holdings is Hogeweg 16, 2585 JD s- Gravenhage, The Netherlands. As of December 31, 2010, we conduct our retail and wholesale Automotive Finance business primarily in the following countries through GMAC International Holdings: Canada, Italy and France. GMAC International Holdings holds 100% of the equity interests in GMAC Pan European Auto Receivable Lending (PEARL) B.V. (Pearl). Pearl conducts no business other than investing in the subordinated tranches of certain securitization facilities. GMAC International Holdings also holds 100% of the equity interests in GMAC International Finance B.V. (GMACIF), a Dutch private company with limited liability (*besloten vennootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid*), through which we conduct our international funding operations. GMACIF also provides intercompany lending to our international subsidiaries. As we continue to sell assets or cease asset originations in certain countries, we expect that consolidated assets at GMAC International Holdings will be reduced over time.

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GMAC Continental LLC. GMAC Continental LLC (Continental LLC), a Delaware limited liability company, was incorporated on November 3, 1930 and is a wholly owned direct subsidiary of Ally. The registered office of Continental LLC is at Corporation Trust Center, 1209 N. Orange Street, New Castle County, Wilmington, Delaware 19801-1120. Continental LLC is a Delaware limited liability company that has active Automotive Finance foreign branch operations in Belgium. As of December 31, 2010, Continental LLC also holds approximately 49.5% of the outstanding equity interests in MasterLease Limited, and certain other non-material subsidiaries, through which we operate certain of our European fleet management and full-service leasing businesses. Certain of MasterLease Limited's business units were classified as discontinued operations under U.S. GAAP during the fourth quarter of 2009 and/or are subject to pending divestment. Continental LLC's subsidiaries are not directly guaranteeing the new notes.

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

Our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were 1.16, 0.03, 1.53, 0.90 and 1.14, respectively. See Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.

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The Exchange Offer

On August 12, 2010, we privately placed \$1,750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the old notes in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act. In connection with the private placement, we entered into a registration rights agreement, dated as of August 12, 2010, with the initial purchasers of the old notes. In the registration rights agreement, we agreed to offer to exchange old notes for new notes registered under the Securities Act. We also agreed to deliver this prospectus to the holders of the old notes. In this prospectus the old notes and the new notes are referred to together as the notes. You should read the discussion under the heading Description of the New Notes for information regarding the new notes.

The Exchange Offer

We are offering to exchange up to \$1,750,000,000 principal amount of the new notes for an identical principal amount of the old notes. The new notes are substantially identical to the old notes, except that:

the new notes will be freely transferable, other than as described in this prospectus;

holders of the new notes will not be entitled to the rights of the holders of the old notes under the registration rights agreement; and

the new notes will not contain any provisions regarding the payment of additional interest for failure to satisfy obligations under the registration rights agreement.

As a condition to its participation in the exchange offer, each holder of old notes must furnish, upon our request, prior to the consummation of the exchange offer, a written representation that:

it is not one of our affiliates, which is defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act;

it is acquiring the new notes in the ordinary course of its business;

it does not have any arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in a distribution of the new notes; and

it is not engaged in, and does not intend to engage in, a distribution of the new notes.

Each holder has acknowledged and agreed that any broker-dealer and any such holder using the exchange offer to participate in a distribution of the securities to be acquired in the exchange offer (1) could not under SEC policy as in effect on the date of the registration rights agreement rely on the position of the SEC enunciated in *Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.*, SEC no-action letter (June 5, 1991), *Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation*, SEC no-action letter (May 13, 1988), as interpreted in the SEC's letter to Shearman & Sterling dated July 2, 1993, and similar no-action letters and (2) must

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comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a secondary resale transaction and that such secondary resale transaction should be covered by an effective registration statement containing required selling security

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holder information if the resales are of new notes obtained by such holder in exchange for old notes acquired by such holder directly from Ally.

Registration Rights

Pursuant to a registration rights agreement, Ally has agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to consummate an offer to exchange the old notes for the new notes registered under the Securities Act, with terms substantially identical to those of the old notes (except for the provisions relating to transfer restrictions and payment of additional interest) not later than the date that is 270 days after the initial issuance of the old notes. If Ally fails to satisfy its registration obligations under the registration rights agreement, including, if required, its obligation to have an effective shelf registration statement for the old notes, Ally will be required to pay additional interest to the holders of the old notes under certain circumstances.

No Minimum Condition

The exchange offer is not conditioned on any minimum aggregate principal amount of old notes being tendered for exchange.

Expiration Date

The exchange offer will expire at 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on May 6, 2011, unless it is extended by Ally in its sole discretion.

Settlement Date

The settlement date of the offer will be promptly following the expiration date.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

Our obligation to complete the exchange offer is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of customary conditions. See [The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer](#). We reserve the right to assert or waive these conditions in our sole discretion. Ally has the right, in its sole discretion, to terminate or withdraw the exchange offer if any of the conditions described under [The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer](#) are not satisfied or waived.

Withdrawal Rights

You may withdraw the tender of your old notes at any time before the expiration date. Any old notes not accepted for any reason will be returned to you without expense as promptly as practicable after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Appraisal Rights

Holders of old notes do not have any rights of appraisal for their old notes if they elect not to tender their old notes for exchange.

Procedures for Tendering Old Notes

See [The Exchange Offer How to Tender](#).

Effect on Holders of Old Notes

As a result of the making of, and upon acceptance for exchange of all validly tendered old notes pursuant to the terms of, the exchange offer, we will have fulfilled a covenant under the registration rights agreement. Accordingly, following the consummation of the exchange offer, there will be no increase in the interest rate on the outstanding old notes under the circumstances described in the

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registration rights agreement. If you do not tender your old notes in the exchange offer, you will continue to be entitled to all the rights and limitations applicable to the old notes as set forth in the indenture, except we will not have any further obligation to you to provide for the exchange and registration of the old notes under the registration rights agreement. To the extent that old notes are tendered and accepted in the exchange offer, the trading market for old notes could be adversely affected.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

All untendered old notes will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer set forth in the old notes and in the indenture. In general, the old notes may not be offered or sold, unless registered under the Securities Act, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Other than in connection with the exchange offer, we do not anticipate that we will register the old notes under the Securities Act.

Material United States Tax Consequences of the Exchange Offer

Your exchange of old notes for new notes will not result in any income, gain or loss to you for federal income tax purposes. See Material United States Tax Consequences of the Exchange Offer.

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the new notes in the exchange offer.

Broker-Dealers

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes in exchange for old notes, where such old notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities (other than old notes acquired directly from Ally), must deliver a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resales of such new notes received by such broker-dealer in the exchange offer, which prospectus delivery requirement may be satisfied by the delivery of this prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time.

We have agreed that we will provide sufficient copies of the latest version of this prospectus to such broker-dealers promptly upon request during the period ending on the earlier of (i) 180 days from the date on which the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part is declared effective and (ii) the date on which a broker-dealer is no longer required to deliver a prospectus in connection with market-making or other trading activities. See Plan of Distribution.

Each holder has acknowledged and agreed that any broker-dealer and any such holder using the exchange offer to participate in a distribution of the securities to be acquired in the exchange offer (1) could not under SEC policy as in effect on the date of the registration rights agreement rely on the position of the SEC

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enunciated in *Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.*, SEC no-action letter (June 5, 1991), *Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation*, SEC no-action letter (May 13, 1988), as interpreted in the SEC's letter to Shearman & Sterling dated July 2, 1993, and similar no-action letters and (2) must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a secondary resale transaction and that such secondary resale transaction should be covered by an effective registration statement containing required selling security holder information if the resales are of new notes obtained by such holder in exchange for old notes acquired by such holder directly from Ally.

Exchange Agent and Information Agent

Global Bondholder Services Corporation is serving as exchange agent and the information agent in connection with the exchange offer. Its address and telephone numbers are listed in The Exchange Offer Exchange Agent and Information Agent.

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The New Notes and the Note Guarantees

The summary below describes the principal terms of the new notes and the note guarantees. Certain of the terms and conditions described below are subject to important limitations and exceptions. The "Description of the New Notes" section of this prospectus contains a more detailed description of the terms and conditions of the new notes.

The new notes are substantially identical to the old notes, except that the new notes have been registered under the Securities Act and will not be subject to the transfer restrictions, additional interest provisions relating to the old notes or registration rights. The new notes will evidence the same debt as the old notes, be guaranteed by the same subsidiaries of Ally and be entitled to the benefits of the indenture.

Issuer	Ally Financial Inc.
Notes Offered	\$1,750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new notes in exchange for \$1,750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of outstanding old notes.
Maturity	The new notes will mature on September 15, 2020.
Interest	<p>The new notes will bear interest at a rate of 7.500% per year and will be payable semi-annually, in cash in arrears, on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning on September 15, 2011.</p> <p>With respect to the initial interest payment on the new notes, interest on each new note will accrue from the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the outstanding old note surrendered in exchange therefore or, if no interest has been paid on such outstanding old note, from the date of the original issuance of such outstanding old note. For subsequent interest payments, interest will accrue from and including the most recent interest payment date (whether or not such interest payment date was a business day) for which interest has been paid or provided for to but excluding the relevant interest payment date.</p>
Ranking	<p>The new notes will constitute unsubordinated unsecured indebtedness of Ally.</p> <p>The new notes will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">rank equally in right of payment with all of Ally's existing and future unsubordinated unsecured indebtedness;rank senior in right of payment to all of Ally's existing and future indebtedness that by its terms is expressly subordinated to the new notes;be effectively subordinated to Ally's existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness; and

be structurally subordinated to all of the existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of Ally's subsidiaries not guaranteeing the new notes to the extent of the value of the assets of such subsidiaries.

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As of December 31, 2010, the Company had approximately \$96.8 billion in principal amount of total debt outstanding, consisting of \$54.4 billion and \$42.4 billion in principal amount of unsecured and secured debt, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, Ally on a standalone basis had approximately \$49.7 billion in aggregate principal amount of total debt outstanding, all of which was unsecured.

Note Guarantees

The note guarantees will constitute unsubordinated unsecured indebtedness of each note guarantor and will:

rank equally in right of payment with all existing and future unsubordinated unsecured indebtedness of such note guarantor;

rank senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of such note guarantor that by its terms is expressly subordinated to the note guarantee of such note guarantor;

be effectively subordinated to the note guarantors' existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness; and

be structurally subordinated to all of the existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of such note guarantor's non-guarantor subsidiaries to the extent of the value of the assets of such subsidiaries.

The obligations of a note guarantor under its note guarantee are limited to the maximum amount that will result in the obligations of such note guarantor under the note guarantee not to be deemed to constitute a fraudulent conveyance or fraudulent transfer under applicable law. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to the Note Guarantees**. Because each note guarantor's liability under the note guarantees may be reduced, voided or released under circumstances, you may not receive any payments from some or all of the note guarantors.

Redemption

The new notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Certain Covenants

The indenture governing the new notes contains covenants that, among other things,

limit Ally's ability to:

grant liens on its assets to secure indebtedness without equally and ratably securing the new notes; and

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merge or consolidate, or transfer or dispose of all or substantially all of its assets; and

require Ally to provide certain periodic and interim reports to the holders of the new notes.

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The new notes will contain covenants that, among other things:

require Ally to use the net sale proceeds of any sale, disposal or transfer of equity interests of any note guarantor held by Ally in a transaction following which Ally ceases to own a majority of the equity interests of such note guarantor to make an investment in one or more note guarantors or subsidiaries of note guarantors, including any subsidiary of Ally that becomes a note guarantor or a subsidiary of a note guarantor, as described in Description of the New Notes Certain Covenants Limitation on Sale of Equity Interests of Note Guarantors ;

limit the ability of Ally's subsidiaries (other than any note guarantor) to guarantee the payment of certain other debt;

limit the ability of Ally and its subsidiaries to make payments to holders of new notes in return for a consent, waiver or amendment to the terms of the new notes; and

require Ally to provide certain additional financial information to the holders of the new notes and to prospective investors, upon their request, under certain circumstances, as described in the last sentence of Description of the New Notes Certain Covenants SEC Reports and Reports to Holders.

The guarantee agreement will contain covenants that will, among other things:

limit the ability of the note guarantors to merge or consolidate, or to sell or convey all or substantially all of their assets; and

limit the ability of the note guarantors or any subsidiary of a note guarantor to:

grant liens on their assets to secure certain indebtedness without equally and ratably securing the new notes;

grant liens on their assets to secure any debt of ResCap or any subsidiary of ResCap;

guarantee any debt of ResCap or any subsidiary of ResCap;

engage in certain asset sales to Ally or any subsidiary or other affiliate of Ally that is not a note guarantor or a subsidiary of a note guarantor; and

engage in certain transactions with affiliates of Ally.

Risk Factors

Before tendering old notes, holders should carefully consider all of the information set forth in this prospectus and, in particular, should evaluate the specific risk factors set forth under the section entitled Risk Factors.

Absence of a Public Market for the New Notes

The new notes will be new securities for which there is no market. We do not intend to list the new notes on any securities exchange. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a liquid market for the new notes will develop or be maintained.

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RISK FACTORS

*Your decision whether to participate in the exchange offer will involve risk. Our businesses face many risks and uncertainties, any of which could result in a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. We believe that the most significant of the risks and uncertainties that we face are described below. In addition, certain risk are specific to the exchange offer, the notes and the related guarantees and these risks are described below. You should be aware of, and carefully consider, the following risk factors, along with all of the risks and other information provided in this prospectus, before deciding whether to participate in the exchange offer. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of those risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations would suffer. The risks discussed below also include forward-looking statements and our actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. See *Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements* in this prospectus.*

Risks Related to Regulation

Our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected by regulations to which we are subject as a result of our bank holding company status.

On December 24, 2008, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the FRB) approved our application to become a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the BHC Act). Many of the regulatory requirements to which we are subject as a bank holding company were not previously applicable to us and have and will continue to require significant expense and devotion of resources to fully implement processes that will be necessary to ensure compliance. Compliance with such laws and regulations involves substantial costs and may adversely affect our ability to operate profitably. Recent events, particularly in the financial and real estate markets, have resulted in bank regulatory agencies placing increased focus and scrutiny on participants in the financial services industry, including us. For a description of our regulatory requirements, see *Certain Regulatory Matters* beginning on page 8.

Ally is subject to ongoing supervision by the FRB, and Ally Bank by the FDIC and Utah Department of Financial Institutions (the Utah DFI), in each case, through regular examinations and other means that allow the regulators to gauge management's ability to identify, assess, and control risk in all areas of operations in a safe-and-sound manner and to ensure compliance with laws and regulations. As a result of Ally's conversion to a bank holding company, Ally and Ally Bank have been required to implement policies and procedures and take other actions to improve their current processes and to seek to ensure adherence to applicable regulatory guidelines and standards.

Ally is currently required by its banking supervisors to make improvements in areas such as board and senior management oversight, risk management, regulatory reporting, internal audit planning, capital adequacy process, stress testing, and Bank Secrecy Act / anti-money laundering compliance, and to continue to reduce problem assets. Separately, Ally Bank is currently required by its banking supervisors to make improvements in areas such as compliance management and training, consumer protection monitoring, consumer complaint resolution, internal audit program and residential mortgage loan pricing, and fee monitoring. These requirements are judicially enforceable, and if we are unable to implement and maintain these required actions, plans, policies and procedures in a timely and effective manner and otherwise comply with the requirements outlined above, we could become subject to formal supervisory actions which could subject us to significant restrictions on our existing business or on our ability to develop any new business. Such forms of supervisory action could include, without limitation, written agreements, cease and desist orders, and consent orders and may, among other things, result in restrictions on our ability to pay dividends, requirements to increase capital, restrictions on our activities, the imposition of civil monetary penalties, and enforcement of such action through injunctions or restraining orders. We could also be required to dispose of certain assets and liabilities within a prescribed period. The terms of any such supervisory action could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating flexibility, financial condition, and results of operations.

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Our ability to engage in certain activities may be adversely affected by our status as a bank holding company.

As a bank holding company, Ally's activities are generally limited to banking or to managing or controlling banks or other companies engaged in activities deemed closely related to banking or otherwise permissible under the BHC Act and related regulations. Likewise, Ally generally may not hold more than 5% of any class of voting shares of any company unless that company's activities conform with the above requirements. Upon our bank holding company approval, we were permitted an initial two-year grace period to bring our activities and investments into conformity with these restrictions. This initial grace period expired in December 2010; however, the FRB has granted a one-year extension that expires in December 2011. We will be permitted to apply to the FRB for up to two additional one-year extensions. Certain of Ally's existing activities and investments, including certain of our insurance activities and our SmartAuction vehicle remarketing services, are deemed impermissible under the BHC Act and must be terminated or disposed of by the expiration of this extension and any additional extensions. While some of these activities may be continued if Ally is able to convert to a financial holding company under the BHC Act, Ally may be unable to satisfy the requirements to enable it to convert to a financial holding company prior to that time, and activities, businesses, or investments that would be permissible for a financial holding company will need to be terminated or disposed of. The FRB may also decline to grant any additional requested extensions, and Ally may be obligated to terminate or dispose of any impermissible activities, businesses, or investments more quickly than anticipated or under terms less advantageous to Ally than expected. Either situation could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial position.

As a bank holding company, our ability to expand into new business activities requires us to obtain the prior approval of the relevant banking supervisors. There can be no assurance that any required approval will be obtained or that we will be able to execute on these plans in a timely manner or at all. If we are unable to obtain approval to expand into new business activities, our business, results of operations, and financial position may be materially adversely affected.

Our business and financial condition could be adversely affected as a result of issues relating to mortgage foreclosures, home sales, and evictions in certain states.

Representatives of federal and state governments, including the United States Department of Justice, the FRB, the FDIC, the SEC, and law enforcement authorities in all 50 states, have announced investigations into the procedures followed by mortgage servicing companies and banks, including subsidiaries of Ally, in connection with mortgage foreclosure home sales and evictions. We are cooperating with these investigations. The result of these investigations is uncertain, but we expect that Ally or its subsidiaries will become subject to fines, penalties, sanctions or other adverse actions by one or more of these regulators. Any of these potential actions could have a material adverse impact on us.

On September 17, 2010, GMAC Mortgage, LLC (GMACM), our indirect wholly owned subsidiary, temporarily suspended mortgage foreclosure home sales and evictions and postponed hearings on motions for judgment in certain states. This decision was made after an operational matter was detected in the execution of certain affidavits used in connection with judicial foreclosures in some but not all states. The issue relates to whether persons signing the affidavits had appropriately verified the information in them and whether they were signed in the immediate physical presence of a notary. In response to this and to enhance existing procedures, GMACM has recently implemented supplemental procedures that are used in all new foreclosure cases to seek to ensure that affidavits are prepared in compliance with applicable law. GMACM is also conducting an additional review of all foreclosure files in all states prior to proceeding with foreclosure sales.

Our review related to this matter is ongoing, and we cannot predict the ultimate impact of any deficiencies that have been or may be identified in our historical foreclosure procedures. However, thus far we have not found any evidence of unwarranted foreclosures. There are potential risks related to these matters that extend beyond potential liability on individual foreclosure actions. Specific risks could include, for example, claims and

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litigation related to foreclosure file remediation and resubmission; claims from investors that hold securities that become adversely impacted by continued delays in the foreclosure process; actions by courts, state attorneys general, or regulators to delay further the foreclosure process after submission of corrected affidavits; regulatory fines, sanctions, and other additional costs; and reputational risks. If the magnitude of any negative impact related to the foregoing proves to be material, it could have an adverse affect on our business, results of operations, and financial position.

Our ability to execute our business strategy may be affected by regulatory considerations.

Our business strategy for Ally Bank, which includes further expansion of both automotive and mortgage lending, is subject to regulatory oversight from a safety and soundness perspective. If our banking supervisors determine that any aspect of our business strategy for Ally Bank raises any safety and soundness concerns, we may be obliged to alter our strategy, including by moving certain activities, such as certain types of lending, outside of Ally Bank to one of our nonbanking affiliates. Alternative funding sources outside of Ally Bank, such as asset securitization or financings in the capital markets, could be more expensive than funding through Ally Bank and could adversely affect our business prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Our ability to rely on deposits as a part of our funding strategy may be limited.

Ally Bank continues to be a key part of our funding strategy, and we have increased our reliance on deposits as an alternative source of funding through Ally Bank. Ally Bank does not have a retail branch network, and it obtains its deposits through direct banking and brokered deposits (which, at December 31, 2010, included \$10 billion of brokered certificates of deposit that may be more price sensitive than other types of deposits and may become less available if alternative investments offer higher interest rates). Our ability to maintain our current level of deposits or grow our deposit base could be affected by regulatory restrictions including the possible imposition of prior approval requirements, restrictions on deposit growth or restrictions on our rates offered. In addition, perceptions of our financial strength, rates offered by third parties, and other competitive factors beyond our control, including returns on alternative investments, will also impact our ability to grow our deposit base. Even if we are able to grow the deposit base of Ally Bank, our regulators may impose restrictions on our ability to use Ally Bank deposits as a source of funding for certain business activities potentially raising the cost of funding those activities without the use of Ally Bank deposits.

The FDIC has indicated that it expects Ally to diversify Ally Bank's overall funding and to focus on reducing Ally Bank's overall funding costs including the interest rates paid on Ally Bank deposits. Any such actions could limit Ally Bank's ability to grow and maintain deposits, which could have a material adverse impact on the funding and capital position of Ally.

The regulatory environment in which we operate could have a material adverse effect on our business and earnings.

Our domestic operations are subject to various laws and judicial and administrative decisions imposing various requirements and restrictions relating to supervision and regulation by state and federal authorities. Such regulation and supervision are primarily for the benefit and protection of our customers, not for the benefit of investors in our securities, and could limit our discretion in operating our business. Noncompliance with applicable statutes, regulations, rules, or policies could result in the suspension or revocation of any license or registration at issue as well as the imposition of civil fines and criminal penalties.

Ally, Ally Bank, and many of our nonbank subsidiaries are heavily regulated by bank and other regulatory agencies at the federal and state levels. This regulatory oversight is established to protect depositors, the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund, and the banking system as a whole, not security holders. Changes to statutes, regulations, rules, or policies including the interpretation or implementation of statutes, regulations, rules, or policies could affect us in substantial and unpredictable ways including limiting the types of financial services and products we may offer, limiting our ability to pursue acquisitions and increasing the ability of third parties to offer competing financial services and products.

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Our operations are also heavily regulated in many jurisdictions outside the United States. For example, certain of our foreign subsidiaries operate either as a bank or a regulated finance company, and our insurance operations are subject to various requirements in the foreign markets in which we operate. The varying requirements of these jurisdictions may be inconsistent with U.S. rules and may materially adversely affect our business or limit necessary regulatory approvals, or if approvals are obtained, we may not be able to continue to comply with the terms of the approvals or applicable regulations. In addition, in many countries, the regulations applicable to the financial services industry are uncertain and evolving, and it may be difficult for us to determine the exact regulatory requirements.

Our inability to remain in compliance with regulatory requirements in a particular jurisdiction could have a material adverse effect on our operations in that market with regard to the affected product and on our reputation generally. No assurance can be given that applicable laws or regulations will not be amended or construed differently, that new laws and regulations will not be adopted, or that we will not be prohibited by local laws or regulators from raising interest rates above certain desired levels, any of which could materially adversely affect our business, operating flexibility, financial condition, or results of operations.

Financial services legislative and regulatory reforms may have a significant impact on our business and results of operations.

On July 21, 2010, the President of the United States signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act). The Dodd-Frank Act will have material implications for Ally and the entire financial services industry. Among other things, it will or potentially could:

result in Ally being subject to enhanced oversight and scrutiny as a result of being a bank holding company with \$50 billion or more in consolidated assets;

result in the appointment of the FDIC as receiver of Ally in an orderly liquidation proceeding if the Secretary of the Treasury, upon recommendation of two-thirds of the FRB and the FDIC and in consultation with the President of the United States, finds Ally to be in default or danger of default;

affect the levels of capital and liquidity with which Ally must operate and how it plans capital and liquidity levels;

subject Ally to new and/or higher fees paid to various regulatory entities, including but not limited to deposit insurance fees to the FDIC;

impact Ally's ability to invest in certain types of entities or engage in certain activities;

impact a number of Ally's business and risk management strategies;

restrict the revenue that Ally generates from certain businesses; and

subject Ally to a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, which will have very broad rule-making and enforcement authorities. As the Dodd-Frank Act requires that many studies be conducted and that hundreds of regulations be written in order to fully implement it, the full impact of this legislation on Ally, its business strategies, and financial performance cannot be known at this time and may not be known for a number of years. In addition, regulations may impact us differently in comparison to other more established financial institutions. However, these impacts are expected to be substantial and some of them are likely to adversely affect Ally and its financial performance. The extent to which Ally can adjust its strategies to offset such adverse impacts also is not knowable at this time.

Our business may be adversely affected upon our implementation of the revised capital requirements under the Basel III capital rules.

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The Bank for International Settlements Basel Committee on Banking Supervision recently adopted new capital, leverage and liquidity guidelines under the Basel Accord (Basel III), which, when implemented in the

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United States, may have the effect of raising capital requirements beyond those required by current law and the Dodd Frank Act. Basel III increases (i) the minimum Tier 1 common equity ratio to 4.5%, net of regulatory deductions, and introduces a capital conservation buffer of an additional 2.5% of common equity to risk-weighted assets, raising the target minimum common equity ratio to 7.0% and (ii) the minimum Tier 1 capital ratio to 8.5% inclusive of the capital conservation buffer, increases the minimum total capital ratio to 10.5% inclusive of the capital buffer and introduces a countercyclical capital buffer of up to 2.5% of common equity or other fully loss absorbing capital for periods of excess credit growth. Basel III also introduces a nonrisk adjusted Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3%, based on a measure of the total exposure rather than total assets, and new liquidity standards. The Basel III capital, leverage and liquidity standards will be phased in over a multiyear period. The Basel III rules, when implemented, will also impose a 15% cap on the amount of Tier 1 capital that can be met, in the aggregate, through significant investments in the common shares of unconsolidated financial subsidiaries, mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) and deferred tax assets through timing differences. In addition, under Basel III rules, after a 10-year phase-out period beginning on January 13, 2013, trust preferred and other hybrid securities will no longer qualify as Tier 1 capital. Ally has significant MSRs and a significant amount of trust preferred securities outstanding and the Basel III rules, when implemented, will impose limits on Ally's ability to meet its regulatory capital requirements through either means.

If we or Ally Bank fail to satisfy regulatory capital requirements, we or Ally Bank may be subject to serious regulatory sanctions ranging in severity from being precluded from making acquisitions or engaging in new activities to becoming subject to informal or formal supervisory actions by the FRB and/or FDIC and, potentially, FDIC receivership of Ally Bank. If any of these were to occur, such actions could prevent us from successfully executing our business plan and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial position.

The actions of the FRB and international central banking authorities directly impact our cost of funds for lending, capital raising, and investment activities and may impact the value of financial instruments we hold. In addition, such changes in monetary policy may affect the credit quality of our customers. Changes in domestic and international monetary policy are beyond our control and difficult to predict.

Future consumer or mortgage legislation could harm our competitive position.

In addition to the recent enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act, various legislative bodies have also recently been considering altering the existing framework governing creditors' rights and mortgage products including legislation that would result in or allow loan modifications of various sorts. Such legislation may change banking statutes and the operating environment in substantial and unpredictable ways. If enacted, such legislation could increase or decrease the cost of doing business; limit or expand permissible activities; or affect the competitive balance among banks, savings associations, credit unions, and other financial institutions. We cannot predict whether new legislation will be enacted, and if enacted, the effect that it or any regulations would have on our activities, financial condition, or results of operations.

Ally and its subsidiaries are or may become involved from time to time in information-gathering requests, investigations and proceedings by government and self-regulatory agencies which may lead to adverse consequences.

Ally and its subsidiaries, including Ally Bank, are or may become involved from time to time in information-gathering requests, reviews, investigations, and proceedings (both formal and informal) by government and self-regulatory agencies, including the FRB, FDIC, Utah DFI, and SEC regarding their respective operations. Such matters may result in determinations of material weaknesses in our controls and procedures or material adverse consequences including without limitation, adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, injunctions, or other actions.

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Our business, financial position, and results of operations could be adversely affected by the impact of affiliate transaction restrictions imposed in connection with certain financing transactions.

Certain transactions between Ally Bank and any of its nonbank affiliates, including but not limited to us and ResCap, are subject to federal statutory and regulatory restrictions. Pursuant to these restrictions, unless otherwise exempted, covered transactions, including Ally Bank's extensions of credit to and asset purchases from its nonbank affiliates, generally (1) are limited to 10% of Ally Bank's capital stock and surplus with an aggregate limit of 20% of Ally Bank's capital stock and surplus for all such transactions; (2) in the case of certain credit transactions, are subject to stringent collateralization requirements; (3) in the case of asset purchases by Ally Bank, may not involve the purchase of any asset deemed to be a low quality asset under federal banking guidelines; and (4) must be conducted in accordance with safe-and-sound banking practices (collectively, the Affiliate Transaction Restrictions). Under the Dodd-Frank Act, among other changes to Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act, credit exposures resulting from derivatives transactions and securities lending and borrowing transactions will be treated as covered transactions. Furthermore, there is an attribution rule that provides that a transaction between Ally Bank and a third party will be treated as a transaction between Ally Bank and a nonbank affiliate to the extent that the proceeds of the transaction are used for the benefit of, or transferred to, a nonbank affiliate of Ally Bank. Retail financing transactions by Ally Bank involving vehicles floor financed by Ally Financial are subject to the Affiliate Transaction Restrictions because the proceeds of the retail financings are deemed to benefit, and are ultimately transferred to, Ally.

The FRB is authorized to exempt, in its discretion, transactions or relationships from the requirements of these rules if it finds such exemptions to be in the public interest and consistent with the purposes of the rules. The FRB has granted several such exemptions to Ally Bank. However, the existing exemptions are subject to various conditions and any requests for future exemptions may not be granted. Moreover, these limited exemptions generally do not encompass consumer leasing or used vehicle financing. Since there is no assurance that Ally Bank will be able to obtain any further exemptions or waivers with respect to these restrictions, the ability to grow Ally Bank's business will be affected by the Affiliate Transaction Restrictions and the conditions set forth in these exemption letters.

Ally may in the future require distributions from its subsidiaries.

We currently fund Ally's obligations, including dividend payments to our preferred shareholders, and payments of interest and principal on our indebtedness, from cash generated by Ally. In the future, Ally may not generate sufficient funds at the parent company level to fund its obligations. As such, Ally may require dividends, distributions, or other payments from its subsidiaries to fund its obligations. However, regulatory and other legal restrictions may limit the ability of Ally's subsidiaries to transfer funds freely to Ally. In particular, many of Ally's subsidiaries are subject to laws, regulations, and rules that authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds to Ally or that prohibit such transfers entirely in certain circumstances. These laws, regulations, and rules may hinder Ally's ability to access funds that it may need to make payments on its obligations in the future. Furthermore, as a bank holding company, Ally may become subject to a prohibition or to limitations on its ability to pay dividends. The bank regulators have the authority and, under certain circumstances, the duty to prohibit or to limit payment of dividends by the banking organizations they supervise, including Ally and its subsidiaries.

Current and future increases in FDIC insurance premiums, including the FDIC special assessment imposed on all FDIC-insured institutions, could decrease our earnings.

During 2008 and continuing in 2009 and 2010, higher levels of bank failures have dramatically increased resolution costs of the FDIC and depleted the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF). In May 2009, the FDIC announced that it had voted to levy a special assessment on insured institutions in order to facilitate the rebuilding of the DIF. In September 2009, the FDIC voted to adopt an increase in the risk-based assessment rate effective beginning January 1, 2011, by three basis points. Further, the Dodd-Frank Act alters the calculation of an insured institution's deposit base for purposes of deposit insurance assessments and removes the upper limit for the

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reserve ratio designated by the FDIC each year. On February 7, 2011, the FDIC approved a final rule implementing these changes, which will take effect April 1, 2011. The FDIC will continue to assess the changes to the assessment rates at least annually. Future deposit premiums paid by Ally Bank depend on the level of the DIF and the magnitude and cost of future bank failures. Any increases in deposit insurance assessments could decrease our earnings.

Risks Related to Our Business

The profitability and financial condition of our operations are heavily dependent upon the performance, operations, and prospects of GM and Chrysler.

GM, GM dealers, and GM-related employees compose a significant portion of our customer base, and our domestic and, in particular, our International Automotive Finance operations are highly dependent on GM production and sales volume. In 2010, 66% of our North American new vehicle dealer inventory financing and 66% of our North American new vehicle consumer automotive financing volume were for GM dealers and customers. In addition, 90% of our international new vehicle dealer inventory financing and 82% of our international new vehicle consumer automotive financing volume were for GM dealers and customers. Furthermore, we have expanded our financing footprint to Chrysler dealers and customers. We have entered into an agreement with Chrysler to provide automotive financing products and services to Chrysler dealers and customers pursuant to which we will be the preferred provider of new wholesale financing for Chrysler dealer inventory. In 2010, 26% of our North American new vehicle dealer inventory financing and 31% of our North American new vehicle consumer automotive financing volume were for Chrysler dealers and customers.

Ally's agreements with GM and Chrysler to provide automotive financing products to their dealers and customers extend through December and April 2013, respectively. These agreements provide Ally with certain preferred provider benefits including limiting the use of other financing providers by GM and Chrysler in their incentive programs. The terms of the Ally agreement with GM changed after January 1, 2011, such that GM is now able to offer any incentive programs on a graduated basis through third parties on a nonexclusive, side-by-side basis with Ally, provided that the pricing of the third parties meets certain requirements. Due to the highly competitive nature of the market for financial services, Ally may be unable to extend one or both of these agreements or may face less favorable terms upon extension. If Ally is unable to extend one or both of these agreements or if GM enters a similar agreement with a third party, Ally's retail financing volumes could be materially and adversely impacted.

On October 1, 2010, GM acquired AmeriCredit Corp. (which GM subsequently renamed General Motors Financial Company, Inc.), an independent automotive finance company that focuses on providing leasing and subprime financing options. If GM were to direct substantially more business, including wholesale financing business, to its captive on noncommercial terms thus reducing its reliance on our services over time, it could have a material adverse effect on our profitability and financial condition. In addition, it is possible that GM or other automotive manufacturers could utilize other existing companies to support their financing needs including offering products or terms that we would not or could not offer, which could have a material adverse impact on our business and operations. Furthermore, other automotive manufacturers could expand or establish or acquire captive finance companies to support their financing needs thus reducing their need for our services.

A significant adverse change in GM's or Chrysler's business, including significant adverse changes in their respective liquidity position and access to the capital markets; the production or sale of GM or Chrysler vehicles; the quality or resale value of GM or Chrysler vehicles; the use of GM or Chrysler marketing incentives; GM's or Chrysler's relationships with its key suppliers; or GM's or Chrysler's relationship with the United Auto Workers and other labor unions and other factors impacting GM or Chrysler or their respective employees, could have a material adverse effect on our profitability and financial condition. In addition, growth in our International Automotive Finance operations are highly dependent on GM, and therefore any significant change to GM's international business or our relationship with GM may hinder our ability achieve our stated goal of expanding internationally.

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There is no assurance that the global automotive market or GM's and Chrysler's respective share of that market will not suffer downturns in the future. Vehicle sales volume could be further adversely affected by any additional restructuring activities that GM or Chrysler may decide to pursue, if any. Any negative impact could in turn have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial position.

Our business requires substantial capital and liquidity, and disruption in our funding sources and access to the capital markets would have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, capital positions, and financial condition.

Our liquidity and the long-term viability of Ally depend on many factors including our ability to successfully raise capital and secure appropriate bank financing. We are currently required to maintain a Total risk-based capital ratio of 15% and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 15% at Ally Bank. The latter will require that Ally maintain substantial equity funds in Ally Bank and inject substantial additional equity funds into Ally Bank as Ally Bank's assets increase over time.

We have significant maturities of unsecured debt each year. While we have reduced our reliance on unsecured funding, it continues to remain a critical component of our capital structure and financing plans. At December 31, 2010, approximately \$9.5 billion in principal amount of total outstanding consolidated unsecured debt is scheduled to mature in 2011, and approximately \$12.6 billion and \$1.9 billion in principal amount of consolidated unsecured debt is scheduled to mature in 2012 and 2013, respectively, which includes \$7.4 billion in principal amount of debt issued under the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guaranty Program that matures in 2012. We also obtain short-term funding from the sale by Ally of floating rate demand notes, all of which the holders may elect to have redeemed by Ally at any time without restriction. At December 31, 2010, a total of \$2 billion in principal amount of demand notes were outstanding. We also rely on secured funding. At December 31, 2010, approximately \$13.5 billion of outstanding consolidated secured debt is scheduled to mature in 2011, approximately \$9.1 billion is scheduled to mature in 2012, and approximately \$8.6 billion is scheduled to mature in 2013. Furthermore, at December 31, 2010, approximately \$11.8 billion in certificates of deposit at Ally Bank is scheduled to mature in 2011, which is not included in the 2011 unsecured maturities provided above. Additional financing will be required to fund a material portion of the debt maturities over this period. The capital markets continue to be volatile, and Ally's access to the debt markets may be significantly reduced during periods of market stress. In addition, we will continue to have significant original issue discount amortization expenses (OID expense) in the near future, which will adversely affect our net income and resulting capital position. OID expense was \$303 million in the fourth quarter of 2010, and the scheduled amortization is \$975 million, \$350 million, and \$263 million in 2011, 2012, and 2013, respectively.

As a result of the volatility in the markets and our current unsecured debt ratings, we have increased our reliance on various secured debt markets. Although market conditions have improved, there can be no assurances that this will continue. In addition, we continue to rely on our ability to borrow from other financial institutions, and many of our primary bank facilities are up for renewal on a yearly basis. Any weakness in market conditions and a tightening of credit availability could have a negative effect on our ability to refinance these facilities and increase the costs of bank funding. In particular, our \$7.9 billion syndicated facility that can fund our U.S. and Canadian automotive retail and commercial loans as well as leases is set to mature in June 2011 and Ally Bank's \$7.0 billion revolving syndicated credit facility is set to mature in April 2011. While we plan to renew these facilities, we cannot be certain that we will be able to renew them on terms favorable or acceptable to us. Ally and Ally Bank also continue to access the securitization markets. While markets have begun to stabilize following the recent liquidity crisis, there can be no assurances these sources of liquidity will remain available to us.

Our indebtedness and other obligations are significant and could materially and adversely affect our business.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness. At December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$96.8 billion in principal amount of indebtedness outstanding (including \$42.4 billion in secured indebtedness). Interest

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expense on our indebtedness constituted approximately 54% of our total financing revenue and other interest income for the year ended December 31, 2010. In addition, during the twelve months ending December 31, 2010, we declared and paid preferred stock dividends of \$1.2 billion in the aggregate.

We have the ability to create additional unsecured indebtedness. If our debt service obligations increase, whether due to the increased cost of existing indebtedness or the incurrence of additional indebtedness, we may be required to dedicate a significant portion of our cash flow from operations to the payment of principal of, and interest on, our indebtedness, which would reduce the funds available for other purposes. Our indebtedness also could limit our ability to withstand competitive pressures and reduce our flexibility in responding to changing business and economic conditions.

The worldwide financial services industry is highly competitive. If we are unable to compete successfully or if there is increased competition in the automotive financing, mortgage, and/or insurance markets or generally in the markets for securitizations or asset sales, our business could be negatively affected.

The markets for automotive and mortgage financing, banking, and insurance are highly competitive. The market for automotive financing, in particular the used vehicle market, has grown more competitive as more consumers are financing their new and used vehicle purchases, primarily in North America and Europe. Our mortgage business and Ally Bank face significant competition from commercial banks, savings institutions, mortgage companies, and other financial institutions. Our insurance business faces significant competition from insurance carriers, reinsurers, third-party administrators, brokers, and other insurance-related companies. Many of our competitors have substantial positions nationally or in the markets in which they operate. Some of our competitors have lower cost structures, have lower costs of capital, and are less reliant on securitization and sale activities. We face significant competition in various areas including product offerings, rates, pricing and fees, and customer service. If we are unable to compete effectively in the markets in which we operate, our profitability and financial condition could be negatively affected.

The markets for asset and mortgage securitizations and whole-loan sales are competitive, and other issuers and originators could increase the amount of their issuances and sales. In addition, lenders and other investors within those markets often establish limits on their credit exposure to particular issuers, originators, and asset classes, or they may require higher returns to increase the amount of their exposure. Increased issuance by other participants in the market or decisions by investors to limit their credit exposure to (or to require a higher yield for) us or to automotive or mortgage securitizations or whole loans could negatively affect our ability and that of our subsidiaries to price our securitizations and whole-loan sales at attractive rates. The result would be lower proceeds from these activities and lower profits for our subsidiaries and us.

Our allowance for loan losses may not be adequate to cover actual losses, and we may be required to materially increase our allowance, which may adversely affect our capital, financial condition, and results of operations.

We maintain an allowance for loan losses, which is a reserve established through a provision for loan losses charged to expenses, which represents management's best estimate of probable credit losses that have been incurred within the existing portfolio of loans, all as described under Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The allowance, in the judgment of management, is established to reserve for estimated loan losses and risks inherent in the loan portfolio. The determination of the appropriate level of the allowance for loan losses inherently involves a high degree of subjectivity and requires us to make significant estimates of current credit risks using existing qualitative and quantitative information, all of which may undergo material changes. Changes in economic conditions affecting borrowers, new information regarding existing loans, identification of additional problem loans, and other factors, both within and outside of our control, may require an increase in the allowance for loan losses.

Bank regulatory agencies periodically review our allowance for loan losses, as well as our methodology for calculating our allowance for loan losses and may require an increase in the provision for loan losses or the

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recognition of additional loan charge-offs, based on judgments different than those of management. An increase in the allowance for loan losses results in a decrease in net income and capital and may have a material adverse effect on our capital, financial condition and results of operations.

Our mortgage subsidiary, ResCap, requires substantial liquidity and capital which could have an adverse effect on our own capital and liquidity position.

ResCap remains heavily reliant on support from us to meet its liquidity and capital requirements, which includes approximately \$2.3 billion in principal amount of indebtedness scheduled to mature in 2011, 2012 and 2013. In addition, ResCap has commitments to lend up to \$2.3 billion under existing home equity lines of credit it has extended to customers. Recent developments in the market for many types of mortgage products (including mortgage-backed securities) have resulted in reduced liquidity for these assets. As a result, a significant portion of ResCap's assets are relatively illiquid. Any negative events with respect to ResCap could serve as a further drain on our financial resources.

Pursuant to an existing contractual arrangement, ResCap is precluded from paying any dividends to us, including any additional capital that we may provide in the future, if any.

ResCap employs various economic hedging strategies to mitigate the interest rate and prepayment risk inherent in many of its assets including its mortgage loans held-for-sale portfolio, MSRs, its portfolio of held-for-investment mortgage loans, and interests from securitizations. A significant portion of ResCap's operating cash at any given time may consist of funds delivered to it as credit support by counterparties to these arrangements. However, interest rate movements during 2010 required ResCap to return a significant amount of such funds. As interest rates change and dependent upon the hedge position, ResCap may need to continue to repay or deliver cash as credit support for these arrangements. If the amount ResCap must repay or deliver is substantial, depending on its liquidity position at that time, ResCap may not be able to pay such amounts as required.

The protracted period of adverse developments in the mortgage finance and credit markets has adversely affected ResCap's business, liquidity, and its capital position and has raised substantial doubt about ResCap's ability to continue as a going concern.

ResCap has been adversely affected by the events and conditions in the broader mortgage banking industry, most severely but not limited to the domestic nonprime and nonconforming and international mortgage loan markets. Fair market valuations of held-for-sale mortgage loans, MSRs, and securitized interests that continue to be held by ResCap and other assets and liabilities ResCap records at fair value may continue to deteriorate if there continues to be weakness in housing prices, increasing mortgage rates, or increased severity of delinquencies and defaults of mortgage loans. These deteriorating factors previously resulted in higher provision for loan losses on ResCap's held-for-investment mortgage loans and real estate-lending portfolios. As a direct result of these events and conditions, ResCap discontinued new originations in all of its international operations and sold its U.K. and European operations and currently generally only purchases or originates mortgage loans that can be sold in the form of securitizations guaranteed by the GSEs. If the GSEs became unable or unwilling to purchase mortgage loans from ResCap, it would have a materially adverse impact on ResCap's funding and liquidity and on its ability to originate or purchase new mortgage loans.

ResCap is highly leveraged relative to its cash flow and has previously recognized substantial losses resulting in a significant deterioration in capital. There continues to be a risk that ResCap will not be able to meet its debt service obligations, will default on its financial debt covenants due to insufficient capital or liquidity, and/or be in a negative liquidity position in 2011 or beyond. ResCap remains heavily dependent on Ally for funding and capital support, and there can be no assurance that Ally will continue to provide such support.

In light of ResCap's liquidity and capital needs combined with volatile conditions in the marketplace, there is substantial doubt about ResCap's ability to continue as a going concern. If Ally determines to no longer

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support ResCap's capital or liquidity needs or if ResCap or Ally are unable to successfully execute effective initiatives, it could have a material adverse effect on ResCap's business, results of operations, and financial position.

There is a significant risk that ResCap will not be able to meet its debt service obligations and other funding obligations in the near term.

ResCap expects its liquidity pressures to continue in 2011. ResCap is highly leveraged relative to its cash flow. At December 31, 2010, ResCap's unrestricted liquidity (cash readily available to cover operating demands from across its business operations) totaled \$444 million with cash and cash equivalents totaling \$672 million.

ResCap expects that additional and continuing liquidity pressure, which is difficult to forecast with precision, will result from the obligation of its subsidiaries to advance delinquent principal, interest, property taxes, casualty insurance premiums, home equity line advances, and certain other amounts with respect to mortgage loans its subsidiaries service that become delinquent. In addition, ResCap continues to be subject to financial covenants requiring it to maintain minimum consolidated tangible net worth and consolidated liquidity balances. ResCap will attempt to meet these and other liquidity and capital demands through a combination of cash flow from operations and financings, potential asset sales, and other various alternatives. To the extent these sources prove insufficient, ResCap will be dependent on continued support from Ally to the extent Ally agrees to provide such support. Ally currently provides funding and capital support to ResCap through various facilities, including a \$500 million unsecured line of credit. The sufficiency of these sources of additional liquidity cannot be assured, and any asset sales, even if they raise sufficient cash to meet ResCap's liquidity needs, may adversely affect its overall profitability and financial condition.

Moreover, even if ResCap is successful in implementing all of the actions described above, its ability to satisfy its liquidity needs and comply with any covenants included in its debt agreements requiring maintenance of minimum cash balances may be affected by additional factors and events (such as interest rate fluctuations and margin calls) that increase ResCap's cash needs making ResCap unable to independently satisfy its near term liquidity requirements.

We have extensive financing and hedging arrangements with ResCap, which could be at risk of nonpayment if ResCap were to file for bankruptcy.

We have secured financing arrangements and secured hedging agreements in place with ResCap. 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, will be subject to bankruptcy proceedings and regulations, or ResCap may be unable to repay its financing facilities. 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. In addition, 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. We may also find it advantageous to provide debtor-in-possession financing to ResCap in a bankruptcy proceeding in order to preserve the value of the collateral ResCap has pledged to us. In addition, should ResCap file for bankruptcy, our investment related to ResCap's equity position would likely be reduced to zero, and creditors of ResCap may attempt to assert claims directly against us for payment of their obligations.

We may be required to repurchase mortgage or other loans or indemnify investors if we breach representations and warranties, which could harm our profitability.

When we sell mortgage or other loans (such as retail automotive contracts) through whole-loan sales or securitizations, we are required to make customary representations and warranties about the loans to the purchaser or securitization trust. These representations and warranties relate to, among other things, the

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ownership of the loan, the validity of the lien securing the loan, the loan's compliance with the criteria for inclusion in the transaction, including compliance with underwriting standards or loan criteria established by the buyer, ability to deliver required documentation, and compliance with applicable laws. Generally, the representations and warranties described above may be enforced at any time over the life of the loan.

We use estimates and assumptions in determining our reserves for representation and warranty exposure. It is difficult to determine the accuracy of our estimates and assumptions, and our actual experience may differ materially from these estimates and assumptions. A material difference between our estimates and assumptions and our actual experience may materially adversely affect our cash flow, profitability and financial condition.

As the mortgage industry continues to experience higher repurchase requirements and additional investors begin to attempt to put back loans, a significant increase in activity beyond that experienced today could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial position.

Certain of our mortgage subsidiaries face potential legal liability resulting from legal claims related to the sale of private-label mortgage-backed securities.

Claims related to private-label mortgage-backed securities (PLS) have been brought under federal and state securities laws and contract laws (among other theories), and it is possible that additional similar claims, including claims from other third-party claimants, will be brought in the future. The claims made to date are similar in some respects to the repurchase demands we have previously disclosed related to alleged breaches of representations and warranties that our mortgage subsidiaries made in connection with mortgage loans they sold or securitized. Further, and as previously disclosed, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), as conservator of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, announced on July 12, 2010, that it issued 64 subpoenas to various entities seeking documents related to PLS in which Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac had invested. Certain of our mortgage subsidiaries received such subpoenas. In connection with our settlement with Fannie Mae announced on December 23, 2010, the FHFA has agreed to withdraw the subpoenas that relate to Fannie Mae. However, we continue to respond to the subpoenas related to Freddie Mac. The FHFA has indicated that documents provided in response to the subpoenas will enable the FHFA to determine whether they believe issuers of PLS are potentially liable to Freddie Mac for losses they might have suffered. A final outcome in any existing or future legal proceeding related to the foregoing, if unfavorable, could result in additional liability, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, results of operations, or financial condition.

Changes in existing U.S. government-sponsored mortgage programs, restrictions on our access to such programs, or disruptions in the secondary markets in the United States or in other countries in which we operate could adversely affect our profitability and financial condition.

Our ability to generate revenue through mortgage loan sales to institutional investors in the United States depends to a significant degree on programs administered by the GSEs and others that facilitate the issuance of mortgage-backed securities in the secondary market. These GSEs play a powerful role in the residential mortgage industry and we have significant business relationships with them. Proposals have been enacted in the U.S. Congress and are under consideration by various regulatory authorities that would affect the manner in which these GSEs conduct their business to require them to register their stock with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to reduce or limit certain business benefits that they receive from the U.S. government and to limit the size of the mortgage loan portfolios that they may hold. Furthermore, the Obama administration recently released a report that recommended winding down Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. We do not know what impact, if any, the report would have on the future of the GSEs. In addition, the GSEs themselves have been negatively affected by recent mortgage market conditions, including conditions that have threatened their access to debt financing. Any discontinuation of, or significant reduction in, the operation of these GSEs could adversely affect our revenues and profitability. Also, any significant adverse change in the level of activity in the secondary market including declines in institutional investors' desire to invest in our mortgage products could materially adversely affect our business.

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We are exposed to consumer credit risk, which could adversely affect our profitability and financial condition.

We are subject to credit risk resulting from defaults in payment or performance by customers for our contracts and loans, as well as contracts and loans that are securitized and in which we retain a residual interest. For example, the continued decline in the domestic housing market and the increase in unemployment rates resulted in an increase in delinquency rates related to mortgage loans that ResCap and Ally Bank either hold or retain an interest in. Furthermore, a weak economic environment, high unemployment rates, and the continued deterioration of the housing market could exert pressure on our consumer automotive finance customers resulting in higher delinquencies, repossessions, and losses. There can be no assurances that our monitoring of our credit risk as it affects the value of these assets and our efforts to mitigate credit risk through our risk-based pricing, appropriate underwriting policies, and loss-mitigation strategies are, or will be, sufficient to prevent a further adverse effect on our profitability and financial condition. In addition, we have begun to increase our used car and nonprime car financing (nonprime car financing). As we grow our automotive asset portfolio in nonprime car financing loans over time, our credit risk may increase. As part of the underwriting process, we rely heavily upon information supplied by third parties. If any of this information is intentionally or negligently misrepresented and the misrepresentation is not detected before completing the transaction, the credit risk associated with the transaction may be increased.

General business and economic conditions may significantly and adversely affect our revenues, profitability, and financial condition.

Our business and earnings are sensitive to general business and economic conditions in the United States and in the markets in which we operate outside the United States. A downturn in economic conditions resulting in increased short and long term interest rates, inflation, fluctuations in the debt capital markets, unemployment rates, consumer and commercial bankruptcy filings, or a decline in the strength of national and local economies and other factors that negatively affect household incomes could decrease demand for our financing and mortgage products and increase mortgage and financing delinquency and losses on our customer and dealer financing operations. We have been negatively affected due to the recent significant stress in the residential real estate and related capital markets and, in particular, the lack of home price appreciation in many markets in which we lend. Further, a significant and sustained increase in fuel prices could lead to diminished new and used vehicle purchases and negatively affect our automotive finance business.

If the rate of inflation were to increase, or if the debt capital markets or the economies of the United States or our markets outside the United States were to weaken, or if home prices or new and used vehicle purchases experience declines, we could be significantly and adversely affected, and it could become more expensive for us to conduct our business. For example, business and economic conditions that negatively affect household incomes, housing prices, and consumer behavior related to our businesses could decrease (1) the demand for our mortgage loans and new and used vehicle financing and (2) the value of the collateral underlying our portfolio of held-for-investment mortgages and new and used vehicle loans and interests that continue to be held by us, thus further increasing the number of consumers who become delinquent or default on their loans. In addition, the rate of delinquencies, foreclosures, and losses on our loans (especially our nonprime mortgage loans) as experienced recently could be higher during more severe economic slowdowns.

Any sustained period of increased delinquencies, foreclosures, or losses could further harm our ability to sell our mortgage and new and used vehicle loans, the prices we receive for our mortgage and new and used vehicle loans, or the value of our portfolio of mortgage and new and used vehicle loans held-for-investment or interests from our securitizations, which could harm our revenues, profitability, and financial condition. Continued adverse business and economic conditions could affect demand for housing, new and used vehicles, the cost of construction, and other related factors that could harm the revenues and profitability of our business.

In addition, our business and earnings are significantly affected by the fiscal and monetary policies of the U.S. government and its agencies and similar governmental authorities in the markets in which we operate

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outside the United States. We are particularly affected by the policies of the FRB, which regulates the supply of money and credit in the United States. The FRB's policies influence the new and used vehicle financing market and the size of the mortgage origination market, which significantly affects the earnings of our businesses and the earnings of our business capital activities. The FRB's policies also influence the yield on our interest earning assets and the cost of our interest-bearing liabilities. Changes in those policies are beyond our control and difficult to predict and could adversely affect our revenues, profitability, and financial condition.

Acts or threats of terrorism and political or military actions taken by the United States or other governments could adversely affect general economic or industry conditions.

Geopolitical conditions may affect our earnings. Acts or threats of terrorism and political or military actions taken by the United States or other governments in response to terrorism, or similar activity, could adversely affect general economic or industry conditions.

The U.S. Department of the Treasury (the Treasury) holds a majority of the outstanding Ally Common Stock.

At February 25, 2011, the Treasury held 981,971 shares of Common Stock which represented, pursuant to Ally's certificate of incorporation and bylaws, approximately 73.8% of the voting power of the holders of Common Stock outstanding as of such date for most matters requiring a vote of the holders of Common Stock. In addition, as of the date hereof, the Treasury holds 118,750,000 shares of Series F-2 Preferred Stock (which are convertible into shares of Common Stock in accordance with Ally's certificate of incorporation), with an aggregate liquidation preference of approximately \$5.9 billion. Pursuant to the Amended and Restated Governance Agreement dated May 21, 2009 (see Exhibit 10.2 to Ally's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 22, 2009), as of the date hereof, the Treasury also has the right to appoint six of the eleven members to the Ally Board of Directors.

Generally, matters to be voted on by the stockholders must be approved by either (1) a majority of the voting power present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote or (2) in the case of certain specified actions, the vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Common Stock including at least two such holders, in each case subject to state law and any voting rights granted to any of the holders of Ally's preferred stock.

As a result of its ownership of Common Stock (including any shares of Common Stock that it may acquire in the future pursuant to the conversion of shares of the Series F-2 Preferred Stock or otherwise), and its right to appoint six directors to the Ally Board of Directors, the Treasury may be able, subject to the terms of Ally's certificate of incorporation and bylaws, to significantly influence Ally's business and strategy. Ally cannot be certain that the Treasury will not seek to influence Ally's business in a manner that is contrary to Ally's goals or strategies or the interests of other stakeholders. In addition, persons who are appointed directors of Ally by the Treasury may decline to take action in a manner that might be favorable to Ally but adverse to the Treasury.

The limitations on compensation imposed on us due to our participation in TARP, including the restrictions placed on our compensation by the Special Master for TARP Executive Compensation, may adversely affect our ability to retain and motivate our executives and employees.

Our performance is dependent on the talent and efforts of our management team and employees. As a result of our participation in TARP, the compensation of certain members of our management team and employees is subject to extensive restrictions under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, as amended by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), which was signed into law on February 17, 2009, as implemented by the Interim Final Rule issued by the Treasury on June 15, 2009 (the IFR). In addition, due to our level of participation in TARP, pursuant to ARRA and the IFR, the Office of the Special Master for TARP Executive Compensation has the authority to further regulate our compensation arrangements with certain of our

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executives and employees. In addition, we may become subject to further restrictions under any other future legislation or regulation limiting executive compensation. Many of the restrictions are not limited to our senior executives and affect other employees whose contributions to revenue and performance may be significant. These limitations may leave us unable to create a compensation structure that permits us to retain and motivate certain of our executives and employees or to attract new executives or employees, especially if we are competing against institutions that are not subject to the same restrictions. Any such inability could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our borrowing costs and access to the unsecured debt capital markets depend significantly on our credit ratings.

The cost and availability of unsecured financing are materially affected by our short- and long-term credit ratings. Each of Standard & Poor's Rating Services; Moody's Investors Service, Inc.; Fitch, Inc.; and Dominion Bond Rating Service rates our debt. Our current ratings as assigned by each of the respective rating agencies are below investment grade, which negatively impacts our access to liquidity and increases our borrowing costs in the unsecured market. Ratings reflect the rating agencies' opinions of our financial strength, operating performance, strategic position, and ability to meet our obligations. Future downgrades of our credit ratings would increase borrowing costs and further constrain our access to the unsecured debt markets and, as a result, would negatively affect our business. In addition, downgrades of our credit ratings could increase the possibility of additional terms and conditions being added to any new or replacement financing arrangements as well as impact elements of certain existing secured borrowing arrangements.

Agency ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold any security and may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the issuing organization. Each agency's rating should be evaluated independently of any other agency's rating.

Our profitability and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected if the residual value of off-lease vehicles decrease in the future.

Our expectation of the residual value of a vehicle subject to an automotive lease contract is a critical element used to determine the amount of the lease payments under the contract at the time the customer enters into it. As a result, to the extent the actual residual value of the vehicle, as reflected in the sales proceeds received upon remarketing at lease termination, is less than the expected residual value for the vehicle at lease inception, we incur additional depreciation expense and/or a loss on the lease transaction. General economic conditions, the supply of off lease and other vehicles to be sold, new vehicle market prices, perceived vehicle quality, overall price and volatility of gasoline or diesel fuel, among other factors, heavily influence used vehicle prices and thus the actual residual value of off lease vehicles. Consumer confidence levels and the strength of auto manufacturers and dealers can also influence the used vehicle market. For example, during 2008, sharp declines in demand and used vehicle sale prices adversely affected Ally's remarketing proceeds and financial results.

Vehicle brand images, consumer preference, and vehicle manufacturer marketing programs that influence new and used vehicle markets also influence lease residual values. In addition, our ability to efficiently process and effectively market off lease vehicles affects the disposal costs and proceeds realized from the vehicle sales. While manufacturers, at times, may provide support for lease residual values including through residual support programs, this support does not in all cases entitle us to full reimbursement for the difference between the remarketing sales proceeds for off lease vehicles and the residual value specified in the lease contract. Differences between the actual residual values realized on leased vehicles and our expectations of such values at contract inception could have a negative impact on our profitability and financial condition.

Current conditions in the residential mortgage market and housing markets may continue to adversely affect Ally's mortgage business.

The residential mortgage market in the United States and other international markets in which our Mortgage operations conduct, or previously conducted, business have experienced a variety of difficulties and changed

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economic conditions that adversely affected our mortgage business results of operations and financial condition. Delinquencies and losses with respect to our Legacy Portfolio and Other segment's nonprime mortgage loans increased significantly. Housing prices in many parts of the United States, the United Kingdom, and other international markets also declined or stopped appreciating after extended periods of significant appreciation. In addition, the liquidity provided to the mortgage sector had been significantly reduced. This liquidity reduction combined with our decision to reduce our mortgage business exposure to the nonprime mortgage market caused its nonprime mortgage production to decline. Similar trends have emerged beyond the nonprime sector, especially at the lower end of the prime credit quality scale, and have had a similar effect on our mortgage business related liquidity needs and businesses. These trends have resulted in significant write-downs to our Legacy Portfolio and Other's held-for-sale mortgage loans and trading securities portfolios and additions to its allowance for loan losses for its held-for-investment mortgage loans and warehouse-lending receivables portfolios. A continuation of these conditions may continue to adversely affect our mortgage business financial condition and results of operations.

Moreover, the continued deterioration of the U.S. housing market and decline in home prices since 2008 in many U.S. markets, which may continue for the near term, could result in increased delinquencies or defaults on the mortgage assets ResCap owns and services as well as those mortgage assets owned by Ally Bank. Further, loans that our Mortgage operations historically made based on limited credit or income documentation also increase the likelihood of future increases in delinquencies or defaults on mortgage loans. An increase in delinquencies or defaults will result in a higher level of credit losses and credit-related expenses and increased liquidity requirements to fund servicing advances, all of which in turn will reduce revenues and profits of our mortgage business. Higher credit losses and credit-related expenses also could adversely affect our financial condition.

Our lending volume is generally related to the rate of growth in U.S. residential mortgage debt outstanding and the size of the U.S. residential mortgage market. Recently, the rate of growth in total U.S. residential mortgage debt outstanding has slowed sharply in response to the reduced activity in the housing market and national declines in home prices. In addition, most of our mortgage business is currently conducted through the correspondent channel, which relies heavily on the mortgage refinancing business. The volume of mortgage refinancing experienced a significant increase in 2009 and 2010 due to interest rate decreases, but we expect it will experience a significant decrease in 2011 as interest rates increase. A decline in the rate of growth in mortgage debt outstanding reduces the number of mortgage loans available for us to purchase or securitize, which in turn could lead to a reduction in our revenue, profits, and business prospects.

Our earnings may decrease because of increases or decreases in interest rates.

Changes in interest rates could have an adverse impact on our business. For example:

rising interest rates will increase our cost of funds;

rising interest rates may reduce our consumer automotive financing volume by influencing customers to pay cash for, as opposed to financing, vehicle purchases or not to buy new vehicles;

rising interest rates may negatively impact our ability to remarket off lease vehicles;

rising interest rates generally reduce our residential mortgage loan production as borrowers become less likely to refinance and the costs associated with acquiring a new home become more expensive; and

rising interest rates will generally reduce the value of mortgage and automotive financing loans and contracts and retained interests and fixed income securities held in our investment portfolio.

We are also subject to risks from decreasing interest rates. For example, a significant decrease in interest rates could increase the rate at which mortgages are prepaid, which could require us to write down the value of our retained interests and MSRs. Moreover, if prepayments are greater than expected, the cash we receive over

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the life of our held-for-investment mortgage loans and our retained interests would be reduced. Higher-than-expected prepayments could also reduce the value of our MSRs and, to the extent the borrower does not refinance with us, the size of our servicing portfolio. Therefore, any such changes in interest rates could harm our revenues, profitability, and financial condition.

Our hedging strategies may not be successful in mitigating our risks associated with changes in interest rates and could affect our profitability and financial condition as could our failure to comply with hedge accounting principles and interpretations.

We employ various economic hedging strategies to mitigate the interest rate and prepayment risk inherent in many of our assets and liabilities. Our hedging strategies rely on assumptions and projections regarding our assets, liabilities, and general market factors. If these assumptions and projections prove to be incorrect or our hedges do not adequately mitigate the impact of changes in interest rates or prepayment speeds, we may experience volatility in our earnings that could adversely affect our profitability and financial condition. In addition, we may not be able to find market participants that are willing to act as our hedging counterparties, which could have an adverse effect on the success of our hedging strategies.

In addition, hedge accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires the application of significant subjective judgments to a body of accounting concepts that is complex and for which the interpretations have continued to evolve within the accounting profession and among the standard-setting bodies.

A failure of or interruption in, as well as, security risks of the communications and information systems on which we rely to conduct our business could adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

We rely heavily upon communications and information systems to conduct our business. Any failure or interruption of our information systems or the third-party information systems on which we rely as a result of inadequate or failed processes or systems, human errors, or external events could cause underwriting or other delays and could result in fewer applications being received, slower processing of applications, and reduced efficiency in servicing. In addition, our communication and information systems may present security risks, and could be susceptible to hacking or identity theft. The occurrence of any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We use estimates and assumptions in determining the fair value of certain of our assets in determining lease residual values and in determining our reserves for insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses. If our estimates or assumptions prove to be incorrect, our cash flow, profitability, financial condition, and business prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

We use estimates and various assumptions in determining the fair value of many of our assets, including certain held-for-investment and held-for-sale loans for which we elected fair value accounting, retained interests from securitizations of loans and contracts, MSRs, and other investments, which do not have an established market value or are not publicly traded. We also use estimates and assumptions in determining the residual values of leased vehicles. In addition, we use estimates and assumptions in determining our reserves for insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses which represent the accumulation of estimates for both reported losses and those incurred, but not reported, including claims adjustment expenses relating to direct insurance and assumed reinsurance agreements. For further discussion related to estimates and assumptions, refer to the Critical Accounting Estimates section of the Management Discussion & Analysis. It is difficult to determine the accuracy of our estimates and assumptions, and our actual experience may differ materially from these estimates and assumptions. A material difference between our estimates and assumptions and our actual experience may adversely affect our cash flow, profitability, financial condition, and business prospects.

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Our business outside the United States exposes us to additional risks that may cause our revenues and profitability to decline.

We conduct a significant portion of our business outside the United States exposing us to risks such as the following:

multiple foreign regulatory requirements that are subject to change;

differing local product preferences and product requirements;

fluctuations in foreign interest rates;

difficulty in establishing, staffing, and managing foreign operations;

differing labor regulations;

consequences from changes in tax laws;

restrictions on our ability to repatriate profits or transfer cash into or out of foreign countries; and

political and economic instability, natural calamities, war and terrorism.

The effects of these risks may, individually or in the aggregate, adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

Our business could be adversely affected by changes in foreign-currency exchange rates.

We are exposed to risks related to the effects of changes in foreign-currency exchange rates. Changes in currency exchange rates can have a significant impact on our earnings from international operations as a result of foreign-currency-translation adjustments. While we carefully monitor and attempt to manage our exposure to fluctuation in currency exchange rates through foreign-currency hedging activities, these types of changes could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Fluctuations in valuation of investment securities or significant fluctuations in investment market prices could negatively affect revenues.

Investment market prices in general are subject to fluctuation. Consequently, the amount realized in the subsequent sale of an investment may significantly differ from the reported market value that could negatively affect our revenues. Additionally, negative fluctuations in the value of available for sale investment securities could result in unrealized losses recorded inequity. Fluctuation in the market price of a security may result from perceived changes in the underlying economic characteristics of the investee, the relative price of alternative investments, national and international events, and general market conditions.

Significant indemnification payments or contract, lease, or loan repurchase activity of retail contracts or leases or mortgage loans could harm our profitability and financial condition.

We have repurchase obligations in our capacity as servicer in securitizations and whole-loan sales. If a servicer breaches a representation, warranty, or servicing covenant with respect to an automotive receivable or mortgage loan, the servicer may be required by the servicing provisions to repurchase that asset from the purchaser or otherwise compensate one or more classes of investors for losses caused by the breach. If the frequency at which repurchases of assets or other payments occurs increases substantially from its present rate, the result could be a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity, and results of operations.

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In connection with its servicing of securitized mortgage loans, ResCap is subject to contractual caps on the percentage of mortgage loans it is permitted to modify in any securitized pool. The financial crisis has resulted in dramatic increases in the volume of delinquent mortgage loans over the past three years. In an effort to achieve the best net present value recovery for the securitization trust, ResCap increased the volume of modifications of

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distressed mortgage loans to assist homeowners and avoid liquidating properties in a collapsing and opaque housing market. In certain securitization transactions, ResCap has exceeded the applicable contractual modification cap. The securitization documents provide that the contractual caps can be raised or eliminated with the concurrence of each rating agency rating the transaction. For certain transactions with respect to which loan modifications have exceeded the contractual caps, the rating agencies have concurred in raising or eliminating the caps, but they have not consented in connection with other such transactions. ResCap will continue to seek their concurrence in connection with other transactions as it deems appropriate and will suspend modifications in excess of applicable caps pending receipt of such consent or investor approval to amend the servicing contracts. An investor in a specific mortgage security class might claim that modifications in excess of the applicable cap amounted to a material failure of ResCap to perform its servicing obligations and that the investor was damaged as a result. Such claims, if successful, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity, and results of operations.

A loss of contractual servicing rights could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity, and results of operations.

We are the servicer for all of the receivables we have acquired or originated and transferred to other parties in securitizations and whole-loan sales of automotive receivables. Our mortgage subsidiaries service the mortgage loans we have securitized, and we service the majority of the mortgage loans we have sold in whole-loan sales. In each case, we are paid a fee for our services, which fees in the aggregate constitute a substantial revenue stream for us. In each case, we are subject to the risk of termination under the circumstances specified in the applicable servicing provisions.

In most securitizations and whole-loan sales, the owner of the receivables or mortgage loans will be entitled to declare a servicer default and terminate the servicer upon the occurrence of specified events. These events typically include a bankruptcy of the servicer, a material failure by the servicer to perform its obligations, and a failure by the servicer to turn over funds on the required basis. The termination of these servicing rights, were it to occur, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity, and results of operations and those of our mortgage subsidiaries.

Changes in accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) could adversely affect our reported revenues, profitability, and financial condition.

Our financial statements are subject to the application of GAAP, which are periodically revised and/or expanded. The application of accounting principles is also subject to varying interpretations over time. Accordingly, we are required to adopt new or revised accounting standards or comply with revised interpretations that are issued from time to time by various parties, including accounting standard setters and those who interpret the standards, such as the FASB and the SEC, banking regulators, and our independent registered public accounting firm. Those changes could adversely affect our reported revenues, profitability, or financial condition.

Recently, the FASB has proposed new financial accounting standards, and has many active projects underway, that could materially affect our reported revenues, profitability, or financial condition. These proposed standards or projects include the potential for significant changes in the accounting for financial instruments (including loans, deposits, and debt) and the accounting for leases, among others. It is possible that any changes, if enacted, could adversely affect our reported revenues, profitability, or financial condition.

The soundness of other financial institutions could adversely affect us.

Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty, or other relationships. We have exposure to different counterparties, and we routinely execute transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, and other institutions. Many of these transactions expose us to credit risk in the event of default or our counterparty.

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Our inability to maintain relationships with dealers could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Our business depends on the continuation of our relationships with our customers, particularly the automotive dealers with whom we do business. If we are not able to maintain existing relationships with key automotive dealers or if we are not able to develop new relationships for any reason, including if we are not able to provide services on a timely basis or offer products that meet the needs of the dealers, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Adverse economic conditions or changes in laws in states in which we have customer concentrations may negative affect our operating results and financial condition.

We are exposed to consumer loan portfolio concentration in California and Texas and consumer mortgage loan concentration in California, Florida, and Michigan. Factors adversely affecting the economies and applicable laws in these states could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial position.

Risks Relating to the Notes and the Exchange Offer

You may not be able to sell your old notes if you do not exchange them for new notes in the exchange offer.

If you do not exchange your old notes for new notes in the exchange offer, your old notes will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer as stated in the legend on the old notes. In general, you may not reoffer, resell or otherwise transfer the old notes in the United States unless they are:

registered under the Securities Act;

offered or sold under an exemption from the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws; or

offered or sold in a transaction not subject to the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws.

We do not currently anticipate that we will register the old notes under the Securities Act.

Holders of the old notes who do not tender their old notes will have no further rights under the registration rights agreement, including registration rights and the right to receive additional interest.

Holders who do not tender their old notes will not have any further registration rights or any right to receive additional interest under the registration rights agreement or otherwise.

The market for old notes may be significantly more limited after the exchange offer and you may not be able to sell your old notes after the exchange offer.

If old notes are tendered and accepted for exchange under the exchange offer, the trading market for old notes that remain outstanding may be significantly more limited. As a result, the liquidity of the old notes not tendered for exchange could be adversely affected. The extent of the market for old notes and the availability of price quotations would depend upon a number of factors, including the number of holders of old notes remaining outstanding and the interest of securities firms in maintaining a market in the old notes. An issue of securities with a similar outstanding market value available for trading, which is called the float, may command a lower price than comparable issues of securities with a greater float. As a result, the market price for old notes that are not exchanged in the exchange offer may be affected adversely as old notes exchanged in the exchange offer reduce the float. The reduced float also may make the trading price of the old notes that are not exchanged more volatile.

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Your old notes will not be accepted for exchange if you fail to follow the exchange offer procedures and, as a result, your old notes will continue to be subject to existing transfer restrictions and you may not be able to sell your old notes.

We will not accept your old notes for exchange if you do not follow the exchange offer procedures. We will issue new notes as part of the exchange offer only after timely receipt of your old notes, a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal and all other required documents. Therefore, if you want to tender your old notes, please allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery. If we do not receive your old notes, letter of transmittal and other required documents by the expiration date of the exchange offer, we will not accept your old notes for exchange. We are under no duty to give notification of defects or irregularities with respect to the tenders of old notes for exchange. If there are defects or irregularities with respect to your tender of old notes, we will not accept your old notes for exchange.

There is no established trading market for the new notes and there is no assurance that any active trading market will develop for the new notes.

The new notes will be issues of securities for which there is no established public market. An active market for the new notes may not develop or, if developed, it may not continue. The liquidity of any market for the new notes will depend upon, among other things, the number of holders of the new notes, our performance, the market for similar securities, the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the new notes and other factors. A liquid trading market may not develop for the new notes. If a market develops, the new notes could trade at prices that may be lower than the initial offering price of the new notes. If an active market does not develop or is not maintained, the price and liquidity of the new notes may be adversely affected. Historically, the market for non-investment grade debt securities has been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of securities similar to the new notes. The market, if any, for the new notes may not be free from similar disruptions and any such disruptions may adversely affect the prices at which you may sell your new notes.

Some persons who participate in the exchange offer must deliver a prospectus in connection with resales of the new notes

Based on the position of the SEC enunciated in *Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.*, SEC no-action letter (June 5, 1991) and *Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation*, SEC no-action letter (May 13, 1988), as interpreted in the SEC's letter to Shearman & Sterling dated July 2, 1993, we believe that you may offer for resale, resell or otherwise transfer the new notes without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act. However, in some instances described in this prospectus under Plan of Distribution, you will remain obligated to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act to transfer your new notes. In these cases, if you transfer any new note without delivering a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act or without an exemption from registration of your new notes under the Securities Act, you may incur liability under the Securities Act. We do not and will not assume, or indemnify you against, this liability.

Our substantial level of indebtedness could materially adversely affect our ability to generate sufficient cash to fulfill our obligations under the new notes, our ability to react to changes in our business and our ability to incur additional indebtedness to fund future needs.

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness, which requires significant interest and principal payments. As of December 31, 2010 we had approximately \$96.8 billion in principal amount of indebtedness outstanding. Our existing and future secured indebtedness will rank effectively senior to the new notes to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. We may incur additional indebtedness from time to time. If we do so, the risks related to our high level of indebtedness could be increased.

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Our substantial level of indebtedness could have important consequences to holders of the new notes, including the following:

making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our indebtedness, including the new notes;

requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing funds available for other purposes;

increasing our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions, which could place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have relatively less indebtedness;

limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industries in which we operate; and

limiting our ability to borrow additional funds, or to dispose of assets to raise funds, if needed, for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, research and development and other corporate purposes.

In addition, a breach of any of the restrictions or covenants in our debt agreements could cause a cross-default under other debt agreements. A significant portion of our indebtedness then may become immediately due and payable. We are not certain whether we would have, or be able to obtain, sufficient funds to make these accelerated payments. If any of our indebtedness is accelerated, our assets may not be sufficient to repay in full such indebtedness and our other indebtedness.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, including the new notes.

Our ability to make scheduled payments of principal and interest or to satisfy our obligations in respect of our indebtedness, to refinance our indebtedness or to fund capital expenditures will depend on our future operating performance. Prevailing economic conditions (including interest rates), regulatory constraints, including, among other things, on distributions to us from our subsidiaries and required capital levels with respect to certain of our banking and insurance subsidiaries, and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, will also affect our ability to meet these needs. We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flows from operations, or obtain future borrowings in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness, or to fund our other liquidity needs. We may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity. We may not be able to refinance any of our indebtedness when needed on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

Our subsidiaries that are not note guarantors (including subsidiaries of the note guarantors that are not note guarantors) will not guarantee the new notes and will not be restricted under the indenture for the new notes. Your right to receive payments on the new notes and the note guarantees are effectively subordinated to the indebtedness of our non-guarantor subsidiaries.

Our subsidiaries that are not note guarantors will not guarantee the new notes and will not be restricted under the indenture for the new notes. Accordingly, in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency, the claims of creditors of those non-guarantor subsidiaries would also rank effectively senior to the new notes, to the extent of the assets of those subsidiaries. None of the non-guarantor subsidiaries, or any of their respective subsidiaries, has any obligation to pay any amounts due on the new notes or to provide us with funds for our payment obligations, whether by dividends, distributions, loans or other payments. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of our non-guarantor subsidiaries, holders of their liabilities, including trade creditors, will generally be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of those non-guarantor subsidiaries before any assets are made available for distribution to us. The new notes and the indenture and the guarantee agreement relating thereto will permit us to sell our interests in (through merger, consolidation or otherwise) the non-guarantor subsidiaries, or sell all or substantially all of the assets of any of the non-guarantor subsidiaries, in each case, without the consent of the holders of the new notes in certain circumstances.

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Our less than wholly owned subsidiaries may also be subject to restrictions on their ability to distribute cash to us in their financing or other agreements. As a result, we may not be able to access their cash flows to service our debt obligations, including obligations in respect of the new notes.

The new notes and the note guarantees will be effectively subordinated to our and the note guarantors' existing and future secured indebtedness which is secured by a lien on certain of our assets or certain assets of the note guarantors.

As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$42.4 billion in aggregate principal amount of secured indebtedness outstanding. The new notes and the note guarantees will not be secured by any of our assets. As a result, our and the note guarantors' existing and future secured indebtedness will rank effectively senior to the indebtedness represented by the new notes and the note guarantees, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. In the event of any distribution or payment of our or the note guarantors' assets in any foreclosure, dissolution, winding-up, liquidation or reorganization, or other bankruptcy proceeding, our or the note guarantors' secured creditors will have a superior claim to their collateral, as applicable. If any of the foregoing occurs, we cannot assure you that there will be sufficient assets to pay amounts due on the new notes. The existing and future liabilities of our subsidiaries, excluding those subsidiaries that do guarantee the new notes, will be structurally senior to the indebtedness represented by the new notes to the extent of the value of the assets of such subsidiaries.

In addition, if we default under any of our existing or future secured indebtedness, the holders of such indebtedness could declare all of the funds borrowed thereunder, together with accrued interest, immediately due and payable. If we are unable to repay such indebtedness, the holders of such indebtedness could foreclose on the pledged assets to the exclusion of the holders of the new notes, even if an event of default exists under the indenture governing the new notes at such time. In any such event, because the new notes will not be secured by any of our assets, it is possible that there would be no assets remaining from which your claims could be satisfied or, if any assets remained, they might be insufficient to satisfy your claims in full.

A court could deem the issuance of the new notes to be a fraudulent conveyance and void all or a portion of the obligations represented by the new notes.

In a bankruptcy proceeding, a trustee, debtor in possession, or someone else acting on behalf of the bankruptcy estate may seek to recover transfers made or void obligations incurred prior to the bankruptcy proceeding on the basis that such transfers and obligations constituted fraudulent conveyances. Fraudulent conveyances are generally defined to include transfers made or obligations incurred for less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration when the debtor was insolvent, inadequately capitalized or in similar financial distress or that rendered the debtor insolvent, inadequately capitalized or unable to pay its debts as they become due, or transfers made or obligations incurred with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding current or future creditors. A trustee or such other parties may recover such transfers and avoid such obligations made within two years prior to the commencement of a bankruptcy proceeding. Furthermore, under certain circumstances, creditors may generally recover transfers or void obligations outside of bankruptcy under applicable fraudulent transfer laws, within the applicable limitation period, which are typically longer than two years. In bankruptcy, a representative of the estate may also assert such claims. If a court were to find that Ally issued the new notes under circumstances constituting a fraudulent conveyance, the court could void all or a portion of the obligations under the new notes. In addition, under such circumstances, the value of any consideration holders received with respect to the new notes could also be subject to recovery from such holders and possibly from subsequent transferees.

Therefore, a new note could be voided, or claims in respect of a new note could be subordinated to all other debts of Ally, if Ally at the time it incurred the indebtedness evidenced by the new notes received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the issuance of the new notes, and:

was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of such issuance or incurrence;

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was engaged in a business or transaction for which Ally's remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or

intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay those debts as they mature.

The measures of insolvency for purposes of these fraudulent transfer laws will vary depending upon the law applied in any proceeding to determine whether a fraudulent transfer has occurred. Generally, however, a debtor would be considered insolvent if:

the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than all of its assets at fair valuation;

the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

We cannot assure you as to what standard a court would apply in determining whether Ally would be considered to be insolvent. If a court determined that Ally was insolvent after giving effect to the issuance of the new notes and note guarantees, it could void the new notes, or potentially impose other forms of damages.

With respect to certain actions under the indenture governing the new notes, holders of the new notes will vote together as a single class with holders of all other debt securities issued under the indenture governing the new notes that are adversely affected by such actions; therefore the voting interest of a holder of new notes under the indenture with respect to such actions will be diluted.

For purposes of the indenture governing the new notes, the new notes offered hereby and all other debt securities issued thereunder will generally constitute a single class of debt securities. Therefore, any action under the indenture governing the new notes other than those actions affecting only the new notes will require the consent of the holders of not less than $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ in aggregate principal amount of the debt securities issued thereunder that are affected thereby. See Description of the New Notes Modification of the Indenture. Consequently, any action requiring the consent of holders of the new notes under the indenture governing the new notes may also require the consent of holders of a significant portion of the remaining debt securities issued thereunder, and the individual voting interest of each holder of the new notes may be accordingly diluted with respect to such actions. In addition, holders of debt securities could vote in favor of certain actions under the indenture that holders of the new notes vote against, and the requisite consent to such action could be received nonetheless. We also may, from time to time, issue additional debt securities under the indenture governing the new notes which could further dilute the individual voting interest of each holder of the new notes with respect to such actions.

In the event that a bankruptcy court orders the substantive consolidation of any of the note guarantors with Ally or any of its other subsidiaries, payments on the new notes could be delayed or reduced.

We believe that Ally and the note guarantors have observed and will observe certain corporate and other formalities and operating procedures that are generally recognized requirements for maintaining the separate existence of the note guarantors and that the assets and liabilities of the note guarantors can be readily identified as distinct from those of Ally and its other subsidiaries. However, we cannot assure you that a bankruptcy court would agree in the event that Ally or any of its subsidiaries becomes a debtor under the United States Bankruptcy Code. If a bankruptcy court so orders the substantive consolidation of the note guarantors with Ally or any of its other subsidiaries, noteholders should expect payments on the new notes to be delayed and/or reduced.

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RISKS RELATING TO THE NOTE GUARANTEES

Because each note guarantor's liability under the note guarantees may be reduced, voided or released under certain circumstances, you may not receive any payments from some or all of the note guarantors.

The holders of the new notes will have the benefit of the guarantees of the note guarantors. However, the guarantees by the note guarantors are limited to the maximum amount that the note guarantors are permitted to guarantee under applicable law. As a result, a note guarantor's liability under its note guarantee could be reduced depending on the amount of other obligations of such note guarantor. Further, under the circumstances discussed below, a court under Federal or applicable fraudulent conveyance and transfer statutes could void the obligations under a note guarantee or further subordinate it to all other obligations of the note guarantor. In addition, the holders of the new notes will lose the benefit of a particular note guarantee if it is released under certain circumstances described under *Description of the New Notes* *Note Guarantees*.

A court could deem the note guarantees a fraudulent conveyance and void all or a portion of the obligations of the note guarantors.

If a court were to find that any of the note guarantors issued the note guarantees under circumstances constituting a fraudulent conveyance, the court could void all or a portion of the obligations under such note guarantee and, if payment had already been made under the relevant note guarantee, require that the recipient return the payment to the relevant note guarantor.

A note guarantee could be voided, or claims in respect of a note guarantee could be subordinated to all other debts of the applicable note guarantor if the note guarantor at the time it incurred the obligation evidenced by the note guarantee received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the issuance of the note guarantee, and:

was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of such issuance or incurrence;

was engaged in a business or transaction for which such applicable note guarantor's remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or

intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay those debts as they mature.

We cannot assure you as to what standard a court would apply in determining whether a note guarantor would be considered to be insolvent. If a court decided any note guarantee provided by any note guarantor was a fraudulent conveyance and voided such note guarantee, or held it unenforceable for any other reason, you would cease to have any claim in respect of such note guarantor providing such voided note guarantee and would be a creditor solely of Ally as issuer of the new notes and the remaining note guarantors.

The guarantee agreement relating to the new notes will contain a provision intended to limit each note guarantor's liability to the maximum amount that it could incur without causing the incurrence of obligations under its note guarantee to be a fraudulent transfer. This provision may not be effective to protect the note guarantees from being voided under fraudulent transfer law, or may eliminate the note guarantor's obligations or reduce the note guarantor's obligations to an amount that effectively makes the note guarantee worthless. In a recent Florida bankruptcy case, a similar provision was found to be ineffective to protect the note guarantees.

If the note guarantees were legally challenged, any note guarantee could also be subject to the claim that, since the note guarantee was incurred for Ally's benefit, and only indirectly for the benefit of the applicable note guarantor, the obligations of the applicable note guarantor were incurred for less than fair consideration. A court could thus void the obligations under the note guarantees, subordinate them to the applicable note guarantor's other debt or take other action detrimental to the holders of the new notes.

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A court could deem the note guarantee of GMAC International Holdings a fraudulent conveyance or a violation of other laws and void all or a portion of the obligations of GMAC International Holdings under Dutch law.

To the extent that Dutch law applies, a guarantee granted by a legal entity may, under certain circumstances, be nullified by any of its creditors, if (i) the guarantee was granted without an obligation to do so (*onverplicht*), (ii) the creditor concerned was prejudiced as a consequence of the guarantee and (iii) at the time the guarantee was granted both the legal entity and, unless the guarantee was granted for no consideration (*om niet*), the beneficiary of the guarantee knew or should have known that one or more of the entities' creditors (existing or future) would be prejudiced. Also to the extent that Dutch insolvency law applies, a guarantee or security may be nullified by the receiver (*curator*) on behalf of and for the benefit of all creditors of the insolvent debtor.

In addition, if a Dutch company grants a guarantee and that guarantee is not in the company's corporate interest, the guarantee may be nullified by the Dutch company, its receiver and its administrator (*bewindvoerder*) and, as a consequence, not be valid, binding and enforceable against it. In determining whether the granting of such guarantee is in the interest of the relevant company, the Dutch courts would consider the text of the objects clause in the articles of association of the company and whether the company derives certain commercial benefits from the transaction in respect of which the guarantee was granted. In addition, if it is determined that there are no, or insufficient, commercial benefits from the transaction for the company that grants the guarantee, then such company (and any bankruptcy receiver) may contest the enforcement of the guarantee. It remains possible that even where strong financial and commercial interdependence exists, the transaction may be declared void if it appears that the granting of the guarantee cannot serve the realization of the relevant company's objectives.

If Dutch law applies, a guarantee or security governed by Dutch law may be voided by a court, if the document was executed through undue influence (*misbruik van omstandigheden*), fraud (*bedrog*), duress (*bedreiging*) or mistake (*dwalings*) of a party to the agreement contained in that document.

In addition, a guarantee issued by a Dutch company may be suspended or voided by the Enterprise Chamber of the Court of Appeal in Amsterdam (*Ondernemingskamer van het Gerechtshof te Amsterdam*) on the motion of a trade union and of other entities entitled thereto in the articles of association (*statuten*) of the relevant Dutch company. Likewise, the guarantee or security itself may be upheld by the Enterprise Chamber, yet actual payment under it may be suspended or avoided.

The new notes, the indenture and guarantee agreement related thereto contain only limited restrictions on the business and activities of the note guarantors and our ability to sell the equity interests in note guarantors.

The new notes, the guarantee agreement and the indenture relating thereto will permit the note guarantors to, among other things, transfer less than substantially all of their assets, pledge their assets or incur indebtedness or other obligations in each case without the consent of the holders of the new notes and subject to certain limited exceptions. To the extent that the note guarantors engage in any such transactions, the amount of assets of such note guarantors available to satisfy their obligations under the note guarantees may be reduced or eliminated.

Although we are required to use the proceeds of any sale, disposal or transfer of the equity interests of any note guarantor held by Ally in a transaction following which Ally ceases to own a majority of the equity interests of such note guarantor to reinvest in a note guarantor or a subsidiary of a note guarantor, upon such a sale, the note guarantee of such former subsidiary will be released and it will have no further obligation with respect to the new notes.

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PROPERTIES

Our principal corporate offices are located in Detroit, Michigan; New York, New York; and Charlotte, North Carolina. In Detroit, we lease approximately 247,000 square feet from GM pursuant to a lease agreement expiring in November 2016. In New York, we lease approximately 24,000 square feet of office space under a lease that expires in July 2015 and approximately 18,000 square feet of office space under a lease that expires in July 2011. In Charlotte, we lease approximately 133,000 square feet of office space under a lease expiring in December 2015.

The primary offices for our Global Automotive Services operations are located in Detroit, Michigan, and Southfield, Michigan. The primary office for our North American Automotive Finance operations is located in Detroit, Michigan, and is included in the totals referenced above. Our International Automotive Finance operations leased space in 27 countries totaling approximately 490,000 square feet. The largest location is in United Kingdom with office space under lease of approximately 143,000 square feet. The primary office for our U.S. Insurance operations is located in Southfield, Michigan, where we lease approximately 91,000 square feet of office space under leases expiring in April 2011. Our Insurance operations also has leased offices in Mexico.

The primary offices for our Mortgage operations are located in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, and Minneapolis, Minnesota. In Fort Washington, we lease approximately 450,000 square feet of office space pursuant to a lease that expires in November 2019. In Minneapolis, we lease approximately 84,000 square feet of office space expiring in March 2014. Our Mortgage operations also has significant leased offices in Texas and California.

In addition to the properties described above, we lease additional space throughout the United States and in the 37 countries in which we have operations, including Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom. We believe our facilities are adequate for us to conduct our present business activities.

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LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are subject to potential liability under various governmental proceedings, claims, and legal actions that are pending or otherwise asserted against us. We are named as defendants in a number of legal actions, and we are occasionally involved in governmental proceedings arising in connection with our respective businesses. Some of the pending actions purport to be class actions. We establish reserves for legal claims when payments associated with the claims become probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. The actual costs of resolving legal claims may be higher or lower than any amounts reserved for the claims. On the basis of information currently available, advice of counsel, available insurance coverage, and established reserves, it is the opinion of management that the eventual outcome of the actions against us will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. However, in the event of unexpected future developments, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of legal matters, if unfavorable, may be material to our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. Certain of these existing actions include claims related to various mortgage-backed securities offerings, which are described in more detail below.

Mortgage-backed Securities Litigation

There are nine cases relating to various private-label mortgage-backed securities (MBS) offerings that are currently pending. Plaintiffs in these cases include Cambridge Place Investment Management Inc. (two cases pending in Suffolk County Superior Court, Massachusetts, filed on July 9, 2010, and February 11, 2011, respectively); The Charles Schwab Corporation (case pending in San Francisco County Superior Court, California, filed on August 2, 2010); Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago (case pending in Cook County Circuit Court, Illinois, filed on October 15, 2010); Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis (case filed in Marion County Superior Court, Indiana, on October 15, 2010, and removed to the Southern District of Indiana); Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co. (case pending in federal court in the District of Massachusetts, filed on February 9, 2011); Allstate Insurance Co. (served February 14, 2011, in Hennepin County, Minnesota, District Court); New Jersey Carpenters Health Fund, et al. (a putative class action, filed on September 22, 2008, in which certification has been denied, pending in federal court in the Southern District of New York); and the West Virginia Investment Management Board (case pending in the Kanawha County Circuit Court, West Virginia, filed on March 4, 2010). Each of the above cases includes as defendants certain of our mortgage subsidiaries, and the New Jersey Carpenters and Massachusetts Mutual cases also include as defendants certain current and former employees. The plaintiffs in all cases have alleged that the various defendant subsidiaries made misstatements and omissions in registration statements, prospectuses, prospectus supplements, and other documents related to MBS offerings. The alleged misstatements and omissions typically concern underwriting standards. Plaintiffs claim that such misstatements and omissions constitute violations of state and/or federal securities law and common law including negligent misrepresentation and fraud. Plaintiffs seek monetary damages and rescission.

There are two additional cases (filed on December 4, 2008, and April 1, 2010) pending in the New York County Supreme Court where MBIA Insurance Corp. (MBIA) has alleged that two of our mortgage subsidiaries breached their contractual representations and warranties relating to the characteristics of the mortgage loans contained in certain insured MBS offerings. MBIA further alleges that the defendant subsidiaries failed to follow certain remedy procedures set forth in the contracts and improperly serviced the mortgage loans. Along with claims for breach of contract, MBIA also alleges fraud.

All of the matters described above are at various procedural stages of litigation.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

This exchange offer is intended to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement. We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the new notes. In consideration for issuing the new notes contemplated in this prospectus, we will receive outstanding securities in like principal amount, the form and terms of which are the same as the form and terms of the new notes, except as otherwise described in this prospectus. The old notes surrendered in exchange for new notes will be retired and canceled. Accordingly, no additional debt will result from the exchange. We have agreed to bear the expense of the exchange offer.

Our net proceeds from the sale of the old notes were approximately \$1,712,655,000, after deducting offering discounts and commissions and before estimated offering expenses payable by us. Our expenses were approximately \$500,000. We used the net proceeds to make loans as well as to purchase receivables and for other general corporate purposes.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth the actual capitalization of Ally on a consolidated basis as of December 31, 2010.

This table should be read in conjunction with the information under the heading "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data" elsewhere in this prospectus and the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes that are incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

	As of December 31, 2010
	Actual
	(in millions)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,670
Short-term debt:	
Secured	\$ 3,281
Unsecured	4,227
Total short-term debt	7,508
Long-term debt:	
Secured	
Due within one year	13,603
Due after one year	25,508
Total secured long-term debt	39,111
Unsecured	
Existing debt due within one year	8,555
Existing debt due after one year ⁽¹⁾	38,946
Total unsecured long-term debt	47,501
Total long-term debt	86,612
Total equity	20,489
Total capitalization	\$ 107,101

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

- (1) Balance includes \$447 million of fair value adjustments that was unallocated on December 31, 2010, which is required to balance total debt.

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Our consolidated ratio of earnings to fixed charges were as follows for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010 ^(a)	2009 ^(a)	2008 ^(a)	2007 ^(a)	2006 ^(a)
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ^(b)	1.16	0.03	1.53	0.90	1.14

- (a) During 2009, we committed to sell certain operations of our International Automotive Finance operations, Insurance operations, Mortgage operations, and Commercial Finance Group. We report these businesses separately as discontinued operations in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Refer to Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of our discontinued operations. All reported periods of the calculation of the ratio of earnings to fixed charges exclude discontinued operations.
- (b) The ratio calculation indicates a less than one-to-one coverage for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2007. Earnings available for fixed charges for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2007, were inadequate to cover total fixed charges. The deficient amounts for the ratio were \$6,968 million for 2009 and \$1,350 million for 2007.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following tables set forth selected historical financial information for Ally on a consolidated basis. The consolidated statement of income data for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are derived from, and qualified by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements, which are incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and should be read in conjunction with those consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. The consolidated statement of income data for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are not incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

The selected historical financial information should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our financial statements and the corresponding notes, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

	2010	At and for the year ended December 31,			2006
		2009	2008	2007	
		(\$ in millions)			
Financial statement data					
Statement of income data:					
Total financing revenue and other interest income	\$ 11,447	\$ 13,100	\$ 18,054	\$ 21,761	\$ 24,100
Interest expense	6,836	7,274	10,441	13,553	14,638
Depreciation expense on operating lease assets	2,030	3,748	5,478	4,551	5,055
Impairment of investment in operating leases			1,218		
Net financing revenue	2,581	2,078	917	3,657	4,407
Total other revenue ^(a)	5,321	4,417	15,271	6,161	7,860
Total net revenue	7,902	6,495	16,188	9,818	12,267
Provision for loan losses	442	5,604	3,102	3,037	1,948
Total other noninterest expense	6,281	7,850	8,349	8,203	8,457
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	1,179	(6,959)	4,737	(1,422)	1,862
Income tax expense (benefit) from continuing operations ^(b)	153	74	(136)	496	22
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	1,026	(7,033)	4,873	(1,918)	1,840
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	49	(3,265)	(3,005)	(414)	285
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,075	\$ (10,298)	\$ 1,868	\$ (2,332)	\$ 2,125
Balance sheet data:					
Total assets	\$ 172,008	\$ 172,306	\$ 189,476	\$ 248,939	\$ 291,971
Long-term debt	\$ 86,612	\$ 88,021	\$ 115,935	\$ 159,342	\$ 193,387
Total equity	\$ 20,489	\$ 20,839	\$ 21,854	\$ 15,565	\$ 14,369

(a) 2008 amount includes \$12.6 billion of gains on the extinguishment of debt, primarily related to private exchange and cash tender offers settled during the fourth quarter. 2006 amount includes realized capital gains of \$1.1 billion primarily related to the rebalancing of our investment portfolio at our Insurance operations.

(b) Effective June 30, 2009, we converted from a limited liability company into a corporation and, as a result, became subject to corporate U.S. federal, state, and local taxes beginning in the third quarter of 2009. Our conversion to a corporation resulted in a change in tax status and a net deferred tax liability of \$1.2 billion was established through income tax expense. Effective November 28, 2006, we, along with certain of our U.S. subsidiaries, converted to limited liability companies (LLCs) and became pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Our conversion to an LLC resulted in a change in tax status and the elimination of a \$791 million net deferred tax liability through income tax expense. Refer to Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial

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Statements for additional information regarding our changes in tax status.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Overview

Ally Financial Inc. (formerly GMAC Inc.) is a leading, independent, globally diversified, financial services firm with \$172 billion in assets. 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 (the BHC Act). 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, with \$33.9 billion of deposits at December 31, 2010. Ally Bank's assets and operating results are divided between our Global Automotive Services and Mortgage operations based on its underlying business activities.

Our Business

Global Automotive Services

Our Global Automotive Services operations offer a wide range of financial services and insurance products to over 18,000 automotive dealers and their retail customers. We have deep dealer relationships that have been built over our 90-year history and our dealer-focused business model makes us a preferred automotive finance company for many automotive dealers. Our broad set of product offerings and customer-focused marketing programs differentiate Ally in the marketplace and help drive higher product penetration in our dealer relationships. Our ability to generate attractive automotive assets is driven by our global platform and scale, strong relationships with automotive dealers, a full suite of dealer financial products, automotive loan-servicing capabilities, dealer-based incentive programs, and superior customer service.

Our automotive financial services include providing retail installment sales contracts, loans, and leases, offering term loans to dealers, financing dealer floorplans and other lines of credit to dealers, fleet leasing, and vehicle remarketing services. We also offer vehicle service contracts and commercial insurance primarily covering dealers' wholesale vehicle inventories in the United States and internationally. We are a leading provider of automobile vehicle service contracts with mechanical breakdown and maintenance coverages.

We have a longstanding relationship with GM and have developed strong relationships directly with GM-franchised dealers as well as gained extensive operating experience with GM-franchised dealers relative to other automotive finance companies. Since GM sold a majority interest in us in 2006, we have transformed ourselves to a market-driven independent automotive finance company. We continue to be a preferred financing provider to GM on incentivized retail loans. In May 2009, we became the preferred financing provider to Chrysler of incentivized retail loans and we have developed full product relationships, including wholesale financing for many of Chrysler's franchised dealers. We have further diversified our customer base by establishing agreements to become preferred financing providers with other manufacturers including Fiat (for North America), Spyker Cars N.V. (Saab), and Thor Industries (recreational vehicles) in 2010. Currently, a significant portion of our business is originated through GM- and Chrysler-franchised dealers and their customers.

As a result of the recessionary environment and disruption in the capital markets beginning in late 2008, we experienced significantly lower new asset originations in late 2008 and throughout 2009. Additionally, we recognized a \$1.2 billion impairment on our automotive operating lease portfolio in 2008 as a result of significant declines in used vehicle prices and separately realized higher loan loss provisions on our nonprime automotive loan portfolio. As a result, we significantly curtailed our leasing and nonprime automotive loan originations in late 2008, which resulted in a reduction in the size of these existing portfolios during 2009 and 2010.

During 2009 and much of 2010 our primary emphasis has been on originating loans of higher credit tier borrowers. For this reason, our current operating results continue to reflect higher credit quality, lower yielding

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loans with lower credit loss experience. Ally however seeks to be a meaningful lender to a wide spectrum of borrowers. In 2010 we enhanced our risk management practices and efforts on risk-based pricing. We intend to gradually increase volumes in lower credit tiers in 2011. We have also selectively re-entered the leasing market with a more targeted product approach since late 2009. Both of these business opportunities are expected to gradually benefit net interest margin through time by earning higher yields on our assets.

We would also expect net financing revenue to increase and gains on the sale of automotive loans to decrease as we fund a greater proportion of our business through Ally Bank and reduce the amount of whole-loan sales. Additionally, we expect operating lease remarketing gains to diminish as a result of declines in the size of the operating lease portfolio and changes in used vehicle prices. We plan to continue to increase the proportion of our non-GM and Chrysler business, as we focus on maintaining and growing our dealer-customer base through our full suite of products, our dealer relationships, the scale of our platform, and our dealer-based incentive programs. We also expect a greater amount of non-GM and Chrysler consumer applications from dealers as we have recently joined a new credit application network, DealerTrack, which provides access to a more expansive universe of dealers.

Our international automotive lending operations currently originates loans in 15 countries with a focus on operations in five core markets: Germany, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Mexico, and China through our joint venture, GMAC-SAIC Automotive Finance Company Limited (GMAC-SAIC).

Our Insurance operations offer both consumer and commercial insurance products sold primarily through the automotive dealer channel. As part of our focus on offering dealers a broad range of products, we provide vehicle extended service contracts and mechanical breakdown coverages and underwrite selected commercial insurance coverages in the United States and internationally, primarily covering dealers' wholesale vehicle inventory as well as personal automobile insurance in certain countries outside of the United States. In 2010, we sold our U.S. personal automotive insurance and certain international insurance operations in order to focus on products that support automotive dealers.

Mortgage

We report our Mortgage operations as two distinct segments: (1) Origination and Servicing operations and (2) Legacy Portfolio and Other operations.

Our Origination and Servicing operations is one of the leading originators of conforming and government-insured residential mortgage loans in the United States. We also originate and purchase high-quality government-insured residential mortgage loans in Canada. We are one of the largest residential mortgage loan servicers in the United States, and we provide collateralized lines of credit to other mortgage originators, which we refer to as warehouse lending. We finance our mortgage loan originations primarily in Ally Bank in the United States and in ResMor Trust in Canada. We sell the conforming mortgages we originate or purchase in sales that take the form of securitizations guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), and we sell government-insured mortgage loans we originate or purchase in securitizations guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) in the United States and sell the insured mortgages we originate in Canada as National Housing Act Mortgage-Backed Securities (NHA-MBS) issued under the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's NHA-MBS program or through whole-loan sales. We also selectively originate prime jumbo mortgage loans in the United States.

Our Legacy Portfolio and Other operations primarily consist of loans originated prior to January 1, 2009, and includes noncore business activities including discontinued operations, portfolios in runoff, and cash held in the ResCap legal entity. These activities, all of which we have discontinued, include, among other things: lending to real estate developers and homebuilders in the United States and the United Kingdom; purchasing, selling and securitizing nonconforming residential mortgage loans (with the exception of U.S. prime jumbo mortgage loans) in both the United States and internationally; and certain conforming origination channels closed in 2008 and our mortgage reinsurance business.

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We recently re-aligned our business model to focus on our Origination and Servicing operations in response to market developments and based on our strategic review of the mortgage business during 2009 and 2010. We have substantially eliminated nonconforming U.S. and international loan production (with the exception of U.S. prime jumbo mortgage loans) and have focused primarily on correspondent, direct, and warehouse-lending channels as opposed to high cost retail branch offices. Our origination platforms deliver products that have liquid market distribution and sales outlets and are structured to respond quickly as market conditions change. We have also consolidated our servicing operations to streamline our costs and align ourselves to capture future opportunities as mortgage servicing markets reform.

Additionally, we have implemented several strategic initiatives to reduce the risk related to our Legacy Portfolio and Other operations. These actions have included, but are not limited to, restructuring of ResCap debt in 2008, moving mortgage loans held-for-investment to held-for sale in 2009 while recording appropriate market value adjustments, the sale of legacy business platforms including our international operations in the United Kingdom and continental Europe, and other targeted asset dispositions including domestic and international mortgage loans and commercial finance receivables and loans. The consolidated assets of our Legacy Portfolio and Other operations have decreased to \$12.3 billion at December 31, 2010, from \$32.9 billion at December 31, 2008, due to these actions.

Mortgage loan origination volume is driven by the volume of home sales and prevailing interest rates. Our mortgage origination volume in 2010 was primarily driven by refinancings that were influenced by historically low interest rates. Refinancing originations are expected to decline in 2011 as a result of projected rising interest rates. Our focus in 2011 and future periods will be on sustaining our position as a leading originator and servicer of conforming and government-insured residential mortgage loans with limited expansion of our balance sheet while using agency securitizations to provide liquidity and continuing to align our origination and servicing platforms to take advantage of mortgage market reforms as they occur.

Corporate and Other

Corporate and Other includes our Commercial Finance Group, certain equity investments, the amortization of the discount associated with new debt issuances and bond exchanges, most notably from the December 2008 bond exchange, as well as the residual impacts of our corporate funds-transfer-pricing (FTP) and treasury asset liability management (ALM) activities.

Loss from continuing operations before income tax expense for Corporate and Other was \$2.6 billion and \$2.5 billion for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These losses were primarily driven by net financing losses of \$2.1 billion and \$2.5 billion for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The net financing losses at Corporate and Other are largely driven by the amortization of original issue discount, primarily related to our 2008 bond exchange, and the net financing loss that results from our FTP methodology.

The net financing revenue of our Global Automotive Services and Mortgage operations includes the results of a FTP process that insulates these operations from interest rate volatility by matching assets and liabilities with similar interest rate sensitivity and maturity characteristics. The FTP process assigns charge rates to the assets and credit rates to the liabilities within our Global Automotive Services and Mortgage operations, respectively, based on anticipated maturity and a benchmark index plus an assumed credit spread. The assumed credit spread represents the cost of funds for each asset class based on a blend of funding channels available to the enterprise, including unsecured and secured capital markets, private funding facilities, and deposits. In addition, a risk-based methodology, which incorporates each operations credit, market, and operational risk components is used to allocate equity to these operations.

The negative residual impact of our FTP methodology that is realized in Corporate and Other primarily represents the cost of certain funding and liquidity management activities not allocated through our FTP

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methodology. Most notably, the net interest expense of maintaining our liquidity and investment portfolios, the value of which was approximately \$20.5 billion at December 31, 2010, is maintained in Corporate and Other and not allocated to the businesses through our FTP methodology. In addition, other unassigned funding costs, including the results of our ALM activities, are also not allocated to the businesses.

The following table summarizes the components of net financing losses for Corporate and Other reflecting bond exchange and conversion to a bank holding company in December 2008.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)	
Original issue discount amortization ^(a)	\$ (1,204)	\$ (1,143)
Net impact of the FTP methodology		
Cost of carry on the cash and investment portfolio	(504)	(543)
ALM / FTP cost of funds mismatch	(366)	(600)
Other unallocated interest costs	(130)	(294)
Total net impact of the FTP methodology	(1,000)	(1,437)
Commercial Finance Group net financing revenue and other	105	119
Total net financing losses for Corporate and Other	\$ (2,099)	\$ (2,461)

(a) The original issue discount associated with our 2008 bond exchange and cash tender offers in 2008 was \$1,158 million and \$1,108 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The following table presents the amortization of the original issue discount.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)	
Original issue discount		
Outstanding balance	\$ 3,169	\$ 4,373
Total amortization ^(a)	1,204	1,143
2008 bond exchange amortization ^(b)	1,158	1,108

(a) Amortization is included as interest on long-term debt on the Consolidated Statement of Income.

(b) 2008 bond exchange amortization is included in total amortization.

The amortization of original issue discount will decline from what was recognized during 2010 and 2009. The following table presents the scheduled amortization of the original issue discount.

	Year ended December 31,					2016 and thereafter (a)	Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
	(\$ in millions)						
Original issue discount							
Outstanding balance	\$ 2,194	\$ 1,844	\$ 1,581	\$ 1,390	\$ 1,333	\$	
Total amortization ^(b)	975	350	263	191	57	1,333	\$ 3,169

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2008 bond exchange amortization ^(c)	937	320	241	168	43	1,177	2,886
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- (a) The maximum annual scheduled amortization for any individual year is \$157 million in 2030 of which \$151 million is related to 2008 bond exchange amortization.
- (b) The amortization is included as interest on long-term debt on the Consolidated Statement of Income.
- (c) 2008 bond exchange amortization is included in total amortization.

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Ally Bank

Ally Bank, our direct banking platform, provides our Automotive Finance and Mortgage operations with a stable, low-cost funding source and facilitates prudent asset growth. Our focus is on building a stable deposit base driven by our compelling brand and strong value proposition. Ally Bank raises deposits directly from customers through a direct banking channel via the internet and by telephone. We have become a leader in direct banking with our recognizable brand, accessible 24/7 customer service, and competitively priced products.

Ally Bank offers a full spectrum of deposit product offerings including certificates of deposits, savings accounts, money market accounts, and an online checking product. In addition, brokered deposits are obtained through third-party intermediaries. The deposit base at Ally Bank increased \$14.7 billion to \$33.9 billion at December 31, 2010, from \$19.2 billion at December 31, 2008. The growth in deposits is primarily attributable to our retail deposits while our brokered deposits have remained at historical levels. Strong retention rates, reflecting the strength of the franchise, have materially contributed to our growth in retail deposits.

Funding and Liquidity

Our funding strategy largely focuses on the development of diversified funding sources across a global investor base to meet all of our liquidity needs throughout different market cycles, including periods of financial distress. Prior to becoming a bank holding company, our funding largely came from the following sources.

Public unsecured debt capital markets;

Asset-backed securitizations, both public and private;

Asset sales;

Committed and uncommitted credit facilities; and

Brokered and retail deposits

The diversity of our funding sources enhances funding flexibility, limits dependence on any one source and results in a more cost-effective strategy over the long term. Throughout 2008 and 2009, the global credit markets experienced extraordinary levels of volatility and stress. As a result, access by market participants, including Ally, to the capital markets was significantly constrained and borrowing costs increased as a result. In response, numerous government programs were established aimed at improving the liquidity position of U.S. financial services firms. After converting to a bank holding company in late 2008, we participated in several of the programs, including Temporary Liquidity Guaranty Program (TLGP), Term Auction Facility (TAF), and Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF). Our diversification strategy and participation in these programs helped us to maintain sufficient liquidity during this period of financial distress to meet all maturing unsecured debt obligations and to continue our lending and operating activities.

During 2009, as part of our overall transformation from an independent financial services company to a bank holding company, we began to take actions to further diversify and develop more stable funding sources and, in particular, embark on initiatives to grow our consumer deposit-taking capabilities. In addition, we began distinguishing our liquidity management strategies between bank funding and nonbank funding.

Today, maximizing bank funding continues to be the cornerstone of our long-term liquidity strategy. We have made significant progress in migrating assets to Ally Bank and growing our retail deposit base since becoming a bank holding company. Deposits provide a low-cost source of funds that are less sensitive to interest rate changes, market volatility or changes in our credit ratings than other funding sources. At December 31, 2010, deposit liabilities totaled \$39.0 billion, which constituted 29% of our total funding. This compares to just 14% at December 31, 2008.

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In addition to building a larger deposit base, we continue to remain active in the securitization markets to finance our Ally Bank automotive loan portfolios. During 2010, we issued \$8.1 billion in secured funding backed by retail and dealer floorplan automotive loans of Ally Bank. While deposits provide for a more stable funding

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base, our efficiencies in securitizations and improving capital market conditions have resulted in a reduction in the cost of funds achieved through secured funding transactions, making them a very attractive source of funding. For retail loans and leases, the primary reason why securitizations are an attractive funding source is that the term structure locks in funding for a specified pool of loans and leases for the life of the underlying asset. Once a pool of retail automobile loans are selected and placed into a securitization, the underlying assets and corresponding debt amortize simultaneously resulting in committed funding for the life of the asset. Performance of the underlying assets will have no bearing on any incremental liquidity risk. We manage the execution risk arising from secured funding by maintaining a diverse investor base and maintaining committed secured facilities.

As we have shifted our focus to migrating assets to Ally Bank and growing our bank funding capabilities, our reliance on parent company liquidity has similarly been reduced. Funding sources at the parent company generally consist of longer-term unsecured debt, private credit facilities, and asset-backed securitizations notably to fund our automotive loan portfolios in Canada, Europe, and Latin America. Historically, the unsecured term debt markets were a key source of long-term financing for us. However, given our ratings profile and market environment, during the second half of 2007 and throughout 2008 and 2009 we chose not to target transactions in the unsecured term debt markets due to the expected high market rates and alternative funding sources. In 2010, we re-entered the unsecured long-term debt capital markets and issued over \$8.0 billion of unsecured debt globally through several issuances. At December 31, 2010, we had \$9.5 billion and \$12.6 billion of unsecured long-term debt with maturities in 2011 and 2012, respectively. To fund these maturities, we will continue to follow this approach of being aggressive, yet opportunistic, in the unsecured debt markets to prefund upcoming debt maturities.

The strategies described above have resulted in us achieving and maintaining a conservative liquidity position. Total available liquidity at the parent company was \$23.8 billion, and Ally Bank had \$7.5 billion of available liquidity at December 31, 2010. At the same time, these strategies have also resulted in a cost of funds improvement of approximately 100 basis points since becoming a bank holding company. Looking forward, given our enhanced liquidity and capital position and improved credit ratings, we expect that our cost of funds will continue to improve over time.

Credit Strategy

We are a full spectrum automotive finance lender with most of our automotive loan originations underwritten within the prime-lending markets and with a plan to prudently expand in nonprime markets. Our Mortgage Origination and Servicing operations now primarily focus on selling conforming mortgages we originate or purchase in sales that take the form of securitizations guaranteed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac and sells government-insured mortgage loans we originate or purchase in securitizations guaranteed by Ginnie Mae in the United States (collectively, the Government-sponsored Enterprises or GSEs).

During 2010, we noted significant improvement in our credit risk profile as a result of proactive credit risk initiatives that were taken in 2009 and 2010 and improvement in the overall economic environment. Risk initiatives undertaken included repositioning the loan portfolios from higher-risk, higher-yielding legacy assets to higher quality and lower risk assets. In addition, strategies were implemented to focus primarily on prime-lending markets, participation in mortgage loan modification programs, implementing tighter underwriting standards, and enhanced collection efforts. We discontinued and sold multiple nonstrategic operations, mainly in our international businesses, including our commercial construction portfolio. Within our Automotive Finance operations, we exited certain underperforming dealer relationships, curtailed leasing activities, and curtailed the origination of nonprime retail financings. Within our Mortgage operations, we reclassified certain legacy mortgage loans from held-for-investment to held-for-sale, which resulted in negative valuation adjustments.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the credit performance of our portfolios improved overall as we benefited from lower frequency and severity of losses within our automotive portfolios and stabilization of asset quality trends within our mortgage portfolios. Nonperforming loans and charge-offs declined, and our provision for loan losses decreased from \$5.6 billion in 2009 to \$442 million in 2010.

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We continue to see signs of economic stabilization in the housing and vehicle markets, although our total credit portfolio will continue to be affected by sustained levels of high unemployment and continued uncertainty in the housing market.

Representation and Warranty Obligations

We have made significant progress in mitigating repurchase reserve exposure through both settlements with key counterparties and continuing to maintain a robust reserve for representation and warranty obligations. We have settled with both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which resolve material repurchase obligations with each counterparty. We also settled with five counterparties related to whole-loan sales. Our representation and warranty expense decreased to \$670 million in 2010 from \$1.5 billion in 2009. The repurchase reserve of \$830 million at December 31, 2010, primarily represents exposure not related to the GSEs.

Outstanding claims during 2010 have remained relatively constant with GSE claim activity declining and monoline and other claims activity increasing. Typically, the obligations under representation and warranties provided to monolines and other whole-loan investors are not as comprehensive as those to the GSEs. As such, we believe a significant portion of these claims are ineligible for a repurchase.

Our Mortgage operations have issued private-label mortgage-backed securities infrequently since 2007. This exposure is notably different from GSE exposure since representation and warranties are not as comprehensive, collateral is segregated into different programs based on risk, and many transactions include overcollateralization. We have a limited amount of repurchase experience with these investors, and therefore it is currently not possible to estimate future obligations and any related range of loss.

Bank Holding Company and the Treasury's Investments

During 2008, and continuing into 2009, the credit, capital, and mortgage markets became increasingly disrupted. This disruption led to severe reductions in liquidity and adversely affected our capital position. As a result, Ally sought approval to become a bank holding company to obtain access to capital at a lower cost to remain competitive in our markets. On December 24, 2008, Ally and IB Finance Holding Company, LLC, the holding company of Ally Bank, were each approved as bank holding companies under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. At the same time, Ally Bank converted from a Utah-chartered industrial bank into a Utah-chartered commercial nonmember bank. Ally Bank as an FDIC-insured depository institution, is subject to the supervision and examination of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Utah Department of Financial Institutions (UDFI). Ally Financial Inc. is subject to the supervision and examination of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the FRB). We are required to comply with regulatory risk-based and leverage capital requirements, as well as various safety and soundness standards established by the FRB, and are subject to certain statutory restrictions concerning the types of assets or securities that we may own and the activities in which we may engage.

As one of the conditions to becoming a bank holding company, the FRB required several actions of Ally, including meeting a minimum amount of regulatory capital. In order to meet this requirement, Ally took several actions, the most significant of which were the execution of private debt exchanges and cash tender offers to purchase and/or exchange certain of our and our subsidiaries outstanding notes held by eligible holders for a combination of cash, newly issued notes of Ally, and in the case of certain of the offers, preferred stock. The transactions resulted in an extinguishment of all notes tendered or exchanged into the offers and the new notes and stock were recorded at fair value on the issue date. This resulted in a pretax gain on extinguishment of debt of \$11.5 billion and a corresponding increase to our capital levels. The gain included a \$5.4 billion original issue discount representing the difference between the face value and the fair value of the new notes and is being amortized as interest expense over the term of the new notes. In addition, the U.S. Department of Treasury (the Treasury) made an initial investment in Ally on December 29, 2008, pursuant to the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) with a \$5.0 billion purchase of Ally perpetual preferred stock with a total liquidation preference of \$5.25 billion (Perpetual Preferred Stock).

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On May 21, 2009, the Treasury made a second investment of \$7.5 billion in exchange for Ally's mandatorily convertible preferred stock with a total liquidation preference of approximately \$7.9 billion (the Old MCP), which included a \$4 billion investment to support our agreement with Chrysler to provide automotive financing to Chrysler dealers and customers and a \$3.5 billion investment related to the FRB's Supervisory Capital Assessment Program requirements. Shortly after this second investment, on May 29, 2009, the Treasury acquired 35.36% of Ally common stock when it exercised its right to acquire 190,921 shares of Ally common stock from General Motors Corporation (GM) as repayment for an \$884 million loan that the Treasury had previously provided to GM.

On December 30, 2009, we entered into another series of transactions with the Treasury under TARP, pursuant to which the Treasury (i) converted 60 million shares of Old MCP (with a total liquidation preference of \$3.0 billion) into 259,200 shares of additional Ally common stock; (ii) invested \$1.25 billion in new Ally mandatorily convertible preferred stock with a total liquidation preference of approximately \$1.3 billion (the New MCP); and (iii) invested \$2.54 billion in new trust preferred securities with a total liquidation preference of approximately \$2.7 billion. At this time, the Treasury also exchanged all of its Perpetual Preferred Stock and remaining Old MCP (following the conversion of Old MCP described above) into additional New MCP.

On December 30, 2010, the Treasury converted 110 million shares of New MCP (with a total liquidation preference of approximately \$5.5 billion) into 531,850 shares of additional Ally common stock. This action represents a critical step in our path to fully repay the Treasury's investments. The conversion reduces dividends by approximately \$500 million per year, assists with capital preservation, and is expected to improve profitability with a lower cost of funds.

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

Following the transactions described above, Treasury currently holds 73.8% of Ally common stock and approximately \$5.9 billion in aggregate liquidation preference amount of New MCP. As a result of its current common stock investment, Treasury is entitled to appoint six of the eleven total members of the Ally Board of Directors.

The following table summarizes the investments in Ally made by Treasury in 2008 and 2009.

	Investment type	Date	Cash investment	Warrants (\$ in millions)	Total
TARP	Preferred equity	December 29, 2008	\$ 5,000	\$ 250	\$ 5,250
GM Loan Conversion ^(a)	Common equity	May 21, 2009	884		884
SCAP 1	Preferred equity (MCP)	May 21, 2009	7,500	375	7,875
SCAP 2	Preferred equity (MCP)	December 30, 2009	1,250	63	1,313
SCAP 2	Trust preferred securities	December 30, 2009	2,540	127	2,667
Total cash investments			\$ 17,174	\$ 815	\$ 17,989

(a) In January 2009, the Treasury loaned \$884 million to General Motors. In connection with that loan, the Treasury acquired rights to exchange that loan for 190,921 shares. In May 2009, the Treasury exercised that right.

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The following table summarizes the Treasury's investment in Ally at March 31, 2011.

	March 31, 2011	
	Book Value	Face Value
	(\$ in millions)	
MCP ^(a)	\$ 5,685	\$ 5,938
Common equity ^(b)		73.8%

(a) The amount equals the sum of converting \$3.0 billion and \$5.5 billion of MCP to common equity in December 2009 and December 2010, respectively.

(b) Represents the current common equity ownership position by the Treasury.

Discontinued Operations

During 2009 and 2010, we committed to sell certain operations of our International Automotive Finance operations, Insurance operations, Mortgage Legacy Portfolio and Other operations, and Commercial Finance Group, and have classified certain of these operations as discontinued. For all periods presented, all of the operating results for these operations have been removed from continuing operations. Refer to Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more details.

Primary Lines of Business

Our primary lines of business are Global Automotive Services and Mortgage. The following table summarizes the operating results excluding discontinued operations of each line of business. Operating results for each of the lines of business are more fully described in the MD&A sections that follow.

	Year ended December 31,			Favorable/(unfavorable)	
	2010	2009	2008	2010-2009	2009-2008
	(\$ in millions)			(% change)	
Total net revenue (loss)					
Global Automotive Services					
North American Automotive Finance operations	\$ 4,011	\$ 3,831	\$ 2,597	5	48
International Automotive Finance operations	999	968	1,242	3	(22)
Insurance operations	2,360	2,271	2,961	4	(23)
Mortgage					
Origination and Servicing operations	1,808	1,005	1,132	80	(11)
Legacy Portfolio and Other operations	865	(59)	678	n/m	(109)
Corporate and Other	(2,141)	(1,521)	7,578	(41)	(120)
Total	\$ 7,902	\$ 6,495	\$ 16,188	22	(60)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)					
Global Automotive Services					
North American Automotive Finance operations	\$ 2,344	\$ 1,624	\$ (322)	44	n/m
International Automotive Finance operations	228	(157)	102	n/m	n/m
Insurance operations	569	329	499	73	(34)
Mortgage					
Origination and Servicing operations	917	39	462	n/m	(92)
Legacy Portfolio and Other operations	(254)	(6,304)	(3,070)	96	(105)
Corporate and Other	(2,625)	(2,490)	7,066	(5)	(135)
Total	\$ 1,179	\$ (6,959)	\$ 4,737	117	n/m

n/m = not meaningful

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results of Operations**

The following table summarizes our consolidated operating results excluding discontinued operations for the periods shown. Refer to the operating segment sections of the MD&A that follows for a more complete discussion of operating results by line of business.

	Year ended December 31,			Favorable/ (unfavorable)	
	2010	2009	2008	2010-2009	2009-2008
	(\$ in millions)			(% change)	
Net financing revenue					
Total financing revenue and other interest income	\$ 11,447	\$ 13,100	\$ 18,054	(13)	(27)
Interest expense	6,836	7,274	10,441	6	30
Depreciation expense on operating lease assets	2,030	3,748	5,478	46	32
Impairment of investment in operating leases			1,218		100
Net financing revenue	2,581	2,078	917	24	127
Other revenue					
Net servicing income	1,169	445	1,484	163	(70)
Insurance premiums and service revenue earned	1,865	1,977	2,710	(6)	(27)
Gain on mortgage and automotive loans, net	1,267	811	159	56	n/m
(Loss) gain on extinguishment of debt	(123)	665	12,628	(118)	(95)
Other gain (loss) on investments, net	505	166	(378)	n/m	144
Other income, net of losses	638	353	(1,332)	81	127
Total other revenue	5,321	4,417	15,271	20	(71)
Total net revenue	7,902	6,495	16,188	22	(60)
Provision for loan losses	442	5,604	3,102	92	(81)
Noninterest expense					
Compensation and benefits expense	1,622	1,576	1,916	(3)	18
Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	876	1,042	1,402	16	26
Other operating expenses	3,783	5,232	5,031	28	(4)
Total noninterest expense	6,281	7,850	8,349	20	6
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	1,179	(6,959)	4,737	117	n/m
Income tax expense (benefit) from continuing operations	153	74	(136)	(107)	(154)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 1,026	\$ (7,033)	\$ 4,873	115	n/m

n/m = not meaningful

2010 Compared to 2009

We earned net income from continuing operations of \$1.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to a net loss from continuing operations of \$7.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009. Continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, were favorably impacted by our strategic mortgage actions taken during 2009 to stabilize our consumer and commercial portfolios that resulted in a significant decrease in our provision for loan losses and our continued focus on cost reduction resulted in lower operating expenses. The year ended December 31, 2010, was also favorably impacted by an increase in net servicing income; higher gains on the sale of loans; and lower impairments on equity investments, lot option projects, model homes, and foreclosed real estate.

Total financing revenue and other interest income decreased by 13% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. Our International Automotive Finance operations experienced lower consumer and

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commercial asset levels due to adverse business conditions in Europe and the runoff of wind-down portfolios in certain international countries as we shifted our focus to five core international markets: Germany, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Mexico, and China through our joint venture. A decline in asset levels in our Mortgage Legacy Portfolio and Other operations resulted from asset sales and portfolio runoff. Operating lease revenue (along with the related depreciation expense) at our North American Automotive Finance operations decreased as a result of a net decline in the size of our operating lease portfolio due to our decision in late 2008 to significantly curtail leasing. The decrease was partially offset by lease portfolio remarketing gains due to strong used vehicle prices and higher remarketing volume as well as an increase in consumer and commercial financing revenue related to the addition of non-GM automotive financing business.

Interest expense decreased 6% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. Interest expense decreased as a result of a change in our funding mix with an increased amount of funding coming from deposit liabilities as well as favorable trends in the securitization markets.

Net servicing income was \$1.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$445 million in 2009. The increase was primarily due to projected cash flow improvements related to slower prepayment speeds as well as higher Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP) loss mitigation incentive fees compared to prior year unfavorable hedge performance with respect to mortgage servicing rights.

Insurance premiums and service revenue earned decreased 6% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The decrease was primarily driven by lower earnings from our U.S. extended service contracts due to a decrease in domestic written premiums related to lower vehicle sales volume during the period 2007 to 2009. The decrease was partially offset by increased volume in our international operations.

Gain on mortgage and automotive loans increased 56% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The increase was primarily related to unfavorable valuation adjustments taken during 2009 on our held-for-sale automobile loan portfolios, higher gains on mortgage whole-loan sales and securitizations in 2010 compared to 2009, higher gains on mortgage loan resolutions in 2010, and the recognition of a gain on the deconsolidation of an on-balance sheet securitization. The increase was partially offset by gains on the sale of wholesale automotive financing receivables during 2009 as there were no off-balance sheet wholesale funding transactions during 2010.

We incurred a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$123 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to a gain of \$665 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The activity in all periods related to the extinguishment of certain Ally debt that for the year ended December 31, 2010, included \$101 million of accelerated amortization of original issue discount.

Other gain on investments was \$505 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$166 million in 2009. The increase was primarily due to higher realized investment gains driven by market repositioning and the sale of our tax-exempt securities portfolio. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recognized other-than-temporary impairments of \$55 million.

Other income, net of losses, increased 81% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The improvement in 2010 was primarily related to the absence of loan origination income deferral due to the fair value option election for our held-for-sale loans during the third quarter of 2009 and the impact of significant impairments recognized in 2009. In 2009, we recorded impairments on equity investments, lot option projects, model homes, and an \$87 million fair value impairment upon the transfer of our resort finance portfolio from held-for-sale to held-for-investment. Also in 2010, we recognized gains on the sale of foreclosed real estate compared to losses and impairments in 2009.

The provision for loan losses was \$442 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$5.6 billion in 2009. The Mortgage Legacy Portfolio and Other provision decreased \$4.1 billion from the prior year

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due to an improved asset mix as a result of the strategic actions taken during the fourth quarter of 2009 to write-down and reclassify certain legacy mortgage loans from held-to-investment to held-for-sale. The decrease in provision was also driven by the continued runoff and improved loss performance of our Nuwell nonprime automotive financing portfolio.

Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses decreased 16% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The decrease was primarily driven by lower loss experience in our Mortgage Legacy Portfolio and Other operations captive reinsurance portfolio.

Other operating expenses decreased 28% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009, reflecting our continued expense reduction efforts. The improvements were primarily due to lower mortgage representation and warranty expenses, reduced professional service expenses, lower technology and communications expense, lower full-service leasing vehicle maintenance costs, lower insurance commissions, and lower advertising and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We recognized consolidated income tax expense of \$153 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$74 million in 2009. The increase was driven primarily by foreign taxes on higher pretax profits not subject to valuation allowance and U.S. state income taxes in states where profitable subsidiaries are required to file separately from other loss companies in the group or where the use of prior year losses is restricted.

2009 Compared to 2008

We reported a net loss from continuing operations of \$7.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to net income from continuing operations of \$4.9 billion for the year ended December 31, 2008. The 2009 results from continuing operations were adversely affected by strategic actions taken in the fourth quarter of 2009 to sell certain legacy mortgage assets resulting in the reclassification of these loans from held-for-investment to held-for-sale. These actions resulted in provision for loan losses of \$2.0 billion. Additionally, 2009 was adversely impacted by higher mortgage representation and warranty expense of \$1.2 billion compared to 2008 and a \$1.2 billion income tax expense impact related to our conversion from a limited liability company to a corporation effective June 30, 2009. The income tax expense related to our conversion was largely offset by income tax benefits resulting from the operating loss recognized in 2009. These adverse impacts were partially offset by a strengthening used vehicle market, which resulted in higher remarketing proceeds that favorably impacted depreciation expense and reduced the provision for loan losses as a result of higher collateral values that reduced our loss severity. Additionally, 2008 results benefited from an \$11.5 billion pretax gain from the extinguishment of debt related to our bond exchange.

Total financing revenue and other interest income decreased by 27% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008, primarily due to lower asset levels at our Global Automotive Services and Mortgage Legacy Portfolio and Other operations as a result of lower asset origination levels and portfolio runoff. Consumer and operating lease revenue (along with the related depreciation expense) at our North American Automotive Finance operations and International Automotive Finance operations decreased as a result of our strategic decisions in late 2008 to significantly curtail leasing due to credit market dislocation, negative economic conditions, low consumer confidence, and decreasing lease residual values. In addition, our International Automotive Finance operations consumer and commercial asset levels were lower due to operations winding down in several countries. Declines in Legacy Mortgage asset levels resulted from asset sales and portfolio runoff. Additionally, we recognized lower yields on consumer mortgage loans as a result of higher delinquencies, increases in nonaccrual levels, and the impact of lower rates on adjustable-rate mortgage loans.

Interest expense was \$7.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$10.4 billion in 2008. Interest expense decreased at our North American Automotive Finance operations and at our International Automotive Finance operations primarily due to reductions in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities consistent with lower average asset levels. The decrease at Mortgage was primarily due to a lower average cost

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of funds due to declining interest rates and lower average borrowings related to a reduction in asset levels and extinguishments of ResCap debt. These decreases were partially offset by the amortization of the original issue discount associated with the December 2008 bond exchange.

No impairment of investment in operating leases was recognized in 2009. In 2008 we recognized a \$1.2 billion impairment on our investment in operating leases that resulted from significant declines in used vehicle demand and used vehicle sales prices. The impairment consisted of \$1.2 billion within our North American Automotive Finance operations and \$26 million within our International Automotive Finance operations.

Net servicing income decreased 70% during the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The decrease was mainly due to unfavorable mortgage servicing valuations reflecting a projected reduction in cash flows and increased prepayment assumptions as a result of lower market interest rates compared to favorable valuation adjustments due to decreasing prepayment trends in 2008. Additionally, we recognized unfavorable hedge performance due to changes in the spreads between our servicing assets and the derivative hedge portfolio, which is used to manage interest rate risk. Our ability to fully hedge interest rate risk and volatility was restricted in the latter half of 2008 and during the year ended December 31, 2009, by the limited availability of willing counterparties to enter into forward agreements and liquidity constraints hindering our ability to take positions in the option markets. Servicing fees also declined as a result of portfolio runoff and sales of certain servicing assets during the second half of 2008.

Insurance premiums and service revenue earned decreased 27% during the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The decrease was primarily due to the sale of our U.S. reinsurance agency in November 2008. Additionally, lower earned premiums on extended service contracts written in current and prior periods, lower dealer inventory levels, and decreases within our international operations contributed to a decrease in revenue. These decreases were primarily due to the overall negative economic environment and lower dealership volumes.

The net gain on mortgage and automotive loans was \$811 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$159 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The net improvement in 2009 was primarily due to realized losses related to Legacy Mortgage asset sales in 2008. Additionally, we recognized improved margins on sales of loans in 2009 as a result of our focus on originating conforming and government-insured residential mortgage loans. Partially offsetting the improvement was decreased gains from lower whole-loan sales volumes and securitization transactions in our North American Finance Automotive operations due to a shift in our strategy to a deposit-based funding model through Ally Bank with less reliance on the securitization markets.

Gain on extinguishment of debt totaled \$665 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$12.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2008. The 2009 results were primarily driven by the recognition of a \$634 million gain on the extinguishment of certain debt as part of privately negotiated transactions. The 2008 results were impacted largely by the fourth quarter private debt exchange and cash tender offers that generated pretax gains of \$11.5 billion. The 2008 results also include additional debt extinguishment gains of \$1.1 billion recognized by Mortgage offset by losses of \$23 million recognized by Corporate and Other due to the repurchase and extinguishment of ResCap debt.

Other net gain on investments was \$166 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to a net loss of \$378 million in 2008. The increase was primarily related to the write-off of certain investment securities in 2008 and lower other-than-temporary impairments on investment securities in 2009.

Other income, net of losses, increased \$1.7 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The improvement was primarily related to the absence of certain 2008 events including a \$570 million full equity- method investment impairment due to the decline in credit market conditions and unfavorable asset revaluations, significant equity investment losses, and the recognition of a \$255 million impairment on the assets of our resort finance business in 2008. Additionally, the improvement was driven by lower losses on the sale of

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foreclosed real estate due to lower volume and severity and lower impairments on lot option projects and model homes, and lower losses on residual interests due to the write-down of home equity residuals in 2008. Partially offsetting these increases was a decrease in real estate brokerage fee income due to the 2008 sale of our business that provided brokerage and relocation services.

The provision for loan losses was \$5.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$3.1 billion in 2008. The Mortgage provision for loan losses increased \$2.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily due to strategic actions in the fourth quarter of 2009 as a result of the decision to sell certain legacy mortgage assets resulting in the reclassification of these assets from held-for-investment to held-for-sale and consequently the recognition of \$2.0 billion in expense. Additionally, we recognized higher provision for loan losses on the Ally Bank held-for-investment portfolio due to higher projected delinquencies and loss severities, as well as regulatory input. The increase was partially offset by lower provision for loan losses as a result of lower mortgage loan and lending receivables balances in 2009 compared to 2008. Our North American Automotive Finance operations provision decreased \$587 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily due to a decrease in the provision for retail balloon contracts as a result of a strengthening used vehicle market in the United States and portfolio runoff as this product was curtailed in September 2008. Our Commercial Finance Group's provision increased \$481 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, due to an increase in provision for loan losses within the resort finance business and in our European operations.

Compensation and benefits expense decreased 18% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008, primarily due to lower employee headcount.

Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses decreased 26% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by the sale of our U.S. reinsurance agency and lower loss experience in our dealership-related products as a result of lower volumes.

Other operating expenses increased 4% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. Other operating expenses were largely impacted by higher mortgage representation and warranty expense of \$1.2 billion in 2009 compared to 2008. Excluding the effects of mortgage representation and warranty expense, other operating expenses decreased 22% in 2009 compared to 2008. Contributing to this improvement was a decrease in insurance commissions, reduced restructuring expenses, reduced professional service expenses, and lower vehicle remarketing and repossession expenses.

We recognized consolidated tax expense of \$74 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to a tax benefit of \$136 million in 2008. The increase in tax expense was primarily due to our conversion from a limited liability company to a corporation effective June 30, 2009, which resulted in the recognition of a \$1.2 billion net deferred tax liability through income tax expense. Additionally, we recognized higher valuation allowances in 2009 compared to 2008. Partially offsetting the increase in expense was higher tax benefits on operating losses as a result of our conversion to a corporation. Refer to Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding our change in tax status.

Global Automotive Services

Results for Global Automotive Services are presented by reportable segment, which includes our North American Automotive Finance operations, our International Automotive Finance operations, and our Insurance operations.

North American Automotive Finance Operations

Results of Operations

The following table summarizes the operating results of our North American Automotive Finance operations for the periods shown. North American Automotive Finance operations consist of automotive

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financing in the United States and Canada and include the automotive activities of Ally Bank and ResMor Trust. The amounts presented are before the elimination of balances and transactions with our other reportable segments.

	Year ended December 31,			Favorable/ (unfavorable)	
	2010	2009	2008	2010-2009	2009-2008
	(\$ in millions)			(% change)	
Net financing revenue					
Consumer	\$ 2,339	\$ 1,804	\$ 2,358	30	(23)
Commercial	1,425	1,136	1,044	25	9
Loans held-for-sale	112	320	473	(65)	(32)
Operating leases	3,570	5,408	7,236	(34)	(25)
Interest and dividend income	149	269	374	(45)	(28)
Total financing revenue and other interest income	7,595	8,937	11,485	(15)	(22)
Interest expense	2,377	2,363	3,534	(1)	33
Depreciation expense on operating lease assets	1,897	3,500	5,228	46	33
Impairment of investment in operating leases			1,192		100
Net financing revenue	3,321	3,074	1,531	8	101
Other revenue					
Servicing fees	226	238	295	(5)	(19)
Gain on automotive loans, net	249	220	442	13	(50)
Other income	215	299	329	(28)	(9)
Total other revenue	690	757	1,066	(9)	(29)
Total net revenue	4,011	3,831	2,597	5	48
Provision for loan losses	286	611	1,198	53	49
Noninterest expense					
Compensation and benefits expense	387	435	482	11	10
Other operating expenses	994	1,161	1,239	14	6
Total noninterest expense	1,381	1,596	1,721	13	7
Income (loss) before income tax expense	\$ 2,344	\$ 1,624	\$ (322)	44	n/m
Total assets	\$ 81,893	\$ 68,282	\$ 71,981	20	(5)

n/m = not meaningful

2010 Compared to 2009

Our North American Automotive Finance operations earned income before income tax expense of \$2.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$1.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009. Results for the year ended December 31, 2010, were favorably impacted by increased loan origination volume related to improved economic conditions, the growth of our non-GM consumer and commercial automotive financing business, and favorable remarketing results, which reflected continued strength in the used vehicle market.

Total financing revenue and other interest income decreased 15% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The decrease was primarily related to a decline in operating lease revenue, which exceeded the growth in consumer and commercial net financing revenue. Operating lease revenue (along with the related depreciation expense) decreased primarily due to a decline in the size of our operating lease portfolio resulting

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from our decision in late 2008 to significantly curtail leasing. This decision was based on the significant decline in used vehicle prices that resulted in increasing residual losses during 2008 and an impairment of our lease portfolio. During the latter half of 2009, we selectively re-entered the leasing market with more targeted lease product offerings. As a result, runoff of the legacy portfolio exceeded new origination volume. The decrease in operating lease revenue was largely offset by an associated decline in depreciation expense, which was also favorably impacted by remarketing gains as a result of continued strength in the used vehicle market and higher remarketing volume. Consumer financing revenue (combined with interest income on consumer loans held-for-sale) increased 15% during the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily due to an increase in consumer loan origination volume as a result of improved economic conditions and increased volume from non-GM channels. Additionally, consumer asset levels increased due to the consolidation of consumer loans included in securitization transactions that were previously classified as off-balance sheet. Refer to Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding the consolidation of these assets. The increase was partially offset by a change in the consumer asset mix related to the runoff of the higher-yielding Nuvel nonprime automotive financing portfolio. Commercial revenue increased 25%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily due to an increase in dealer wholesale funding driven by improved economic conditions, the growth of non-GM wholesale floorplan business, and the recognition of all wholesale funding transactions on-balance sheet in 2010 compared to certain transactions that were off-balance sheet in 2009. Interest and dividend income decreased 45% for the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily due to a change in funding mix including lower levels of off-balance sheet securitizations.

Net gain on automotive loans increased 13% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The increase was primarily related to higher levels of retail whole-loan sales in 2010, higher gains on the sale of loans during 2010, and unfavorable valuation adjustments taken during 2009 on the held-for-sale portfolio. The increase was partially offset by higher gains on the sale of wholesale receivables during 2009 as there were no off-balance sheet wholesale funding transactions during 2010.

Other income decreased 28% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The decrease was primarily due to unfavorable swap mark-to-market activity related to the held-for-sale loan portfolio in 2010.

The provision for loan losses was \$286 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$611 million in 2009. The decrease was primarily driven by the continued runoff of our Nuvel portfolio and improved loss performance in the consumer loan portfolio reflecting improved pricing in the used vehicle market and higher credit quality of more recent originations.

Noninterest expense decreased 13% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The decrease was primarily due to lower compensation and benefits expense primarily related to lower employee headcount resulting from rightsizing the cost structure with business volumes along with further productivity improvements, unfavorable foreign-currency movements during the year ended December 31, 2009, and lower IT and professional services costs due to continued focus on cost reduction.

2009 Compared to 2008

Our North American Automotive Finance operations earned income before income tax expense of \$1.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to a loss before income tax expense of \$322 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The year ended December 31, 2009, was favorably impacted by a significant improvement in the used vehicle market, which resulted in higher remarketing proceeds that favorably impacted operating lease depreciation expense. Additionally, we incurred lower provision for loan losses related to our liquidating retail balloon portfolio as a result of higher collateral values that reduced our loss severity. Further, because of this improvement in the used vehicle market, we did not recognize operating lease impairments in 2009, compared to impairments of \$1.2 billion in 2008. These favorable items were partially offset by lower financing revenue related to a declining asset base resulting from reduced originations due to the economic recession and the dislocation in the capital and credit markets.

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Total financing revenue and other interest income decreased 22% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. Consumer financing revenue (combined with interest income on consumer loans held-for-sale) decreased 25% during the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily due to lower average consumer asset levels. These lower asset levels were driven by significantly lower originations beginning in late 2008 due to the general economic recession and significantly tighter credit markets in the United States and Canada as well as the runoff of the higher-yielding Nuvel nonprime automotive financing portfolio. The \$320 million of income on loans held-for-sale for the year ended December 31, 2009, related to interest on loans that are expected to be sold in whole-loan and full securitization transactions over the next twelve months. Commercial revenue increased 9%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2008, primarily due to an increase in average commercial loan balances that was primarily due to the growth in non-GM related wholesale floorplan business and the reconsolidation of certain off-balance sheet wholesale securitization transactions in 2009. Operating lease revenue (along with the related depreciation expense) decreased as new lease originations significantly declined due to our strategic decision in late 2008 to significantly curtail leasing. This decision was based on the significant decline in used vehicle prices that resulted in an impairment charge and increasing residual losses during 2008. The decrease in operating lease revenue was partially offset by remarketing gains resulting from higher used vehicle selling prices due to a strengthening used vehicle market in 2009. Interest and dividend income decreased 28% for the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily due to a change in funding mix including lower levels of off-balance sheet securitizations.

Interest expense decreased 33% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The decrease was driven by lower funding requirements due to lower average asset levels in 2009.

No impairment of investment in operating leases was recognized in 2009. In 2008, we recognized a \$1.2 billion impairment that resulted from sharp declines in demand and used vehicle sale prices, which adversely affected vehicle remarketing proceeds.

Servicing fees decreased 19% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The decrease in servicing fees related to declines in the serviced asset base primarily resulting from the runoff of the serviced lease portfolio.

We earned a net gain on automotive loans of \$220 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$442 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a shift in our strategy in 2009 to a deposit-based funding model through Ally Bank, with less reliance on the securitization markets. Lower whole-loan sales volumes and other off-balance sheet securitization transactions resulted in decreased gains on the sale of retail and wholesale loans.

The provision for loan losses decreased 49% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The decrease was due primarily to decreases in the provision for retail balloon contracts primarily as a result of a strengthening used vehicle market and portfolio runoff as this product was curtailed in September 2008. A lower supply of used vehicles in 2009, among other factors, resulted in increased residual values and, in turn, lower provision for loan losses. Additionally, during 2008, the commercial provision had trended higher in response to concerns over GM and associated GM-dealer financial health. These favorable developments were partially offset by an increase in provision for loan loss expense related to unfavorable loss trends in consumer loans in the Nuvel portfolio, primarily in the second half of 2009.

Other noninterest expense decreased 7% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by lower compensation and benefits expense and lower restructuring charges due to headcount reductions resulting from prior restructuring actions.

Table of Contents**International Automotive Finance Operations****Results of Operations**

The following table summarizes the operating results of our International Automotive Finance operations excluding discontinued operations for the periods shown. The amounts presented are before the elimination of balances and transactions with our other reportable segments and include eliminations of balances and transactions among our North American Automotive Finance operations and Insurance operations.

	Year ended December 31,			Favorable/ (unfavorable)	
	2010	2009	2008	2010-2009	2009-2008
	(\$ in millions)			(% change)	
Net financing revenue					
Consumer	\$ 1,075	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,604	(15)	(21)
Commercial	390	495	819	(21)	(40)
Loans held-for-sale	15	2		n/m	n/m
Operating leases	205	305	344	(33)	(11)
Interest and dividend income	59	55	197	7	(72)
Total financing revenue and other interest income	1,744	2,128	2,964	(18)	(28)
Interest expense	924	1,176	1,814	21	35
Depreciation expense on operating lease assets	137	247	247	45	
Impairment of investment in operating leases			26		100
Net financing revenue	683	705	877	(3)	(20)
Other revenue					
Gain (loss) on automotive loans, net	21	(77)	2	127	n/m
Other income	295	340	363	(13)	(6)
Total other revenue	316	263	365	20	(28)
Total net revenue	999	968	1,242	3	(22)
Provision for loan losses	54	230	204	77	(13)
Noninterest expense					
Compensation and benefits expense	164	202	202	19	
Other operating expenses	553	693	734	20	6
Total noninterest expense	717	895	936	20	4
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense	\$ 228	\$ (157)	\$ 102	n/m	n/m
Total assets	\$ 15,979	\$ 21,802	\$ 29,290	(27)	(26)

n/m = not meaningful

2010 Compared to 2009

Our International Automotive Finance operations earned income from continuing operations before income tax expense of \$228 million during the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to a loss from continuing operations before income tax expense of \$157 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. Results for 2010 were favorably impacted by lower provision for loan losses and lower restructuring charges on wind-down operations.

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Total financing revenue and other interest income decreased 18% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009, primarily due to decreases in consumer and commercial asset levels as the result of adverse business conditions in Europe and the runoff of wind-down portfolios.

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Interest expense decreased 21% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009, primarily due to reductions in borrowing levels consistent with a lower asset base.

Depreciation expense on operating lease assets decreased 45% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009, primarily due to the continued runoff of the full-service leasing portfolio.

Net gain on automotive loans was \$21 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to a net loss of \$77 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The losses for the year ended December 31, 2009, were due primarily to lower-of-cost or market adjustments on certain loans held-for-sale in certain wind down operations. The gains for the year ended December 31, 2010, were primarily due to the partial release of lower-of-cost or market adjustments on loans held-for-sale in wind-down operations due to improved market values.

The provision for loan losses was \$54 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$230 million in 2009. The decrease was primarily due to improved loss performance on the consumer portfolio reflecting higher origination quality in 2009 and 2010 and the improving financial position of our dealer customers in Europe.

Noninterest expense decreased 20% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The decrease was primarily due to lower compensation and benefits expense primarily related to lower employee headcount resulting from restructuring activities, unfavorable foreign-currency movements during the year ended December 31, 2009, and lower IT and professional service costs due to continued focus on cost reduction.

2009 Compared to 2008

Our International Automotive Finance operations incurred a loss from continuing operations before income tax expense of \$157 million during the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to income from continuing operations before income tax expense of \$102 million during the year ended December 31, 2008. The year ended December 31, 2009, was unfavorably impacted by lower financing revenue related to a declining asset base. The asset base decline resulted from reduced originations due to the wind-down of operations in several countries and lower GM sales volume due to the general economic recession. The decrease was partially offset by lower funding costs commensurate with a lower asset base.

Total financing revenue and other interest income decreased 28% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. Consumer financing revenue decreased 21% during the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily due to lower consumer asset levels as a result of significantly lower originations due to the general economic recession, lower GM vehicle sales volume in 2009, and the wind-down of operations in several countries. Consumer asset levels at December 31, 2009, decreased \$3.7 billion, or 24%, compared to December 31, 2008. Commercial revenue decreased 40% during 2009 compared to 2008, primarily due to lower commercial asset levels resulting from decreased GM sales volume and the wind-down of operations in several countries. Operating lease revenue decreased due to the significant curtailment of the lease product beginning in late 2008 and the runoff of assets in the full-service leasing portfolio. Interest and dividend income decreased 72% during the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily due to lower intercompany income resulting from a decline in intercompany-lending activity with our Commercial Finance Group and the reclassification of interest income on a one-time Brazil judicial deposit in 2008. Additionally, total financing revenue and other interest income were unfavorably impacted by foreign-currency movements as a result of the strengthening of the U.S. dollar in 2009 compared to 2008.

Interest expense decreased 35% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The decrease was driven by reductions in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities consistent with a lower asset base and favorable foreign-currency movements.

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No impairment of investment in operating leases was recognized in 2009. The \$26 million recognized for the year ended December 31, 2008, related to the full-service leasing portfolio and resulted from declines in demand and used vehicle sale prices.

We incurred a net loss on automotive loans of \$77 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to a net gain of \$2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The loss for the year ended December 31, 2009, was primarily due to the recognition of a \$61 million lower-of-cost or fair value adjustment on the held-for-sale Spanish consumer portfolio. Additionally, during 2009, we recognized a \$16 million loss on the sale of our India portfolio.

Other income decreased 6% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The decrease was primarily related to lower full-service leasing fees as a result of asset runoff and the absence of a U.K. value added tax (VAT) refund received in 2008. The decrease was partially offset by favorable mark-to-market adjustments on derivatives and increased vehicle remarketing income on full-service leasing vehicles resulting from a stronger used vehicle market.

Other noninterest expense decreased 4% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The 2009 results were favorably impacted by the reclassification of interest income on a one-time Brazil judicial deposit in 2008 and lower IT and marketing expenses. The decrease in expense was partially offset by unfavorable foreign-currency movements and higher severance and restructuring expenses.

Automotive Finance Operations

Our North American Automotive Finance operations and our International Automotive Finance operations (Automotive Finance operations) provide automotive financing services to consumers and to automotive dealers. For consumers, we offer retail automobile financing and leasing for new and used vehicles, and through our commercial automotive financing operations, we fund dealer purchases of new and used vehicles through wholesale or floorplan financing.

Consumer Automotive Financing

Historically, we have provided two basic types of financing for new and used vehicles: retail automobile contracts (retail contracts) and automobile lease contracts. In most cases, we purchase retail contracts and leases for new and used vehicles from dealers when the vehicles are purchased or leased by consumers. In a number of markets outside the United States, we are a direct lender to the consumer. Our consumer automotive financing operations generate revenue through finance charges or lease payments and fees paid by customers on the retail contracts and leases. In connection with lease contracts, we also recognize a gain or loss on the remarketing of the vehicle at the end of the lease.

The amount we pay a dealer for a retail contract is based on the negotiated purchase price of the vehicle and any other products, such as service contracts, less any vehicle trade-in value and any down payment from the consumer. Under the retail contract, the consumer is obligated to make payments in an amount equal to the purchase price of the vehicle (less any trade-in or down payment) plus finance charges at a rate negotiated between the consumer and the dealer. In addition, the consumer is also responsible for charges related to past-due payments. When we purchase the contract, it is normal business practice for the dealer to retain some portion of the finance charge as income for the dealership. Our agreements with dealers place a limit on the amount of the finance charges they are entitled to retain. Although we do not own the vehicles we finance through retail contracts, we hold a perfected security interest in those vehicles. Due to funding challenges related to the general economic recession at the time, in January 2009, we ceased originating financing volume through Nuvell, which had focused on nonprime automotive financing through GM-affiliated dealers.

With respect to consumer leasing, we purchase leases (and the associated vehicles) from dealerships. The purchase price of consumer leases is based on the negotiated price for the vehicle less any vehicle trade-in and

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any down payment from the consumer. Under the lease, the consumer is obligated to make payments in amounts equal to the amount by which the negotiated purchase price of the vehicle (less any trade-in value or down payment) exceeds the projected residual value (including residual support) of the vehicle at lease termination, plus lease charges. The consumer is also generally responsible for charges related to past due payments, excess mileage, and excessive wear and tear. When the lease contract is entered into, we estimate the residual value of the leased vehicle at lease termination. We generally base our determination of the projected residual values on a guide published by an independent publisher of vehicle residual values, which is stated as a percentage of the manufacturer's suggested retail price. These projected values may be upwardly adjusted as a marketing incentive if the manufacturer or Ally considers above-market residual support necessary to encourage consumers to lease vehicles.

Consumer automobile leases are operating leases; therefore, credit losses on the operating lease portfolio are not as significant as losses on retail contracts because lease losses are limited to payments and assessed fees. Since some of these fees are not assessed until the vehicle is returned, these losses on the lease portfolio are correlated with lease termination volume. North American operating lease accounts past due over 30 days represented 2.36% and 3.12% of the total portfolio at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. In late 2008, we significantly curtailed leasing due to distress in the capital markets and the significant decline in used vehicle prices that resulted in increased residual losses. We selectively re-entered the leasing market in 2009; however, originations are significantly lower than in past years. We did not receive residual support from GM or Chrysler on lease originations in 2010 or 2009.

Our standard U.S. leasing plan, SmartLease, requires a monthly payment by the consumer. We also offer an alternative leasing plan, SmartLease Plus, that requires one up-front payment of all lease amounts at the time the consumer takes possession of the vehicle. In addition to the SmartLease plans, prior to September 2008, we offered the SmartBuy plan through U.S. dealerships to consumers. SmartBuy combined certain features of a lease contract with those of a traditional retail contract. Under the SmartBuy plan, the customer pays regular monthly payments that are generally lower than would otherwise be owed under a traditional retail contract. At the end of the contract, the customer has several options including keeping the vehicle by making a final balloon payment, refinancing the balloon payment, or returning the vehicle to us and paying a disposal fee plus any applicable excess wear and excess mileage charges. Unlike a lease contract, during the course of a SmartBuy contract, the customer owns the vehicle, and we hold a perfected security interest in the vehicle. Effective September 2008, we ceased new originations of the SmartBuy product.

With respect to all financed vehicles, whether subject to a retail contract or a lease contract, we require that property damage insurance be obtained by the consumer. In addition, for lease contracts, we require that bodily injury and comprehensive and collision insurance be obtained by the consumer.

The consumer financing revenue of our Automotive Finance operations totaled \$3.4 billion, \$3.1 billion, and \$4.0 billion in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

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The following table summarizes our new and used vehicle consumer financing volume and our share of consumer sales.

	Ally consumer automotive financing volume			% Share of consumer sales		
	Year ended December 31, 2010	2009	2008	Year ended December 31, 2010	2009	2008
	(units in thousands)			(%)		
GM new vehicles						
North America	694	488	929	40	27	38
International (excluding China) ^(a)	299	272	421	22	20	32
China ^(b)	119	74	59	11	11	13
Total GM new units financed	1,112	834	1,409			
Chrysler new vehicles						
North America	322	64	8	38	8	
International (excluding China)	1					
Total Chrysler new units financed	323	64	8			
Other non-GM/Chrysler new vehicles						
North America	33	10	52			
International (excluding China)	4	4	25			
China ^(b)	89	33	11			
Total other non-GM/Chrysler new units financed	126	47	88			
Used vehicles						
North America	269	142	339			
International (excluding China)	25	22	103			
Total used units financed	294	164	442			
Total consumer automotive financing volume	1,855	1,109	1,947			

(a) Excludes financing volume and GM consumer sales of discontinued operations as well as GM consumer sales for other countries in which GM operates and in which we have no financing volume.

(b) Includes vehicles financed through a joint venture in China in which Ally owns a minority interest.

Growth in consumer automotive financing volume and related penetration levels in 2010 compared to 2009 were primarily driven by higher industry sales, growth of our leasing business, and full implementation of Ally Dealer Rewards. Volume and penetration levels were also favorably impacted by the addition of Chrysler consumer automotive financing.

Manufacturer Marketing Incentives

GM and Chrysler may elect to sponsor incentive programs (on both retail contracts and leases) by supporting finance rates below the standard market rates at which we purchase retail contracts. These marketing incentives are also referred to as rate support or subvention. When GM or Chrysler utilize these marketing incentives, we are compensated at contract inception for the present value of the difference between the customer rate and our standard rates, which we defer and recognize as a yield adjustment over the life of the contract.

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GM historically provided incentives, referred to as residual support, on leases, although we currently do not have residual support arrangements on 2010 or 2009 originated leases. As previously mentioned, under these programs, we bear a portion of the risk of loss to the extent the value of a leased vehicle upon remarketing is below the projected residual value of the vehicle

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at the time the lease contract is signed. However, these projected values may be upwardly adjusted as a marketing incentive if GM considers an above-market residual appropriate to encourage consumers to lease vehicles. Residual support by GM results in a lower monthly lease payment for the consumer. GM reimburses us to the extent remarketing sales proceeds are less than the residual value set forth in the lease contract and no greater than our standard residual rates.

In addition to the residual support arrangement for leases originated prior to 2009, GM shares in residual risk on a significant portion of off-lease vehicles sold at auction. Specifically, we and GM share a portion of the loss when resale proceeds fall below the standard residual values on vehicles sold at auction. GM reimburses us for a portion of the difference to the extent that proceeds are lower than our standard residual values (limited to a floor).

Under what we refer to as GM-sponsored pull-ahead programs, consumers may be encouraged to terminate leases early in conjunction with the acquisition of a new GM vehicle. As part of these programs, we waive all or a portion of the customer's remaining payment obligation. Under most programs, GM compensates us for a portion of the foregone revenue from the waived payments partially offset to the extent that our remarketing sales proceeds are higher than otherwise would be realized if the vehicle had been remarketed at lease contract maturity.

On November 30, 2006, and in connection with the sale by GM of a 51% interest in Ally, GM and Ally entered into several service agreements that codified the mutually beneficial historic relationship between the companies. One such agreement was the United States Consumer Financing Services Agreement (the Financing Services Agreement). The Financing Services Agreement, among other things, provided that subject to certain conditions and limitations, whenever GM offers vehicle financing and leasing incentives to customers (e.g., lower interest rates than market rates), it would do so exclusively through Ally. This requirement was effective through November 2016, and in consideration for this, Ally paid to GM an annual exclusivity fee and was required to meet certain targets with respect to consumer retail and lease financings of new GM vehicles.

Effective December 29, 2008, and in connection with the approval of our application to become a bank holding company, GM and Ally modified certain terms and conditions of the Financing Services Agreement. Certain of these amendments include the following: (1) for a two-year period, GM can offer retail financing incentive programs through a third-party financing source under certain specified circumstances and, in some cases, subject to the limitation that pricing offered by the third party meets certain restrictions, and after the two-year period GM can offer any such incentive programs on a graduated basis through third parties on a nonexclusive, side-by-side basis with Ally, provided that the pricing of such third parties meets certain requirements; (2) Ally will have no obligation to provide operating lease financing products; and (3) Ally will have no targets against which it could be assessed penalties. The modified Financing Services Agreement will expire on December 31, 2013. After December 31, 2013, GM will have the right to offer retail financing incentive programs through any third-party financing source, including Ally, without restrictions or limitations. A primary objective of the Financing Services Agreement continues to be supporting distribution and marketing of GM products.

Retail and lease contracts acquired by us that included rate and residual subvention from GM as a percentage of total new GM retail and lease contracts acquired, were as follows.

Year ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
North America operations ^(a)	51%	69%	79%
International operations ^{(a)(b)}	43%	53%	42%

(a) We did not receive residual support from GM on lease originations in 2010 or 2009.

(b) Represents subvention for continuing operations only.

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On August 6, 2010, we entered into an agreement with Chrysler LLC (Chrysler) to be the preferred provider of financial services for Chrysler vehicles. The agreement replaced and superseded the legally binding term sheet that we entered into with Chrysler on April 30, 2009, which contemplated this definitive agreement. We provide retail financing to Chrysler dealers and customers as we deem appropriate according to our credit policies and in our sole discretion. Chrysler is obligated to provide us with certain exclusivity privileges including the use of Ally for designated minimum threshold percentages of certain of Chrysler's retail financing subvention programs. The agreement extends through April 30, 2013, with automatic one-year renewals unless either we or Chrysler provides sufficient notice of nonrenewal.

Servicing

We have historically serviced all retail contracts and leases we retained on-balance sheet. We historically sold a portion of the retail contracts we originated and retained the right to service and earn a servicing fee for our servicing functions. Ally Servicing Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary, performs most servicing activities for U.S. retail contracts and consumer automobile leases.

Servicing activities consist largely of collecting and processing customer payments, responding to customer inquiries such as requests for payoff quotes, processing customer requests for account revisions (such as payment extensions and rewrites), maintaining a perfected security interest in the financed vehicle, monitoring vehicle insurance coverage, and disposing of off-lease vehicles. Servicing activities are generally consistent for our Automotive Finance operations; however, certain practices may be influenced by local laws and regulations.

Our U.S. customers have the option to receive monthly billing statements or coupon books, to remit payment by mail or through electronic fund transfers, or to establish online web-based account administration through the Ally Account Center. Customer payments are processed by regional third-party processing centers that electronically transfer payment data to customers' accounts.

Servicing activities also include initiating contact with customers who fail to comply with the terms of the retail contract or lease. These contacts typically begin with a reminder notice when the account is 5 to 15 days past due. Telephone contact typically begins when the account is 1 to 15 days past due. Accounts that become 20 to 30 days past due are transferred to special collection teams that track accounts more closely. The nature and timing of these activities depend on the repayment risk of the account.

During the collection process, we may offer a payment extension to a customer experiencing temporary financial difficulty. A payment extension enables the customer to delay monthly payments for 30, 60, or 90 days, thereby deferring the maturity date of the contract by the period of delay. Extensions granted to a customer typically do not exceed 90 days in the aggregate during any 12-month period or 180 days in aggregate over the life of the contract. If the customer's financial difficulty is not temporary and management believes the customer could continue to make payments at a lower payment amount, we may offer to rewrite the remaining obligation, extending the term and lowering the monthly payment obligation. In those cases, the principal balance generally remains unchanged while the interest rate charged to the customer generally increases. Extension and rewrite collection techniques help mitigate financial loss in those cases where management believes the customer will recover from financial difficulty and resume regularly scheduled payments or can fulfill the obligation with lower payments over a longer period. Before offering an extension or rewrite, collection personnel evaluate and take into account the capacity of the customer to meet the revised payment terms. Although the granting of an extension could delay the eventual charge-off of an account, typically we are able to repossess and sell the related collateral, thereby mitigating the loss. As an indication of the effectiveness of our consumer credit practices, of the total amount outstanding in the U. S. traditional retail portfolio at December 31, 2007, only 8.2% of the extended or rewritten accounts were subsequently charged off through December 31, 2010. A three-year period was utilized for this analysis as this approximates the weighted average remaining term of the portfolio. At December 31, 2010, 7.4% of the total amount outstanding in the servicing portfolio had been granted an extension or was rewritten.

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Subject to legal considerations, in the United States we normally begin repossession activity once an account becomes greater than 60-days past due. Repossession may occur earlier if management determines the customer is unwilling to pay, the vehicle is in danger of being damaged or hidden, or the customer voluntarily surrenders the vehicle. Approved third-party repossession firms handle repossessions. Normally the customer is given a period of time to redeem the vehicle by paying off the account or bringing the account current. If the vehicle is not redeemed, it is sold at auction. If the proceeds do not cover the unpaid balance, including unpaid financing charges and allowable expenses, the resulting deficiency is charged off. Asset recovery centers pursue collections on accounts that have been charged off, including those accounts where the vehicle was repossessed, and skip accounts where the vehicle cannot be located.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, our total consumer automotive serviced portfolio was \$78.8 billion and \$82.6 billion, respectively, compared to our consumer automotive on-balance sheet portfolio of \$60.4 billion at December 31, 2010, and our managed portfolio of \$63.1 billion at December 31, 2009. Prior to 2010, our managed portfolio included retail receivables held on-balance sheet for investment and receivables securitized and sold that we continued to service and in which we had a continuing involvement (i.e., in which we retain an interest or risk of loss in the underlying receivables). On January 1, 2010, we adopted ASU 2009-17, Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities (ASU 2009-17), that resulted in the consolidation of all receivables that had been considered off-balance sheet and included as part of our managed portfolio becoming on-balance sheet assets.

Remarketing and Sales of Leased Vehicles

When we acquire a consumer lease, we assume ownership of the vehicle from the dealer. Neither the consumer nor the dealer is responsible for the value of the vehicle at the time of lease termination. When vehicles are not purchased by customers or the receiving dealer at lease termination, the vehicle is returned to us for remarketing through an auction. We generally bear the risk of loss to the extent the value of a leased vehicle upon remarketing is below the projected residual value determined at the time the lease contract is signed. GM may share this risk with us for certain leased GM vehicles, as described previously under Manufacturer Marketing Incentives.

The following table summarizes our methods of vehicle sales in the United States at lease termination stated as a percentage of total lease vehicle disposals.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Auction			
Internet	60%	57%	47%
Physical	18%	25%	38%
Sale to dealer	12%	11%	10%
Other (including option exercised by lessee)	10%	7%	5%

We primarily sell our off-lease vehicles through:

Internet auctions We offer off-lease vehicles to dealers and certain other third parties in the United States through our proprietary internet site (SmartAuction). This internet sales program maximizes the net sales proceeds from off-lease vehicles by reducing the time between vehicle return and ultimate disposition, reducing holding costs, and broadening the number of prospective buyers. We maintain the internet auction site, set the pricing floors on vehicles, and administer the auction process. We earn a service fee for every vehicle sold through SmartAuction.

Physical auctions We dispose of our off-lease vehicles not purchased at termination by the lease consumer or dealer or sold on an internet auction through traditional official manufacturer-sponsored auctions. We are responsible for handling decisions at the auction including arranging for inspections, authorizing repairs and reconditioning, and determining whether bids received at auction should be accepted.

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Commercial Automotive Financing

Automotive Wholesale Dealer Financing

One of the most important aspects of our dealer relationships is supporting the sale of vehicles through wholesale or floorplan financing. We primarily support automotive finance purchases by dealers of new and used vehicles manufactured or distributed before sale or lease to the retail customer. Wholesale automotive financing represents the largest portion of our commercial financing business and is the primary source of funding for dealers' purchases of new and used vehicles. During 2010, we financed an average of \$18.9 billion of new GM vehicles, representing an 86% share of GM's North American dealer inventory and a 75% share of GM's international dealer inventory in countries where GM operates and we had dealer inventory financing, excluding China. We also financed an average of \$5.8 billion of new Chrysler vehicles representing a 75% share of Chrysler's North American dealer inventory. In addition, we financed an average of \$2.4 billion of new non-GM/Chrysler vehicles.

On August 6, 2010, we entered into an agreement with Chrysler to provide automotive financing products and services to Chrysler dealers. The agreement replaced and superseded the legally binding term sheet that we entered into with Chrysler on April 30, 2009, which contemplated this definitive agreement. We are Chrysler's preferred provider of new wholesale financing for dealer inventory in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and other international markets upon the mutual agreement of the parties. We provide dealer financing and services to Chrysler dealers as we deem appropriate according to our credit policies and in our sole discretion. The agreement extends through April 30, 2013, with automatic one-year renewals unless either we or Chrysler provides sufficient notice of nonrenewal.

Wholesale credit is arranged through lines of credit extended to individual dealers. In general, each wholesale credit line is secured by all vehicles and by other assets owned by the dealer or the operator's or owner's personal guarantee. Additionally, to minimize our risk, both GM and Chrysler are bound by repurchase obligations that, under certain circumstances, require them to repurchase new vehicle inventory, such as dealer default. The amount we advance to dealers is equal to 100% of the wholesale invoice price of new vehicles, which includes destination and other miscellaneous charges, and with respect to vehicles manufactured by GM and other motor vehicle manufacturers, a price rebate, known as a holdback, from the manufacturer to the dealer in varying amounts stated as a percentage of the invoice price. Interest on wholesale automotive financing is generally payable monthly. Most wholesale automotive financing of our North American Automotive Finance operations is structured to yield interest at a floating rate indexed to the Prime Rate. The wholesale automotive financing of our International Automotive Finance operations is structured to yield interest at a floating rate indexed to benchmark rates specific to the relative country. The rate for a particular dealer is based on, among other things, competitive factors, the amount and status of the dealer's creditworthiness, and various incentive programs.

Under the terms of the credit agreement with the dealer, we may demand payment of interest and principal on wholesale credit lines at any time; however, unless we terminate the credit line or the dealer defaults, we generally require payment of the principal amount financed for a vehicle upon its sale or lease by the dealer to the customer. Ordinarily, a dealer has between one and five days, based on risk and exposure of the account, to satisfy the obligation.

Under wholesale financing arrangements, we lend money to GM-franchised dealers to finance their vehicle inventory purchases from GM. We advance the loan proceeds directly to GM. Under an agreement with GM, the advances were made before the date the vehicles were expected to be delivered to the dealers. We earned \$178 million of interest under the terms of this arrangement during the year ended December 31, 2010. At the end of 2010 GM terminated this advance payment arrangement. We expect any remaining interest payments in 2011 in connection with the terminated arrangement to be minimal.

The commercial wholesale revenue of our Automotive Finance operations totaled \$1.4 billion, \$1.2 billion, and \$1.3 billion in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

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The following table summarizes the average balances of our commercial wholesale floorplan finance receivables of new and used vehicles and share of dealer inventory in markets where we operate.

	Average balance			% Share of dealer inventory		
	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
	Year ended December 31,			Year ended December 31,		
	(\$ in millions)			(%)		
GM new vehicles						
North America ^(a)	\$ 14,948	\$ 17,107	\$ 24,306	86	86	88
International (excluding China) ^{(b)(c)}	2,919	3,311	4,804	75	91	97
China ^{(b)(d)}	1,075	573	633	81	80	84
Total GM new vehicles financed	18,942	20,991	29,743			
Chrysler new vehicles						
North America ^(a)	5,793	1,762	512	75	25	
International	42	27				
Total Chrysler new vehicles financed	5,835	1,789	512			
Other non-GM/Chrysler new vehicles						
North America	1,951	1,741	2,381			
International (excluding China)	414	621	1,300			
China ^(d)		5	39			
Total other non-GM/Chrysler new vehicles financed	2,365	2,367	3,720			
Used vehicles						
North America	3,044	2,401	3,203			
International (excluding China)	358	255	407			
Total used vehicles financed	3,402	2,656	3,610			
Total commercial wholesale finance receivables	\$ 30,544	\$ 27,803	\$ 37,585			

(a) Share of dealer inventory based on end of period dealer inventory.

(b) Share of dealer inventory based on wholesale financing share of GM shipments.

(c) Excludes commercial wholesale finance receivables and dealer inventory of discontinued operations as well as dealer inventory for other countries in which GM operates and in which we had no commercial wholesale finance receivables.

(d) Includes vehicles financed through a joint venture in China in which Ally owns a minority interest.

Commercial wholesale financing average volume increased during 2010 compared to 2009, primarily due to the addition of Chrysler wholesale automotive financing. The reduction in GM's wholesale volume reflects the elimination of the Hummer, Saturn, and Pontiac brands, along with the reduction of total GM dealers. North American penetration levels remained strong in 2010.

Other Commercial Automotive Financing

We also provide other forms of commercial financing for the automotive industry including automotive dealer term loans and automotive fleet financing. Automotive dealer term loans are loans that we make to dealers to finance other aspects of the dealership business. These loans are typically secured by real estate, other dealership assets, and the personal guarantees of the individual owners of the dealership. Automotive fleet financing may be obtained by dealers, their affiliates, and other companies and be used to purchase vehicles, which they lease or rent to others.

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We generally have a security interest in these vehicles and in the rental payments; however, competitive factors may occasionally limit the security interest in this collateral.

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We service all of the wholesale credit lines in our portfolio and the wholesale automotive finance receivables that we have securitized. A statement setting forth billing and account information is distributed on a monthly basis to each dealer. Interest and other nonprincipal charges are billed in arrears and are required to be paid immediately upon receipt of the monthly billing statement. Generally, dealers remit payments to Ally through wire transfer transactions initiated by the dealer through a secure web application.

Dealers are assigned a risk rating based on various factors, including capital sufficiency, operating performance, financial outlook, and credit and payment history. The risk rating affects the amount of the line of credit, the determination of further advances, and the management of the account. We monitor the level of borrowing under each dealer's account daily. When a dealer's balance exceeds the credit line, we may temporarily suspend the granting of additional credit or increase the dealer's credit line or take other actions following evaluation and analysis of the dealer's financial condition and the cause of the excess.

We periodically inspect and verify the existence of dealer vehicle inventories. The timing of the verifications varies, and no advance notice is given to the dealer. Among other things, verifications are intended to determine dealer compliance with the financing agreement and confirm the status of our collateral.

Insurance*Results of Operations*

The following table summarizes the operating results of our Insurance operations excluding discontinued operations for the periods shown. The amounts presented are before the elimination of balances and transactions with our other operating segments.

	Year ended December 31,			Favorable/ (unfavorable)	
	2010	2009 (\$ in millions)	2008	2010-2009	2009-2008 (% change)
Insurance premiums and other income					
Insurance premiums and service revenue earned	\$ 1,836	\$ 1,933	\$ 2,666	(5)	(27)
Investment income	451	266	112	70	138
Other income	73	72	183	1	(61)
Total insurance premiums and other income	2,360	2,271	2,961	4	(23)
Expense					
Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	840	875	1,311	4	33
Acquisition and underwriting expense					
Compensation and benefits expense	117	136	156	14	13
Insurance commissions expense	601	654	821	8	20
Other expenses	233	277	174	16	(59)
Total acquisition and underwriting expense	951	1,067	1,151	11	7
Total expense	1,791	1,942	2,462	8	21
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	\$ 569	\$ 329	\$ 499	73	(34)
Total assets	\$ 8,789	\$ 10,614	\$ 12,013	(17)	(12)
Insurance premiums and service revenue written	\$ 1,588	\$ 1,436	\$ 2,158	11	(33)
Combined ratio^(a)	94.1%	97.0%	89.1%		

(a)

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Management uses combined ratio as a primary measure of underwriting profitability with its components measured using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Underwriting profitability is indicated by a combined ratio under 100% and is calculated as the sum of all incurred losses and expenses (excluding interest and income tax expense) divided by the total of premiums and service revenues earned and other income.

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2010 Compared to 2009

Our Insurance operations earned income from continuing operations before income tax expense of \$569 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$329 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily due to higher realized investment gains driven by overall market improvement and reduced expenses.

Insurance premiums and service revenue earned was \$1.8 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$1.9 billion in 2009. Insurance premiums and service revenue earned decreased primarily due to lower earnings from our U.S. extended service contracts due to a decrease in domestic written premiums related to lower vehicle sales volume from 2007 to 2009. The decrease was partially offset by increased volume in our international operations.

Investment income totaled \$451 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$266 million in 2009. The increase was primarily due to higher realized investment gains driven by market repositioning. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we realized other-than-temporary impairments of \$55 million. The increase in investment income was also slightly offset by reductions in the average size of the investment portfolio throughout the year and a decrease in the average security investment yield. The fair value of the investment portfolio was \$4.2 billion and \$4.7 billion at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Acquisition and underwriting expense decreased 11% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The decrease was primarily due to lower expenses in our U.S. dealership-related products matching our decrease in earned premiums. The decrease was partially offset by increased expenses within our international operations to match the increase in earned premiums.

Insurance premiums and service revenue written was \$1.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$1.4 billion in 2009. Insurance premiums and service revenue written increased due to higher written premiums in our U.S. dealership-related products, particularly our vehicle service contract products. Vehicle service contract revenue is earned over the life of the service contract on a basis proportionate to the expected loss pattern. As such, the majority of earnings from vehicle service contracts written during the year ended December 31, 2010, will be recognized as income in future periods.

2009 Compared to 2008

Our Insurance operations earned income from continuing operations before income tax expense of \$329 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$499 million for 2008. Income from continuing operations before income tax expense decreased primarily due to unfavorable underwriting results, principally driven by decreases in premiums earned, and a \$93 million gain on the sale of our U.S. reinsurance agency in 2008. These negative impacts were offset by higher realized investment gains during 2009 compared to realized investment losses taken in 2008.

Insurance premiums and service revenue earned decreased 27% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. Insurance premiums and service revenue earned decreased primarily due to the sale of our U.S. reinsurance agency in November 2008. Additionally, decreases were recognized due to lower earned premiums on extended service contracts written in 2009 and prior periods, lower dealer inventory levels, and decreases in international operations. These decreases were primarily due to the overall negative economic environment.

Investment income totaled \$266 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$112 million in 2008. Investment income increased primarily due to the recognition of \$79 million of realized capital gains during 2009 compared to \$139 million of realized capital losses in 2008, which were driven by unfavorable investment market volatility. The increase was offset by a reduction in the size of the investment portfolio primarily driven by the sale of our U.S. reinsurance agency. The value of the investment portfolio was \$4.7

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billion and \$5.1 billion at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2009, other-than-temporary impairments of \$55 million were recognized on certain investment securities due to unfavorable market conditions.

Other income totaled \$72 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$183 million in 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a \$93 million gain recognized in 2008 related to the sale of our U.S. reinsurance agency.

Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses decreased 33% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by the sale of our U.S. reinsurance agency and lower loss experience in our dealership-related products as a result of lower volumes.

Acquisition and underwriting expense decreased 7% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The decrease was primarily due to the sale of our U.S. reinsurance agency and lower volumes, which was partially offset by an increase in corporate overhead allocations.

Underwriting and Risk Management

We determine the premium pricing for our extended service contracts and rates for our insurance policies based upon an analysis of expected losses using historical experience and anticipated future trends. For example, in pricing our extended service contracts, we make assumptions as to the price of replacement parts and repair labor rates in the future.

In underwriting our extended service contracts and insurance policies, we assess the particular risk involved and determine the acceptability of the risk as well as the categorization of the risk for appropriate pricing. We base our determination of the risk on various assumptions tailored to the respective insurance product. With respect to automotive service contracts, assumptions include the quality of the vehicles produced and new model introductions.

In some instances, ceded reinsurance is used to reduce the risk associated with volatile businesses, such as catastrophe risk in U.S. dealer vehicle inventory insurance or smaller businesses, such as Canadian automobile or European-dealer vehicle inventory insurance. Our commercial products business is covered by traditional catastrophe protection, aggregate stop loss protection, and an extension of catastrophe coverage for hurricane events. In addition, loss control techniques, such as hail nets or storm path monitoring to assist dealers in preparing for severe weather, help to mitigate loss potential.

We mitigate losses by the active management of claim settlement activities using experienced claims personnel and the evaluation of current period reported claims. Losses for these events may be compared to prior claims experience, expected claims, or loss expenses from similar incidents to assess the reasonableness of incurred losses.

Cash and Investments

A significant aspect of our Insurance operations is the investment of proceeds from premiums and other revenue sources. We use these investments to satisfy our obligations related to future claims at the time these claims are settled. Our Insurance operations have an Investment Committee, which develops guidelines and strategies for these investments. The guidelines established by this committee reflect our risk tolerance, liquidity requirements, regulatory requirements, and rating agency considerations, among other factors.

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The following table summarizes the composition of our Insurance operations cash and investment portfolio at fair value.

	December 31, 2010 2009 (\$ in millions)	
Cash		
Noninterest-bearing cash	\$ 28	\$ 17
Interest-bearing cash	1,168	104
Total cash	1,196	121
Available-for-sale securities		
Debt securities		
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies	219	198
States and political subdivisions		806
Foreign government	744	844
Mortgage-backed	826	462
Asset-backed	11	58
Corporate debt	1,559	1,354
Other debt		261
Total debt securities	3,359	3,983
Equity securities	796	671
Total available-for-sale securities	4,155	4,654
Total cash and securities	\$ 5,351	\$ 4,775

Loss Reserves

In accordance with industry and accounting practices and applicable insurance laws and regulatory requirements, we maintain reserves for reported losses, losses incurred but not reported, and loss adjustment expenses. These reserves are based on various estimates and assumptions and are maintained both for business written on a current basis and policies written and fully earned in prior years to the extent there continues to be outstanding and open claims in the process of resolution. Refer to the Critical Accounting Estimates section of this MD&A and Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion. The estimated values of our prior reported loss reserves and changes to the estimated values are routinely monitored by credentialed actuaries. Our reserve estimates are regularly reviewed by management; however, since the reserves are based on estimates and numerous assumptions, the ultimate liability may differ from the amount estimated.

Mortgage

Our Mortgage operations include the ResCap legal entity, the mortgage operations of Ally Bank, and the Canadian mortgage operations of ResMor Trust. Results for our Mortgage operations are presented by reportable segment, which includes our Origination and Servicing operations and our Legacy Portfolio and Other operations.

Origination and Servicing Operations**Results of Operations**

The following table summarizes the operating results for our Origination and Servicing operations for the periods shown. Our Origination and Servicing operations principal activities include originating, purchasing, selling, and securitizing conforming and government-insured residential mortgage loans in the United States and Canada; servicing residential mortgage loans for ourselves and others; and providing collateralized lines of credit

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to other mortgage originators, which we refer to as warehouse lending. We also originate high-quality prime jumbo mortgage loans in the United States. We finance our mortgage loan originations primarily in Ally Bank in the United States and in our trust company, ResMor Trust, in Canada.

	Year ended December 31,			Favorable/ (unfavorable)	
	2010	2009	2008	2010-2009	2009-2008
	(\$ in millions)			(% change)	
Net financing loss					
Total financing revenue and other interest income	\$ 460	\$ 362	\$ 484	27	(25)
Interest expense	486	420	633	(16)	34
Net financing loss	(26)	(58)	(149)	55	61
Servicing fees	1,340	1,322	1,456	1	(9)
Servicing asset valuation and hedge activities, net	(394)	(1,113)	(277)	65	n/m
Total servicing income, net	946	209	1,179	n/m	(82)
Gain on mortgage loans, net	616	708	324	(13)	119
Other income, net of losses	272	146	(222)	86	166
Total other revenue	1,834	1,063	1,281	73	(17)
Total net revenue	1,808	1,005	1,132	80	(11)
Provision for loan losses	(29)	41	8	171	n/m
Noninterest expense					
Compensation and benefits expense	267	286	162	7	(77)
Representation and warranty expense	(22)	32		169	n/m
Other operating expenses	675	607	500	(11)	(21)
Total noninterest expense	920	925	662	1	(40)
Income before income tax expense	\$ 917	\$ 39	\$ 462	n/m	(92)
Total assets	\$ 24,478	\$ 20,010	\$ 11,870	22	69

n/m = not meaningful

2010 Compared to 2009

Our Origination and Servicing operations earned income before income tax expense of \$917 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$39 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The 2010 results were primarily driven by strong production and margins as a result of increased refinancings, higher net servicing income, lower provision for loan losses, and lower noninterest expense.

Net financing loss was \$26 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$58 million in 2009. During 2010, net financing loss was favorably impacted by an increase in interest income primarily due to an increase in the average balance driven by an increase in our jumbo mortgage loan originations, which we resumed originating in the middle part of 2009, and a larger average loans held-for-sale portfolio due to an increase in production. Partially offsetting the increase was higher interest expense driven primarily by higher borrowings due to increased production and higher cost of funds.

Net servicing income was \$946 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$209 million in 2009. The increase was primarily due to projected cash flow improvements related to slower prepayment speeds as well as higher HAMP loss mitigation incentive fees compared to prior year unfavorable hedge performance with respect to mortgage servicing rights.

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The net gain on mortgage loans was \$616 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$708 million in 2009. The decrease was primarily due to unfavorable mark-to-market movement on the mortgage pipeline and a favorable mark-to-market taken in 2009 on released lower-of-cost or market adjustments related to implementation of fair value accounting on the held-for-sale portfolio.

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Other income, net of losses, increased 86% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009, primarily due to favorable mortgage processing fees related to the absence of loan origination income deferral in 2010 due to the fair value option election for our held-for-sale loans during the third quarter of 2009.

Total noninterest expense decreased 1% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The decrease was primarily driven by lower representation and warranty expense, a decrease in compensation and benefits expense related to lower headcount, and a decrease in professional services expense.

2009 Compared to 2008

Our Origination and Servicing operations earned income before income tax expense of \$39 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$462 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Results in 2009 were impacted by unfavorable mortgage servicing valuations, net of hedge, partially offset by improved margins on conforming and government-insured residential mortgage loans sales, a slower pace of decline in the home prices, and lower interest expense related to a declining interest rate environment.

Net financing loss was \$58 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$149 million in 2008. Interest expense declined at a faster rate than financing revenue and other interest income reflecting the favorable cost of funding impacts resulting from a declining interest rate environment and reduced reliance on higher rate unsecured debt. Partially offsetting the favorability was a decrease in interest income related to a lower LIBOR rate on interest-bearing cash balances and a decrease in trading securities interest income due to the runoff of trading positions in early 2009.

Net servicing income was \$209 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$1.2 billion in 2008. The decrease was due to unfavorable mortgage servicing valuations reflecting reduced cash flows and increased prepayment assumptions resulting from lower market mortgage interest rates as compared to favorable 2008 valuations due to decreasing prepayment trends in 2008. Additionally, we recognized unfavorable hedge performance due to changes in the spreads between our servicing assets and the derivatives used to manage our interest rate risk. Our ability to fully hedge interest rate risk and volatility was restricted during the latter half of 2008 and early 2009 by the limited availability of willing counterparties to enter into forward agreements and liquidity constraints hindering our ability to take positions in the option markets. Servicing fees also declined as a result of portfolio runoff and the sales of certain servicing assets during the second half of 2008.

Gain on mortgage loans, net, was \$708 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$324 million in 2008. In 2009, we recognized improved margins due to shifts in our product mix to conforming and government-insured residential mortgage loan securitizations guaranteed by the GSEs. Contributing to the increase was higher commitment volume due to increased market size as a result of lower mortgage rates.

Other income, net of losses, was \$146 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to a loss of \$222 million in 2008. The increase in income was primarily due to lower losses on the sale of servicing advances and higher mortgage processing fees due to higher production and loan fees as a result of a change in product mix.

Total noninterest expense increased 40% during the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The increase resulted primarily from higher corporate overhead allocations related to a change in the allocation methodology and the build-out of new corporate functions, an increase in representation and warranty expense, and higher compensation and benefits expense due to the elimination of our loan origination deferral upon election of the fair value option for our held-for-sale loans during the third quarter of 2009. The increase was partially offset by lower advertising expense due to cost reduction initiatives.

Table of Contents**Legacy Portfolio and Other Operations****Results of Operations**

The following table summarizes the operating results for our Legacy Portfolio and Other operations excluding discontinued operations for the periods shown. Our Legacy Portfolio and Other operations primarily consists of loans originated prior to January 1, 2009, and includes noncore business activities, portfolios in runoff, and cash held in the ResCap legal entity. These activities include, among other things: lending to real estate developers and homebuilders in the United States and United Kingdom; purchasing, selling and securitizing nonconforming residential mortgage loans (with the exception of U.S. prime jumbo mortgage loans) in both the United States and internationally; certain conforming origination channels closed in 2008; and our mortgage reinsurance business.

	Year ended December 31,			Favorable/ (unfavorable)	
	2010	2009 (\$ in millions)	2008	2010-2009	2009-2008 (% change)
Net financing revenue					
Total financing revenue and other interest income	\$ 1,332	\$ 1,559	\$ 2,538	(15)	(39)
Interest expense	727	933	2,028	22	54
Net financing revenue	605	626	510	(3)	23
Servicing fees	(8)	(10)	(4)	20	(150)
Servicing asset valuation and hedge activities, net		9	14	(100)	(36)
Total servicing income, net	(8)	(1)	10	n/m	(110)
Gain (loss) on mortgage loans, net	380	(40)	(609)	n/m	93
Gain on extinguishment of debt		4	1,875	(100)	(100)
Other income, net of losses	(112)	(648)	(1,108)	83	42
Total other revenue (expense)	260	(685)	168	138	n/m
Total net revenue (expense)	865	(59)	678	n/m	(109)
Provision for loan losses	173	4,231	1,682	96	(152)
Noninterest expense					
Compensation and benefits expense	73	112	634	35	82
Representation and warranty expense	692	1,453	242	52	n/m
Other operating expenses	181	449	1,190	60	62
Total noninterest expense	946	2,014	2,066	53	3
Loss from continuing operations before income tax expense	\$ (254)	\$ (6,304)	\$ (3,070)	96	(105)
Total assets	\$ 12,308	\$ 18,884	\$ 32,893	(35)	(43)

n/m = not meaningful

2010 Compared to 2009

Our Legacy Portfolio and Other operations incurred a loss from continuing operations before income tax expense of \$254 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$6.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009. The 2010 results from continuing operations were primarily driven by the stabilization of our loan portfolio resulting in a decrease in provision for loan losses, lower representation and warranty expense, and gains on the sale of domestic legacy assets.

Net financing revenue was \$605 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$626 million in 2009. The decrease was driven by lower financing revenue and other interest income due primarily to a decline in average asset levels due to loan sales, on-balance deconsolidations, and portfolio runoff. The decrease was partially offset by lower interest expense related to a reduction in average borrowings

commensurate with a smaller asset base.

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The net gain on mortgage loans was \$380 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to a loss of \$40 million in 2009. The increase was primarily due to higher gains on loan sales in 2010 compared to 2009, higher gains on loan resolutions in 2010, and the recognition of a gain on the deconsolidation of an on-balance sheet securitization. Refer to Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information on the deconsolidation.

Other income, net of losses, was a loss of \$112 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to a loss of \$648 million in 2009. The improvement from 2009 was primarily related to the recognition of gains on the sale of foreclosed real estate in 2010 compared to losses and impairments in 2009 and impairments and higher losses on trading securities in 2009. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2009, we recognized significant impairments on equity investments, lot option projects, and model homes.

The provision for loan losses was \$173 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$4.2 billion in 2009. The provision decreased \$4.1 billion due to the improved asset mix as a result of the strategic actions taken during the fourth quarter of 2009 to write down and reclassify certain legacy mortgage loans from held-for-investment to held-for-sale. Additionally, the higher provision in 2009 was driven by significant increases in delinquencies and severity in our domestic mortgage loan portfolio and higher reserves were recognized against our commercial real estate-lending portfolio.

Total noninterest expense decreased 53% for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The decrease was driven by lower representation and warranty expense related to an increase in reserve in 2009 related to higher repurchase demands and loss severity. The decrease was also impacted by a decrease in compensation and benefits expense related to lower headcount and a decrease in professional services expense related to cost reduction efforts. During 2009, our captive reinsurance portfolio experienced deterioration due to higher delinquencies, which drove higher insurance reserves. The decrease in 2010 was partially offset by unfavorable foreign-currency movements on hedge positions.

2009 Compared to 2008

Our Legacy Portfolio and Other operations incurred a net loss from continuing operations before income tax expense of \$6.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$3.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2008. The 2009 results from continuing operations were driven by our strategic actions taken in the fourth quarter of 2009 to sell certain legacy mortgage assets resulting in the reclassification of these loans from held-for-investment to held-for-sale. These actions resulted in provision for loan losses of \$2.0 billion. Refer to Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information. Results were also adversely impacted by an increase in mortgage representation and warranty reserve expense of \$1.2 billion related to higher repurchase demand requests and loss severity.

Net financing revenue increased 23% for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. Interest expense decreased significantly due to a reduction in average borrowings in association with a smaller asset base and through ResCap debt extinguishments. Interest expense declined at a faster rate than financing revenue and other interest income reflecting the favorable cost of funding impacts resulting from a declining interest rate environment and reduced reliance on higher-rate unsecured debt. Our total financing revenue and other interest income decreased significantly in comparison to 2008 due to a decline in legacy mortgage asset levels resulting from asset sales and portfolio runoff. Additionally, we earned lower yields as a result of higher delinquencies, increases in nonaccrual loan levels, and the impact of lower rates on adjustable-rate mortgage loans.

Gain on mortgage loans, net, was a loss of \$40 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to a loss of \$609 million in 2008. Results in 2008 were significantly impacted by realized losses related to legacy mortgage asset sales and valuation losses on certain held-for-sale assets.

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Gain on extinguishment of debt was \$4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$1.9 billion for the year ended December 31, 2008. The debt extinguishment gains in 2008 included \$1.1 billion following our contribution to ResCap of ResCap notes obtained through open-market repurchase (OMR) transactions or debt tender and exchange offerings and \$757 million related to the private debt exchange and cash tender offers completed during the fourth quarter of 2008. Refer to the Critical Accounting Estimates section in this MD&A for further discussion related to the private debt exchange and cash tender offers.

Other income, net of losses, was a loss of \$648 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to a loss of \$1.1 billion in 2008. The decrease in the loss was driven by lower losses on the sale of foreclosed real estate due to lower volume and severity, the recognition of a \$255 million impairment on the resort finance business in 2008, lower impairments on lot option projects and model homes, and lower losses on residual interests due to the write-down of home equity residuals in 2008. The 2009 results were adversely impacted by a \$220 million impairment of our equity investments and lower real estate brokerage fee income due to the 2008 sale of our brokerage and relocation services business.

The provision for loan losses was \$4.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$1.7 billion in 2008. The increase in provision expense was primarily related to our strategic actions in the fourth quarter of 2009 as a result of the decision to sell certain legacy mortgage assets resulting in the reclassification of these assets from held-for-investment to held-for-sale. These actions resulted in negative valuation adjustments of \$2.0 billion. Additionally, we recognized higher provision expenses on the Ally Bank held-for-investment portfolio due to higher delinquencies and loss severities as well as regulatory input. The increase was partially offset by lower provision for loan losses as a result of lower mortgage loan and lending receivables balances in 2009 compared to 2008.

Total noninterest expense decreased 3% during the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to 2008. The decrease was driven primarily by a decrease in compensation and benefits expense primarily due to lower headcount associated with our restructuring efforts, favorable foreign-currency movements, a reduction in professional fees primarily due to advisory and legal fees related to ResCap's debt restructuring in 2008, and lower severance and other restructuring charges. The decrease was offset significantly by higher representation and warranty reserve expense due to higher repurchase demand requests and loss severity and higher expenses as a result of higher corporate overhead allocations related to a change in allocation methodology and the build-out of new corporate functions.

Loan Production

U.S. Mortgage Loan Production Channels

We have two primary channels for residential mortgage loan production: the origination of loans through our direct-lending network and the purchase of loans in the secondary market (primarily from Ally Bank correspondent lenders).

Correspondent lender and secondary market purchases Loans purchased from correspondent lenders are originated or purchased by the correspondent lenders and subsequently sold to us. All of the purchases from correspondent lenders are conducted through Ally Bank. We qualify and approve any correspondent lenders who participate in the loan purchase programs.

Direct-lending network Our direct-lending network consists of internet (including through the ditech.com brand) and telephone-based call center operations as well as our virtual retail network. During 2009 and 2010, virtually all of the residential mortgage loans of this channel are brokered to Ally Bank.

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The following table summarizes domestic consumer mortgage loan production by channel for our Origination and Servicing operations.

	2010		Year ended December 31, 2009		2008	
	No. of loans	Dollar amount of loans	No. of loans (\$ in millions)	Dollar amount of loans	No. of loans	Dollar amount of loans
Correspondent lender and secondary market purchases	263,963	\$ 61,465	260,772	\$ 56,042	166,885	\$ 35,579
Direct lending	36,064	7,586	42,190	8,524	35,044	6,249
Mortgage brokers	2,035	491	607	165	1,200	292
Total U.S. production	302,062	\$ 69,542	303,569	\$ 64,731	203,129	\$ 42,120

The following table summarizes the composition of our domestic consumer mortgage loan production for our Origination and Servicing operations.

	2010		Year ended December 31, 2009		2008	
	No. of loans	Dollar amount of loans	No. of loans (\$ in millions)	Dollar amount of loans	No. of loans	Dollar amount of loans
Ally Bank	300,738	\$ 69,320	299,302	\$ 64,001	163,868	\$ 34,980
ResCap	1,324	222	4,267	730	39,261	7,140
Total U.S. production	302,062	\$ 69,542	303,569	\$ 64,731	203,129	\$ 42,120

Mortgage Loan Production by Type

Consistent with our focus on GSE loan products, we primarily originate prime conforming and government-insured residential mortgage loans. In addition, we originate and purchase high-quality nonconforming jumbo loans, mostly from correspondent lenders, for the Ally Bank held-for-investment portfolio. Our mortgage loans are categorized as follows.

Prime conforming mortgage loans Prime credit quality first-lien mortgage loans secured by single-family residences that meet or conform to the underwriting standards established by the GSEs for inclusion in their guaranteed mortgage securities programs.

Prime nonconforming mortgage loans Prime credit quality first-lien mortgage loans secured by single-family residences that either (1) do not conform to the underwriting standards established by the GSEs because they had original principal amounts exceeding GSE limits, which are commonly referred to as jumbo mortgage loans, or (2) have alternative documentation requirements and property or credit-related features (e.g., higher loan-to-value or debt-to-income ratios) but are otherwise considered prime credit quality due to other compensating factors.

Prime second-lien mortgage loans Open- and closed-end mortgage loans secured by a second or more junior-lien on single-family residences, which include home equity mortgage loans and lines of credit.

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Government mortgage loans First-lien mortgage loans secured by single-family residences that are insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration (VA).

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Nonprime mortgage loans First-lien and certain junior-lien mortgage loans secured by single-family residences made to individuals with credit profiles that do not qualify for a prime loan, have credit-related features that fall outside the parameters of traditional prime mortgage products, or have performance characteristics that otherwise exposes us to comparatively higher risk of loss. Nonprime includes mortgage loans the industry characterizes as subprime, as well as high combined loan-to-value second-lien loans that fell out of our standard loan programs due to noncompliance with one or more criteria.

International loans Consumer mortgage loans originated in Canada and Mexico.

The following table summarizes consumer mortgage loan production by type for our Origination and Servicing operations.

	2010		Year ended December 31, 2009		2008	
	No. of loans	Dollar amount of loans	No. of loans	Dollar amount of loans (\$ in millions)	No. of loans	Dollar amount of loans
Prime conforming	228,936	\$ 53,721	164,780	\$ 37,651	134,853	\$ 29,711
Prime nonconforming	1,837	1,548	1,236	992	3,245	1,425
Prime second-lien			3	1	6,335	478
Government	71,289	14,273	137,550	26,087	58,696	10,506
Nonprime						
Total U.S. production	302,062	69,542	303,569	64,731	203,129	42,120
International production ^(a)	7,674	1,501	7,955	1,362	10,879	2,038
Total production	309,736	\$ 71,043	311,524	\$ 66,093	214,008	\$ 44,158

(a) International mortgage loan production represents high-quality government-insured residential mortgages in Canada.

U.S. Warehouse Lending

We are a provider of warehouse-lending facilities to correspondent lenders and other mortgage originators in the United States. These facilities enable lenders and originators to finance residential mortgage loans until they are sold in the secondary mortgage loan market. We provide warehouse-lending facilities principally for prime conforming and government mortgage loans. We have continued to refine our warehouse-lending portfolio, offering such lending only to current Ally Bank correspondent clients. Advances under warehouse-lending facilities are collateralized by the underlying mortgage loans and bear interest at variable rates. At December 31, 2010, we had total warehouse line of credit commitments of \$2.9 billion, against which we had \$1.5 billion of advances outstanding. We also have \$42 million of warehouse-lending receivables outstanding related to other offerings at December 31, 2010. We purchased approximately 44% of the mortgage loans financed by our warehouse-lending facilities in 2010.

Table of Contents**Loans Outstanding**

Consumer mortgage loans held-for-sale for our Origination and Servicing operations were as follows.

	December 31, 2010 2009 (\$ in millions)	
Prime conforming	\$ 5,585	\$ 3,455
Prime nonconforming		1
Prime second-lien		
Government ^(a)	3,434	3,878
Nonprime		
International	351	49
Total	9,370	7,383
Net discounts	135	88
Fair value option election adjustment	(61)	23
Lower-of-cost or fair value adjustment	(2)	(6)
Total, net	\$ 9,442	\$ 7,488

(a) Includes loans subject to conditional repurchase options of \$2.3 billion and \$1.7 billion sold to Ginnie Mae guaranteed securitizations at December 31, 2010 and 2009. The corresponding liability is recorded in accrued expenses and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Consumer mortgage loans held-for-investment for our Origination and Servicing operations were as follows.

	December 31, 2010 2009 (\$ in millions)	
Prime conforming	\$	\$
Prime nonconforming	2,068	947
Prime second-lien		
Government		
Nonprime		
International	289	316
Total	2,357	1,263
Net premiums	11	4
Fair value option election adjustment		
Allowance for loan losses	(14)	(33)
Total, net	\$ 2,354	\$ 1,234

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Consumer mortgage loans held-for-sale for our Legacy Portfolio and Other operations were as follows.

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)	
Prime conforming	\$ 336	\$ 314
Prime nonconforming	674	1,220
Prime second-lien	634	775
Government	18	37
Nonprime	637	978
International	13	575
Total^(a)	2,312	3,899
Net discounts	(296)	(407)
Fair value option election adjustment	(1)	
Lower-of-cost or fair value adjustment	(46)	(113)
Total, net^(b)	\$ 1,969	\$ 3,379

- (a) Includes unpaid principal balance write-downs of \$1.8 billion and \$3.6 billion at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The amounts are for write-downs taken upon the transfer of mortgage loans from held-for-investment to held-for-sale during the fourth quarter of 2009 and charge-offs taken in accordance with our charge-off policy.
- (b) Includes loans subject to conditional repurchase options of \$146 million and \$237 million sold to off-balance sheet private-label securitizations at December 31, 2010 and 2009. The corresponding liability is recorded in accrued expenses and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Consumer mortgage loans held-for-investment for our Legacy Portfolio and Other operations were as follows.

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)	
Prime conforming	\$ 323	\$ 386
Prime nonconforming	6,059	7,301
Prime second-lien	2,642	3,201
Government		
Nonprime	1,583	6,055
International	573	9
Total	11,180	16,952
Net premiums	26	95
Fair value option election adjustment	(1,890)	(5,789)
Allowance for loan losses	(542)	(607)
Total, net^(a)	\$ 8,774	\$ 10,651

- (a) At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the carrying value of mortgage loans held-for-investment relating to securitization transactions accounted for as on-balance sheet securitizations and pledged as collateral totaled \$1.0 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively. The investors in these on-balance sheet securitizations have no recourse to our other assets beyond the loans pledged as collateral other than market customary

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representation and warranty provisions.

ASU 2009-17 became effective on January 1, 2010, and required the prospective consolidation of certain securitization assets and liabilities that were previously held off-balance sheet. The adoption on day one resulted

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in \$1.2 billion in off-balance sheet consumer mortgage loans being brought on-balance sheet. Refer to Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding the adoption of ASU 2009-17.

Mortgage Loan Servicing

While we sell most of the residential mortgage loans we originate or purchase, we generally retain the rights to service these loans. The retained mortgage servicing rights consist of primary and master-servicing rights. When we act as primary servicer, we collect and remit mortgage loan payments, respond to borrower inquiries, account for principal and interest, hold custodial and escrow funds for payment of property taxes and insurance premiums, counsel or otherwise work with delinquent borrowers, supervise foreclosures and property dispositions, and generally administer the loans. When we act as master servicer, we collect mortgage loan payments from primary servicers and distribute those funds to investors in mortgage-backed and mortgage-related asset-backed securities and whole-loan packages. Key services in this regard include loan accounting, claims administration, oversight of primary servicers, loss mitigation, bond administration, cash flow waterfall calculations, investor reporting, and tax-reporting compliance. In return for performing primary and master-servicing functions, we receive servicing fees equal to a specified percentage of the outstanding principal balance of the loans being serviced and may also be entitled to other forms of servicing compensation, such as late payment fees or prepayment penalties. Servicing compensation also includes interest income or the float earned on collections that are deposited in various custodial accounts between their receipt and the scheduled/contractual distribution of the funds to investors.

The value of mortgage servicing rights is sensitive to changes in interest rates and other factors. We have developed and implemented an economic hedge program to, among other things, mitigate the overall risk of loss due to a change in the fair value of our mortgage servicing rights. Accordingly, we hedge the change in the total fair value of our mortgage servicing rights. The effectiveness of this economic hedging program may have a material effect on the results of operations. Refer to the Critical Accounting Estimates section of this MD&A for further discussion.

The following table summarizes the primary consumer mortgage loan-servicing portfolio.

	2010		Year ended December 31, 2009		2008	
	No. of loans	Dollar amount of loans	No. of loans	Dollar amount of loans	No. of loans	Dollar amount of loans
			(\$ in millions)			
On-balance sheet mortgage loans						
Held-for-sale and held-for-investment	222,469	\$ 20,224	276,996	\$ 26,333	284,321	\$ 21,153
Operations held-for-sale			17,260	3,160	19,879	5,932
Off-balance sheet mortgage loans Loans sold to third-party investors						
Nonagency	421,416	63,685	489,258	71,505	701,369	91,654
GSEs	1,531,075	255,388	1,437,896	231,310	1,395,283	221,977
Whole-loan	123,490	17,524	147,385	21,120	198,490	27,585
Purchased servicing rights	76,262	3,946	88,516	4,800	124,536	7,300
Operations held-for-sale			82,978	17,526	89,630	18,187
Total primary mortgage loan-servicing portfolio ^(a)	2,374,712	\$ 360,767	2,540,289	\$ 375,754	2,813,508	\$ 393,788

(a) Excludes loans for which we acted as a subservicer. Subserviced loans totaled 115,701 with an unpaid principal balance of \$24.2 billion at December 31, 2010; 129,954 with an unpaid balance of \$28.7 billion at December 31, 2009; and 164,938 with an unpaid principal balance of \$35.5 billion at December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents**Temporary Suspension of Mortgage Foreclosure Sales and Evictions**

During 2010, an operational matter was detected resulting in the temporary suspension of mortgage foreclosure home sales and evictions in certain states. Refer to Note 30 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to this matter.

Corporate and Other

The following table summarizes the activities of Corporate and Other excluding discontinued operations for the periods shown. Corporate and Other includes our Commercial Finance Group, certain equity investments, the amortization of the discount associated with new debt issuances and bond exchanges, most notably from the December 2008 bond exchange, as well as, the residual impacts of our corporate FTP and treasury asset liability management activities (ALM), and reclassifications and eliminations between the reportable operating segments.

	Year ended December 31,			Favorable/ (unfavorable)	
	2010	2009	2008	2010-2009	2009-2008
	(\$ in millions)			(% change)	
Net financing loss					
Total financing revenue and other interest income	\$ 155	\$ (78)	\$ 322	n/m	(124)
Interest expense					
Original issue discount amortization	1,204	1,143	70	(5)	n/m
Other interest expense	1,054	1,239	2,362	15	48
Total interest expense	2,258	2,382	2,432	5	2
Depreciation expense on operating lease assets	(4)	1	3	n/m	67
Net financing loss	(2,099)	(2,461)	(2,113)	15	(16)
Other revenue					
(Loss) gain on extinguishment of debt	(123)	661	10,753	(119)	(94)
Other gain (loss) on investments, net	146	85	(239)	72	136
Other income, net of losses	(65)	194	(823)	(134)	124
Total other (expense) revenue	(42)	940	9,691	(104)	(90)
Total net (expense) revenue	(2,141)	(1,521)	7,578	(41)	(120)
Provision for loan losses	(42)	491	10	109	n/m
Noninterest expense					
Compensation and benefits expense	614	405	281	(52)	(44)
Other operating expense	(88)	73	221	n/m	67
Total noninterest expense	526	478	502	(10)	5
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income tax expense	\$ (2,625)	\$ (2,490)	\$ 7,066	(5)	(135)
Total assets	\$ 28,561	\$ 32,714	\$ 31,429	(13)	4

n/m = not meaningful

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The following table presents the scheduled amortization of the original issue discount.

	Year ended December 31,					2016 and thereafter ^(a)	Total
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
	(\$ in millions)						
Original issue discount							
Outstanding balance	\$ 2,194	\$ 1,844	\$ 1,581	\$ 1,390	\$ 1,333	\$	
Total amortization ^(b)	975	350	263	191	57	1,333	\$ 3,169
2008 bond exchange amortization ^(c)	937	320	241	168	43	1,177	2,886

(a) The maximum annual scheduled amortization for any individual year is \$157 million in 2030 of which \$151 million is related to 2008 bond exchange amortization.

(b) The amortization is included as interest on long-term debt on the Consolidated Statement of Income.

(c) 2008 bond exchange amortization is included in total amortization.

2010 Compared to 2009

Loss from continuing operations before income tax expense for Corporate and Other was \$2.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$2.5 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009. The losses in 2010 and 2009 were driven by \$1.2 billion and \$1.1 billion of original issue discount amortization expenses primarily related to our 2008 bond exchange and the net impact of our FTP methodology. The net financing revenue of our Global Automotive Services and Mortgage operations includes the results of a FTP process that insulates these operations from interest rate volatility by matching assets and liabilities with similar interest rate sensitivity and maturity characteristics. The FTP process assigns charge rates to the assets and credit rates to the liabilities within our Global Automotive Services and Mortgage operations, respectively, based on anticipated maturity and a benchmark index plus an assumed credit spread. The assumed credit spread represents the cost of funds for each asset class based on a blend of funding channels available to the enterprise, including unsecured and secured capital markets, private funding facilities, and deposits. In addition, a risk-based methodology, which incorporates each operation's credit, market, and operational risk components, is used to allocate equity to these operations. The residual net impact of the FTP methodology is realized in our Corporate and Other results. This residual net impact primarily represents the unallocated cost of maintaining our liquidity and investment portfolios and other unassigned funding costs, like the results of our ALM activities, as well as any unassigned equity. The unfavorable results for 2010 were also impacted by net derivative activity, higher marketing expenses, and higher FDIC fees. Additionally, we recognized a \$123 million loss related to the extinguishment of certain Ally debt, which includes \$101 million of accelerated amortization of original issue discount compared to a \$661 million gain in the prior year. Partially offsetting the unfavorable results were lower professional and legal fees.

Corporate and Other also includes the results of our Commercial Finance Group. Our Commercial Finance Group earned income from continuing operations before income tax expense of \$177 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to a net loss from continuing operations before income tax expense of \$537 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in income was primarily due to significant provision for loan losses in 2009. The \$533 million decrease in provision expense from 2009 was driven by lower specific reserves in both the resort finance portfolio and in our European operations. In addition, we recognized a recovery in 2010 from the sale of the resort finance portfolio. Additionally, the favorable variance was impacted by the absence of an \$87 million fair value impairment recognized upon transfer of the resort finance portfolio from held-for-sale to held-for-investment during 2009 and lower interest expense related to a reduction in borrowing levels consistent with a lower asset base.

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2009 Compared to 2008

Loss from continuing operations before income tax expense for Corporate and Other was \$2.5 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to income from continuing operations before income tax expense of \$7.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a \$10.7 billion pretax gain in 2008 that resulted from the December 2008 private debt exchange offers and cash tender offers. Refer to the Critical Accounting Estimates section in this MD&A and Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information related to the private debt exchange and cash tender offers. The 2009 results were favorably impacted by a \$634 million gain related to privately negotiated transactions that extinguished certain debt during 2009, a decrease in total noninterest expense primarily due to increased corporate overhead allocation reimbursements, and lower equity investment losses. In 2008, we recognized equity investment net losses of \$176 million and a full impairment on an equity investment of \$570 million, primarily attributed to the decline in credit market conditions and unfavorable asset revaluations. Additionally, we experienced an increase in the fair value of asset-backed securities due to improvements in credit spreads used to value the notes. The improved credit spreads result from improving conditions in the asset-backed securities market. Interest expense for the year decreased due to lower debt levels and rates, and lower allocated funds-transfer-pricing charges, offset by the amortization of the original issue discount associated with the December 2008 bond exchange.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, our Commercial Finance Group had a loss from continuing operations before income tax expense of \$537 million compared to income from continuing operations before income tax expense of \$55 million in 2008. The results were primarily impacted by an increase of \$481 million in provision for loan losses in the resort finance business and our European operations and the absence of a \$29 million gain recognized during July 2008 related to the sale of operations in Poland. The results were also impacted by an \$87 million fair value impairment recognized upon transfer of the resort finance business assets from held-for-sale to held-for-investment during 2009. Additionally, we recognized lower fee income and interest expense resulting from lower factored sales volume and lower asset levels.

Table of Contents**Cash and Securities**

The following table summarizes the composition of the cash and securities portfolio held at fair value by Corporate and Other.

	December 31, 2010 2009 (\$ in millions)	
Cash		
Noninterest-bearing cash	\$ 1,637	\$ 1,500
Interest-bearing cash	7,964	11,241
Total cash	9,601	12,741
Trading securities		
U.S. Treasury	75	
Mortgage-backed	25	45
Asset-backed	93	595
Total trading securities	193	640
Available-for-sale securities		
Debt securities		
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies	3,097	3,285
States and political subdivisions	2	5
Foreign government	499	
Mortgage-backed	4,973	2,941
Asset-backed	1,936	969
Corporate debt		119
Other debt (a)	151	(261)
Total debt securities	10,658	7,058
Equity securities		4
Total available-for-sale securities	10,658	7,062
Total cash and securities	\$ 20,452	\$ 20,443

(a) Includes intersegment eliminations.

Risk Management

Managing the risk to reward trade-off is a fundamental component of operating our businesses. Our risk management process is overseen by the Ally Board of Directors (the Board), various risk committees, and the executive leadership team. The Board sets the risk appetite across our company while the risk committees and executive leadership team monitor potential risks and manage the risk to be within our risk appetite. The primary risks include credit, market, operational, liquidity, and legal and compliance risk.

Credit risk The risk of loss arising from a borrower not meeting its financial obligations to our firm.

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Market risk The risk of loss arising from changes in the fair value of our assets or liabilities (including derivatives) caused by movements in market variables, such as interest rates, foreign-exchange rates, and equity and commodity prices.

Operational risk The risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors, or external events.

Liquidity risk The risk of loss arising from the failure to recognize or address changes in market conditions affecting both asset and liability flows (see Liquidity Management, Funding, and Regulatory Capital discussion within this MD&A).

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Legal and compliance risk The risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial loss, or damage to reputation resulting from failure to comply with laws, regulations, rules, other regulatory requirements, or codes of conduct and other standards of self-regulatory organizations.

While risk oversight is ultimately the responsibility of the Board, our governance structure starts within each line of business where committees are established to oversee risk in their respective areas. The lines of business are responsible for executing on risk strategies, policies, and controls that are compliant with global risk management policies and with applicable laws and regulations. The line of business risk committees, which report to various global risk committees, monitor the performance within each portfolio and determine whether to amend any credit risk practices based upon portfolio trends.

In addition, the Global Risk Management and Compliance organizations are accountable for independently monitoring, measuring, and reporting on the various risks. They are also responsible for monitoring that risk remains within the tolerances established by the Board, developing and maintaining policies, and implementing risk management methodologies.

All lines of business and global functions are subject to full and unrestricted audits by Corporate Audit. Corporate Audit reports to the Ally Audit Committee and is primarily responsible for assisting the Audit Committee in fulfilling its governance and oversight responsibilities. Corporate Audit is granted free and unrestricted access to any and all of our records, physical properties, technologies, management, and employees.

In addition, our Global Loan Review Group provides an independent assessment of the quality of Ally's credit risk portfolios and credit risk management practices. This group reports its findings directly to the Ally Risk and Compliance Committee, which includes independent members of the Board. The findings of this group help to strengthen our risk management practices and processes throughout the organization.

Table of Contents**Loan and Lease Exposure**

The following table summarizes the exposures from our loan and lease activities.

	December 31, 2010 2009 (\$ in millions)	
Finance receivables and loans		
Global Automotive Services	\$ 86,888	\$ 60,021
Mortgage operations	13,423	14,555
Corporate and Other	2,102	3,125
Total finance receivables and loans	102,413	77,701
Held-for-sale loans		
Global Automotive Services		9,601
Mortgage operations	11,411	10,867
Corporate and Other		157
Total held-for-sale loans	11,411	20,625
Total on-balance sheet loans	\$ 113,824	\$ 98,326
Off-balance sheet securitized loans		
Global Automotive Services	\$	\$ 7,475
Mortgage operations	326,830	332,982
Corporate and Other		
Total off-balance sheet securitized loans	\$ 326,830	\$ 340,457
Operating lease assets		
Global Automotive Services	\$ 9,128	\$ 15,994
Mortgage operations		
Corporate and Other		1
Total operating lease assets	\$ 9,128	\$ 15,995
Serviced loans and leases		
Global Automotive Services	\$ 115,358	\$ 113,661
Mortgage operations ^(a)	360,767	375,754
Corporate and Other	2,448	3,282
Total serviced loans and leases	\$ 478,573	\$ 492,697

(a) Includes primary mortgage loan-servicing portfolio only.

The risks inherent in our loan and lease exposures are largely driven by changes in the overall economy and its impact to our borrowers. The potential financial statement impact of these exposures varies depending on the accounting classification and future expected disposition strategy. We retain the majority of the automobile loans that we originate as they complement our core business model. We primarily originate mortgage loans with the intent to sell them and, as such, retain only a small percentage of the loans that we originate or purchase. Loans that we do not intend to retain are sold to investors, primarily securitizations guaranteed by the GSEs. However, we may retain an interest or right to service these loans. We ultimately manage the associated risks based on the underlying economics of the exposure.

Finance receivables and loans Loans that we have the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or to maturity or loans associated with an on-balance sheet securitization classified as secured financing. These loans are recorded at the principal amount outstanding, net of unearned income and premiums and discounts. Probable credit-related losses inherent in our finance receivables and loans carried at historical cost are reflected in our allowance for loan losses and recognized in current period earnings. We manage the economic risks of these exposures, including credit risk, by adjusting

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underwriting standards and risk limits, augmenting our servicing and collection activities (including loan modifications), and optimizing our product and geographic concentrations. Additionally, we have elected to carry certain mortgage loans at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these loans are recognized in a valuation allowance separate from the allowance for loan losses and are reflected in current period earnings. We use market-based instruments, such as derivatives, to hedge changes in the fair value of these loans. Refer to the Critical Accounting Estimates discussion within this MD&A and Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Held-for-sale loans Loans that we have the intent to sell. These loans are recorded on our balance sheet at the lower-of-cost or estimated fair value and are evaluated by portfolio and product type. Changes in the recorded value are recognized in a valuation allowance and reflected in current period earnings. We manage the economic risks of these exposures, including market and credit risks, in various ways including the use of market-based instruments such as derivatives. Additionally, for mortgage, we provide representations and warranties to the purchaser or facility regarding the characteristics of the underlying transferred assets. We estimate the fair value of our liability for representations and warranties when we sell loans and update our estimate quarterly. Refer to the Critical Accounting Estimates discussion within this MD&A and Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Off-balance sheet securitized loans Loans that we transferred off-balance sheet to variable interest entities. While these loans are not consolidated on our balance sheet, we typically retain an interest in these loans. The interests retained in the financial asset transfers are recorded at the estimated fair value and are generally classified as trading securities or other assets at fair value. Changes in the fair value of retained interests are recorded as valuation adjustments and reported through earnings. Similar to finance receivables and loans, we manage the economic risks of these exposures, including credit risk, through activities including servicing and collections. Refer to the Critical Accounting Estimates discussion within this MD&A and Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Operating lease assets The net book value of the automobile assets we lease are based on the expected residual value upon remarketing the vehicle at the end of the lease. An impairment to the carrying value of the assets may be deemed necessary if there is an unfavorable change in the value of the recorded asset. We are exposed to the fluctuations in the expected residual value upon remarketing the vehicle at the end of the lease, and as such, we manage the risks of these exposures at inception by setting minimum lease standards for projected residual values. We periodically receive support from automotive manufacturers for certain residual deficiencies. Refer to the Critical Accounting Estimates discussion within this MD&A and Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Serviced loans and leases Loans that we service on behalf of our customers or another financial institution. As such, these loans can be on or off our balance sheet. For our mortgage servicing rights, we record an asset or liability (at fair value) based on whether the expected servicing benefits will exceed the expected servicing costs. Changes in the fair value of the mortgage servicing rights are recognized in current period earnings. We also service consumer automobile loans. We do not record servicing rights assets or liabilities for these loans because we either receive an upfront fee that adequately compensates us for the servicing costs or because the loan is of a short-term revolving nature. We manage the economic risks of these exposures, including market and credit risks, through market-based instruments such as derivatives and securities. Refer to the Critical Accounting Estimates discussion within this MD&A and Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is defined as the potential failure to receive payments when due from a borrower in accordance with contractual obligations. Therefore, credit risk is a major source of potential economic loss to us. To mitigate

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the risk, we have implemented specific processes across all lines of business utilizing both qualitative and quantitative analyses. Credit risk management is overseen through our risk committee structure and by the Risk organization, which reports to the Ally Risk and Compliance Committee. Together they establish the minimum standards for managing credit risk exposures in a safe-and-sound manner by identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling the risks while also permitting acceptable variations for a specific line of business with proper approval. In addition, our Global Loan Review Group provides an independent assessment of the quality of our credit risk portfolios and credit risk management practices.

During 2010, the financial markets experienced some improvement; however, high unemployment and the distress in the housing market persisted, creating uncertainty for the financial services sector. Since the onset of this turbulent economic cycle, we saw both the housing and vehicle markets significantly decline affecting the credit quality for both our consumer and commercial segments. We have seen signs of economic stabilization in some housing, vehicle, and manufacturing markets and have also seen improvement in our loan portfolio as a result of our proactive credit risk initiatives. However, we anticipate the economic uncertainty will continue to affect our loan portfolio through upcoming periods.

We have policies and practices that are committed to maintaining an independent and ongoing assessment of credit risk and quality. Our policies require an objective and timely assessment of the overall quality of the consumer and commercial loan portfolios. This includes the identification of relevant trends that affect the collectability of the portfolios, segments of the portfolios that are potential problem areas, loans and leases with potential credit weaknesses, and assessment of the adequacy of internal credit risk policies and procedures to monitor compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

We manage credit risk based on the risk profile of the borrower, the source of repayment, the underlying collateral, and current market conditions. Our business is focused on consumer automobile loans and leases and mortgage loans in addition to automobile-related commercial lending. We classify these loans as either consumer or commercial and analyze credit risk in each as described below. We monitor the credit risk profile of individual borrowers and the aggregate portfolio of borrowers either within a designated geographic region or a particular product or industry segment. To mitigate risk concentrations, we take part in loan sales and syndications.

In response to the dynamic credit environment and other market conditions, we continued to follow a more conservative lending policy across our lines of business, generally focusing our lending to more creditworthy borrowers. For example, our Mortgage operations eliminated production of new home equity loans in 2009. During 2010, we also significantly limited production of loans that do not conform to the underwriting guidelines of the GSEs. In addition, effective January 2009, we ceased originating nonprime automotive financing volume through Nuvel, which commenced in 2002 and primarily focused on non-GM dealers.

Additionally, we have implemented numerous initiatives in an effort to mitigate loss and provide ongoing support to customers in financial distress. For automobile loans, we offer several types of assistance to aid our customers. Loss mitigation includes changing the due date, extending payments, and rewriting the loan terms. We have implemented these actions with the intent to provide the borrower with additional options in lieu of repossessing their vehicle.

For mortgage loans, as part of our participation in certain governmental programs, we may offer mortgage loan modifications to our borrowers. Generally these modifications provide the borrower with some form of concession and, therefore, are deemed to be troubled debt restructurings (TDRs). Refer to Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on TDRs. Furthermore, we have internally designed proprietary programs aimed at homeowners at risk of foreclosure. Each program has unique qualification criteria for the borrower to meet as well as associated modification options that we analyze to determine the best solution for the borrower. We have also implemented periodic foreclosure moratoriums that are designed to provide borrowers with extra time to sort out their financial difficulties while allowing them to stay in their homes.

Table of Contents**On-balance Sheet Portfolio**

Our on-balance sheet portfolio includes both finance receivables and loans and held-for-sale loans. At December 31, 2010, this primarily included \$86.9 billion of automobile finance receivables and loans and \$24.8 billion of mortgage finance receivables and loans. Within our on-balance sheet portfolio, we have elected to account for certain mortgage loans at fair value. The valuation allowance recorded on fair value-elected loans is separate from the allowance for loan losses. Changes in the fair value of loans are classified as gain on mortgage and automotive loans, net, in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we further executed on our strategy of discontinuing and selling or liquidating nonstrategic operations. Refer to Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on specific actions taken. Additionally, in September 2010, we completed the sale of our resort finance portfolio, primarily consisting of loans related to timeshare resorts throughout North America.

In 2009, we executed various changes and strategies throughout our lending operations that had a significant positive impact on our current period credit quality and ultimately our year-over-year comparisons. Some of our strategies included focusing primarily on the prime-lending market, participating in several loan modification programs, implementing tighter underwriting standards, and enhanced collection efforts. Additionally, we discontinued and sold multiple nonstrategic operations. Within our Automotive Finance operations, we exited certain underperforming dealer relationships and added the majority of Chrysler dealers. We see the results of these efforts as our overall credit risk profile has improved; however, our total loan portfolio continues to be affected by sustained levels of high unemployment and continued housing weakness.

On January 1, 2010, we adopted ASU 2009-17, which resulted in \$18.3 billion of off-balance sheet loans being consolidated on-balance sheet. This included \$7.2 billion of consumer automobile finance receivables and loans recorded at historical cost. We recorded an initial allowance for loan loss reserve of \$222 million on those loans. The remaining loans consolidated on-balance sheet were mortgage loans and included \$9.9 billion classified as operations held-for-sale (refer to Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information) and \$1.2 billion of finance receivables and loans recorded at fair value.

The following table presents our total on-balance sheet consumer and commercial finance receivables and loans reported at carrying value before allowance for loan losses.

	Outstanding		Nonperforming ^{(a)(b)}		Accruing past due 90 days or more ^(c)	
	December 31, 2010	2009	December 31, 2010	2009	December 31, 2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)					
Consumer						
Finance receivables and loans						
Loans at historical cost	\$ 62,002	\$ 41,458	\$ 768	\$ 816	\$ 6	\$ 7
Loans at fair value	1,015	1,391	260	499		
Total finance receivables and loans	63,017	42,849	1,028	1,315	6	7
Loans held-for-sale	11,411	20,468	3,273	3,390	25	33
Total consumer loans	74,428	63,317	4,301	4,705	31	40
Commercial						
Finance receivables and loans						
Loans at historical cost	39,396	34,852	740	1,883		3
Loans at fair value						
Total finance receivables and loans	39,396	34,852	740	1,883		3
Loans held-for-sale		157				

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Total commercial loans	39,396	35,009	740	1,883		3
Total on-balance sheet loans	\$ 113,824	\$ 98,326	\$ 5,041	\$ 6,588	\$ 31	\$ 43

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- (a) Nonperforming loans are loans placed on nonaccrual status in accordance with internal loan policies. Refer to the Nonaccrual Loans section of Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.
- (b) Includes nonaccrual troubled debt restructured loans of \$684 million and \$1.0 billion at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.
- (c) Includes troubled debt restructured loans classified as 90 days past due and still accruing of \$13 million and \$0 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Total on-balance sheet loans outstanding at December 31, 2010, increased \$15.5 billion to \$113.8 billion from December 31, 2009, reflecting an increase of \$11.1 billion in the consumer portfolio and \$4.4 billion in the commercial portfolio. The increase in total on-balance sheet loans outstanding from December 31, 2009, was the result of increased automobile originations due to strengthened automotive industry sales and improved automotive manufacturer penetration, increased retention of originated automobile loans, and the impact of adopting ASU 2009-17. The increase was partially offset by certain mortgage legacy asset sales, automobile whole-loan sales, and the deconsolidation of certain mortgage legacy assets that no longer qualified under ASU 2009-17.

Total TDRs outstanding at December 31, 2010, increased \$411 million to \$1.5 billion from December 31, 2009. This increase was driven primarily by our continued foreclosure prevention and loss mitigation procedures. We participated in a variety of government modification programs, such as HARP and HAMP, as well as internally developed modification programs.

Total nonperforming loans at December 31, 2010, decreased \$1.5 billion to \$5.0 billion from December 31, 2009, reflecting a decrease of \$404 million of consumer nonperforming loans and a decrease of \$1.1 billion of commercial nonperforming loans. The decrease in commercial nonperforming loans from December 31, 2009, was largely due to sale of the resort finance portfolio and improved dealer performance. Partially offsetting the improvement in nonperforming loans was the impact of adopting ASU 2009-17, continued housing weakness, and seasoning of first mortgage loans remaining within our portfolio.

The following table includes consumer and commercial net charge-offs from finance receivables and loans at historical cost and related ratios adjusted for one-time charge-offs related to transfers to held-for-sale reported at carrying value before allowance for loan losses.

	Net charge offs		Net charge off ratios ^(a)	
	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009
	(\$ in millions)		(%)	
Consumer				
Finance receivables and loans at historical cost	\$ 796	\$ 6,082	1.5%	11.2%
Commercial				
Finance receivables and loans at historical cost	402	1,017	1.1	2.8
Total finance receivables and loans at historical cost	1,198	7,099	1.3	7.9
Transfers to held-for-sale ^(b)		(3,438)		
Adjusted total finance receivables and loans at historical cost	\$ 1,198	\$ 3,661	1.3	4.1

- (a) Net charge-off ratios are calculated as net charge-offs divided by average outstanding finance receivables and loans excluding loans measured at fair value, conditional repurchase loans, and loans held-for-sale during the year for each loan category.
- (b) The year ended December 31, 2009, includes \$3.4 billion and \$10 million of net charge offs related to transfers to held-for-sale for consumer and commercial, respectively.

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Our net charge-offs were \$1.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$7.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009. This decline was driven primarily by portfolio composition changes as a result of strategic actions including the write-down and reclassification of certain legacy mortgage loans during the fourth quarter of 2009 and improvement in our Nuvel portfolio during 2010, partially offset by charge-offs taken on our resort finance portfolio recorded in 2009 and 2010. Loans held-for-sale are accounted for at the lower-of-cost or fair value, and therefore, we do not record charge-offs.

The Consumer Credit Portfolio and Commercial Credit Portfolio discussions that follow relate to consumer and commercial credit finance receivables and loans recorded at historical cost. Finance receivables and loans recorded at historical cost have an associated allowance for loan losses. Finance receivables and loans measured at fair value were excluded from these discussions since those exposures do not carry an allowance.

Consumer Credit Portfolio

Our consumer portfolio primarily consists of automobile loans, first mortgages, and home equity loans, with a focus on serving the prime secured consumer credit market. Loan losses in our consumer portfolio are influenced by general business and economic conditions including unemployment rates, bankruptcy filings, and home and used vehicle prices. Additionally, our consumer credit exposure is significantly concentrated in automotive lending (primarily through GM and Chrysler dealerships). Due to our GM and Chrysler subvention relationships, we are able to mitigate some interest income exposure to certain consumer defaults by receiving a rate support payment directly from the automotive manufacturers at origination.

Credit risk management for the consumer portfolio begins with the initial underwriting and continues throughout a borrower's credit cycle. We manage consumer credit risk through our loan origination and underwriting policies, credit approval process, and servicing capabilities. We use credit-scoring models to differentiate the expected default rates of credit applicants enabling us to better evaluate credit applications for approval and to tailor the pricing and financing structure according to this assessment of credit risk. We regularly review the performance of the credit scoring models and update them for historical information and current trends. These and other actions mitigate but do not eliminate credit risk. Improper evaluations of a borrower's creditworthiness, fraud, and changes in the applicant's financial condition after approval could negatively affect the quality of our receivables portfolio, resulting in loan losses.

Our servicing activities are another key factor in managing consumer credit risk. Servicing activities consist largely of collecting and processing customer payments, responding to customer inquiries such as requests for payoff quotes, and processing customer requests for account revisions (such as payment extensions and refinancings). Servicing activities are generally consistent across our operations; however, certain practices may be influenced by local laws and regulations.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the credit performance of the consumer portfolio continued to improve overall as nonperforming loans and charge-offs declined. The decline in nonperforming loans was primarily driven by improvement in our Nuvel portfolio due to enhanced collection efforts. The year-over-year decline in net charge-offs was driven by the improved asset mix as the result of strategic actions that included the write-down and reclassification of certain legacy mortgage loans in the fourth quarter of 2009 as well as improvement in our Nuvel portfolio.

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The following table includes consumer finance receivables and loans recorded at historical cost reported at carrying value before allowance for loan losses.

	Outstanding December 31,		Nonperforming ^(a) December 31,		Accruing past due 90 days or more ^(b) December 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)					
Domestic						
Consumer automobile	\$ 34,604	\$ 12,514	\$ 129	\$ 267	\$	\$
Consumer mortgage						
1 st Mortgage	6,917	6,921	388	326	1	1
Home equity	3,441	3,886	61	71		
Total domestic	44,962	23,321	578	664	1	1
Foreign						
Consumer automobile	16,650	17,731	78	119	5	5
Consumer mortgage						
1 st Mortgage	390	405	112	33		1
Home equity		1				
Total foreign	17,040	18,137	190	152	5	6
Total consumer finance receivables and loans	\$ 62,002	\$ 41,458	\$ 768	\$ 816	\$ 6	\$ 7

(a) Includes nonaccrual troubled debt restructured loans of \$204 million and \$263 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(b) There were no troubled debt restructured loans classified as 90 days past due and still accruing at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Total outstanding consumer finance receivables and loans increased \$20.5 billion at December 31, 2010, compared with December 31, 2009. The increase in domestic automobile outstandings was driven by the consolidation of previously off-balance sheet loans due to the adoption of ASU 2009-17, increased originations due to strengthened automotive industry sales and improved automotive manufacturer penetration, increased retention of automobile originated loans, and the adoption of ASU 2009-17. The decrease in foreign automobile outstandings was driven by continued exit and liquidations in nonstrategic countries and overall market contraction in Europe.

Total consumer nonperforming loans at December 31, 2010, decreased \$48 million to \$768 million from December 31, 2009, reflecting a decrease of \$179 million of consumer automobile nonperforming loans and an increase of \$131 million of consumer mortgage nonperforming loans. Nonperforming consumer automobile loans decreased primarily due to enhanced collection efforts, increased quality of newer vintages and a change to our Nuvel portfolio nonaccrual policy to be consistent with our other automobile nonaccrual policies. Nonperforming consumer mortgage loans increased due to seasoning of the first mortgage loans remaining in our portfolio subsequent to the strategic actions taken in late 2009. Nonperforming consumer finance receivables and loans as a percentage of total outstanding consumer finance receivables and loans were 1.2% and 2.0% at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Consumer domestic automobile loans accruing and past due 30 days or more, included in outstandings in the table above, decreased \$32 million to \$802 million at December 31, 2010, compared with December 31, 2009. The decrease was primarily due to an improvement in our Nuvel portfolio as a result of enhanced collection efforts in addition to an increased quality of newer vintages in the overall automobile portfolio.

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The following table includes consumer net charge-offs from finance receivables and loans at historical cost and related ratios reported at carrying value before allowance for loan losses.

	Net charge-offs		Net charge-off ratios	
	Year ended December 31,		Year	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)		(%)	
Domestic				
Consumer automobile	\$ 457	\$ 823	1.7%	5.8%
Consumer mortgage				
1 st Mortgage	128	2,433	1.8	23.0
Home equity	85	1,579	2.4	24.6
Total domestic	670	4,835	1.8	15.5
Foreign				
Consumer automobile	123	301	0.8	1.5
Consumer mortgage				
1 st Mortgage	3	946	0.8	25.1
Home equity				
Total foreign	126	1,247	0.8	5.4
Total consumer finance receivables and loans	796	6,082	1.5	11.2
Transfers to held-for-sale		(3,428)		
Adjusted total consumer finance receivables and loans	\$ 796	\$ 2,654	1.5	4.9

Our net charge-offs from total consumer automobile loans decreased \$544 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The decrease in net charge-offs was primarily due to one-time charge-offs taken in 2009, as we aligned our internal policies to Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) guidelines. Also contributing to the decrease in net charge-offs were improvements in loss severity driven by improved pricing in the used vehicle market and in loss frequency and customer recoveries due to enhanced collection efforts, primarily with our Nuvell portfolio.

Our net charge-offs from total consumer mortgage and home equity loans were \$216 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$5.0 billion in 2009. The significant decrease was driven by portfolio composition changes as a result of strategic actions that included the write-down and reclassification of certain legacy mortgage loans from finance receivables and loans to held-for-sale during the fourth quarter of 2009.

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The following table summarizes the total consumer loan originations at unpaid principal balance for the periods shown. Total consumer loan originations include loans classified as finance receivables and loans held-for-sale during the period.

	Year ended December 31, 2010 2009 (\$ in millions)	
Domestic		
Consumer automobile	\$ 27,681	\$ 18,091
Consumer mortgage		
1st Mortgage	69,542	64,731
Home equity		
Total domestic	97,223	82,822
Foreign		
Consumer automobile	8,818	5,843
Consumer mortgage		
1st Mortgage	1,503	1,405
Home equity		
Total foreign	10,321	7,248
Total consumer loan originations	\$ 107,544	\$ 90,070

Total domestic automobile loan originations increased \$9.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009, primarily due to the improved automotive market as well as the addition of Chrysler automotive financing business. Domestic automobile originations continue to reflect tightened underwriting standards, and most of these originations for 2010 were retained on-balance sheet as finance receivables and loans. Total foreign automobile originations increased \$3.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009 driven by improved Canadian automobile sales.

Total domestic mortgage loan originations increased \$4.8 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase was due primarily to increased refinancing as customers continued to take advantage of historically low interest rates.

Consumer loan originations retained on-balance sheet as finance receivables and loans increased \$24.9 billion to \$35.1 billion at December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The increase was primarily due to strengthened automotive industry sales, improved automotive manufacturer penetration, and increased retention of automobile-originated loans.

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The following table shows consumer finance receivables and loans recorded at historical cost reported at carrying value before allowance for loan losses by state and foreign concentration. Total automobile loans were \$51.3 billion and \$30.2 billion at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Total mortgage and home equity loans were \$10.7 billion and \$11.2 billion at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

	December 31,		2009	
	2010(a)	2010(a)	2010(a)	2009
	Automobile	1st Mortgage and home equity	Automobile	1st Mortgage and home equity
Texas	9.2%	4.4%	7.5%	2.9%
California	4.6	24.5	2.7	23.3
Florida	4.4	4.1	2.1	4.4
Michigan	3.7	5.0	1.4	5.4
New York	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.9
Illinois	2.8	4.7	1.9	4.4
Pennsylvania	3.2	1.7	2.4	1.8
Ohio	2.5	1.0	1.6	1.2
Georgia	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.0
North Carolina	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.2
Other United States	29.4	44.7	16.7	45.9
Canada	14.2	3.6	20.1	3.6
Germany	5.7		13.3	
Brazil	5.2		6.8	
Other foreign	7.5	0.1	18.4	
Total consumer loans	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(a) Presentation is in descending order as a percentage of total consumer finance receivables and loans at December 31, 2010.

We monitor our consumer loan portfolio for concentration risk across the geographies in which we lend. The highest concentrations of loans in the United States are in California and Texas, which represent an aggregate of 16.4% of our total outstanding consumer loans at December 31, 2010. Our domestic concentrations in the automobile portfolio increased due to the adoption of ASU 2009-17 and higher retained originations.

Concentrations in our mortgage portfolio are closely monitored given the volatility of the housing markets. Our consumer mortgage loan concentrations in California, Florida, and Michigan receive particular attention as the real estate value depreciation in these states has been the most severe.

Repossessed and Foreclosed Assets

We classify an asset as repossessed or foreclosed (included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet) when physical possession of the collateral is taken. For more information on repossessed and foreclosed assets, refer to Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Repossessed assets in our Automotive Finance operations at December 31, 2010, decreased \$4 million to \$46 million from December 31, 2009. Foreclosed mortgage assets at December 31, 2010, decreased \$12 million to \$138 million from December 31, 2009.

Higher-risk Mortgage Loans

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we primarily focused our origination efforts on prime conforming and government-insured residential mortgages in the United States and high-quality government-insured residential in Canada. In June 2010, we ceased offering interest-only jumbo mortgage loans given the

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continued volatility of the housing market and the delayed principal payment feature of that loan product. We continued to hold mortgage loans that have features that expose us to potentially higher credit risk including high original loan-to-value mortgage loans (prime or nonprime), payment-option adjustable-rate mortgage loans (prime nonconforming), interest-only mortgage loans (classified as prime conforming or nonconforming for domestic production and prime nonconforming or nonprime for international production), and teaser-rate mortgages (prime or nonprime).

In circumstances when a loan has features such that it falls into multiple categories, it is classified to a category only once based on the following hierarchy: (1) high original loan-to-value mortgage loans, (2) payment-option adjustable-rate mortgage loans, (3) interest-only mortgage loans, and (4) below-market rate (teaser) mortgages. Given the continued stress within the housing market, we believe this hierarchy provides the most relevant risk assessment of our nontraditional products.

High loan-to-value mortgages Defined as first-lien loans with original loan-to-value ratios equal to or in excess of 100% or second-lien loans that when combined with the underlying first-lien mortgage loan result in an original loan-to-value ratio equal to or in excess of 100%. We ceased originating these loans with the intent to retain during 2009.

Payment-option adjustable rate mortgages Permit a variety of repayment options. The repayment options include minimum, interest-only, fully amortizing 30-year, and fully amortizing 15-year payments. The minimum payment option generally sets the monthly payment at the initial interest rate for the first year of the loan. The interest rate resets after the first year, but the borrower can continue to make the minimum payment. The interest-only option sets the monthly payment at the amount of interest due on the loan. If the interest-only option payment would be less than the minimum payment, the interest-only option is not available to the borrower. Under the fully amortizing 30- and 15-year payment options, the borrower's monthly payment is set based on the interest rate, loan balance, and remaining loan term. We ceased originating these loans during 2008.

Interest-only mortgages Allow interest-only payments for a fixed time. At the end of the interest-only period, the loan payment includes principal payments and can increase significantly. The borrower's new payment, once the loan becomes amortizing (i.e., includes principal payments), will be greater than if the borrower had been making principal payments since the origination of the loan. We ceased originating these loans with the intent to retain during 2010.

Below-market rate (teaser) mortgages Contain contractual features that limit the initial interest rate to a below-market interest rate for a specified time period with an increase to a market interest rate in a future period. The increase to the market interest rate could result in a significant increase in the borrower's monthly payment amount. We ceased originating these loans during 2008.

The following table summarizes the higher-risk mortgage loan originations unpaid principal balance for the periods shown. These higher-risk mortgage loans are classified as finance receivables and loans and are recorded at historical cost.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)	
High original loan-to-value (greater than 100%) mortgage loans	\$	\$ 11
Payment-option adjustable-rate mortgage loans		
Interest-only mortgage loans ^(a)	209	316
Below-market rate (teaser) mortgages		
Total	\$ 209	\$ 327

(a)

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The originations during the year ended December 31, 2010, for interest-only mortgage loans had an average FICO of 763 and an average loan-to-value of 63% with 100% full documentation.

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The following table summarizes mortgage finance receivables and loans recorded at historical cost and reported at carrying value before allowance for loan losses by higher-risk loan type.

	2010		December 31, (\$ in millions)		2009	
	Outstanding	Nonperforming	Accruing past due 90 days or more	Outstanding	Nonperforming	Accruing past due 90 days or more
High original loan-to-value (greater than 100%) mortgage loans	\$ 5	\$	\$	\$ 7	\$ 4	\$
Payment-option adjustable-rate mortgage loans	5	1		7	1	
Interest-only mortgage loans ^(a)	3,681	207		4,346	139	
Below-market rate (teaser) mortgages	284	4		331	2	
Total	\$ 3,975	\$ 212	\$	\$ 4,691	\$ 146	\$

(a) The majority of the interest-only mortgage loans are expected to start principal amortization in 2015 or beyond. Allowance for loan losses was \$255 million or 6.4% of total higher-risk mortgage finance receivables and loans recorded at historical cost based on carrying value outstanding before allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2010.

The following tables include our five largest state and foreign concentrations within our higher-risk finance receivables and loans recorded at historical cost and reported at carrying value before allowance for loan losses.

December 31,	High original loan-to-value (greater than 100%) mortgage loans	Payment- option adjustable-rate mortgage loans	Interest-only mortgage loans (\$ in millions)	Below-market rate (teaser) mortgages	All higher-risk loans
2010					
California	\$	\$ 1	\$ 993	\$ 89	\$ 1,083
Virginia			330	12	342
Maryland			256	7	263
Michigan			225	10	235
Illinois			197	8	205
All other domestic and foreign	5	4	1,680	158	1,847
Total	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 3,681	\$ 284	\$ 3,975
2009					
California	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 1,128	\$ 102	\$ 1,233
Virginia			397	13	410
Maryland			309	8	317
Michigan			259	11	270

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Illinois			230	9	239
All other domestic and foreign	6	5	2,023	188	2,222
Total	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 4,346	\$ 331	\$ 4,691

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Our commercial portfolio consists of automotive loans (wholesale floorplan, dealer term loans, and automotive fleet financing), commercial real estate loans, and other commercial finance loans. In general, the credit risk of our commercial portfolio is impacted by overall economic conditions in the countries in which we operate. Further, our commercial credit exposure is concentrated in automotive dealerships (primarily GM and Chrysler). In 2009, we entered into an agreement with Chrysler to provide automotive financing products and services to Chrysler dealers and customers. Both GM and Chrysler are bound by repurchase obligations that, under certain circumstances, such as dealer default, require them to repurchase new vehicle inventory.

Our credit risk on the commercial portfolio is markedly different from that of our consumer portfolio. Whereas the consumer portfolio represents smaller-balance homogeneous loans that exhibit fairly predictable and stable loss patterns, the commercial portfolio exposures can be less predictable. We utilize an internal credit risk rating system that is fundamental to managing credit risk exposure consistently across various types of commercial borrowers and captures critical risk factors simultaneously for each borrower. The ratings are used for many areas of credit risk management, such as loan origination, portfolio risk monitoring, management reporting, and loan loss reserves analyses. Therefore, the rating system is critical to an effective and consistent credit risk management framework.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the credit performance of the commercial portfolio improved as nonperforming loans and net charge-offs declined. The decline in nonperforming loans was primarily driven by the sale of the resort finance portfolio, some improvement in dealer performance, and continued commercial mortgage asset dispositions. The decline in charge-offs in 2010 was primarily attributed to improved portfolio composition compared to 2009 due to the workout of certain commercial real estate assets and the strategic exit of underperforming automotive dealers.

The following table includes total commercial finance receivables and loans reported at carrying value before allowance for loan losses.

	Outstanding		Nonperforming ^(a)		Accruing past due 90 days or more ^(b)	
	2010	2009	December 31, 2010	2009	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)					
Domestic						
Commercial and industrial						
Automobile	\$ 24,944	\$ 19,604	\$ 261	\$ 281	\$	\$
Mortgage	1,540	1,572		37		
Other ^(c)	1,795	2,688	37	856		
Commercial real estate						
Automobile	2,071	2,008	193	256		
Mortgage	1	121	1	56		
Total domestic	30,351	25,993	492	1,486		
Foreign						
Commercial and industrial						
Automobile	8,398	7,943	35	66		
Mortgage	41	96	40	35		
Other ^(c)	312	437	97	131		3
Commercial real estate						
Automobile	216	221	6	24		
Mortgage	78	162	70	141		
Total foreign	9,045	8,859	248	397		3
Total commercial finance receivables and loans	\$ 39,396	\$ 34,852	\$ 740	\$ 1,883	\$	\$ 3

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- (a) Includes nonaccrual troubled debt restructured loans of \$9 million and \$59 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.
- (b) There were no troubled debt restructured loans classified as 90 days past due and still accruing at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.
- (c) Other commercial primarily includes senior secured commercial lending. Additionally, amounts at December 31, 2009, include the resort finance portfolio with an outstanding balance of \$843 million, a nonperforming balance of \$779 million, and an accruing past due 90 days or more balance of \$0 million. We sold our resort finance portfolio during the third quarter of 2010.

Total commercial finance receivables and loans outstanding increased \$4.5 billion to \$39.4 billion at December 31, 2010, from December 31, 2009. Commercial and industrial outstandings increased \$4.7 billion due to the addition of the Chrysler automotive financing business and improved automotive industry sales with a corresponding increase in inventories partially offset by the sale of the resort finance portfolio. Commercial real estate outstandings decreased \$146 million from December 31, 2009, due to continued asset dispositions.

Total commercial nonperforming loans were \$740 million, a decrease of \$1.1 billion compared to December 31, 2009, primarily due to the sale of the resort finance portfolio, some improvement in dealer performance, and continued mortgage asset dispositions. Total nonperforming commercial finance receivables and loans as a percentage of outstanding commercial finance receivables and loans were 1.9% and 5.4% at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The following table includes total commercial net charge-offs from finance receivables and loans at historical cost and related ratios reported at carrying value before allowance for loan losses.

	Net charge-offs (recoveries)		Net charge-off ratios	
	2010 (\$ in millions)	Year ended December 31, 2009	2010 (%)	2009
Domestic				
Commercial and industrial				
Automobile	\$ 18	\$ 69	0.1%	0.4%
Mortgage	(3)	119	(0.2)	6.0
Other ^(a)	158	92	6.7	2.7
Commercial real estate				
Automobile	47	7	2.3	
Mortgage	44	659	136.3	68.3
Total domestic	264	946	0.9	3.7
Foreign				
Commercial and industrial				
Automobile	16	18	0.2	0.2
Mortgage	3		3.9	
Other	69	41	19.0	5.9
Commercial real estate				
Automobile	2		1.0	
Mortgage	48	12	38.7	5.9
Total foreign	138	71	1.5	0.7
Total commercial finance receivables and loans	\$ 402	\$ 1,017	1.1	2.8

- (a) Amounts include the resort finance portfolio with net charge-offs of \$148 million and \$61 million and net charge-off ratios of 29.0% and 7.1% for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. We sold our resort finance portfolio during the third quarter of 2010.

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Our net charge-offs of total commercial finance receivables and loans totaled \$402 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$1.0 billion in 2009. The overall decrease in net charge-offs was largely due to the resolution and workout of certain domestic and foreign commercial real estate assets. Increased net charge-offs within our commercial and industrial portfolios were driven by the domestic resort finance and U.K. commercial finance lending portfolios.

Commercial Real Estate

The commercial real estate portfolio consists of loans issued primarily to automotive dealers, homebuilders, and commercial real estate firms. Commercial real estate finance receivables and loans were \$2.4 billion and \$2.5 billion at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The following table shows commercial real estate finance receivables and loans reported at carrying value before allowance for loan losses by geographic region and property type.

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Geographic region		
Texas	10.5%	11.2%
Florida	10.3	11.8
Michigan	10.1	8.5
California	9.6	9.8
Virginia	4.4	3.9
New York	3.8	3.7
Pennsylvania	3.7	3.4
Oregon	3.1	2.1
Georgia	2.7	2.1
Alabama	2.4	2.1
Other United States	26.9	26.2
United Kingdom	5.0	7.3
Canada	4.4	4.3
Germany	0.5	0.6
Other foreign	2.6	3.0
Total commercial real estate finance receivables and loans	100.0%	100.0%
Property type		
Automobile dealers	91.8%	84.3%
Residential	2.5	2.7
Land and land development	0.8	5.7
Apartments	0.1	2.9
Other	4.8	4.4
Total commercial real estate finance receivables and loans	100.0%	100.0%

Commercial Criticized Exposure

Exposures deemed criticized are loans classified as special mention, substandard, or doubtful. These classifications are based on regulatory definitions and generally represent finance receivables and loans within our portfolio that have a higher default risk or have already defaulted. These loans require additional monitoring and review including specific actions to mitigate our potential economic loss.

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The following table shows industry concentrations for commercial criticized finance receivables and loans reported at carrying value before allowance for loan losses. Total criticized exposures were \$3.6 billion and \$4.9 billion at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Industry	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Automotive	66.5%	49.7%
Real estate ^(a)	12.1	23.4
Health/medical	7.3	7.9
Manufacturing	3.5	3.1
Services	1.9	2.1
Hardgoods	1.8	1.1
Retail	1.5	2.6
All other	5.4	10.1
Total commercial criticized finance receivables and loans	100.0%	100.0%

(a) Includes resort finance, which represented 17.3% of the portfolio at December 31, 2009.

Total criticized exposure decreased \$1.3 billion to \$3.6 billion from December 31, 2009, primarily due to the sale of the resort finance portfolio, improvement in dealer credit quality, and continued mortgage asset dispositions. The increase in our automotive criticized concentration rate was due to the significant decrease in the overall criticized amounts outstanding at December 31, 2010, compared to December 31, 2009.

Selected Loan Maturity and Sensitivity Data

The table below shows the commercial finance receivables and loans portfolio and the distribution between fixed and floating interest rates based on the stated terms of the commercial loan agreements. The table does not include the impact of derivative instruments utilized to hedge certain loans. This portfolio is reported at carrying value before allowance for loan losses.

	Within 1 year	December 31, 2010		Total ^(a)
		1-5 years (\$ in millions)	After 5 years	
Commercial and industrial	\$ 26,401	\$ 1,764	\$ 114	\$ 28,279
Commercial real estate	227	1,666	179	2,072
Total domestic	26,628	3,430	293	30,351
Foreign	8,522	515	8	9,045
Total commercial finance receivables and loans	\$ 35,150	\$ 3,945	\$ 301	\$ 39,396
Loans at fixed interest rates		\$ 1,277	\$ 220	
Loans at variable interest rates		2,668	81	
Total commercial finance receivables and loans		\$ 3,945	\$ 301	

- (a) Loan maturities are based on the remaining maturities under contractual terms.

Table of Contents**Allowance for Loan Losses**

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

	Consumer automobile	Consumer mortgage	Total consumer (\$ in millions)	Commercial	Total
Allowance at January 1, 2010	\$ 1,024	\$ 640	\$ 1,664	\$ 781	\$ 2,445
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles ^(a)	222		222		222
Charge-offs					
Domestic	(776)	(239)	(1,015)	(282)	(1,297)
Foreign	(194)	(4)	(198)	(151)	(349)
Total charge-offs	(970)	(243)	(1,213)	(433)	(1,646)
Recoveries					
Domestic	319	26	345	18	363
Foreign	71	1	72	13	85
Total recoveries	390	27	417	31	448
Net charge-offs	(580)	(216)	(796)	(402)	(1,198)
Provision for loan losses ^(b)	304	164	468	(26)	442
Discontinued operations				(4)	(4)
Other		(8)	(8)	(26)	(34)
Allowance at December 31, 2010	\$ 970	\$ 580	\$ 1,550	\$ 323	\$ 1,873
Allowance for loan losses to finance receivables and loans outstanding at December 31, 2010 ^(c)	1.9%	5.4%	2.5%	0.8%	1.8%
Net charge-offs to average finance receivables and loans outstanding at December 31, 2010 ^(c)	1.4%	2.0%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%
Allowance for loan losses to total nonperforming finance receivables and loans at December 31, 2010 ^(c)	469.2%	103.4%	202.0%	43.7%	124.3%
Ratio of allowance for loans losses to net charge-offs at December 31, 2010	1.7	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.6

(a) Includes adjustment to the allowance due to adoption of ASU 2009-17. Refer to Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

(b) Includes \$69 million benefit from the recognition of a recovery through provision upon the sale of the resort finance portfolio in September 2010.

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- (c) Coverage percentages are based on the allowance for loan losses related to finance receivables and loans excluding those loans held at fair value as a percentage of the unpaid principal balance, net of premiums and discounts.

	Consumer automobile	Consumer mortgage	Total consumer (\$ in millions)	Commercial	Total
Allowance at January 1, 2009	\$ 1,394	\$ 1,142	\$ 2,536	\$ 897	\$ 3,433
Charge-offs					
Domestic	(1,001)	(1,424)	(2,425)	(955)	(3,380)
Foreign	(372)	(185)	(557)	(76)	(633)
Write-downs related to transfers to held-for-sale	(11)	(3,417)	(3,428)	(10)	(3,438)
Total charge-offs	(1,384)	(5,026)	(6,410)	(1,041)	(7,451)
Recoveries					
Domestic	189	68	257	19	276
Foreign	71		71	5	76
Total recoveries	260	68	328	24	352
Net charge-offs	(1,124)	(4,958)	(6,082)	(1,017)	(7,099)
Provision for loan losses	755	3,951	4,706	898	5,604
Discontinued operations	13	556	569	(3)	566
Other	(14)	(51)	(65)	6	(59)
Allowance at December 31, 2009	\$ 1,024	\$ 640	\$ 1,664	\$ 781	\$ 2,445
Allowance for loan losses to finance receivables and loans outstanding at December 31, 2009 ^(a)	3.4%	5.7%	4.0%	2.2%	3.2%
Net charge-offs to average finance receivables and loans outstanding at December 31, 2009 ^(a)	3.3%	23.9%	11.2%	2.8%	7.9%
Allowance for loan losses to total nonperforming finance receivables and loans at December 31, 2009 ^(a)	265.2%	148.7%	203.8%	41.5%	90.6%
Ratio of allowance for loans losses to net charge-offs at December 31, 2009	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3

- (a) Coverage percentages are based on the allowance for loan losses related to finance receivables and loans excluding those loans held at fair value as a percentage of the unpaid principal balance, net of premiums and discounts.

The allowance for consumer loan losses was \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2010, compared to \$1.7 billion at December 31, 2009. The decline reflected the improved asset mix resulting from the strategic actions taken in late 2009 related to legacy mortgage loans and the continued runoff of NuVell and other liquidating portfolios. Partially offsetting this decline was an increase in the allowance due to increased loans outstanding in the nonliquidating automobile portfolio.

The allowance for commercial loan losses was \$323 million at December 31, 2010, compared to \$781 million at December 31, 2009. The decline was primarily related to the sale of the resort finance portfolio, runoff in our commercial real estate portfolio, and improved portfolio credit quality due to improved dealer performance, strategic dealer exits, and the wind-down of operations in several nonstrategic countries.

Table of Contents**Allowance for Loan Losses by Type**

The following table summarizes the allocation of the allowance for loan losses by product type.

	2010		December 31,		2009	
	Allowance for loan losses	Allowance as a % of loans outstanding	Allowance as a % of allowance for loan losses (\$ in millions)	Allowance for loan losses	Allowance as a % of loans outstanding	Allowance as a % of allowance for loan losses
Consumer						
Domestic						
Consumer automobile	\$ 769	2.2%	41.0%	\$ 772	6.2%	31.6%
Consumer mortgage						
1st Mortgage	322	4.7	17.2	387	5.6	15.8
Home equity	256	7.5	13.7	251	6.5	10.3
Total domestic	1,347	3.0	71.9	1,410	6.0	57.7
Foreign						
Consumer automobile	201	1.2	10.7	252	1.4	10.2
Consumer mortgage						
1st Mortgage	2	0.4	0.1	2	0.5	0.1
Home equity						
Total foreign	203	1.2	10.8	254	1.4	10.3
Total consumer loans	1,550	2.5	82.7	1,664	4.0	68.0
Commercial						
Domestic						
Commercial and industrial						
Automobile	73	0.3	3.9	157	0.8	6.4
Mortgage				10	0.6	0.4
Other	97	5.4	5.2	322	12.0	13.2
Commercial real estate						
Automobile	54	2.6	2.9			
Mortgage				54	44.6	2.2
Total domestic	224	0.7	12.0	543	2.1	22.2
Foreign						
Commercial and industrial						
Automobile	33	0.4	1.7	54	0.7	2.2
Mortgage	12	30.5	0.7	20	21.0	0.8
Other	39	12.6	2.1	111	25.5	4.6
Commercial real estate						
Automobile	2	0.9	0.1			
Mortgage	13	16.9	0.7	53	32.5	2.2
Total foreign	99	1.1	5.3	238	2.7	9.8

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Total commercial loans	323	0.8	17.3	781	2.2	32.0
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,873	1.8%	100.0%	\$ 2,445	3.2%	100.0%

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Table of Contents**Provision for Loan Losses**

The following table summarizes the provision for loan losses by product type.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)	
Consumer		
Domestic		
Consumer automobile	\$ 228	\$ 493
Consumer mortgage		
1st Mortgage	72	2,360
Home equity	90	1,588
Total domestic	390	4,441
Foreign		
Consumer automobile	76	262
Consumer mortgage		
1st Mortgage	2	3
Home equity		
Total foreign	78	265
Total consumer loans	468	4,706
Commercial		
Domestic		
Commercial and industrial		
Automobile	2	54
Mortgage	(13)	36
Other ^(a)	(47)	348
Commercial real estate		
Automobile	34	
Mortgage	(10)	255
Total domestic	(34)	693
Foreign		
Commercial and industrial		
Automobile	(2)	32
Mortgage	(5)	17
Other	5	142
Commercial real estate		
Automobile	2	
Mortgage	8	14
Total foreign	8	205
Total commercial loans	(26)	898
Total provision for loan losses	\$ 442	\$ 5,604

- (a) Includes \$69 million benefit from the recognition of a recovery through provision upon the sale of the resort finance portfolio in September 2010.

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Lease Residual Risk Management

We are exposed to residual risk on vehicles in the consumer lease portfolio. This lease residual risk represents the possibility that the actual proceeds realized upon the sale of returned vehicles will be lower than the projection of these values used in establishing the pricing at lease inception. The following factors most significantly influence lease residual risk.

Used vehicle market We are at risk due to changes in used vehicle prices. General economic conditions, used vehicle supply and demand, and new vehicle market prices most heavily influence used vehicle prices.

Residual value projections We establish risk adjusted residual values at lease inception by consulting independently published guides and periodically reviewing these residual values during the lease term. These values are projections of expected values in the future (typically between two and four years) based on current assumptions for the respective make and model. Actual realized values often differ.

Remarketing abilities Our ability to efficiently process and effectively market off-lease vehicles affects the disposal costs and the proceeds realized from vehicle sales.

Manufacturer vehicle and marketing programs Automotive manufacturers influence lease residual results in the following ways:

The brand image of automotive manufacturers and consumer demand for their products affect residual risk as our lease portfolio consists primarily of these vehicles.

Automotive manufacturer marketing programs may influence the used vehicle market for those vehicles through programs such as incentives on new vehicles, programs designed to encourage lessees to terminate their leases early in conjunction with the acquisition of a new vehicle (referred to as pull-ahead programs), and special rate used vehicle programs.

Automotive manufacturers may provide support to us for certain residual deficiencies.

The following table summarizes the volume of serviced lease terminations in the United States over recent periods. It also summarizes the average sales proceeds on 24, 36, and 48 month scheduled lease terminations for those same periods at auction. The mix of terminated vehicles in 2010 was used to normalize results over previous periods to more clearly demonstrate market pricing trends.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Off-lease vehicles remarketed (in units)	376,203	369,981	425,567
Sales proceeds on scheduled lease terminations (\$ per unit)			
24-month	\$ 28,008	\$ 25,192	\$ 21,866
36-month	19,226	17,327	13,828
48-month	14,722	12,384	10,641

Proceeds in 2009 and 2010 increased as market conditions for used vehicles improved. The improvement in proceeds was driven partly by lower used vehicle supply and increased consumer demand for used vehicles as the weakened U.S. economy drove consumer preference for used vehicles over higher cost new vehicles.

Country Risk

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We have exposures to obligors domiciled in foreign countries; and therefore, our portfolio is subject to country risk. Country risk is the risk that conditions in a foreign country will impair the value of our assets, restrict our ability to repatriate equity or profits, or adversely impact the ability of the guarantor to uphold their obligations to us. Country risk includes risks arising from the economic, political, and social conditions prevalent in a country, as well as the strengths and weaknesses in the legal and regulatory framework. These conditions may have potentially favorable or unfavorable consequences for our investments in a particular country.

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Country risk is measured by determining our cross-border outstandings in accordance with FFIEC guidelines. Cross-border outstandings are reported as assets within the country of which the obligor or guarantor resides. Furthermore, outstandings backed by tangible collateral are reflected under the country in which the collateral is held. For securities received as collateral, cross-border outstandings are assigned to the domicile of the issuer of the securities. Resale agreements are presented based on the domicile of the counterparty.

The following tables list all countries in which cross-border outstandings exceed 1.0% of consolidated assets.

	Banks	Public	Other	Net local country assets (\$ in millions)	Derivatives	Total cross- border outstandings
2010						
Canada	\$ 343	\$ 361	\$ 349	\$ 4,678	\$ 19	\$ 5,750
Germany	587	40	111	3,485	76	4,299
United Kingdom	627	9	37	1,133	83	1,889
2009						
Germany	\$ 281	\$ 66	\$ 1,459	\$ 3,057	\$ 304	\$ 5,167
Canada	123	285	307	4,226	74	5,015
United Kingdom	581	42	71	2,755	187	3,636

Market Risk

Our automotive financing, mortgage, and insurance activities give rise to market risk representing the potential loss in the fair value of assets or liabilities and earnings caused by movements in market variables, such as interest rates, foreign-exchange rates, equity prices, market perceptions of credit risk, and other market fluctuations that affect the value of securities and assets held-for-sale. We are primarily exposed to interest rate risk arising from changes in interest rates related to financing, investing, and cash management activities. More specifically, we have entered into contracts to provide financing, to retain mortgage servicing rights, and to retain various assets related to securitization activities all of which are exposed in varying degrees to changes in value due to movements in interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from the mismatch between assets and the related liabilities used for funding. We enter into various financial instruments, including derivatives, to maintain the desired level of exposure to the risk of interest rate fluctuations. Refer to Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

We are also exposed to foreign-currency risk arising from the possibility that fluctuations in foreign-exchange rates will affect future earnings or asset and liability values related to our global operations. We may enter into hedges to mitigate foreign exchange risk.

We also have exposure to equity price risk, primarily in our Insurance operations, which invests in equity securities that are subject to price risk influenced by capital market movements. We enter into equity options to economically hedge our exposure to the equity markets.

Although the diversity of our activities from our complementary lines of business may partially mitigate market risk, we also actively manage this risk. We maintain risk management control systems to monitor interest rates, foreign-currency exchange rates, equity price risks, and any of their related hedge positions. Positions are monitored using a variety of analytical techniques including market value, sensitivity analysis, and value at risk models.

Fair Value Sensitivity Analysis

The following table and subsequent discussion presents a fair value sensitivity analysis of our assets and liabilities using isolated hypothetical movements in specific market rates. The analysis assumes adverse

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instantaneous, parallel shifts in market exchange rates, interest rate yield curves, and equity prices. The analysis does not consider the financial offsets available through derivative activities. Additionally, since only adverse fair value impacts are included, the natural offset between asset and liability rate sensitivities that arise within a diversified balance sheet, such as ours, is not considered.

	December 31,			
	2010	Trading		2009
	Nontrading	(a)	Nontrading	Trading
	(\$ in millions)			
Financial instruments exposed to changes in:				
Interest rates				
Estimated fair value	(b)	\$ 240	(b)	\$ 739
Effect of 10% adverse change in rates	(b)	(1)	(b)	(18)
Foreign-currency exchange rates				
Estimated fair value	\$ 7,079	\$ 94	\$ 6,432	\$ 111
Effect of 10% adverse change in rates	(708)	(9)	(643)	(11)
Equity prices				
Estimated fair value	\$ 796	\$	\$ 675	\$
Effect of 10% decrease in prices	(80)		(68)	

- (a) Includes our trading securities. Refer to Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our trading portfolio.
- (b) Refer to the section below titled *Net Interest Income Sensitivity Analysis* for information on the interest rate sensitivity of our nontrading financial instruments.

The fair value of our foreign-currency exchange-rate sensitive financial instruments increased during the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to the same period in 2009, due to declines in our foreign denominated debt. This decline consequently drove the increase in the fair value estimate and associated adverse 10% change in rates impact. The increase in the fair value of our equity price sensitive financial instruments was driven by a change in mix within our investment portfolio. This change in equity exposure drove our increased sensitivity to a 10% decrease in equity prices.

Net Interest Income Sensitivity Analysis

We use net interest income sensitivity analysis to measure and manage the interest rate sensitivities of our nontrading financial instruments rather than the fair value approach. Interest rate risk represents the most significant market risk to the nontrading exposures. We actively monitor the level of exposure so that movements in interest rates do not adversely affect future earnings. Simulations are used to estimate the impact on our net interest income in numerous interest rate scenarios. These simulations measure how the interest rate scenarios will impact net interest income on the financial instruments on the balance sheet including debt securities, loans, deposits, debt, and derivative instruments. The simulations incorporate assumptions about future balance sheet changes including loan and deposit pricing, changes in funding mix, and asset/liability repricing, prepayments, and contractual maturities.

We prepare forward-looking forecasts of net interest income, which take into consideration anticipated future business growth, asset/liability positioning, and interest rates based on the implied forward curve. Simulations are used to assess changes in net interest income in multiple interest rates scenarios relative to the baseline forecast. The changes in net interest income relative to the baseline are defined as the sensitivity. The net interest income sensitivity tests measure the potential change in our pretax net interest income over the following twelve months. A number of alternative rate scenarios are tested including immediate parallel shocks to the forward yield curve, nonparallel shocks to the forward yield curve, and stresses to certain term points on the yield curve in isolation to capture and monitor a number of risk types.

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Our twelve-month pretax net interest income sensitivity based on the forward-curve was as follows.

	Year ended December 31, 2010 2009 (\$ in millions)	
Parallel rate shifts		
- 100 basis points	\$ 54	\$ 15
+100 basis points	(99)	(129)
+200 basis points	(28)	(137)

Our net interest income was liability sensitive to a parallel move in interest rates at both years ended 2010 and 2009. The change in net interest income sensitivity from December 31, 2009, was due to the change in the level of forward short-term interest rates and the resultant impact on certain interest rate floors on commercial finance receivables and loans. Additionally, we reduced our net receive fixed interest rate swaps hedging the debt portfolio as part of our normal ALM activities, which contributed to the change.

Operational Risk

We define operational risk as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors, or external events. Operational risk is an inherent risk element in each of our businesses and related support activities. Such risk can manifest in various ways, including errors, business interruptions, and inappropriate behavior of employees, and can potentially result in financial losses and other damage to us.

To monitor and control such risk, we maintain a system of policies and a control framework designed to provide a sound and well-controlled operational environment. This framework employs practices and tools designed to maintain risk governance, risk and control assessment and testing, risk monitoring, and transparency through risk reporting mechanisms. The goal is to maintain operational risk at appropriate levels in view of our financial strength, the characteristics of the businesses and the markets in which we operate, and the related competitive and regulatory environment.

Notwithstanding these risk and control initiatives, we may incur losses attributable to operational risks from time to time, and there can be no assurance these losses will not be incurred in the future.

Liquidity Management, Funding, and Regulatory Capital**Overview**

Liquidity management involves forecasting funding requirements driven by asset growth and liability maturities. The goal of liquidity management is to ensure we maintain adequate funds to meet changes in loan and lease demand, debt maturities, unexpected deposit withdrawals, and other seen and unforeseen corporate needs. Our primary funding objective is to ensure we maintain access to stable and diverse liquidity sources throughout all market cycles including periods of financial distress. Sources of liquidity include both retail and brokered deposits and secured and unsecured market-based funding across maturities, interest rate characteristics, currencies, and investor profiles. Further liquidity is available through committed facilities as well as funding programs supported by the Federal Reserve and the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLB).

Liquidity risk arises from the failure to recognize or address changes in market conditions affecting both asset and liability flows. Effective liquidity risk management is critical to the viability of financial institutions to ensure an institution has the ability to meet contractual and contingent financial obligations. The ability to manage liquidity needs and contingent funding exposures has been essential to the solvency of financial institutions.

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ALCO, the Asset-Liability Committee, is responsible for monitoring Ally's liquidity position, funding strategies and plans, contingency funding plans, and counterparty credit exposure arising from financial transactions. ALCO delegates the planning and execution of liquidity management strategies to Corporate Treasury. We manage liquidity risk at the business segment, legal entity, and consolidated levels. Each reporting segment, along with Ally Bank and ResMor Trust, prepares periodic forecasts depicting anticipated funding needs and sources of funds with oversight and monitoring by Corporate Treasury. Corporate Treasury manages liquidity under baseline projected economic scenarios as well as more severe economically stressed environments. Corporate Treasury, in turn, plans and executes our funding strategies.

In addition, we have established internal management committees to assist senior leadership in monitoring and managing our liquidity positions and funding plans. The Liquidity Risk Council is responsible for monitoring liquidity risk tolerance while maintaining adequate liquidity and analyzing liquidity risk measurement standards, liquidity position and investment alternatives, funding plans, forecasted liquidity needs and related risks and opportunities, liquidity buffers, stress testing, and contingency funding. The Structured Funding Risk Council is responsible for assisting senior leadership in the execution of its structured funding strategy and risk management accountabilities.

We maintain available liquidity in the form of cash, highly liquid unencumbered securities and available credit facility capacity that, taken together, are intended to allow us to operate and to meet our contractual obligations in the event of market-wide disruptions and enterprise-specific events. We maintain available liquidity at various entities, including Ally Bank and Ally Financial Inc., the parent company, and consider regulatory and tax restrictions that may limit our ability to transfer funds across entities. At December 31, 2010, we maintained \$23.8 billion of total available parent company liquidity and \$7.5 billion of total available liquidity at Ally Bank. To optimize cash and secured facility capacity between entities, the parent company lends cash to Ally Bank from time to time under an intercompany loan agreement. At December 31, 2010, \$3.7 billion was outstanding under the intercompany loan agreement. Amounts outstanding are repayable to the parent company at any time, subject to five days notice. As a result, this amount is included in the parent company available liquidity and excluded from the available liquidity at Ally Bank in the above figures. For this purpose, parent company includes our consolidated operations less our Insurance operations, ResCap, and Ally Bank.

Funding Strategy

Our liquidity and ongoing profitability are largely dependent on our timely access to funding and the costs associated with raising funds in different segments of the capital markets. We continue to be extremely focused on maintaining and enhancing our liquidity. Our funding strategy primarily focuses on the development of diversified funding sources across a global investor base to meet all our liquidity needs and to ensure an appropriate maturity profile. These funding sources include unsecured debt capital markets, asset-backed securitizations, whole-loan sales, domestic and international committed and uncommitted bank lines, brokered certificates of deposits, and retail deposits. We also supplement these sources with a modest amount of short-term borrowings, including Demand Notes, unsecured bank loans, and repurchase arrangements. Creating funding from a wide range of sources across geographic locations strengthens our liquidity position and limits dependence on any single source. We evaluate funding markets on an ongoing basis to achieve an appropriate balance of unsecured and secured funding sources and the maturity profiles of both. In addition, we further distinguish our funding strategy between bank funding and holding company or nonbank funding.

Throughout 2009 and 2010, we have been directing new bank-eligible assets in the United States to Ally Bank in order to reduce and minimize our nonbanking exposures and funding requirements. We expect that this development will further allow us to use bank funding for a wider array of our automotive finance assets and to provide a sustainable long-term funding channel for the business. As a result of the conversion of \$5.5 billion of Ally Mandatorily Convertible Preferred (MCP) stock held by the Treasury into common stock on December 30, 2010, and consequent reduction of the equity interests held by General Motors and the GM Trust, 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 imposes limitations on transactions between banks and

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their affiliates. Transactions between Ally Bank and GM will continue to be subject to regulation and examination by the bank's primary federal regulator, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Bank Funding

At December 31, 2010, Ally Bank maintained cash liquidity of \$3.1 billion and highly liquid U.S. federal government and U.S. agency securities of \$4.4 billion, excluding certain securities that were encumbered at December 31, 2010. In addition, at December 31, 2010, Ally Bank had unused capacity in committed secured funding facilities of \$3.8 billion, including an equal allocation of the unused capacity from a \$4.1 billion shared facility also available to the parent company. Our ability to access this unused capacity depends on having eligible assets to collateralize the incremental funding and, in some instances, the execution of interest rate hedges.

Maximizing bank funding is the cornerstone of our long-term liquidity strategy. We have made significant progress in migrating assets to Ally Bank and growing our retail deposit base since becoming a bank holding company. Growth in retail deposits is key to further reducing our cost of funds and decreasing our reliance on the capital markets and other sources of funding. We believe deposits provide a low-cost source of funds that are less sensitive to interest rate changes, market volatility, or changes in our credit ratings than other funding sources. We have continued to expand our deposit gathering efforts through our direct and indirect marketing channels. Current retail product offerings consist of a variety of savings products including certificates of deposits (CDs), savings accounts, and money market accounts, as well as an online checking product. In addition, we have brokered deposits, which are obtained through third-party intermediaries. In 2010, the deposit base at Ally Bank grew \$5.1 billion, ending the year at \$33.9 billion from \$28.8 billion at December 31, 2009. The growth in deposits was primarily attributable to our retail deposit portfolio. Strong retention rates materially contributed to our growth in retail deposits during 2010. In the fourth quarter of 2010, we retained 85% of CD balances up for renewal during the same period. In addition to retail and brokered deposits, Ally Bank had access to funding through a variety of other sources including FHLB advances, the Federal Reserve's Discount Window, public securitizations and private funding arrangements. At December 31, 2010, debt outstanding from the FHLB totaled \$5.3 billion with no debt outstanding from the Federal Reserve. Also, as part of our liquidity and funding plans, Ally Bank utilizes certain securities as collateral to access funding from repurchase agreements with third parties. Repurchase agreements are generally short-term and often occur overnight. Funding from repurchase agreements was accounted for as debt on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, Ally Bank had no debt outstanding under repurchase agreements.

While we continue to build our deposit base, we plan to remain active in the securitization markets to finance our Ally Bank automotive loan portfolios. Secured funding is advantageous for Ally Bank as it is generally more cost efficient and less sensitive to changes in our corporate credit ratings than unsecured financing. During 2010, Ally Bank completed 10 transactions raising \$8.1 billion of secured funding backed by retail and dealer floorplan automotive loans. In 2011, we intend to continue to utilize the securitization markets to finance our growing Ally Bank automotive loan portfolio. Thus far in 2011, Ally Bank has completed three securitization transactions that raised \$2.8 billion in total funding. We manage the execution risk arising from secured funding by maintaining a diverse investor base and group of counterparties. In addition, we further diversify our funding sources by maintaining committed secured facilities at Ally Bank. At December 31, 2010, the total credit commitments capable of financing Ally Bank's automobile loan portfolios were \$12.4 billion, which included \$4.1 billion of commitments available to Ally Bank or the parent company.

Refer to Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a summary of deposit funding by type.

Nonbank Funding

At December 31, 2010, the parent company maintained cash liquidity in the amount of \$6.7 billion and unused capacity in committed credit facilities of \$11.1 billion, including an equal allocation of the unused

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capacity from a \$4.1 billion shared facility also available to Ally Bank. Our ability to access unused capacity in secured facilities depends on having eligible assets to collateralize the incremental funding and, in some instances, the execution of interest rate hedges. As we shift our focus to growing bank funding capabilities in line with increasing asset originations at Ally Bank, we are similarly focused on minimizing uses of our parent company liquidity and reducing the amount of assets funded outside the bank. Funding sources at the parent company generally consist of longer-term unsecured debt, private credit facilities, asset-backed securitizations, and a modest amount of short-term borrowings.

During 2010, we completed transactions in the unsecured debt markets to further strengthen the parent company liquidity position. We raised over \$8.0 billion in the unsecured bond markets including a \$1.0 billion issuance in the fourth quarter. Of the \$8.0 billion issued this year, \$3.7 billion had a term of 10 years while the remaining amount had a term of 5 or 7 years. In 2011, we raised an additional \$2.25 billion of unsecured debt with a tenor of three years. In addition to funding in the debt capital markets, we have offered short-term and long-term unsecured debt through a retail debt program known as SmartNotes. SmartNotes are floating-rate instruments with fixed-maturity dates ranging from 9 months to 30 years that we have issued through a network of participating broker-dealers. There were \$9.8 billion and \$10.9 billion of SmartNotes outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. In 2011, we expect to continue to follow this approach of being aggressive, yet opportunistic, in the unsecured debt markets to prefund upcoming debt maturities.

We also obtain short-term unsecured funding from the sale of floating-rate demand notes under our Demand Notes program. The holder has the option to require us to redeem these notes at any time without restriction. Demand Notes outstanding were \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2010, compared to \$1.3 billion at December 31, 2009. Unsecured short-term bank loans also provide short term funding. At December 31, 2010, we had \$4.2 billion in short-term unsecured debt outstanding, an increase of \$1.0 billion from December 31, 2009. Refer to Note 16 and Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about our outstanding short-term borrowings and long-term unsecured debt, respectively.

Secured funding continues to be a significant source of financing at the parent company. Internationally, we were active in both the public and private securitization markets, completing a total of 11 transactions in Canada, Mexico, Brazil and Germany that raised \$6.2 billion in funding. We have remained active internationally with an additional \$742 million raised in Canada in February 2011. In the United States, new automotive term securitization transactions were issued through Ally Bank only, which is consistent with our broader strategy of directing new bank-eligible assets to Ally Bank in order to reduce and minimize our nonbanking exposures and funding requirements at the parent company. We still maintain significant credit capacity in North America to fund automotive-related assets, including our \$7.9 billion syndicated facility that can fund U.S. and Canadian automotive retail and commercial loans, as well as leases. The facility is set to mature in June 2011, and we are planning to renew it. Historically, we have also had automotive whole-loan forward flow agreements that provide commitments from third parties to purchase U.S. automotive retail assets. However, the arrangements expired in 2010, with the final transaction completed under these arrangements in October 2010. In addition to the \$7.9 billion syndicated facility, there was \$9.5 billion of committed capacity available exclusively for the parent company in various secured facilities around the globe at December 31, 2010.

Recent Funding Developments

In summary, during 2010, we completed funding transactions totaling almost \$36 billion and we renewed key existing funding facilities as we realized ready access to both the public and private markets. Key funding highlights from 2010 are as follows:

We issued over \$8.0 billion of unsecured debt, which included issuances in both the U.S. and European markets. In the fourth quarter of 2010, we issued \$1.0 billion of unsecured long-term debt with a maturity of 7 years.

We raised over \$15 billion from the sale of asset-backed securities publicly and privately in multiple jurisdictions. In the United States, we completed Ally Bank-sponsored transactions totaling

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\$8.1 billion, of which \$2.0 billion was completed in the fourth quarter. We also completed \$674 million of issuance supported by mortgage servicer advances and mortgage loans. Outside the United States, we issued \$6.2 billion through public and private automotive securitization transactions.

We created more than \$12 billion of new committed credit capacity including \$8.3 billion solely dedicated to fund automotive assets at Ally Bank and new mortgage facilities in the United States that provide committed credit capacity of \$725 million. In the fourth quarter, we entered into new committed secured auto facilities in Canada and Brazil that provide total capacity of \$1.4 billion.

We renewed over \$8 billion of key private funding facilities at our Automotive Finance operations and Mortgage operations.

As a result of the conversion of \$5.5 billion of Ally Mandatorily Convertible Preferred (MCP) stock held by the Treasury into common stock on December 30, 2010, the dividend payments payable to our preferred shareholders will be reduced by approximately \$500 million annually. This is expected to improve long-term profitability with a lower cost of funds and assists with capital preservation.

Table of Contents**Funding Sources**

The following table summarizes debt and other sources of funding and the amount outstanding under each category for the periods shown.

As a result of our funding strategy to maximize funding sources at Ally Bank and grow our retail deposit base, the percentage of funding sources from Ally Bank has increased in 2010 from 2009 levels. In addition, deposits represent a larger portion of the overall funding mix.

	Bank	Nonbank (\$ in millions)	Total	%
December 31,				
2010				
Secured financings	\$ 20,199	\$ 22,193	\$ 42,392	32
Institutional term debt		27,257	27,257	21
Retail debt programs ^(a)		14,249	14,249	11
Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP)		7,400	7,400	6
Bank loans and other	1	2,374	2,375	2
Total debt^(b)	20,200	73,473	93,673	72
Bank deposits^(c)	31,847	5,131	36,978	28
Total on-balance sheet funding	\$ 52,047	\$ 78,604	\$ 130,651	100
Off-balance sheet securitizations				
Mortgage loans	\$	\$ 69,356	\$ 69,356	
Total off-balance sheet securitizations	\$	\$ 69,356	\$ 69,356	
2009				
Secured financings	\$ 11,777	\$ 36,982	\$ 48,759	38
Institutional term debt		24,809	24,809	19
Retail debt programs ^(a)	8	14,614	14,622	12
Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP)		7,400	7,400	6
Bank loans and other	59	2,135	2,194	2
Total debt^(b)	11,844	85,940	97,784	77
Bank deposits^(c)	27,078	2,928	30,006	23
Total on-balance sheet funding	\$ 38,922	\$ 88,868	\$ 127,790	100
Off-balance sheet securitizations				
Retail finance receivables	\$	\$ 6,654	\$ 6,654	
Mortgage loans		99,123	99,123	
Total off-balance sheet securitizations	\$	\$ 105,777	\$ 105,777	

(a) Primarily includes \$9,784 million and \$10,878 million of Ally SmartNotes at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(b) Excludes fair value adjustment as described in Note 27 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(c) Includes consumer and commercial bank deposits and dealer wholesale deposits.

Refer to Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a summary of the scheduled maturity of long-term debt at December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**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 Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In 2010, Ally Bank entered into its first committed credit facilities. These facilities are secured by automotive receivables and have given Ally Bank exclusive access to \$8.3 billion of funding capacity. 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. Growth in total capacity at Ally Bank has been offset by reductions in the parent company's committed capacity, which is consistent with our asset origination strategy. The reduction in committed capacity for the parent company has been coupled with a reduction in debt outstanding under the facilities, such that the unused capacity and related funding available solely to the parent company increased marginally year-over-year to \$9.1 billion.

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 December 31, 2010, \$28.8 billion of our \$32.2 billion of committed capacity was revolving. Generally, our revolving facilities have a tenor of 364 days and are renewed annually.

Committed Funding Facilities

	Outstanding		Unused capacity(a) December 31,		Total capacity	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(\$ in billions)					
Bank funding						
Secured	\$ 6.4	\$	\$ 1.9	\$	\$ 8.3	\$
Nonbank funding						
Unsecured						
Automotive Finance operations	0.8	0.7		0.1	0.8	0.8
Secured						
Automotive Finance operations and other	8.3	23.0	9.1	9.0	17.4	32.0
Mortgage operations	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.4	1.6	2.1
Total nonbank funding	10.1	25.4	9.7	9.5	19.8	34.9
Shared capacity ^(b)	0.2	0.8	3.9	3.2	4.1	4.0
Total committed facilities	16.7	26.2	15.5	12.7	32.2	38.9
Whole-loan forward flow agreements ^(c)				9.4		9.4
Total	\$ 16.7	\$ 26.2	\$ 15.5	\$ 22.1	\$ 32.2	\$ 48.3

(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.

(c) Represents commitments of financial institutions to purchase U.S. automotive retail assets.

Table of Contents**Uncommitted Funding Facilities**

	Outstanding		Unused capacity December 31,		Total capacity	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
(\$ in billions)						
Bank funding						
Secured						
Federal Reserve funding programs	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.0	\$ 4.0	\$ 2.8	\$ 4.0	\$ 7.8
FHLB advances	5.3	5.1	0.2	0.8	5.5	5.9
Total bank funding	5.3	10.1	4.2	3.6	9.5	13.7
Nonbank funding						
Unsecured						
Automotive Finance operations	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.1	2.0	0.9
Secured						
Automotive Finance operations	0.1	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.4
Mortgage operations			0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total nonbank funding	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.2	1.5
Total uncommitted facilities	\$ 6.8	\$ 11.2	\$ 4.9	\$ 4.0	\$ 11.7	\$ 15.2

Bank Funding Facilities*Facilities for Automotive Finance Operations Secured*

Ally Bank's largest facility is a \$7.0 billion revolving syndicated credit facility secured by automotive receivables maturing in April 2011. At December 31, 2010, the amount outstanding under this facility was \$5.4 billion. Ally Bank's other committed facilities are also available to fund automotive receivables. We successfully renewed one facility in February 2011, and we plan to renew the others in the first half of 2011. In the event they are not renewed, the outstanding debt will be repaid over time as the underlying collateral amortizes.

Nonbank Funding Facilities*Facilities for Automotive Finance Operations Unsecured*

Revolving credit facilities At December 31, 2010, we maintained \$486 million of commitments in our U.S. unsecured revolving credit facility maturing June 2012. This facility was fully drawn. We also maintained \$274 million of committed unsecured bank facilities in Canada and \$47 million in Europe. The Canadian facilities expire in June 2012 and the European facility expires in March 2011.

Facilities for Automotive Finance Operations Secured

The parent company's largest facility is a \$7.9 billion revolving syndicated credit facility secured by U.S. and Canadian automotive receivables that matures in June 2011. We plan to renew this facility, but if it is not renewed, the outstanding debt will become immediately due and payable. At December 31, 2010, the amount outstanding under this facility was \$367 million. This facility includes a leverage ratio covenant that requires our reporting segments, excluding our Mortgage operations reporting segments, to have a ratio of consolidated borrowed funds to consolidated net worth not to exceed 11.0:1. For purposes of this calculation, the numerator is our total debt on a consolidated basis (excluding obligations of bankruptcy-remote special-purpose entities) less the total debt of our Mortgage operations reporting segments on our Consolidated Balance Sheet (excluding obligations of bankruptcy-remote special-purpose entities). The denominator is our consolidated net worth less

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our Mortgage operations consolidated net worth and certain extensions of credit from us to our Mortgage operations. At December 31, 2010, the leverage ratio was 3.3:1. The following table summarizes the calculation of the leverage ratio covenant.

	Ally	December 31, 2010 Less: Mortgage operations (\$ in millions)	Adjusted leverage metrics
Consolidated borrowed funds			
Total debt	\$ 94,120	\$ 8,049	\$ 86,071
Less			
Obligations of bankruptcy-remote SPEs	(31,645)	(1,058)	(30,587)
Intersegment eliminations		(1,527)	1,527
 Consolidated borrowed funds used for leverage ratio	 \$ 62,475	 \$ 5,464	 \$ 57,011
Consolidated net worth			
Total equity	\$ 20,489	\$ 2,519	\$ 17,970
Less			
Intersegment credit extensions	(784)		(784)
Consolidated net worth used for leverage ratio	\$ 19,705	\$ 2,519	\$ 17,186
 Leverage ratio ^(a)			 3.3

(a) We remain subject to a leverage ratio as calculated prior to the formation of the June 2008 secured revolving credit facility but on significantly reduced debt balances relative to prior periods. At December 31, 2010, the leverage ratio as calculated based on that methodology was 3.0:1, which is based on a numerator of \$62.5 billion and a denominator of \$20.5 billion. This leverage ratio is based on consolidated Ally Financial Inc. information and does not exclude our Mortgage operations.

In addition to our syndicated revolving credit facilities, we also maintain various bilateral and multilateral credit facilities that fund our Automotive Finance operations. These are primarily private securitization facilities that fund a specific pool of assets. Many of the facilities have revolving commitments and allow for the funding of additional assets during the commitment period.

Facilities for Mortgage Operations Secured

At December 31, 2010, we had capacity of \$550 million to fund eligible mortgage servicing rights and capacity of \$475 million to fund mortgage servicer advances. We also maintain an additional \$600 million of committed capacity to fund mortgage loans.

Cash Flows

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$11.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$5.1 billion in 2009. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the net cash inflow from sales and repayments of mortgage and automobile loans held-for-sale exceeded cash outflow from new originations and purchases of such loans by \$6.3 billion. During the year ended December 31, 2009, such activity resulted in cash outflow of \$9.6 billion. The favorable increase was primarily due higher levels of automobile loans classified as held-for-investment rather than held for sale at origination during 2010.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$7.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to net cash provided of \$17.1 billion in 2009. Net cash flows from finance receivables and loans, including notes receivable from GM, decreased \$29.5 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 2009. The cash outflow to purchase available-for-sale investment securities, net of proceeds from sales and maturities, totaled \$1.7 billion in 2010, compared to a net cash outflow of \$6.5 billion in 2009.

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Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010, totaled \$8.0 billion, compared to \$11.0 billion in 2009. New equity issuances decreased \$10.0 billion because no such issuances were made during 2010. Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt increased \$8.3 billion during the year ended December 31, 2010, while cash used to repay debt decreased \$12.0 billion. Cash provided by deposits was \$6.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to \$10.7 billion for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Regulatory Capital

Refer to Note 22 to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Credit Ratings

The cost and availability of unsecured financing are influenced by credit ratings, which are intended to be an indicator of the creditworthiness of a particular company, security, or obligation. Lower ratings result in higher borrowing costs and reduced access to capital markets. This is particularly true for certain institutional investors whose investment guidelines require investment-grade ratings on term debt and the two highest rating categories for short-term debt (particularly money market investors).

Nationally recognized statistical rating organizations have rated substantially all our debt. The following table summarizes our current ratings and outlook by the respective nationally recognized rating agencies.

Rating agency	Commercial paper	Senior debt	Outlook	Date of last action
Fitch	B	BB	Stable	February 2, 2011 ^(a)
Moody's	Not-Prime	B1	Stable	February 7, 2011 ^(b)
S&P	C	B	Stable	January 27, 2010 ^(c)
DBRS	R-4	BB-Low	Positive	February 4, 2011 ^(d)

- (a) Fitch upgraded our senior debt rating to BB from B, affirmed the commercial paper rating of B, and changed the outlook to Stable on February 2, 2011.
- (b) Moody's upgraded our senior debt rating to B1 from B3, affirmed the commercial paper rating of Not Prime, and affirmed the outlook of Stable on February 7, 2011.
- (c) Standard & Poor's upgraded our senior debt rating to B from CCC, affirmed the commercial paper rating of C, and changed the outlook to Stable on January 27, 2010.
- (d) DBRS affirmed our senior debt rating of BB-Low, affirmed the commercial paper rating of R-4, and changed the outlook to Positive on February 4, 2011.

Insurance Financial Strength Ratings

Substantially all of our U.S. Insurance operations have a Financial Strength Rating (FSR) and an Issuer Credit Rating (ICR) from A.M. Best Company. The FSR is intended to be an indicator of the ability of the insurance company to meet its senior most obligations to policyholders. Lower ratings generally result in fewer opportunities to write business as insureds, particularly large commercial insureds, and insurance companies purchasing reinsurance have guidelines requiring high FSR ratings. Our Insurance operations outside the United States are not rated.

On July 20, 2010, A.M. Best removed our U.S. Insurance companies from under review with developing implications and affirmed the FSR of B++ (good) and the ICR of BBB.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

Refer to Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents***Securitization***

As part of our ongoing operations and overall funding and liquidity strategy, we primarily securitize consumer automobile finance retail contracts, wholesale loans, automobile leases, and mortgage loans. Securitization of assets allows us to diversify funding sources by enabling us to convert assets into cash earlier than what would have occurred in the normal course of business and to support the core activities of our Global Automotive Services and Mortgage operations relative to originating and purchasing finance receivables and loans. Termination of our securitization activities would reduce funding sources for both our Global Automotive Services and Mortgage operations, adversely affecting our operating results.

Information regarding our securitization activities is further described in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. As part of these activities, assets are generally sold to securitization entities. These securitization entities are separate legal entities that assume the risk and reward of ownership of the receivables. Neither we nor those subsidiaries are responsible for the other entities' debts, and the assets of our subsidiaries are not available to satisfy our claim or those of our creditors. In turn, the securitization entities establish separate trusts to which they transfer the assets in exchange for the proceeds from the sale of asset- or mortgage-backed securities issued by the trust. The trusts' activities are generally limited to acquiring the assets, issuing asset- or mortgage-backed securities, making payments on the securities, and periodically reporting to the investors. We may account for the transfer of assets as a sale if we either do not hold a significant variable interest or do not provide servicing or asset management functions for the financial assets held by the securitization entity.

Certain of our securitization transactions, while similar in legal structure to the transaction described in the foregoing do not meet the required criteria to be accounted for as off-balance sheet arrangements; therefore, they are accounted for as secured financings. As secured financings, the underlying automobile finance retail contracts, wholesale loans, automobile leases, or mortgage loans remain on our Consolidated Balance Sheet with the corresponding obligation (consisting of the beneficial interests issued by the securitization entity) reflected as debt. We recognize interest income on the finance receivables, automobile leases and loans, and interest expense on the beneficial interests issued by the securitization entity; and we provide for loan losses on the finance receivables and loans as incurred or adjust to fair value for fair value-elected loans. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, \$67.2 billion and \$81.1 billion of our total assets, respectively, were related to secured financings. Refer to Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

The decrease in the amount of finance receivables and loans carried in off-balance sheet facilities reflects our decreased use of private-label mortgage securitization transactions, the amortization of the existing transactions, and the implementation of ASU 2009-17, which was effective on January 1, 2010, and required us to bring certain of our off balance sheet securitizations onto the balance sheet at that date. See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

As part of our securitization activities, we typically agree to service the transferred assets for a fee, and we may earn other related ongoing income. The amount of the fees earned is disclosed in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We may also retain a portion of senior and subordinated interests issued by the trusts; these interests are reported as trading securities, investment securities, or other assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheet and are disclosed in Notes 6, 7, and 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. For secured financings, retained interests are not recognized as a separate asset on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. Subordinate interests typically provide credit support to the more highly rated senior interest in a securitization transaction and may be subject to all or a portion of the first loss position related to the sold assets.

The FDIC, which regulates Ally Bank, promulgated a new safe harbor regulation for securitizations by banks which took effect on January 1, 2011. Compliance with this regulation requires the sponsoring bank to retain either five percent of each class of beneficial interests issued in the securitization or a representative sample of similar financial assets equal to five percent of the securitized financial assets. The retained interests or assets must be held for the life of the securitization and may not be sold, pledged or hedged, except that interest rate and currency hedging is permitted. This risk retention requirement adversely affects the efficiency of securitizations, because it reduces the amount of funds that can be raised against a given pool of financial assets.

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We sometimes use derivative financial instruments to facilitate securitization activities, as further described in Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our economic exposure related to the securitization trusts is generally limited to cash reserves, our other interests retained in financial asset sales, and our customary representation and warranty provisions described in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The trusts have a limited life and generally terminate upon final distribution of amounts owed to investors or upon exercise by us, as servicer of a cleanup call option, when the servicing of the sold contracts becomes burdensome. In addition, the trusts do not invest in our equity or in the equity of any of our affiliates.

Purchase Obligations

Certain of the structures related to whole-loan sales, securitization transactions, and other off-balance sheet activities contain provisions that are standard in the whole-loan sale and securitization markets where we may (or, in certain limited circumstances, are obligated to) purchase specific assets from entities. Our obligations are as follows.

Loan Repurchases and Obligations Related to Loan Sales

Overview Our Mortgage operations sell loans that take the form of securitizations guaranteed by the GSEs and to whole-loan investors. We have issued private-label mortgage-backed securities infrequently since 2007. In prior years our volume of private-label securitization issuances were considerably larger and they included securitized loans where monolines have insured the related bonds. We have settled with both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, limiting our remaining exposure with the GSEs. In connection with securitizations and loan sales, investors are provided various representations and warranties related to the loans sold. The specific representations and warranties vary among different transactions and investors but typically relate to, among other things, the ownership of the loan, the validity of the lien securing the loan, the loan's compliance with the criteria for inclusion in the transaction including compliance with underwriting standards or loan criteria established by the buyer, the ability to deliver required documentation and compliance with applicable laws. In general, the representations and warranties described above may be enforced at any time unless a sunset provision is in place. ResCap assumes all of the customary representation and warranty obligations for loans purchased from Ally Bank and subsequently sold into the secondary market, generally through securitizations guaranteed by the GSEs. In the event ResCap fails to meet these obligations, Ally Financial Inc. has provided Ally Bank a guaranteed coverage of liability. Upon a breach of a representation, the breach is corrected in a manner conforming to the provisions of the sale agreement. This may require us either to repurchase the loan or indemnify the investor for incurred losses.

Originations We believe our exposure to representation and warranty claims is most significant for loans sold between 2004 through 2008, specifically the 2006 and 2007 vintages, which were originated and sold prior to enhanced underwriting standards and risk-mitigation actions implemented in 2008 and forward including product offerings, which are more conservative. Since 2009, we have focused primarily on prime conforming and government-insured residential mortgages in the United States and high-quality government-insured residential mortgages in Canada. In addition, we ceased offering interest-only jumbo mortgages in 2010. Our representation and warranty risk-mitigation strategies include, but are not limited to, pursuing settlements with investors where economically beneficial in order to resolve a pipeline of demands in lieu of loan by loan assessments that could result in us repurchasing loans, aggressively contesting claims we do not consider valid (rescinding claims), or actively seeking recourse against correspondent lenders from whom we purchased loans.

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The following table summarizes loans sold with contractual representation and warranty obligations by counterparty (original unpaid principal balance).

	2010	2009	Year ended December 31,				2005	2004
			2008	2007	2006	(\$ in billions)		
GSEs								
Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac	\$ 51.0	\$ 29.9	\$ 37.2	\$ 47.1	\$ 46.1	\$ 47.9	\$ 44.2	
Ginnie Mae	16.2	24.9	12.5	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.8	
Nonagency								
Insured (monolines)				6.5	10.7	10.4	15.1	
Uninsured				29.1	63.6	53.5	35.9	
Other	1.6	0.1	2.2	8.2	23.9	17.4	10.9	
Total sales	\$ 68.8	\$ 54.9	\$ 51.9	\$ 94.1	\$ 147.9	\$ 133.4	\$ 110.9	

Repurchase Process As soon as practical, after receiving a claim under representation and warranty obligations, we evaluate the request and take appropriate action. Historically, repurchase demands were related to loans that became delinquent within the first few years following origination and varied by investor. As a result of market developments over the past several years, repurchase demand behavior has changed significantly. Direct investors, GSEs, and whole-loan investors are more likely to submit claims for loans that become delinquent at any time while a loan is outstanding or when a loan incurs a loss. Actual incurred losses more significantly drive monoline investor behavior, which can significantly extend the period over which claims are likely to be presented. This occurs because insurance claims paid by the monolines are not required until over-collateralization is depleted, and the monolines are not incented to request loan repurchases until they have paid the insurance claims. Representation and warranty claims are generally reviewed on a loan by loan basis to validate if there has been a breach requiring a potential repurchase or indemnification payment. We actively contest claims to the extent we do not consider them valid. We are not required to either repurchase the loan or provide an indemnification payment where claims are not valid.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we experienced a decrease in new claims compared to 2009, in part due to settlements with key counterparties. In addition, the level of unresolved repurchase demands also decreased throughout 2010 as a result of our focus on reaching economically beneficial settlements versus loan by loan assessments. The following table presents new claims by vintage (original unpaid principal balance).

	Year ended December, 31	
	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)	
2004 and prior period	\$ 46	\$ 44
2005	58	80
2006	235	504
2007	461	657
2008	255	176
Post 2008	60	16
Unspecified	4	3
Total claims	\$ 1,119	\$ 1,480

We seek to manage the risk of repurchase and the associated credit exposure through our underwriting and quality assurance practices and by servicing mortgage loans to meet investor standards. We believe that, in general, the longer a loan performs prior to default the less likely it is that an alleged breach of representation and warranty will have a material impact on the loan's performance. When we do repurchase loans, we bear the

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subsequent credit loss on the loans. Repurchased loans are classified as held-for-sale and initially recorded at fair value. While investors repurchase and demand behavior has changed given the recent market conditions, we continue to maintain constructive relationships with the GSEs and other investors.

Refer to Note 30 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information related to representation and warranties.

The following table summarizes the unpaid principal balance and accrued interest on mortgage loans repurchased under representation and warranty obligations.

	Year ended December 31, 2010 2009 (\$ in millions)	
	2010	2009
GSEs	\$ 389	\$ 343
Monolines	13	30
Other	82	83
Total loan repurchases	\$ 484	\$ 456

The following table summarizes indemnification payments associated with representation and warranty obligations.

	Year ended December 31, 2010 2009 (\$ in millions)	
	2010	2009
GSEs	\$ 228	\$ 123
Monolines	27	14
Other	11	23
Total indemnification payments	\$ 266	\$ 160

The following table presents the unpaid principal balance and number of loans related to unresolved repurchases.

	2010		December 31, 2009	
	No. of loans	Dollar amount of loans (\$ in millions)	No. of loans	Dollar amount of loans
GSEs	833	\$ 170	1,360	\$ 296
Monolines	8,206	661	7,197	553
Other	392	88	668	70
Total unpaid principal balance ^(a)	9,431	\$ 919	9,225	\$ 919

- (a) Includes claims that we have requested to be rescinded but which have not yet been confirmed by the counterparty. This amount is gross of any loans that would be removed due to the Fannie Mae settlement. Management estimates \$30 million of outstanding claims would be covered under the settlement agreement.

Representation and Warranty Obligation Reserve Methodology The reserve for representation and warranty obligations reflects management's best estimate of probable lifetime loss. We consider historical and recent demand trends in establishing the reserve. The methodology used to estimate the reserve considers a

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variety of assumptions including borrower performance (both actual and estimated future defaults), repurchase demand behavior, historical loan defect experience, and historical and estimated future loss experience, which includes projections of future home price changes as well as other qualitative factors including investor behavior. In cases where we do not have or have limited current or historical demand experience with an investor, it is difficult to predict and estimate the level and timing of any potential future demands. As such, losses cannot currently be reasonably estimated and a liability is not recognized. Management monitors the adequacy of the overall reserve and makes adjustments to the level of reserve, as necessary, after consideration of other qualitative factors including ongoing dialogue with counterparties.

At the time a loan is sold, an estimate of the fair value of the liability is recorded and classified in accrued expenses and other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheet and recorded as a component of gain (loss) on mortgage and automotive loans, net, in our Consolidated Statement of Income. We recognize changes in the reserve when additional relevant information becomes available. Changes in the liability are recorded as other operating expenses in our Consolidated Statement of Income. The repurchase reserve at December 31, 2010, primarily represents exposure not related to the GSEs.

Government-sponsored Enterprises Between 2004 and 2008, we sold \$250.8 billion of loans. Each GSE has specific guidelines and criteria for sellers and servicers of loans underlying their securities. In addition, the risk of credit loss of the loan sold was generally transferred to investors upon sale of the securities into the secondary market. Conventional conforming loans were sold to either Freddie Mac or Fannie Mae, and government-insured loans were securitized with Ginnie Mae. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we have received \$842 million in repurchase claims of which \$784 million are associated with the 2004 through 2008 vintages of loans sold to the GSEs. We resolved \$968 million claims, including \$756 million in either settlements, repurchases, or indemnification payments and \$212 million related to rescinded claims. Our representation and warranty obligation liability with respect to the GSEs takes into account the existing unresolved claims and our best estimate of future claims we might receive. We consider our experiences with each GSE in evaluating our liability. During 2010, we reached agreements with Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae which resolve material repurchase obligations with each counterparty.

In March 2010, certain of our mortgage subsidiaries entered into an agreement with Freddie Mac under which we made a one-time payment to Freddie Mac for the release of repurchase obligations relating to most of the mortgage loans sold to Freddie Mac prior to January 1, 2009. The agreement does not cover any violation of servicing obligations related to any failure to comply with any requirements of law applicable to foreclosing on property serving as collateral for any applicable mortgage loan. This agreement does not release any of our obligations with respect to loans where our subsidiary, Ally Bank, is the owner of the servicing.

On December 23, 2010, certain of our mortgage subsidiaries entered into an agreement with Fannie Mae under which we made a one-time payment to Fannie Mae for the release of repurchase obligations, including private-label securitization exposure, related to most of the mortgage loans we sold to Fannie Mae prior to June 30, 2010. We continue to be responsible for other contractual obligations we have with Fannie Mae, including all indemnification obligations that may arise in connection with the servicing of the mortgages. The agreement does not cover any violation of servicing obligations related to any failure to comply with any requirements of law applicable to foreclosing on property serving as collateral for any applicable mortgage loan. This agreement does not release any of our obligations with respect to loans where our subsidiary, Ally Bank, is the owner of the servicing. Refer to Exhibit 10.9 for additional information.

The Federal Housing Finance Agency (the FHFA), as conservator of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, announced on July 12, 2010, that it issued 64 subpoenas to various entities seeking documents related to private label mortgage-backed securities in which Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac had invested. Certain of these subpoenas were directed at our mortgage subsidiaries. In connection with the agreement reached with Fannie Mae, the FHFA has agreed to withdraw those subpoenas that relate to Fannie Mae while the subpoenas that relate to Freddie Mac remain open.

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The following table summarizes the changes in our unpaid principal balance related to unresolved repurchase demands on our GSE exposure.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)	
Balance at January 1,	\$ 296	\$ 146
New claims	842	699
Realized losses ^(a)	(756)	(419)
Rescinded claims	(212)	(130)
Balance December 31,	\$ 170	\$ 296

(a) Losses include settlements, repurchases, and indemnification payments.

Whole-loan Sales In addition to the settlements with the GSEs noted earlier, we have settled with several whole-loan investors concerning alleged breaches of underwriting standards. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we have received \$126 million in repurchase claims of which \$120 million are associated with the 2004 through 2008 vintages of loans sold to whole-loan investors. We resolved \$108 million of claims, including \$44 million in either settlements, repurchases, or indemnification payments and \$64 million related to rescinded claims.

The following table summarizes the changes in our unpaid principal balance related to unresolved repurchase demands on our whole-loan exposure.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)	
Balance at January 1,	\$ 70	\$ 146
New claims	126	103
Realized losses ^(a)	(44)	(118)
Rescinded claims	(64)	(61)
Balance December 31,	\$ 88	\$ 70

(a) Losses include settlements, repurchases, and indemnification payments.

Monoline Insurers Historically, our Mortgage operations have securitized whole loans where the monolines have insured all or some of the related bonds and have guaranteed the timely repayment of bond principal and interest when an issuer defaults. Overall, the representation and warranty obligations to monoline insurers are not as stringent as those to the GSEs and impose a higher burden of proof on the insurer. Typically, any alleged breach requires the insurer to have both the ability to assert a claim as well as evidence that a defect has had a material adverse effect on the interest of the security holders or the insurer. For the period 2004 through 2008, we sold \$42.7 billion of loans into these monoline-wrapped securitizations. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we have received \$151 million in repurchase claims from the monolines associated with the 2004 through 2008 securitizations. We have resolved \$43 million of the claims, including \$36 million of indemnification payments and \$7 million related to rescinded claims.

Unlike the repurchase protocols and experience established with the GSEs, experience with monolines has not been as predictable. A significant portion of the outstanding unresolved monoline repurchase claims are with one insurer, with whom we are currently in litigation.

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The following table summarizes the changes in our unpaid principal balance related to unresolved repurchase demands on our monoline exposure.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)	
Balance at January 1,	\$ 553	\$ 263
New claims	151	305
Realized losses ^(a)	(36)	2
Rescinded claims	(7)	(17)
Balance December 31,	\$ 661	\$ 553

(a) Losses include settlements, repurchases, and indemnification payments.

Private-label Securitization Historically, our Mortgage operations were very active in the securitization market selling whole loans into special-purpose entities and selling these private-label mortgage-backed securities to investors.

The following table summarizes the unpaid principal balance (UPB) of our private-label securitization activity by product type and current UPB for securitizations completed during 2004 through 2007. We have issued private-label mortgage-backed securities infrequently since 2007.

	December 31, 2010	
	Original UPB(a)	Current UPB
	(\$ in billions)	
Prime Jumbo (RFMSI)	\$ 21.7	\$ 10.0
Alt-A (RALI)	66.7	30.7
Scratch and dent and other (RAMP)	51.8	13.8
Subprime (RASC)	36.8	9.0
Second-lien (RFMSII)	0.9	0.3
GMACMI	4.1	1.2
Total	\$ 182.0	\$ 65.0

(a) Excludes \$42.7 billion of monoline transactions of which the majority were from the RAMP or RFMSII platforms.

In general, representations and warranties provided as part of our securitization activities are less rigorous than those provided to the GSEs and generally impose higher burdens on investors seeking repurchase. In order to successfully assert a claim an investor must prove a breach of the representations and warranties that materially and adversely affects the interest of all investors. Securitization documents typically provide the investors with a right to request that the trustee investigate and initiate a repurchase claim. However, a class of investors generally are required to coordinate with other investors in that class comprising not less than 25% of the voting rights in securities for that class issued by the trust to pursue claims for breach of representations and warranties. In addition, our private-label securitizations generally require that the servicer or trustee give notice to the other parties whenever it becomes aware of facts or circumstances that reveal a breach of representation that materially and adversely affects the interest of the certificate holders. If, for example, we as servicer became aware of such facts and circumstances, we would typically be required to initiate a repurchase at that time. The GSEs were among the purchasers of securities in our private-label securitizations. As such, they are covered by the same representations and warranties as other investors.

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Regarding our securitization activities, we have exposure to potential loss primarily through two avenues. First, investors may request that we repurchase loans or make the investor whole for losses incurred if it is determined that we violated representations and warranties made at the time of the sale. Contractual representations and warranties are different based on the specific deal structure and investor. Second, investors in securitizations may attempt to achieve rescission of their investments or damages through litigation by claiming that the applicable offering documents were materially deficient. If an investor properly made and proved its allegations, the investor might attempt to claim that damages could include loss of market value on the investment even if there were little or no credit loss in the underlying loans. We have a limited amount of repurchase experience with these investors, and therefore it is not currently possible to estimate future repurchase obligations and any related loss or range of loss.

Guarantees

Guarantees are defined as contracts or indemnification agreements that contingently require us to make payments to third parties based on changes in an underlying agreement that is related to a guaranteed party. Our guarantees include standby letters of credit and certain contract provisions regarding securitizations and sales. Refer to Note 30 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding our outstanding guarantees to third parties.

Aggregate Contractual Obligations

The following table provides aggregated information about our outstanding contractual obligations disclosed elsewhere in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Description of obligation	Total	Payments due by period December 31, 2010			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years (\$ in millions)	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt					
Total ^(a)	\$ 89,334	\$ 23,131	\$ 32,484	\$ 11,459	\$ 22,260
Scheduled interest payments for fixed-rate long-term debt	29,627	3,582	5,710	4,248	16,087
Estimated interest payments for variable-rate long-term debt ^(b)	535	248	244	42	1
Estimated net payments under interest rate swap agreements ^(b)	287			24	263
Originate/purchase mortgages or securities	7,735	7,545			190
Commitments to provide capital to investees	76	40		2	34
Home equity lines of credit	2,749	104	761	637	1,247
Lending commitments	3,419	1,871	720	810	18
Lease commitments	356	85	121	90	60
Purchase obligations	818	291	324	194	9
Bank certificates of deposit	26,118	12,842	9,386	3,890	
Total	\$ 161,054	\$ 49,739	\$ 49,750	\$ 21,396	\$ 40,169

(a) Total amount reflects the remaining principal obligation and excludes original issue discount of \$3.2 billion related to the December 2008 bond exchange and fair value adjustments of \$447 million related to fixed-rate debt designated as a hedged item.

(b) Estimate utilized a forecasted variable interest model, when available, or the applicable variable interest rate as of the most recent reset date prior to December 31, 2010.

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The foregoing table does not include our reserves for insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses, which total \$862 million at December 31, 2010. While payments due on insurance losses are considered contractual obligations because they related to insurance policies issued by us, the ultimate amount to be paid and the timing of payment for an insurance loss is an estimate subject to significant uncertainty. Furthermore, the timing on payment is also uncertain; however, the majority of the balance is expected to be paid out in less than five years. Similarly, due to uncertainty in the timing of future cash flows related to our unrecognized tax benefits, the contractual obligations detailed above do not include \$214 million in unrecognized tax benefits.

The following provides a description of the items summarized in the preceding table of contractual obligations.

Long-term Debt

Amounts represent the scheduled maturity of long-term debt at December 31, 2010, assuming that no early redemptions occur. The maturity of secured debt may vary based on the payment activity of the related secured assets. Debt issuances redeemable at or above par during the callable period are presented by stated maturity date. The amounts presented are before the effect of any unamortized discount or fair value adjustment. Refer to Note 16 and Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our debt obligations.

Originate/Purchase Mortgages or Securities

As part of our Mortgage operations, we enter into commitments to originate and purchase mortgages and mortgage-backed securities. Refer to Note 30 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Commitments to Provide Capital to Investees

As part of arrangements with specific private equity funds, we are obligated to provide capital to investees. Refer to Note 30 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Home Equity Lines of Credit

We are committed to fund the future remaining balance on unused lines of credit on mortgage loans. The funding is subject to customary lending conditions, such as a satisfactory credit rating, delinquency status, and adequate home equity value. Refer to Note 30 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Lending Commitments

Our Automotive Finance operations, Mortgage operations, and Commercial Finance Group have outstanding revolving lending commitments with customers. The amounts presented represent the unused portion of those commitments at December 31, 2010. Refer to Note 30 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Lease Commitments

We have obligations under various operating lease arrangements (primarily for real property) with noncancelable lease terms that expire after December 31, 2010. Refer to Note 30 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Purchase Obligations

We enter into multiple contractual arrangements for various services. The arrangements represent fixed payment obligations under our most significant contracts and primarily relate to contracts with information technology providers. Refer to Note 30 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

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Refer to Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Accounting policies are integral to understanding our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make certain judgments and assumptions, on the basis of information available at the time of the financial statements, in determining accounting estimates used in the preparation of these statements. Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements; critical accounting estimates are described in this section. An accounting estimate is considered critical if the estimate requires management to make assumptions about matters that were highly uncertain at the time the accounting estimate was made. If actual results differ our judgments and assumptions it may have an adverse impact on the results of operations and cash flows. Our management has discussed the development, selection, and disclosure of these critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of the Board, and the Audit Committee has reviewed our disclosure relating to these estimates.

Fair Value Measurements

We use fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain instruments and to determine fair value disclosures. Refer to Note 27 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for description of valuation methodologies used to measure material assets and liabilities at fair value and details of the valuation models, key inputs to those models, and significant assumptions utilized. We follow the fair value hierarchy set forth in Note 27 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in order to prioritize the inputs utilized to measure fair value. We review and modify, as necessary, our fair value hierarchy classifications on a quarterly basis. As such, there may be reclassifications between hierarchy levels.

The following table summarizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value and the amounts measured using Level 3 inputs. The table includes recurring and nonrecurring measurements.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(\$ in millions)	
Assets at fair value	\$ 33,001	\$ 34,730
As a percentage of total assets	19%	20%
Liabilities at fair value	\$ 4,832	\$ 3,189
As a percentage of total liabilities	3%	2%
Assets at fair value using Level 3 inputs	\$ 6,969	\$ 13,672
As a percentage of assets at fair value	21%	39%
Liabilities at fair value using Level 3 inputs	\$ 1,090	\$ 1,626
As a percentage of liabilities at fair value	23%	51%

Level 3 assets declined by \$6.6 billion primarily due to the \$4.6 billion decline in loans held-for-sale measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at December 31, 2010, compared to December 31, 2009. During 2009, we reclassified mortgage loans with an unpaid principal balance of \$8.5 billion from finance receivables and loans, net, to loans held-for-sale, net. Upon reclassification, we recognized a \$3.4 billion valuation loss when we adjusted these loans to fair value on a nonrecurring basis, which established their new cost basis for 2010. Also contributing to the decline in Level 3 assets were fewer nonrecurring fair value measurements related to our commercial finance receivables and loans and a decline in trading securities because ASU 2009-17 eliminated certain retained interests we had held. Finally, the decline in Level 3 assets was also attributable to deconsolidation of consumer finance receivables and loans, net, which we elected to measure at fair value under

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the fair value option election. As the value of these assets declined, the value of the related on-balance sheet securitization debt also declined, which we also elected to measure the fair value under the fair value option election. The decline in fair value of on-balance sheet securitization debt and derivative liabilities caused the Level 3 liabilities to decline at December 31, 2010, compared to December 31, 2009.

We have numerous internal controls in place to ensure the appropriateness of fair value measurements. Significant fair value measures are subject to detailed analytics and management review and approval. We have an established model validation policy and program in place that covers all models used to generate fair value measurements. This model validation program ensures a controlled environment is used for the development, implementation, and use of the models and change procedures. Further, this program uses a risk-based approach to select models to be reviewed and validated by an independent internal risk group to ensure the models are consistent with their intended use, the logic within the models is reliable, and the inputs and outputs from these models are appropriate. Additionally, a wide array of operational controls are in place to ensure the fair value measurements are reasonable, including controls over the inputs into and the outputs from the fair value measurement models. For example, we backtest the internal assumptions used within models against actual performance. We also monitor the market for recent trades, market surveys, or other market information that may be used to benchmark model inputs or outputs. Certain valuations will also be benchmarked to market indices when appropriate and available. We have scheduled model and/or input recalibrations that occur on a periodic basis but will recalibrate earlier if significant variances are observed as part of the backtesting or benchmarking noted above.

Considerable judgment is used in forming conclusions from market observable data used to estimate our Level 2 fair value measurements and in estimating inputs to our internal valuation models used to estimate our Level 3 fair value measurements. Level 3 inputs such as interest rate movements, prepayment speeds, credit losses, and discount rates are inherently difficult to estimate. Changes to these inputs can have a significant effect on fair value measurements. Accordingly, our estimates of fair value are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized or would be paid in a current market exchange.

Allowance for Loan Losses

We maintain an allowance for loan losses (the allowance) to absorb probable loan credit losses inherent in the held-for-investment portfolio, excluding those measured at fair value in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The allowance is maintained at a level that management considers to be adequate based upon ongoing quarterly assessments and evaluations of collectability and historical loss experience in our lending portfolio. The allowance is management's estimate of incurred losses in our lending portfolio and involves significant judgment. Management performs quarterly analysis of these portfolios to determine if impairment has occurred and to assess the adequacy of the allowance based on historical and current trends and other factors affecting credit losses. Additions to the allowance are charged to current period earnings through the provision for loan losses; amounts determined to be uncollectible are charged directly against the allowance, while amounts recovered on previously charged-off accounts increase the allowance. Determining the appropriateness of the allowance requires management to exercise significant judgment about matters that are inherently uncertain, including the timing, frequency, and severity of credit losses that could materially affect the provision for loan losses and, therefore, net income. The methodology for determining the amount of the allowance differs between the consumer automobile, consumer mortgage, and commercial portfolio segments. For additional information regarding our portfolio segments and classes, refer to Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. While we attribute portions of the allowance across our lending portfolios, the entire allowance is available to absorb probable loan losses inherent in our total lending portfolio.

The consumer portfolio segments consist of smaller-balance, homogeneous loans. Excluding certain loans that are identified as individually impaired, the allowance for each consumer portfolio segment (automobile and mortgage) is evaluated collectively. The allowance is based on aggregated portfolio segment evaluations that begin with estimates of incurred losses in each portfolio segment based on various statistical analyses. We

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leverage proprietary statistical models, including vintage and migration analyses, based on recent loss trends, to develop a systematic incurred loss reserve. These statistical loss forecasting models are utilized to estimate incurred losses and consider several credit quality indicators including, but not limited to, historical loss experience, estimated foreclosures or defaults based on observable trends, delinquencies, and general economic and business trends. Management believes these factors are relevant to estimate incurred losses and are updated on a quarterly basis in order to incorporate information reflective of the current economic environment, as changes in these assumptions could have a significant impact. In order to develop our best estimate of probable incurred losses inherent in the loan portfolio, management reviews and analyzes the output from the models and may adjust the reserves to take into consideration environmental, qualitative and other factors that may not be captured in the models. These adjustments are documented and reviewed through our risk management processes. Management reviews, updates, and validates its systematic process and loss assumptions on a periodic basis. This process involves an analysis of loss information, such as a review of loss and credit trends, a retrospective evaluation of actual loss information to loss forecasts, and other analyses.

The commercial loan portfolio segment is primarily composed of larger-balance, nonhomogeneous exposures within our Automotive Finance operations, Commercial Finance Group, and Mortgage operations. These loans are primarily evaluated individually and are risk-rated based on borrower, collateral, and industry-specific information that management believes is relevant in determining the occurrence of a loss event and measuring impairment. A loan is considered impaired when it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement based on current information and events. Management establishes specific allowances for commercial loans determined to be individually impaired based on the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loans' effective interest rate, observable market price or the fair value of collateral, whichever is determined to be the most appropriate. Estimated costs to sell or realize the value of the collateral on a discounted basis are included in the impairment measurement, when appropriate. In addition to the specific allowances for impaired loans, nonimpaired loans are grouped into pools based on similar risk characteristics and collectively evaluated. These allowances are based on historical loss experience, concentrations, current economic conditions, and performance trends within specific geographic locations. The commercial historical loss experience is updated quarterly to incorporate the most recent data reflective of the current economic environment.

The determination of the allowance is influenced by numerous assumptions and many factors that may materially affect estimates of loss, including volatility of loss given default, probability of default, and rating migration. The critical assumptions underlying the allowance include: (1) segmentation of each portfolio based on common risk characteristics; (2) identification and estimation of portfolio indicators and other factors that management believes are key to estimating incurred credit losses; and (3) evaluation by management of borrower, collateral, and geographic information. Management monitors the adequacy of the allowance and makes adjustments as the assumptions in the underlying analyses change to reflect an estimate of incurred loan losses at the reporting date, based on the best information available at that time. In addition, the allowance related to the commercial portfolio segment is influenced by estimated recoveries from automotive manufacturers relative to guarantees or agreements with them to repurchase vehicles used as collateral to secure the loans. If an automotive manufacturer is unable to fully honor its obligations, our ultimate loan losses could be higher. To the extent that actual outcomes differ from our estimates, additional provision for credit losses may be required that would reduce earnings.

Valuation of Automobile Lease Assets, Residuals and Allowance for Lease Losses

We have significant investments in vehicles in our operating lease portfolio. In accounting for operating leases, management must make a determination at the beginning of the lease contract of the estimated realizable value (i.e., residual value) of the vehicle at the end of the lease. Residual value represents an estimate of the market value of the vehicle at the end of the lease term, which typically ranges from two to four years. Historically, we established residual values by using independently published residual values. Since re-entry into the lease market in August 2009, we established risk adjusted residual values based on independently published

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residuals. Risk adjustments are determined at lease inception and are based on current auction results adjusted for key variables that historically have shown an impact on auction values (as further described in the Lease Residual Risk discussion in the Risk Management Section of this MD&A). The customer is obligated to make payments during the term of the lease for the difference between the purchase price and the contract residual value. However, since the customer is not obligated to purchase the vehicle at the end of the contract, we are exposed to a risk of loss to the extent the value of the vehicle is below the residual value estimated at contract inception. Management periodically performs a detailed review of the estimated realizable value of leased vehicles to assess the appropriateness of the carrying value of lease assets.

To account for residual risk, we depreciate automobile operating lease assets to estimated realizable value on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The estimated realizable value is initially based on the residual value established at contract inception. Over the life of the lease, management evaluates the adequacy of the estimate of the realizable value and may make adjustments to the extent the expected value of the vehicle at lease termination changes. Any adjustments would result in a change in the depreciation rate of the lease asset, thereby affecting the carrying value of the operating lease asset. Overall business conditions (including the used vehicle markets), our remarketing abilities, and automotive manufacturer vehicle and marketing programs may cause management to adjust initial residual projections (as further described in the Lease Residual Risk Management discussion in the Risk Management Section of this MD&A).

In addition to estimating the residual value at lease termination, we must also evaluate the current value of the operating lease assets and test for impairment to the extent necessary in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Impairment is determined to exist if the undiscounted expected future cash flows (including the expected residual value) are lower than the carrying value of the asset. Certain triggering events necessitated impairment reviews in the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2008. There were no such impairment charges in 2010 or 2009. Refer to Note 10 for a discussion of the impairment charges recognized in 2008.

Our depreciation methodology on operating lease assets considers management's expectation of the value of the vehicles upon lease termination, which is based on numerous assumptions and factors influencing used vehicle values. The critical assumptions underlying the estimated carrying value of automobile lease assets include: (1) estimated market value information obtained and used by management in estimating residual values, (2) proper identification and estimation of business conditions, (3) our remarketing abilities, and (4) automotive manufacturer vehicle and marketing programs. Changes in these assumptions could have a significant impact on the value of the lease residuals. Expected residual values include estimates of payments from GM related to residual support and risk-sharing agreements. To the extent GM is not able to fully honor its obligation relative to these agreements, our depreciation expense would be negatively impacted.

Valuation of Mortgage Servicing Rights

Mortgage servicing rights represent the capitalized value of the right to receive future cash flows from the servicing of mortgage loans for others. Mortgage servicing rights are a significant source of value derived from the sale or securitization of mortgage loans. They may also be purchased. Because residential mortgage loans typically contain a prepayment option, borrowers may often elect to prepay their mortgage loans by refinancing at lower rates during declining interest rate environments. When this occurs, the stream of cash flows generated from servicing the original mortgage loan is terminated. As such, the market value of mortgage servicing rights has historically been very sensitive to changes in interest rates and tends to decline as market interest rates decline and increase as interest rates rise.

We capitalize mortgage servicing rights on residential mortgage loans that we have originated and purchased based on the fair market value of the servicing rights associated with the underlying mortgage loans at the time the loans are sold or securitized. GAAP requires that the value of mortgage servicing rights be determined based on market transactions for comparable servicing assets, if available. In the absence of

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representative market trade information, valuations should be based on other available market evidence and modeled market expectations of the present value of future estimated net cash flows that market participants would expect from servicing. When observable prices are not available, management uses internally developed discounted cash flow models to estimate the fair value. These internal valuation models estimate net cash flows based on internal operating assumptions that we believe would be used by market participants, combined with market-based assumptions for loan prepayment rate, interest rates, default rates and discount rates that management believes approximate yields required by investors for these assets. Servicing cash flows primarily include servicing fees, escrow account income, ancillary income and late fees, less operating costs to service the loans. The estimated cash flows are discounted using an option-adjusted spread-derived discount rate. Management considers the best available information and exercises significant judgment in estimating and assuming values for key variables in the modeling and discounting process. All of our mortgage servicing rights are carried at estimated fair value.

We use the following key assumptions in our valuation approach.

Prepayment The most significant drivers of mortgage servicing rights value are actual and forecasted portfolio prepayment behavior. Prepayment speeds represent the rate at which borrowers repay their mortgage loans prior to scheduled maturity. As interest rates rise, prepayment speeds generally slow, and as interest rates decline, prepayment speeds generally accelerate. When mortgage loans are paid or expected to be paid earlier than originally estimated, the expected future cash flows associated with servicing such loans are reduced. We primarily use third-party models to project residential mortgage loan payoffs. In other cases, we estimate prepayment speeds based on historical and expected future prepayment rates. We measure model performance by comparing prepayment predictions against actual results at both the portfolio and product level.

Discount rate The cash flows of our mortgage servicing rights are discounted at prevailing market rates, which include an appropriate risk-adjusted spread.

Base mortgage rate The base mortgage rate represents the current market interest rate for newly originated mortgage loans. This rate is a key component in estimating prepayment speeds of our portfolio because the difference between the current base mortgage rate and the interest rates on existing loans in our portfolio is an indication of the borrower's likelihood to refinance.

Cost to service In general, servicing cost assumptions are based on internally projected actual expenses directly related to servicing. These servicing cost assumptions are compared to market-servicing costs when market information is available. Our servicing cost assumptions include expenses associated with our activities related to loans in default.

Volatility Volatility represents the expected rate of change of interest rates. The volatility assumption used in our valuation methodology is intended to estimate the range of expected outcomes of future interest rates. We use implied volatility assumptions in connection with the valuation of our mortgage servicing rights. Implied volatility is defined as the expected rate of change in interest rates derived from the prices at which options on interest rate swaps, or swaptions, are trading. We update our volatility assumptions for the change in implied swaptions