

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO  
Form 10-Q  
May 04, 2012

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012

OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_

Commission file number 001-00035

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

14-0689340  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, CT  
(Address of principal executive offices)

06828-0001  
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code) (203) 373-2211

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(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,  
if changed since last report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T

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(§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

There were 10,587,317,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.06 per share outstanding at March 31, 2012.

(1)

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## General Electric Company

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## Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains “forward-looking statements” – that is, statements related to future, not past, events. In this context, forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance and financial condition, and often contain words such as “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “seek,” “see,” or “will.” Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. For us, particular uncertainties that could cause our actual results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements include: current economic and financial conditions, including volatility in interest and exchange rates, commodity and equity prices and the value of financial assets; potential market disruptions or other impacts arising in the United States or Europe from developments in the European sovereign debt situation; the impact of conditions in the financial and credit markets on the availability and cost of General Electric Capital Corporation’s (GECC) funding and on our ability to reduce GECC’s asset levels as planned; the impact of conditions in the housing market and unemployment rates on the level of commercial and consumer credit defaults; changes in Japanese consumer behavior that may affect our estimates of liability for excess interest refund claims (Grey Zone); pending and threatened litigation against WMC, including increased activity by securitization trustees; our ability to maintain our current credit rating and the impact on our funding costs and competitive position if we do not do so; the adequacy of our cash flow and earnings and other conditions which may affect our ability to pay our quarterly dividend at the planned level; our plan to resume GECC dividends, which is subject to Federal Reserve review; the level of demand and financial performance of the major industries we serve, including, without limitation, air and rail transportation, energy generation, real estate and healthcare; the impact of regulation and regulatory, investigative and legal proceedings and legal compliance risks, including the impact of financial services regulation; strategic actions, including acquisitions,

joint ventures and dispositions and our success in completing announced transactions and integrating acquired businesses; the impact of potential information technology or data security breaches; and numerous other matters of national, regional and global scale, including those of a political, economic, business and competitive nature. These uncertainties may cause our actual future results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update our forward-looking statements.

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## Part I. Financial Information

## Item 1. Financial Statements.

## General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates

## Condensed Statement of Earnings

(In millions, except share amounts)	Three months ended March 31 (Unaudited)					
	Consolidated		GE(a)		Financial Services (GECC)	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues and other income						
Sales of goods	\$ 17,315	\$ 14,489	\$ 17,357	\$ 14,489	\$ 30	\$ 42
Sales of services	6,212	7,502	6,330	7,613	–	–
Other income	557	3,625	600	3,665	–	–
GECC earnings from continuing operations	–	–	1,792	1,790	–	–
GECC revenues from services	11,098	12,713	–	–	11,412	12,994
Total revenues and other income	35,182	38,329	26,079	27,557	11,442	13,036
Costs and expenses						
Cost of goods sold	13,465	11,816	13,512	11,818	25	40
Cost of services sold	4,404	4,900	4,522	5,011	–	–
Interest and other financial charges	3,358	3,796	315	355	3,196	3,584
Investment contracts, insurance losses and insurance annuity benefits	737	736	–	–	771	769
Provision for losses on financing receivables	863	1,140	–	–	863	1,140
Other costs and expenses	8,429	8,507	4,003	3,399	4,596	5,253
Total costs and expenses	31,256	30,895	22,352	20,583	9,451	10,786
Earnings from continuing operations						
before income taxes	3,926	7,434	3,727	6,974	1,991	2,250
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(637)	(3,942)	(450)	(3,513)	(187)	(429)
Earnings from continuing operations	3,289	3,492	3,277	3,461	1,804	1,821
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(217)	35	(217)	35	(217)	35
Net earnings (loss)	3,072	3,527	3,060	3,496	1,587	1,856

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Less net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	38	94	26	63	12	31
Net earnings (loss) attributable to the Company	3,034	3,433	3,034	3,433	1,575	1,825
Preferred stock dividends declared	—	(75)	—	(75)	—	—
Net earnings (loss) attributable to GE common shareowners	\$ 3,034	\$ 3,358	\$ 3,034	\$ 3,358	\$ 1,575	\$ 1,825

Amounts attributable to the Company

Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 3,251	\$ 3,398	\$ 3,251	\$ 3,398	\$ 1,792	\$ 1,790
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(217)	35	(217)	35	(217)	35
Net earnings (loss) attributable to the Company	\$ 3,034	\$ 3,433	\$ 3,034	\$ 3,433	\$ 1,575	\$ 1,825

Per-share amounts

Earnings from continuing operations						
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31				

Net earnings

Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.31				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.32				

Dividends declared per common share

\$ 0.17	\$ 0.14					
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- (a) Represents the adding together of all affiliated companies except General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC or financial services), which is presented on a one-line basis.

See Note 3 for other-than-temporary impairment amounts.

See accompanying notes. Separate information is shown for "GE" and "Financial Services (GECC)." Transactions between GE and GECC have been eliminated from the "Consolidated" columns.

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General Electric Company and  
consolidated affiliates  
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	(Unaudited)	
	2012	2011
Net earnings	\$ 3,072	\$ 3,527
Less: Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	38	94
Net earnings attributable to GE	\$ 3,034	\$ 3,433
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		
Investment securities	\$ 337	\$ (189)
Currency translation adjustments	332	2,539
Cash flow hedges	124	(74)
Benefit plans	1,040	593
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	1,833	2,869
Less: Other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(8)	15
Other comprehensive income attributable to GE	\$ 1,841	\$ 2,854
Comprehensive income, net of tax	\$ 4,905	\$ 6,396
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	30	109
Comprehensive income attributable to GE	\$ 4,875	\$ 6,287

General Electric Company and  
consolidated affiliates  
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareowners' Equity

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	(Unaudited)	
	2012	2011
Balance at January 1	\$ 116,438	\$ 118,936
Dividends and other transactions with shareowners	(1,446)	(1,688)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	1,841	2,854

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Increases from net earnings attributable to the company	3,034	3,433
Balance at March 31	119,867	123,535
Noncontrolling interests	1,721	2,254
Total equity at March 31	\$ 121,588	\$ 125,789

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General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates  
Condensed Statement of Financial Position

(In millions, except share amounts)	Consolidated		GE(a)		Financial Services (GECC)	
	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,	December 31,
	2012 (Unaudited)	2011	2012 (Unaudited)	2011	2012 (Unaudited)	2011
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and equivalents	\$ 83,650	\$ 84,501	\$ 7,979	\$ 8,382	\$ 76,165	\$ 76,702
Investment securities	47,829	47,374	18	18	47,814	47,359
Current receivables	19,040	19,531	11,397	11,807	—	—
Inventories	15,212	13,792	15,170	13,741	42	51
Financing receivables – net	272,694	279,918	—	—	281,383	288,847
Other GECC receivables	7,870	7,561	—	—	14,000	13,390
Property, plant and equipment – net	66,000	65,739	14,443	14,283	51,520	51,419
Investment in GECC	—	—	79,192	77,110	—	—
Goodwill	72,959	72,625	45,633	45,395	27,326	27,230
Other intangible assets – net	11,921	12,068	10,453	10,522	1,468	1,546
All other assets	108,563	111,701	37,163	36,675	71,672	75,612
Assets of businesses held for sale	640	711	—	—	640	711
Assets of discontinued operations	1,341	1,721	9	52	1,332	1,669
<b>Total assets(b)</b>	<b>\$ 707,719</b>	<b>\$ 717,242</b>	<b>\$ 221,457</b>	<b>\$ 217,985</b>	<b>\$ 573,362</b>	<b>\$ 584,536</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>						
Short-term borrowings	\$ 138,659	\$ 137,611	\$ 7,313	\$ 2,184	\$ 132,028	\$ 136,333
Accounts payable, principally trade accounts	17,031	16,400	14,140	14,209	8,150	7,239
Progress collections and price adjustments accrued	10,673	10,402	11,448	11,349	—	—
Dividends payable	1,799	1,797	1,799	1,797	—	—
Other GE current liabilities	15,030	14,796	15,030	14,796	—	—
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities	29,544	29,258	—	—	29,544	29,258
Bank deposits	41,106	43,115	—	—	41,106	43,115
Long-term borrowings	233,487	243,459	4,400	9,405	229,195	234,391
Investment contracts, insurance liabilities and insurance annuity benefits	29,641	29,774	—	—	30,227	30,198
All other liabilities	67,191	70,653	53,335	53,826	14,354	17,334
Deferred income taxes	281	(131)	(6,987)	(7,183)	7,268	7,052
Liabilities of businesses held for sale	305	345	—	—	305	345
	1,384	1,629	158	158	1,226	1,471

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Liabilities of discontinued operations						
Total liabilities(b)	586,131	599,108	100,636	100,541	493,403	506,736
Common stock (10,587,317,000 and 10,573,017,000 shares outstanding at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively)	702	702	702	702	–	–
Accumulated other comprehensive income – net(c)						
Investment securities	305	(30)	305	(30)	298	(33)
Currency translation adjustments	476	133	476	133	(274)	(399)
Cash flow hedges	(1,052)	(1,176)	(1,052)	(1,176)	(1,029)	(1,101)
Benefit plans	(21,862)	(22,901)	(21,862)	(22,901)	(587)	(563)
Other capital	33,594	33,693	33,594	33,693	27,631	27,628
Retained earnings	139,019	137,786	139,019	137,786	53,153	51,578
Less common stock held in treasury	(31,315)	(31,769)	(31,315)	(31,769)	–	–
Total GE shareowners' equity	119,867	116,438	119,867	116,438	79,192	77,110
Noncontrolling interests(d)	1,721	1,696	954	1,006	767	690
Total equity	121,588	118,134	120,821	117,444	79,959	77,800
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 707,719	\$ 717,242	\$ 221,457	\$ 217,985	\$ 573,362	\$ 584,536

- (a) Represents the adding together of all affiliated companies except General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC or financial services), which is presented on a one-line basis.
- (b) Our consolidated assets at March 31, 2012 include total assets of \$46,383 million of certain variable interest entities (VIEs) that can only be used to settle the liabilities of those VIEs. These assets include net financing receivables of \$37,733 million and investment securities of \$5,146 million. Our consolidated liabilities at March 31, 2012 include liabilities of certain VIEs for which the VIE creditors do not have recourse to GE. These liabilities include non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities (CSEs) of \$28,844 million. See Note 18.
- (c) The sum of accumulated other comprehensive income - net was \$(22,133) million and \$(23,974) million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.
- (d) Included accumulated other comprehensive income - net attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$(160) million and \$(168) million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

See accompanying notes. Separate information is shown for "GE" and "Financial Services (GECC)." Transactions between GE and GECC have been eliminated from the "Consolidated" columns.

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General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates  
Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31 (Unaudited)					
	Consolidated		GE(a)		Financial Services (GECC)	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Cash flows – operating activities						
Net earnings	\$ 3,072	\$ 3,527	\$ 3,060	\$ 3,496	\$ 1,587	\$ 1,856
Less net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	38	94	26	63	12	31
Net earnings attributable to the Company	3,034	3,433	3,034	3,433	1,575	1,825
(Earnings) loss from discontinued operations	217	(35)	217	(35)	217	(35)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings attributable to the Company to cash provided from operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	2,263	2,292	568	516	1,695	1,776
Earnings from continuing operations retained by GECC	–	–	(1,792)	(1,790)	–	–
Deferred income taxes	36	(1,400)	(156)	50	192	(1,450)
Decrease (increase) in GE current receivables	291	985	345	(106)	–	–
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(1,433)	(1,288)	(1,432)	(1,276)	9	3
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	854	1,230	499	668	572	1,290
Increase (decrease) in GE progress collections	273	(1,002)	101	(1,096)	–	–
Provision for losses on GECC financing receivables	863	1,140	–	–	863	1,140
All other operating activities	131	2,124	675	1,320	(406)	256
Cash from (used for) operating activities – continuing operations	6,529	7,479	2,059	1,684	4,717	4,805
Cash from (used for) operating activities – discontinued operations	(63)	217	–	–	(63)	217
Cash from (used for) operating activities	6,466	7,696	2,059	1,684	4,654	5,022

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Cash flows – investing activities						
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(3,295)	(3,169)	(1,002)	(927)	(2,337)	(2,292)
Dispositions of property, plant and equipment	1,825	1,773	–	–	1,825	1,773
Net decrease (increase) in GECC financing receivables	6,462	10,650	–	–	6,566	11,838
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	–	1,775	–	–	–	1,775
Proceeds from principal business dispositions	84	7,133	–	5,755	84	1,378
Payments for principal businesses purchased	(190)	(4,547)	(190)	(4,462)	–	(85)
All other investing activities	371	3,834	232	(266)	251	4,218
Cash from (used for) investing activities – continuing operations	5,257	17,449	(960)	100	6,389	18,605
Cash from (used for) investing activities – discontinued operations	62	(164)	–	–	62	(164)
Cash from (used for) investing activities	5,319	17,285	(960)	100	6,451	18,441
Cash flows – financing activities						
Net increase (decrease) in borrowings (maturities of 90 days or less)	(814)	(979)	166	731	(1,259)	(2,062)
Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits	(2,641)	1,233	–	–	(2,641)	1,233
Newly issued debt (maturities longer than 90 days)	17,070	15,513	74	110	16,767	15,508
Repayments and other reductions (maturities longer than 90 days)	(25,326)	(31,610)	(44)	(19)	(25,282)	(31,591)
Net dispositions (purchases) of GE shares for treasury	127	(394)	127	(394)	–	–
Dividends paid to shareowners	(1,799)	(1,564)	(1,799)	(1,564)	–	–
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interest	–	(4,303)	–	(4,303)	–	–
All other financing activities	(216)	(425)	(63)	(119)	(153)	(306)
Cash from (used for) financing activities – continuing operations	(13,599)	(22,529)	(1,539)	(5,558)	(12,568)	(17,218)

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Cash from (used for) financing activities – discontinued operations	–	(42)	–	–	–	(42)
Cash from (used for) financing activities	(13,599)	(22,571)	(1,539)	(5,558)	(12,568)	(17,260)
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	962	828	37	24	925	804
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	(852)	3,238	(403)	(3,750)	(538)	7,007
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	84,622	79,085	8,382	19,241	76,823	60,399
Cash and equivalents at March 31	83,770	82,323	7,979	15,491	76,285	67,406
Less cash and equivalents of discontinued operations at March 31	120	153	–	–	120	153
Cash and equivalents of continuing operations at March 31	\$ 83,650	\$ 82,170	\$ 7,979	\$ 15,491	\$ 76,165	\$ 67,253

(a) Represents the adding together of all affiliated companies except General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC or financial services), which is presented on a one-line basis.

See accompanying notes. Separate information is shown for "GE" and "Financial Services (GECC)." Transactions between GE and GECC have been eliminated from the "Consolidated" columns and are discussed in Note 19.

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Summary of Operating Segments  
General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31 (Unaudited)	
	2012	2011
Revenues(a)		
Energy Infrastructure	\$ 11,168	\$ 9,449
Aviation	4,891	4,368
Healthcare	4,300	4,090
Transportation	1,270	903
Home & Business Solutions	2,091	1,989
Total industrial segment revenues	23,720	20,799
GE Capital	11,442	13,036
Total segment revenues	35,162	33,835
Corporate items and eliminations(a)	20	4,494
Consolidated revenues and other income	\$ 35,182	\$ 38,329
Segment profit(a)		
Energy Infrastructure	\$ 1,524	\$ 1,381
Aviation	862	841
Healthcare	585	531
Transportation	232	157
Home & Business Solutions	66	74
Total industrial segment profit	3,269	2,984
GE Capital	1,792	1,790
Total segment profit	5,061	4,774
Corporate items and eliminations(a)	(1,045)	2,492
GE interest and other financial charges	(315)	(355)
GE provision for income taxes	(450)	(3,513)
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to the Company	3,251	3,398
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, attributable to the Company	(217)	35
Consolidated net earnings attributable to the Company	\$ 3,034	\$ 3,433

(a) Segment revenues includes both revenues and other income related to the segment. Segment profit excludes results reported as discontinued operations, earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests of consolidated subsidiaries and accounting changes. Segment profit excludes or includes interest and other financial charges and income taxes according to how a particular segment's management is measured – excluded in determining segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as “operating profit,” for Energy Infrastructure, Aviation, Healthcare, Transportation and Home & Business Solutions; included in determining segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as “net earnings,” for GE Capital. Results of our run-off insurance operations previously reported in Corporate items and eliminations are now reported in GE Capital.

See accompanying notes.

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Notes to Condensed, Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying condensed, consolidated financial statements represent the consolidation of General Electric Company (the Company) and all companies that we directly or indirectly control, either through majority ownership or otherwise. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 (2011 consolidated financial statements), which discusses our consolidation and financial statement presentation. As used in this report on Form 10-Q (Report), “GE” represents the adding together of all affiliated companies except General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC or financial services), which is presented on a one-line basis; GECC consists of General Electric Capital Corporation and all of its affiliates; and “Consolidated” represents the adding together of GE and GECC with the effects of transactions between the two eliminated. Unless otherwise indicated, we refer to the caption revenues and other income simply as “revenues” throughout Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

On February 22, 2012, we merged our wholly-owned subsidiary, General Electric Capital Services, Inc. (GECS), with and into GECS’ wholly-owned subsidiary, GECC. The merger simplified our financial services’ corporate structure by consolidating financial services entities and assets within our organization and simplifying Securities and Exchange Commission and regulatory reporting. Upon completion of the merger, (i) all outstanding shares of GECC common stock were cancelled, (ii) all outstanding GECS common stock and all GECS preferred stock held by the Company were converted into an aggregate of 1,000 shares of GECC common stock, and (iii) all treasury shares of GECS and all outstanding preferred stock of GECS held by GECC were cancelled. As a result, GECC became the surviving corporation, assumed all of GECS’ rights and obligations and became wholly-owned directly by the Company.

Because we wholly-owned both GECS and GECC, the merger was accounted for as a transfer of assets between entities under common control. Transfers of net assets or exchanges of shares between entities under common control are accounted for at historical value, and as if the transfer occurred at the beginning of the period.

Our financial services segment, GE Capital, will continue to comprise the continuing operations of GECC, which now includes the run-off insurance operations previously held and managed in GECS. Unless otherwise indicated, references to GECC and the GE Capital segment in this Form 10-Q Report relate to the entities or segment as they exist subsequent to the February 22, 2012 merger. In addition, during the first quarter of 2012, we announced the planned disposition of the Consumer mortgage lending business in Ireland (Consumer Ireland). This disposition is reported as a discontinued operation, which requires retrospective restatement of prior periods to classify the assets, liabilities and results of operations as discontinued operations.

On January 28, 2011, we sold the assets of our NBC Universal (NBCU) business in exchange for cash and a 49% interest in a new entity, NBCUniversal LLC (see Note 2). Results of our formerly consolidated subsidiary, NBCU, and our current equity method investment in NBCUniversal LLC are reported in the Corporate items and eliminations line on the Summary of Operating Segments.

We have reclassified certain prior-period amounts to conform to the current-period presentation. Unless otherwise indicated, information in these notes to the condensed, consolidated financial statements relates to continuing operations.



## Accounting Changes

On January 1, 2012, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-05, an amendment to Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 220, Comprehensive Income. ASU 2011-05 introduces a new statement, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, which begins with net earnings and adds or deducts other recognized changes in assets and liabilities that are not included in net earnings, but are reported directly to equity, under GAAP. For example, unrealized changes in currency translation adjustments are included in the measure of comprehensive income but are excluded from net earnings. The amendments became effective for the first quarter 2012 financial statements. The amendments affect only the display of those components of equity categorized as other comprehensive income and do not change existing recognition and measurement requirements that determine net earnings.

On January 1, 2012, we adopted FASB ASU 2011-04, an amendment to ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements. ASU 2011-04 clarifies or changes the application of existing fair value measurements, including: that the highest and best use valuation premise in a fair value measurement is relevant only when measuring the fair value of nonfinancial assets; that a reporting entity should measure the fair value of its own equity instrument from the perspective of a market participant that holds that instrument as an asset; to permit an entity to measure the fair value of certain financial instruments on a net basis rather than based on its gross exposure when the reporting entity manages its financial instruments on the basis of such net exposure; that in the absence of a Level 1 input, a reporting entity should apply premiums and discounts when market participants would do so when pricing the asset or liability consistent with the unit of account; and that premiums and discounts related to size as a characteristic of the reporting entity's holding are not permitted in a fair value measurement. Adopting these amendments had no effect on the financial statements. For a description of how we estimate fair value and our process for reviewing fair value measurements classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, see Note 1 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements.

See Note 1 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements for a summary of our significant accounting policies.

## Interim Period Presentation

The condensed, consolidated financial statements and notes thereto are unaudited. These statements include all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) that we considered necessary to present a fair statement of our results of operations, financial position and cash flows. The results reported in these condensed, consolidated financial statements should not be regarded as necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the entire year. It is suggested that these condensed, consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in our 2011 consolidated financial statements. We label our quarterly information using a calendar convention, that is, first quarter is labeled as ending on March 31, second quarter as ending on June 30, and third quarter as ending on September 30. It is our longstanding practice to establish interim quarterly closing dates using a fiscal calendar, which requires our businesses to close their books on either a Saturday or Sunday, depending on the business. The effects of this practice are modest and only exist within a reporting year. The fiscal closing calendar from 1993 through 2013 is available on our website, [www.ge.com/secreports](http://www.ge.com/secreports).

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## 2. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BUSINESSES HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

### Assets and Liabilities of Businesses Held for Sale

#### NBC Universal

On January 28, 2011, we transferred the assets of the NBCU business and Comcast transferred certain of its assets to a newly formed entity, NBCUniversal LLC (NBCU LLC). In connection with the transaction, we received \$6,176 million in cash from Comcast (which included \$49 million of transaction-related cost reimbursements) and a 49% interest in NBCU LLC. Comcast holds the remaining 51% interest in NBCU LLC. Following the transaction, we deconsolidated NBCU and we account for our investment in NBCU LLC under the equity method. In the first quarter of 2011, we recognized a pre-tax gain on the sale of \$3,557 million (\$400 million after tax) and recorded income tax expense of \$3,157 million, reflecting the low tax basis in our investment in the NBCU business and the recognition of deferred tax liabilities related to our 49% investment in NBCU LLC. As our investment in NBCU LLC is structured as a partnership for U.S. tax purposes, U.S. taxes are recorded separately from the equity investment.

With respect to our 49% interest in NBCU LLC, we hold redemption rights, which, if exercised, would require NBCU LLC or Comcast to purchase (either directly or indirectly by GE transferring common stock of our holding company that owns 49% of NBCU LLC) half of our ownership interest after three and a half years and the remaining half after seven years, subject to certain exceptions, conditions and limitations. Our interest in NBCU LLC also is subject to call provisions, which, if exercised, allow Comcast to purchase our interest (either directly or indirectly) at specified times subject to certain exceptions. The redemption prices for such transactions are determined based on a contractually specified formula.

See Note 2 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements for additional information related to the NBCU transaction.

At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the carrying amount of our equity investment in NBCU LLC was \$18,134 million and \$17,955 million, respectively, reported in the "All other assets" caption in our Condensed Statement of Financial Position. At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, deferred tax liabilities related to our NBCU LLC investment were \$4,912 million and \$4,880 million, respectively, and were reported in the "Deferred income taxes" caption in our Condensed Statement of Financial Position.

#### Other

In the second quarter of 2011, we committed to sell our GE Capital Consumer business banking operations in Latvia.

Summarized financial information for businesses held for sale is shown below.

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(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 134	\$ 149
Financing receivables – net	399	412
Property, plant and equipment – net	62	81
Goodwill	20	20
Other intangible assets – net	1	7
All other assets	6	8
Other	18	34
Assets of businesses held for sale	\$ 640	\$ 711
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 249	\$ 252
Accounts payable	26	21
Long-term borrowings	4	8
All other liabilities	26	64
Liabilities of businesses held for sale	\$ 305	\$ 345

#### Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations primarily comprised GE Money Japan (our Japanese personal loan business, Lake, and our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our investment in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd.), our U.S. mortgage business (WMC), our U.S. recreational vehicle and marine equipment financing business (Consumer RV Marine), Consumer Mexico, Consumer Singapore, our Consumer home lending operations in Australia and New Zealand (Australian Home Lending), and Consumer Ireland. Associated results of operations, financial position and cash flows are separately reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Summarized financial information for discontinued operations is shown below.

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2012	2011
<b>Operations</b>		
Total revenues	\$ (1)	\$ 207
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ (58)	\$ –
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	6	(4)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (52)	\$ (4)

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Disposal			
Gain (loss) on disposal before income taxes	\$	(194)	\$ 11
Benefit (provision) for income taxes		29	28
Gain (loss) on disposal, net of taxes	\$	(165)	\$ 39
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes(a)	\$	(217)	\$ 35

(a) The sum of GE industrial earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, and GECC earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, is reported as GE industrial earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, on the Condensed Statement of Earnings.

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(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 120	\$ 121
Financing receivables – net	274	521
All other assets	6	6
Other	941	1,073
Assets of discontinued operations	\$ 1,341	\$ 1,721
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable, principally trade accounts	\$ 9	\$ 7
Deferred income taxes	210	205
All other liabilities	1,165	1,417
Liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 1,384	\$ 1,629

Assets at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, primarily comprised cash, financing receivables and a deferred tax asset for a loss carryforward, which expires principally in 2017 and in part in 2019, related to the sale of our GE Money Japan business.

#### GE Money Japan

During the third quarter of 2007, we committed to a plan to sell our Japanese personal loan business, Lake, upon determining that, despite restructuring, Japanese regulatory limits for interest charges on unsecured personal loans did not permit us to earn an acceptable return. During the third quarter of 2008, we completed the sale of GE Money Japan, which included Lake, along with our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our investment in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd. In connection with the sale, we reduced the proceeds from the sale for estimated interest refund claims in excess of the statutory interest rate. Proceeds from the sale were to be increased or decreased based on the actual claims experienced in accordance with loss-sharing terms specified in the sale agreement, with all claims in excess of 258 billion Japanese yen (approximately \$3,000 million) remaining our responsibility. The underlying portfolio to which this obligation relates is in runoff and interest rates were capped for all designated accounts by mid-2009. In the third quarter of 2010, we began making reimbursements under this arrangement.

Our overall claims experience developed unfavorably through 2010. We believe that the level of excess interest refund claims was impacted by the challenging global economic conditions, in addition to Japanese legislative and regulatory changes. In September 2010, a large independent personal loan company in Japan filed for bankruptcy, which precipitated a significant amount of publicity surrounding excess interest refund claims in the Japanese marketplace, along with substantial legal advertising. We observed an increase in claims during the latter part of 2010 and the first two months of 2011. Since February and through the end of 2011, we have experienced substantial declines in the rate of incoming claims, though the overall rate of reduction was slower than we expected. During the first quarter of 2012, we recorded an increase to our reserve of \$26 million to reflect an excess of first quarter claims activity over our previous estimate. We continue to monitor claims activities and our estimates of the pace of decline in incoming claims. At March 31, 2012, our reserve for reimbursement of claims in excess of the statutory interest rate was \$496 million.

The amount of these reserves is based on analyses of recent and historical claims experience, pending and estimated future excess interest refund requests, the estimated percentage of customers who present valid requests, and our estimated payments related to those requests. Our estimated liability for excess interest refund claims at March 31, 2012 assumes the pace of incoming claims will continue to decelerate, average exposure per claim remains consistent with recent experience, and we continue to see the impact of our loss mitigation efforts. Estimating the pace of decline in incoming claims has a significant effect on the total amount of our liability. While the pace of income claims continues to decline, it is highly variable and difficult to predict. Holding all other assumptions constant, for example, a 20% adverse change in assumed incoming daily claim rate reduction would result in an increase to our reserves of approximately \$110 million.

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Uncertainties about the likelihood of consumers to present valid claims, the runoff status of the underlying book of business, the financial status of other personal lending companies in Japan, challenging economic conditions and the impact of laws and regulations make it difficult to develop a meaningful estimate of the aggregate possible claims exposure. Additionally, the Japanese government is currently considering the introduction of proposed legislation to develop a framework for collective legal action proceedings. Recent trends, including the effect of consumer activity, market activity regarding other personal loan companies, higher claims severity and potential Japanese legislative actions, may continue to have an adverse effect on claims development.

GE Money Japan losses from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$27 million and \$1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

## WMC

During the fourth quarter of 2007, we completed the sale of WMC, our U.S. mortgage business. WMC substantially discontinued all new loan originations by the second quarter of 2007, and is not a loan servicer. In connection with the sale, WMC retained certain representation and warranty obligations related to loans sold to third parties prior to the disposal of the business and contractual obligations to repurchase previously sold loans as to which there was an early payment default. All claims received for early payment default have either been resolved or are no longer being pursued.

Pending repurchase claims based upon representations and warranties made in connection with loan sales were \$562 million at March 31, 2012, \$705 million at December 31, 2011 and \$347 million at December 31, 2010. Pending claims represent those active repurchase claims that identify the specific loans tendered for repurchase and, for each loan, the alleged breach of a representation or warranty. The amounts reported reflect the original principal balances of the loans and do not give effect to pay downs, accrued interest or fees, or potential recoveries based upon the underlying collateral. Reserves related to contractual representations and warranties were \$140 million and \$143 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The amount of these reserves is based upon pending and estimated future loan repurchase requests, the estimated percentage of loans validly tendered for repurchase, and WMC's estimated losses on loans repurchased. A ten percent adverse change in these key assumptions would result in an increase in reserves of approximately \$25 million. Historically, a small percentage of the total loans WMC originated and sold has been tendered for repurchase, and of those loans tendered, only a limited amount has qualified as "validly tendered," meaning the loans sold did not satisfy contractual obligations. In the second half of 2011, a lawsuit was filed against WMC relating to representations and warranties on certain mortgages and in the second quarter of 2012 through May 3, 2012, we have received additional repurchase claims of \$689 million. Uncertainties surrounding economic conditions, the ability and propensity of mortgage holders to present valid claims, governmental actions, pending and threatened litigation against WMC, including increased activity by securitization trustees, and other activity in the mortgage industry make it difficult to develop a meaningful estimate of aggregate possible claim exposure. Actual losses could exceed the reserve amount if actual claim rates, investigative or litigation activity, valid tenders or losses WMC incurs on repurchased loans are higher than have been historically observed with respect to WMC.

WMC revenues (loss) from discontinued operations were \$(7) million and an insignificant amount in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In total, WMC's losses from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$9 million and \$2 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

## Other Financial Services

In the first quarter of 2012, we announced the planned disposition of Consumer Ireland and classified the business as discontinued operations. Consumer Ireland revenues from discontinued operations were \$4 million in both the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. Consumer Ireland loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$188

million (including a \$147 million loss on disposal) and \$21 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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In the second quarter of 2011, we entered into an agreement to sell our Australian Home Lending operations and classified it as discontinued operations. As a result, we recognized an after-tax loss of \$148 million in 2011. We completed the sale in the third quarter of 2011 for proceeds of approximately \$4,577 million. Australian Home Lending revenues from discontinued operations were \$1 million and \$114 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Australian Home Lending earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$2 million and \$37 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In the first quarter of 2011, we entered into an agreement to sell our Consumer Singapore business for \$692 million. The sale was completed in the second quarter of 2011 and resulted in the recognition of a gain on disposal, net of taxes, of \$319 million. Consumer Singapore revenues from discontinued operations were an insignificant amount and \$29 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer Singapore earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were an insignificant amount and \$7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In the fourth quarter of 2010, we entered into agreements to sell our Consumer RV Marine portfolio and Consumer Mexico business. The Consumer RV Marine and Consumer Mexico dispositions were completed during the first quarter and the second quarter of 2011, respectively, for proceeds of \$2,365 million and \$1,943 million, respectively. Consumer RV Marine revenues from discontinued operations were an insignificant amount and \$5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer RV Marine earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(1) million and an insignificant amount in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer Mexico revenues from discontinued operations were \$1 million and \$55 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer Mexico earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(2) million and \$16 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

#### GE Industrial

GE industrial earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were insignificant amounts in both the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. The sum of GE industrial earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, and GECC earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, is reported as GE industrial earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, on the Condensed Statement of Earnings.

Assets of GE industrial discontinued operations were \$9 million and \$52 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Liabilities of GE industrial discontinued operations were \$158 million at both March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and primarily represent taxes payable and pension liabilities related to the sale of our Plastics business in 2007.

## 3. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Substantially all of our investment securities are classified as available-for-sale. These comprise mainly investment grade debt securities supporting obligations to annuitants, policyholders and holders of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) in our run-off insurance operations and Trinity, investment securities at our treasury operations and investments held in our Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL) business collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries. We do not have any securities classified as held to maturity.

(In millions)	At							
	March 31, 2012				December 31, 2011			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
<b>GE</b>								
Debt – U.S. corporate	\$ 1	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Equity – available-for-sale	17	–	–	17	18	–	–	18
	18	–	–	18	18	–	–	18
<b>GECC</b>								
<b>Debt</b>								
U.S. corporate	20,758	3,236	(279)	23,715	20,748	3,432	(410)	23,770
State and municipal	3,179	385	(120)	3,444	3,027	350	(143)	3,234
Residential mortgage-backed(a)	2,555	175	(220)	2,510	2,711	184	(286)	2,609
Commercial mortgage-backed	2,989	169	(177)	2,981	2,913	162	(247)	2,828
Asset-backed	5,376	76	(133)	5,319	5,102	32	(164)	4,970
Corporate – non-U.S.	2,514	142	(136)	2,520	2,414	126	(207)	2,333
Government – non-U.S.	2,171	125	(23)	2,273	2,488	129	(86)	2,531
U.S. government and federal agency	4,073	77	(1)	4,149	3,974	84	–	4,058
Retained interests	28	6	–	34	25	10	–	35
<b>Equity</b>								
Available-for-sale	530	105	(16)	619	713	75	(38)	750
Trading	250	–	–	250	241	–	–	241
	44,423	4,496	(1,105)	47,814	44,356	4,584	(1,581)	47,359
Eliminations	(3)	–	–	(3)	(3)	–	–	(3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 44,438</b>	<b>\$ 4,496</b>	<b>\$ (1,105)</b>	<b>\$ 47,829</b>	<b>\$ 44,371</b>	<b>\$ 4,584</b>	<b>\$ (1,581)</b>	<b>\$ 47,374</b>

(a) Substantially collateralized by U.S. mortgages. Of our total residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) portfolio at March 31, 2012, \$1,607 million relates to securities issued by government-sponsored entities and \$903 million relates to securities of private label issuers. Securities issued by private label issuers are collateralized

primarily by pools of individual direct mortgage loans of financial institutions.

The fair value of investment securities increased to \$47,829 million at March 31, 2012, from \$47,374 million at December 31, 2011, primarily due to the impact of lower interest rates and additional purchases in our CLL business of investments collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries.

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The following tables present the estimated fair values and gross unrealized losses of our available-for-sale investment securities.

(In millions)	In loss position for			
	Less than 12 months	Gross unrealized losses(a)	12 months or more	Gross unrealized losses(a)
	Estimated fair value		Estimated fair value	
March 31, 2012				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 922	\$ (155)	\$ 732	\$ (124)
State and municipal	136	(2)	252	(118)
Residential mortgage-backed	68	–	804	(220)
Commercial mortgage-backed	165	(11)	1,111	(166)
Asset-backed	70	(2)	795	(131)
Corporate – non-U.S.	255	(10)	621	(126)
Government – non-U.S.	508	(2)	184	(21)
U.S. government and federal agency	231	(1)	–	–
Retained interests	5	–	–	–
Equity	87	(15)	7	(1)
Total	\$ 2,447	\$ (198)	\$ 4,506	\$ (907)
December 31, 2011				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 1,435	\$ (241)	\$ 836	\$ (169)
State and municipal	87	(1)	307	(142)
Residential mortgage-backed	219	(9)	825	(277)
Commercial mortgage-backed	244	(23)	1,320	(224)
Asset-backed	100	(7)	850	(157)
Corporate – non-U.S.	330	(28)	607	(179)
Government – non-U.S.	906	(5)	203	(81)
U.S. government and federal agency	502	–	–	–
Retained interests	–	–	–	–
Equity	440	(38)	–	–
Total	\$ 4,263	\$ (352)	\$ 4,948	\$ (1,229)

(a) Includes gross unrealized losses at March 31, 2012 of \$(195) million related to securities that had other-than-temporary impairments recognized in a prior period.

We regularly review investment securities for impairment using both qualitative and quantitative criteria. We presently do not intend to sell the vast majority of our debt securities and believe that it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities that are in an unrealized loss position before recovery of our amortized cost. We believe that the unrealized loss associated with our equity securities will be recovered within the foreseeable future. The methodologies and significant inputs used to measure the amount of credit loss for our investment securities during the three months ended March 31, 2012 have not changed from those described in our 2011 consolidated financial statements. See Note 3 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements for additional information

regarding these methodologies and inputs.

During the first quarter of 2012, we recorded pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$32 million, which were recorded through earnings (\$7 million relates to equity securities). At January 1, 2012, cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$726 million. During the first quarter, we recognized first-time impairments of \$7 million and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$5 million. These amounts included \$136 million related to securities that were subsequently sold.

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During the first quarter of 2011, we recorded pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$71 million, of which \$64 million was recorded through earnings (\$5 million relates to equity securities) and \$7 million was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). At January 1, 2011, cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$500 million. During the first quarter of 2011, we recognized first-time impairments of \$1 million and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$58 million. These amounts included \$23 million related to securities that were subsequently sold.

Contractual Maturities of GECC Investment in Available-for-Sale Debt Securities (Excluding Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities)

(In millions)	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value
Due in		
2012	\$ 2,717	\$ 2,748
2013-2016	7,832	7,925
2017-2021	4,373	4,730
2022 and later	17,766	20,691

We expect actual maturities to differ from contractual maturities because borrowers have the right to call or prepay certain obligations.

Supplemental information about gross realized gains and losses on available-for-sale investment securities follows.

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2012	2011
GE		
Gains	\$ —	\$ —
Losses, including impairments	—	—
Net	—	—
GECC		
Gains	38	116
Losses, including impairments	(70)	\$ (71)
Net	(32)	45
Total	\$ (32)	\$ 45

Although we generally do not have the intent to sell any specific securities at the end of the period, in the ordinary course of managing our investment securities portfolio, we may sell securities prior to their maturities for a variety of reasons, including diversification, credit quality, yield and liquidity requirements and the funding of claims and obligations to policyholders. In some of our bank subsidiaries, we maintain a certain level of purchases and sales volume principally of non-U.S. government debt securities. In these situations, fair value approximates carrying value for these securities.

Proceeds from investment securities sales and early redemptions by issuers totaled \$3,762 million and \$5,139 million in the first quarters of 2012 and 2011, respectively, principally from the sales of short-term securities in our bank subsidiaries and treasury operations.



We recognized pre-tax gains (losses) on trading securities of \$(23) million and \$3 million in the first quarters of 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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## 4. INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following.

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Raw materials and work in process	\$ 9,387	\$ 8,735
Finished goods	5,642	5,022
Unbilled shipments	640	485
	15,669	14,242
Less revaluation to LIFO	(457)	(450)
Total	\$ 15,212	\$ 13,792

## 5. GECC FINANCING RECEIVABLES AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES ON FINANCING RECEIVABLES

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Loans, net of deferred income(a)	\$250,890	\$256,895
Investment in financing leases, net of deferred income	36,207	38,142
	287,097	295,037
Less allowance for losses	(5,714)	(6,190)
Financing receivables – net(b)	\$281,383	\$288,847

(a) Deferred income was \$2,192 million and \$2,329 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

(b) Financing receivables at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 included \$968 million and \$1,062 million, respectively, relating to loans that had been acquired in a transfer but have been subject to credit deterioration since origination per ASC 310, Receivables.

The following tables provide additional information about our financing receivables and related activity in the allowance for losses for our Commercial, Real Estate and Consumer portfolios.

#### Financing Receivables – net

The following table displays our financing receivables balances.

(In millions)	March 31, 2012	At December 31, 2011
Commercial		
CLL		
Americas	\$ 79,645	\$ 80,505
Europe	35,613	36,899
Asia	11,048	11,635
Other	382	436
Total CLL	126,688	129,475
Energy Financial Services	5,287	5,912
GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS)	11,721	11,901
Other	681	1,282
Total Commercial financing receivables	144,377	148,570
Real Estate		
Debt	23,518	24,501
Business Properties	8,013	8,248
Total Real Estate financing receivables	31,531	32,749
Consumer		
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	35,257	35,550
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	18,963	18,544
U.S. installment and revolving credit	44,283	46,689
Non-U.S. auto	5,166	5,691
Other	7,520	7,244
Total Consumer financing receivables	111,189	113,718
Total financing receivables	287,097	295,037
Less allowance for losses	(5,714)	(6,190)
Total financing receivables – net	\$ 281,383	\$ 288,847

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## Allowance for Losses on Financing Receivables

The following tables provide a roll-forward of our allowance for losses on financing receivables.

(In millions)	Balance at January 1, 2012	Provision charged to operations	Other(a)	Gross write-offs(b)	Recoveries(b)	Balance at March 31, 2012
<b>Commercial</b>						
<b>CLL</b>						
Americas	\$ 889	\$ 66	\$ (20)	\$ (156)	\$ 23	\$ 802
Europe	400	83	1	(45)	19	458
Asia	157	11	(5)	(56)	5	112
Other	4	—	—	(2)	—	2
<b>Total CLL</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>(24)</b>	<b>(259)</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,374</b>
<b>Energy</b>						
<b>Financial</b>						
Services	26	(1)	—	—	—	25
GECAS	17	(3)	—	—	—	14
Other	37	2	(19)	—	—	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>(43)</b>	<b>(259)</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,433</b>
<b>Commercial</b>						
<b>Real Estate</b>						
Debt	949	28	(12)	(154)	1	812
Business	140	10	—	(34)	1	117
Properties						
<b>Total Real Estate</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(188)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>929</b>
<b>Consumer</b>						
<b>Non-U.S. residential mortgages</b>						
	546	29	8	(103)	18	498
<b>Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit</b>						
	717	124	28	(273)	130	726
<b>U.S. installment and revolving credit</b>						
	2,008	478	—	(772)	131	1,845
Non-U.S. auto	101	10	(6)	(41)	24	88
Other	199	26	16	(66)	20	195

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Total												
Consumer		3,571		667		46		(1,255)		323		3,352
Total	\$	6,190	\$	863	\$	(9)	\$	(1,702)	\$	372	\$	5,714

- (a) Other primarily included transfers to held for sale and the effects of currency exchange.
- (b) Net write-offs (write-offs less recoveries) in certain portfolios may exceed the beginning allowance for losses as our revolving credit portfolios turn over more than once per year or, in all portfolios, can reflect losses that are incurred subsequent to the beginning of the fiscal year due to information becoming available during the current year, which may identify further deterioration on existing financing receivables.

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(In millions)	Balance at January 1, 2011	Provision charged to operations	Other(a)	Gross write-offs(b)	Recoveries(b)	Balance at March 31, 2011
<b>Commercial</b>						
<b>CLL</b>						
Americas	\$ 1,288	\$ 139	\$ (1)	\$ (194)	\$ 22	\$ 1,254
Europe	429	30	19	(51)	16	443
Asia	222	60	4	(69)	11	228
Other	6	—	—	—	—	6
<b>Total CLL</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>(314)</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,931</b>
<b>Energy Financial</b>						
<b>Services</b>						
	22	19	(1)	(4)	—	36
GECAS	20	(8)	—	—	—	12
Other	58	4	1	(8)	—	55
<b>Total Commercial</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>(326)</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2,034</b>
<b>Real Estate</b>						
Debt	1,292	59	7	(243)	3	1,118
Business						
Properties	196	26	(1)	(42)	2	181
<b>Total Real Estate</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>(285)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,299</b>
<b>Consumer</b>						
<b>Non-U.S. residential mortgages</b>						
	689	21	21	(54)	15	692
<b>Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit</b>						
	937	153	23	(327)	144	930
<b>U.S. installment and revolving credit</b>						
	2,333	585	—	(913)	136	2,141
Non-U.S. auto	168	15	5	(68)	32	152
Other	259	37	4	(86)	25	239
<b>Total Consumer</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>(1,448)</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>4,154</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 7,919</b>	<b>\$ 1,140</b>	<b>\$ 81</b>	<b>\$ (2,059)</b>	<b>\$ 406</b>	<b>\$ 7,487</b>

(a) Other primarily included the effects of currency exchange.

(b) Net write-offs (write-offs less recoveries) in certain portfolios may exceed the beginning allowance for losses as our revolving credit portfolios turn over more than once per year or, in all portfolios, can reflect losses that are incurred subsequent to the beginning of the fiscal year due to information becoming available during the current

year, which may identify further deterioration on existing financing receivables.

See Note 17 for supplemental information about the credit quality of financing receivables and allowance for losses on financing receivables.

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## 6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment – net, consisted of the following.

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Original cost	\$ 108,970	\$ 108,117
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(42,970)	(42,378)
Property, plant and equipment – net	\$ 66,000	\$ 65,739

Consolidated depreciation and amortization related to property, plant and equipment was \$2,263 million and \$2,292 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

## 7. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill and other intangible assets – net, consisted of the following.

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Goodwill	\$ 72,959	\$ 72,625
Other intangible assets		
Intangible assets subject to amortization	\$ 11,716	\$ 11,863
Indefinite-lived intangible assets(a)	205	205
Total	\$ 11,921	\$ 12,068

(a) Indefinite-lived intangible assets principally comprised in-process research and development, trademarks and tradenames.

Changes in goodwill balances follow.

(In millions)	Balance at		Dispositions, currency exchange and other	Balance at March 31, 2012
	January 1, 2012	Acquisitions		
Energy Infrastructure	\$ 21,090	\$ –	\$ 139	\$ 21,229
Aviation	5,996	–	(52)	5,944
Healthcare	16,631	–	7	16,638
Transportation	551	138	–	689

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Home & Business Solutions	1,127	–	6	1,133
GE Capital	27,230	–	96	27,326
Total	\$ 72,625	\$ 138	\$ 196	\$ 72,959

Goodwill balances increased \$334 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012, primarily as a result of a weaker U.S. dollar (\$257 million) and the Railcar Management Incorporated acquisition at Transportation (\$138 million).

On March 27, 2012, we contributed a portion of our civil avionics systems business to a newly formed joint venture in exchange for 50% of this entity. This resulted in the deconsolidation of this business and the recording of the interest in the new avionics joint venture at fair value. As a result, we recognized a pre-tax gain of \$274 million (\$152 million after-tax).

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## Intangible Assets Subject to Amortization

(In millions)	March 31, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net
Customer-related Patents, licenses and trademarks	\$ 6,763	\$ (1,884)	\$ 4,879	\$ 6,824	\$ (1,814)	\$ 5,010
Capitalized software	6,040	(2,378)	3,662	6,047	(2,312)	3,735
Lease valuations	6,979	(4,416)	2,563	6,791	(4,273)	2,518
Present value of future profits(a)	1,470	(971)	499	1,470	(944)	526
All other	498	(498)	—	491	(491)	—
Total	\$ 22,284	\$ (10,568)	\$ 11,716	\$ 22,126	\$ (10,263)	\$ 11,863

(a) Balances at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, reflect adjustments of \$385 million and \$391 million, respectively, to the present value of future profits in our run-off insurance operation to reflect the effects that would have been recognized had the related unrealized investment securities holding gains and losses actually been realized in accordance with ASC 320-10-S99-2.

Consolidated amortization related to intangible assets subject to amortization was \$348 million and \$413 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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## 8. GECC BORROWINGS AND BANK DEPOSITS

GECC borrowings are summarized in the following table.

(In millions)	March 31, 2012	At December 31, 2011
Short-term borrowings		
Commercial paper		
U.S.	\$ 32,301	\$ 33,591
Non-U.S.	10,769	10,569
Current portion of long-term borrowings(a)(b)(c)(e)	79,313	82,650
GE Interest Plus notes(d)	8,722	8,474
Other(c)	923	1,049
GECC short-term borrowings	\$ 132,028	\$ 136,333
Long-term borrowings		
Senior unsecured notes(b)	\$ 204,830	\$ 210,154
Subordinated notes(e)	4,795	4,862
Subordinated debentures(f)	7,235	7,215
Other(c)(g)	12,335	12,160
GECC long-term borrowings	\$ 229,195	\$ 234,391
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities(h)	\$ 29,544	\$ 29,258
Bank deposits(i)	\$ 41,106	\$ 43,115
Total borrowings and bank deposits	\$ 431,873	\$ 443,097

(a) GECC had issued and outstanding \$27,896 million and \$35,040 million of senior, unsecured debt that was guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

(b) Included in total long-term borrowings were \$1,284 million and \$1,845 million of obligations to holders of guaranteed investment contracts at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. These obligations include conditions under which certain GIC holders could require immediate repayment of their investment should the long-term credit ratings of GECC fall below AA-/Aa3 or the short-term credit ratings fall below A-1+/P-1. On April 3, 2012, following the Moody's downgrade of GECC's long-term credit ratings to A1, \$1,103 million of these GICs became redeemable by the holders. On May 1, 2012, holders of \$133 million in principal amount of GICs redeemed their holdings and GECC made related cash payments. As of May 2, 2012, the contractual redemption period for \$788 million of GICs had not yet expired. Subsequent to this contractual redemption period, the remaining outstanding GICs will continue to be subject to the existing terms and maturities of their respective contracts.

(c) Included \$8,598 million and \$8,538 million of funding secured by real estate, aircraft and other collateral at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, of which \$3,408 million and \$2,983 million is non-recourse to GECC at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

- (d) Entirely variable denomination floating-rate demand notes.
- (e) Included \$417 million of subordinated notes guaranteed by GE at both March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, of which \$117 million is included in current portion of long-term borrowings at both March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.
- (f) Subordinated debentures receive rating agency equity credit and were hedged at issuance to the U.S. dollar equivalent of \$7,725 million.
- (g) Included \$1,958 million and \$1,955 million of covered bonds at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. If the short-term credit rating of GECC were reduced below A-1/P-1, GECC would be required to partially cash collateralize these bonds in an amount up to \$725 million at March 31, 2012.
- (h) Included at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, were \$9,502 million and \$10,714 million of current portion of long-term borrowings, respectively, and \$20,042 million and \$18,544 million of long-term borrowings, respectively. See Note 18.
- (i) Included \$16,682 million and \$16,281 million of deposits in non-U.S. banks at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, and \$16,596 million and \$17,201 million of certificates of deposits with maturities greater than one year at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

## 9. POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

We sponsor a number of pension and retiree health and life insurance benefit plans. Principal pension plans include the GE Pension Plan and the GE Supplementary Pension Plan. Principal retiree benefit plans generally provide health and life insurance benefits to employees who retire under the GE Pension Plan with 10 or more years of service. Salaried employees who commence service on or after January 1, 2011 and any employee who commences service on or after January 1, 2012 will not be eligible to participate in the GE Pension Plan, but will participate in a defined contribution retirement plan. Other pension plans include the U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans with pension assets or obligations greater than \$50 million. Smaller pension plans and other retiree benefit plans are not material individually or in the aggregate. The effect on operations of the pension plans follows.

(In millions)	Principal Pension Plans		Other Pension Plans	
	Three months ended March		Three months ended March	
	31	31	31	31
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Service cost for benefits earned	\$ 348	\$ 278	\$ 85	\$ 68
Prior service cost amortization	70	46	1	4
Expected return on plan assets	(945)	(984)	(155)	(148)
Interest cost on benefit obligation	616	663	127	126
Net actuarial loss amortization	846	572	69	34
Pension plans cost	\$ 935	\$ 575	\$ 127	\$ 84

The effect on operations of principal retiree health and life insurance plans follows.

(In millions)	Principal Retiree Health and Life Insurance Plans	
	Three months ended March	
	31	31
	2012	2011
Service cost for benefits earned	\$ 56	\$ 47
Prior service cost amortization	151	160
Expected return on plan assets	(19)	(24)
Interest cost on benefit obligation	129	151
Net actuarial gain amortization	—	(29)
Retiree benefit plans cost	\$ 317	\$ 305

## 10. OTHER LIABILITIES

We are involved in numerous remediation actions to clean up hazardous wastes as required by federal and state laws. Liabilities for remediation costs exclude possible insurance recoveries and, when dates and amounts of such costs are not known, are not discounted. When there appears to be a range of possible costs with equal likelihood, liabilities are based on the low end of such range. It is reasonably possible that our environmental remediation exposure will exceed amounts accrued. However, due to uncertainties about the status of laws, regulations, technology and information related to individual sites, such amounts are not reasonably estimable.

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## 11. INCOME TAXES

The balance of “unrecognized tax benefits,” the amount of related interest and penalties we have provided and what we believe to be the range of reasonably possible changes in the next 12 months were:

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 5,229	\$ 5,230
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	3,957	3,938
Accrued interest on unrecognized tax benefits	1,023	1,033
Accrued penalties on unrecognized tax benefits	134	121
Reasonably possible reduction to the balance of unrecognized tax benefits		
in succeeding 12 months	0-850	0-900
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	0-450	0-500

(a) Some portion of such reduction may be reported as discontinued operations.

The IRS is currently auditing our consolidated income tax returns for 2008-2009. In addition, certain other U.S. tax deficiency issues and refund claims for previous years were unresolved. The IRS has disallowed the tax loss on our 2003 disposition of ERC Life Reinsurance Corporation. We expect to contest the disallowance of this loss. In January 2012, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed the district court decision which allowed GE’s \$62 million refund claim with the IRS regarding the taxation of the Castle Harbour aircraft leasing partnership from 1993-1998. Because a liability had been provided for this matter, this decision has no effect on our results of operations for 2011 or 2012. It is reasonably possible that the unresolved items related to pre-2008 federal tax returns could be resolved during the next 12 months, which could result in a decrease in our balance of “unrecognized tax benefits” – that is, the aggregate tax effect of differences between tax return positions and the benefits recognized in our financial statements. We believe that there are no other jurisdictions in which the outcome of unresolved issues or claims is likely to be material to our results of operations, financial position or cash flows. We further believe that we have made adequate provision for all income tax uncertainties.

GE and GECC file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return. This enables GE to use GECC tax deductions and credits to reduce the tax that otherwise would have been payable by GE. The GECC effective tax rate for each period reflects the benefit of these tax reductions in the consolidated return. GE makes cash payments to GECC for these tax reductions at the time GE’s tax payments are due. The effect of GECC on the amount of the consolidated tax liability from the formation of the NBCU joint venture will be settled in cash when GECC tax deductions and credits otherwise would have reduced the liability of the group absent the tax on formation.

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## 12. SHAREOWNERS' EQUITY

A summary of changes to noncontrolling interests follows.

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2012	2011
Beginning balance	\$ 1,696	\$ 5,262
Net earnings	38	94
Dividends	(7)	(10)
Repurchase of NBCU shares(a)	–	(3,070)
Dispositions	–	(23)
AOCI and other(b)	(6)	1
Ending balance	\$ 1,721	\$ 2,254

(a) In January 2011 and prior to the transaction with Comcast, we acquired 12.3% of NBCU's outstanding shares from Vivendi S.A. See Note 15 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements for additional information related to this transaction.

(b) Changes to the individual components of AOCI attributable to noncontrolling interests were insignificant.

## 13. GECC REVENUES FROM SERVICES

GECC revenues from services are summarized in the following table.

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2012	2011
Interest on loans	\$ 4,858	\$ 5,140
Equipment leased to others	2,747	2,822
Fees	1,160	1,146
Investment income(a)	667	693
Financing leases	534	665
Associated companies(b)	270	1,082
Premiums earned by insurance activities	445	481
Real estate investments	356	402
Other items	375	563
	\$ 11,412	\$ 12,994

(a) Included net other-than-temporary impairments on investment securities of \$32 million and \$64 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(b) During the first quarter of 2011, we sold an 18.6% equity interest in Garanti Bank and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$690 million. As of March 31, 2012, we hold a 1% equity interest, which is classified as an available-for-sale security.

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## 14. EARNINGS PER SHARE INFORMATION

GE's authorized common stock consists of 13,200,000,000 shares having a par value of \$0.06 each. Information related to the calculation of earnings per share follows.

(In millions; per-share amounts in dollars)	Three months ended March 31			
	2012		2011	
	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic
Amounts attributable to the Company:				
Consolidated				
Earnings from continuing operations for per-share calculation(a)	\$ 3,247	\$ 3,247	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,391
Preferred stock dividends declared	—	—	(75)	(75)
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to common shareowners for per-share calculation(a)	3,247	3,247	3,317	3,316
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations for per-share calculation(a)	(217)	(217)	35	35
Net earnings attributable to GE common shareowners for per-share calculation(a)	\$ 3,030	\$ 3,030	\$ 3,351	\$ 3,351
Average equivalent shares				
Shares of GE common stock outstanding	10,581	10,581	10,611	10,611
Employee compensation-related shares, including stock options	30	—	30	—
Total average equivalent shares	10,611	10,581	10,641	10,611
Per-share amounts				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.02)	(0.02)	—	—
Net earnings	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.32

(a) Included an insignificant amount of dividend equivalents in each of the periods presented.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, there were approximately 307 million and 293 million, respectively, of outstanding stock awards that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because their effect was antidilutive.

Earnings-per-share amounts are computed independently for earnings from continuing operations, earnings (loss) from discontinued operations and net earnings. As a result, the sum of per-share amounts from continuing operations and discontinued operations may not equal the total per-share amounts for net earnings.

## 15. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

For a description of how we estimate fair value, see Note 1 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements.

The following tables present our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Included in the tables are investment securities primarily supporting obligations to annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations, supporting obligations to holders of GICs in Trinity (which ceased issuing new investment contracts beginning in the first quarter of 2010), investment securities held at our treasury operations and investments held in our CLL business collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries. Such securities are mainly investment grade.

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(In millions)	Level 1(a)	Level 2(a)	Level 3	Netting adjustment(b)	Net balance
March 31, 2012					
Assets					
Investment securities					
Debt					
U.S. corporate	\$ —	\$ 20,464	\$ 3,252	\$ —	\$ 23,716
State and municipal	—	3,365	79	—	3,444
Residential mortgage-backed	—	2,403	107	—	2,510
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	2,980	1	—	2,981
Asset-backed(c)	—	915	4,404	—	5,319
Corporate – non-U.S.	74	1,197	1,249	—	2,520
Government – non-U.S.	1,111	1,110	52	—	2,273
U.S. government and federal	—	3,889	260	—	4,149
agency					
Retained interests	—	—	34	—	34
Equity					
Available-for-sale	601	17	15	—	633
Trading	250	—	—	—	250
Derivatives(d)	—	11,702	333	(6,160)	5,875
Other(e)	—	—	816	—	816
Total	\$ 2,036	\$ 48,042	\$ 10,602	\$ (6,160)	\$ 54,520
Liabilities					
Derivatives	\$ —	\$ 3,894	\$ 16	\$ (3,401)	\$ 509
Other(f)	—	981	—	—	981
Total	\$ —	\$ 4,875	\$ 16	\$ (3,401)	\$ 1,490
December 31, 2011					
Assets					
Investment securities					
Debt					
U.S. corporate	\$ —	\$ 20,535	\$ 3,235	\$ —	\$ 23,770
State and municipal	—	3,157	77	—	3,234
Residential mortgage-backed	—	2,568	41	—	2,609
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	2,824	4	—	2,828
Asset-backed(c)	—	930	4,040	—	4,970
Corporate – non-U.S.	71	1,058	1,204	—	2,333
Government – non-U.S.	1,003	1,444	84	—	2,531
U.S. government and federal	—	3,805	253	—	4,058
agency					
Retained interests	—	—	35	—	35
Equity					
Available-for-sale	730	18	17	—	765
Trading	241	—	—	—	241
Derivatives(d)	—	15,252	393	(5,604)	10,041
Other(e)	—	—	817	—	817
Total	\$ 2,045	\$ 51,591	\$ 10,200	\$ (5,604)	\$ 58,232

Liabilities							
Derivatives	\$	–	\$ 5,010	\$	27	\$ (4,308)	\$ 729
Other(f)		–	863		–	–	863
Total	\$	–	\$ 5,873	\$	27	\$ (4,308)	\$ 1,592

(a) There were no securities transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three months ended March 31, 2012.

(b) The netting of derivative receivables and payables is permitted when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists and when collateral is posted to us.

(c) Includes investments in our CLL business in asset-backed securities collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries.

(d) The fair value of derivatives included an adjustment for non-performance risk. The cumulative adjustment was a loss of \$21 million and \$13 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. See Note 16 for additional information on the composition of our derivative portfolio.

(e) Included private equity investments and loans designated under the fair value option.

(f) Primarily represented the liability associated with certain of our deferred incentive compensation plans.

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The following tables present the changes in Level 3 instruments measured on a recurring basis for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The majority of our Level 3 balances consist of investment securities classified as available-for-sale with changes in fair value recorded in shareowners' equity.

Changes in Level 3 Instruments for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

(In millions)	Balance at January 1, 2012	Net realized/Net unrealized gains realized/ (losses) included in		Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Transfers		Balance at March 31, 2012	Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at March 31, 2012(c)
		in 2012 earnings(a)	other comprehensive income(b)				into Level 3(b)	out of Level 3(b)		
<b>Investment securities</b>										
<b>Debt</b>										
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,235	\$ 26	\$ 38	\$ 13	\$ (31)	\$ (16)	\$ –	\$ (13)	\$ 3,252	\$ –
State and municipal	77	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	79	–
<b>Residential</b>										
mortgage-backed	41	(3)	3	–	–	(1)	68	(1)	107	–
<b>Commercial</b>										
mortgage-backed	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3)	1	–
Asset-backed	4,040	(4)	42	341	(31)	–	16	–	4,404	–
Corporate – non-U.S.	1,204	(9)	60	10	–	(26)	14	(4)	1,249	–
<b>Government</b>										
– non-U.S.	84	(34)	35	52	(71)	(14)	–	–	52	–
<b>U.S. government and</b>										
federal agency	253	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	260	–
Retained interests	35	–	(4)	5	(1)	(1)	–	–	34	–
<b>Equity</b>										
Available-for-sale	17	–	(1)	–	–	(1)	–	–	15	–
Derivatives(d)(e)	369	–	1	(2)	–	(2)	–	(45)	321	(3)
Other	817	5	–	1	(7)	–	–	–	816	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 10,176</b>	<b>\$ (19)</b>	<b>\$ 183</b>	<b>\$ 420</b>	<b>\$ (141)</b>	<b>\$ (61)</b>	<b>\$ 98</b>	<b>\$ (66)</b>	<b>\$ 10,590</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>

- (a) Earnings effects are primarily included in the “GECC revenues from services” and “Interest and other financial charges” captions in the Condensed Statement of Earnings.
- (b) Transfers in and out of Level 3 are considered to occur at the beginning of the period. Transfers out of Level 3 were a result of increased use of quotes from independent pricing vendors based on recent trading activity.
- (c) Represented the amount of unrealized gains or losses for the period included in earnings.
- (d) Represented derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$4 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.
- (e) Gains (losses) included in net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings were offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. See Note 16.

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Changes in Level 3 Instruments for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2011

(In millions)	Net								Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held	
	Balance at January 2011	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in comprehensive income	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3(b)	Transfers out of Level 3(b)	Balance at March 31, 2011	Balance at March 31, 2011(c)
<b>Investment securities</b>										
<b>Debt</b>										
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,199	\$ 87	\$ (23)	\$ 45	\$ (114)	\$ (74)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,120	\$ —
State and municipal	225	—	(5)	4	—	(3)	—	(11)	210	—
<b>Residential</b>										
mortgage-backed	66	—	3	1	(4)	(1)	71	(18)	118	—
<b>Commercial</b>										
mortgage-backed	49	—	—	7	—	—	3	(48)	11	—
Asset-backed	2,540	3	74	371	(109)	(10)	1	(44)	2,826	—
<b>Corporate</b>										
— non-U.S.	1,486	(27)	54	12	(28)	(29)	11	—	1,479	—
<b>Government</b>										
— non-U.S.	156	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	162	—
<b>U.S. government and</b>										
federal agency	210	—	(9)	—	—	—	—	—	201	—
Retained interests	39	(19)	34	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	52	—
<b>Equity</b>										
Available-for-sale	24	—	(1)	—	—	—	1	(3)	21	—
Trading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derivatives(d)(e)	265	28	4	4	—	(185)	150	6	272	33
Other	906	59	16	6	—	—	—	—	987	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 9,165</b>	<b>\$ 131</b>	<b>\$ 153</b>	<b>\$ 450</b>	<b>\$ (256)</b>	<b>\$ (303)</b>	<b>\$ 237</b>	<b>\$ (118)</b>	<b>\$ 9,459</b>	<b>\$ 90</b>

(a) Earnings effects are primarily included in the “GECC revenues from services” and “Interest and other financial charges” captions in the Condensed Statement of Earnings.

(b)

Transfers in and out of Level 3 are considered to occur at the beginning of the period. Transfers out of Level 3 were a result of increased use of quotes from independent pricing vendors based on recent trading activity.

- (c) Represented the amount of unrealized gains or losses for the period included in earnings.
- (d) Represented derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$12 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.
- (e) Gains (losses) included in net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings were offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. See Note 16.

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## Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table represents non-recurring fair value amounts (as measured at the time of the adjustment) for those assets remeasured to fair value on a non-recurring basis during the fiscal year and still held at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011. These assets can include loans and long-lived assets that have been reduced to fair value when they are held for sale, impaired loans that have been reduced based on the fair value of the underlying collateral, cost and equity method investments and long-lived assets that are written down to fair value when they are impaired and the remeasurement of retained investments in formerly consolidated subsidiaries upon a change in control that results in deconsolidation of a subsidiary, if we sell a controlling interest and retain a noncontrolling stake in the entity. Assets that are written down to fair value when impaired and retained investments are not subsequently adjusted to fair value unless further impairment occurs.

(In millions)	Remeasured during the three months ended March 31, 2012		Remeasured during the year ended December 31, 2011	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ 196	\$ 2,015	\$ 158	\$ 5,159
Cost and equity method investments(a)	—	73	—	403
Long-lived assets, including real estate	127	1,271	1,343	3,282
Total	\$ 323	\$ 3,359	\$ 1,501	\$ 8,844

(a) Includes the fair value of private equity and real estate funds included in Level 3 of \$17 million and \$123 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

The following table represents the fair value adjustments to assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and still held at March 31, 2012 and 2011.

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2012	2011
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ (126)	\$ (363)
Cost and equity method investments(a)	(21)	(50)
Long-lived assets, including real estate(b)	(152)	(568)
Total	\$ (299)	\$ (981)

(a) Includes fair value adjustments associated with private equity and real estate funds of \$(3) million and \$(5) million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(b) Includes impairments related to real estate equity properties and investments recorded in other costs and expenses of \$50 million and \$436 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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The following table presents information relating to the significant unobservable inputs of our Level 3 recurring measurements.

(Dollars in millions)	Fair value at March 31, 2012	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
Recurring fair value measurements				
Investment securities				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 1,539	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	2.0%-20.9% (10.3%)
Asset-backed	4,358	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	1.9%-18.0% (4.4%)
Corporate Non-U.S.	713	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	2.3%-27.2% (9.9%)
Other financial assets	381	Income approach	Weighted average cost of capital	8.8%-11.5% (8.8%)
Non-recurring fair value measurements				
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ 1,221	Income approach	Capitalization rate(b)	6.7%-12.8% (8.2%)
Cost and equity method investments	28	Income approach	Capitalization rate(b)	8.6% (8.6%)
Long-lived assets, including real estate	200	Income approach	Capitalization rate(b)	4.8%-10.6% (6.2%)

(a) Discount rates are determined based on inputs that market participants would use when pricing investments, including credit and liquidity risk. An increase in the discount rate would result in a decrease in the fair value.

(b) Represents the rate of return on net operating income which is considered acceptable for an investor and is used to determine a property's capitalized value. An increase in the capitalization rate would result in a decrease in the fair value.

Other Level 3 recurring fair value measurements of \$2,999 million and non-recurring measurements of \$1,439 million are valued using non-binding broker quotes or other third-party sources. For a description of our process to evaluate third-party pricing services, see Note 1 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements. Other recurring fair value measurements of \$596 million and non-recurring fair value measurements of \$471 million were individually insignificant and utilize a number of different unobservable inputs not subject to meaningful aggregation.

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## 16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table provides information about the assets and liabilities not carried at fair value in our Condensed Statement of Financial Position. Consistent with ASC 825, Financial Instruments, the table excludes finance leases and non-financial assets and liabilities. Substantially all of the assets discussed below are considered to be Level 3 in accordance with ASC 820. The vast majority of our liabilities' fair value can be determined based on significant observable inputs and thus considered Level 2 in accordance with ASC 820. Few of the instruments are actively traded and their fair values must often be determined using financial models. Realization of the fair value of these instruments depends upon market forces beyond our control, including marketplace liquidity. For a description on how we estimate fair value, see Note 22 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements.

(In millions)	Notional amount	At		Notional amount	At	
		March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011		March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
		Assets (liabilities) Carrying amount (net)	Estimated fair value		Assets (liabilities) Carrying amount (net)	Estimated fair value
<b>GE</b>						
<b>Assets</b>						
Investments and notes receivable	\$ (a)	\$ 289	\$ 289	\$ (a)	\$ 285	\$ 285
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Borrowings	(a)	(11,713)	(12,687)	(a)	(11,589)	(12,535)
<b>GECC</b>						
<b>Assets</b>						
Loans	(a)	245,452	246,781	(a)	250,999	251,433
Other commercial mortgages	(a)	1,438	1,459	(a)	1,494	1,537
Loans held for sale	(a)	303	303	(a)	496	497
Other financial instruments(c)	(a)	1,979	2,499	(a)	2,071	2,534
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Borrowings and bank deposits(b)(d)	(a)	(431,873)	(443,821)	(a)	(443,097)	(449,403)
Investment contract benefits	(a)	(3,457)	(4,191)	(a)	(3,493)	(4,240)
Guaranteed investment contracts	(a)	(4,135)	(4,167)	(a)	(4,226)	(4,266)
Insurance – credit life(e)	2,121	(102)	(89)	1,944	(106)	(88)

(a) These financial instruments do not have notional amounts.

- (b) See Note 8.
- (c) Principally cost method investments.
- (d) Fair values exclude interest rate and currency derivatives designated as hedges of borrowings. Had they been included, the fair value of borrowings at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 would have been reduced by \$6,917 million and \$9,051 million, respectively.
- (e) Net of reinsurance of \$2,000 million at both March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

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## Loan Commitments

(In millions)	Notional amount at	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Ordinary course of business lending commitments(a)	\$ 3,010	\$ 3,756
Unused revolving credit lines(b)		
Commercial(c)	17,373	18,757
Consumer – principally credit cards	253,629	257,646

(a) Excluded investment commitments of \$2,179 million and \$2,064 million as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

(b) Excluded inventory financing arrangements, which may be withdrawn at our option, of \$11,909 million and \$12,354 million as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

(c) Included commitments of \$12,748 million and \$14,057 million as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, associated with secured financing arrangements that could have increased to a maximum of \$15,521 million and \$17,344 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, based on asset volume under the arrangement.

## Derivatives and hedging

As a matter of policy, we use derivatives for risk management purposes, and we do not use derivatives for speculative purposes. A key risk management objective for our financial services businesses is to mitigate interest rate and currency risk by seeking to ensure that the characteristics of the debt match the assets they are funding. If the form (fixed versus floating) and currency denomination of the debt we issue do not match the related assets, we typically execute derivatives to adjust the nature and tenor of funding to meet this objective. The determination of whether we enter into a derivative transaction or issue debt directly to achieve this objective depends on a number of factors, including market related factors that affect the type of debt we can issue.

The notional amounts of derivative contracts represent the basis upon which interest and other payments are calculated and are reported gross, except for offsetting foreign currency forward contracts that are executed in order to manage our currency risk of net investment in foreign subsidiaries. Of the outstanding notional amount of \$337,000 million, approximately 89% or \$300,000 million, is associated with reducing or eliminating the interest rate, currency or market risk between financial assets and liabilities in our financial services businesses. The remaining derivative activities primarily relate to hedging against adverse changes in currency exchange rates and commodity prices related to anticipated sales and purchases and contracts containing certain clauses which meet the accounting definition of a derivative. The instruments used in these activities are designated as hedges when practicable. When we are not able to apply hedge accounting, or when the derivative and the hedged item are both recorded in earnings concurrently, the derivatives are deemed economic hedges and hedge accounting is not applied. This most frequently occurs when we hedge a recognized foreign currency transaction (e.g., a receivable or payable) with a derivative. Since the effects of changes in exchange rates are reflected concurrently in earnings for both the derivative and the transaction, the economic hedge does not require hedge accounting.

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The following table provides information about the fair value of our derivatives, by contract type, separating those accounted for as hedges and those that are not.

(In millions)	At			
	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives accounted for as hedges				
Interest rate contracts	\$ 7,751	1,130	\$ 9,446	\$ 1,049
Currency exchange contracts	1,411	1,577	3,750	2,325
Other contracts	1	2	1	11
	9,163	2,709	13,197	3,385
Derivatives not accounted for as hedges				
Interest rate contracts	439	190	319	241
Currency exchange contracts	1,967	923	1,748	1,274
Other contracts	466	88	381	137
	2,872	1,201	2,448	1,652
Netting adjustments(a)	(2,975)	(2,954)	(3,294)	(3,281)
Cash collateral(b)(c)	(3,185)	(447)	(2,310)	(1,027)
Total	\$ 5,875	\$ 509	\$ 10,041	\$ 729

Derivatives are classified in the captions "All other assets" and "All other liabilities" in our financial statements.

- (a) The netting of derivative receivables and payables is permitted when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists. Amounts included fair value adjustments related to our own and counterparty non-performance risk. At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the cumulative adjustment for non-performance risk was a loss of \$21 million and \$13 million, respectively.
- (b) Excludes excess cash collateralization of \$13 million and \$579 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.
- (c) Excludes securities pledged to us as collateral of \$6,755 million and \$10,574 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

#### Fair value hedges

We use interest rate and currency exchange derivatives to hedge the fair value effects of interest rate and currency exchange rate changes on local and non-functional currency denominated fixed-rate debt. For relationships designated as fair value hedges, changes in fair value of the derivatives are recorded in earnings within interest and other financial charges, along with offsetting adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged debt. The following table provides information about the earnings effects of our fair value hedging relationships for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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(In millions)	Three months ended March 31			
	2012		2011	
	Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items	Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items
Interest rate contracts	\$ (1,447)	\$ 1,350	\$ (1,731)	\$ 1,661
Currency exchange contracts	(48)	40	24	(27)

Fair value hedges resulted in \$(105) million and \$(73) million of ineffectiveness in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In both the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, there were insignificant amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness.

#### Cash flow hedges

We use interest rate, currency exchange and commodity derivatives to reduce the variability of expected future cash flows associated with variable rate borrowings and commercial purchase and sale transactions, including commodities. For derivatives that are designated in a cash flow hedging relationship, the effective portion of the change in fair value of the derivative is reported as a component of AOCI and reclassified into earnings contemporaneously and in the same caption with the earnings effects of the hedged transaction.

The following table provides information about the amounts recorded in AOCI, as well as the gain (loss) recorded in earnings, primarily in interest and other financial charges, when reclassified out of AOCI, for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

(In millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in AOCI for the three months ended March		Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into earnings for the three months ended March	
	31		31	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Cash flow hedges				
Interest rate contracts	\$ (27)	\$ 24	\$ (141)	\$ (257)
Currency exchange contracts	135	264	14	493
Commodity contracts	9	–	(1)	(4)
Total	\$ 117	\$ 288	\$ (128)	\$ 232

The total pre-tax amount in AOCI related to cash flow hedges of forecasted transactions was a \$1,273 million loss at March 31, 2012. We expect to transfer \$526 million to earnings as an expense in the next 12 months contemporaneously with the earnings effects of the related forecasted transactions. In both the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, we recognized insignificant gains and losses, respectively, related to hedged forecasted transactions and firm commitments that did not occur by the end of the originally specified period. At March 31, 2012 and 2011, the maximum term of derivative instruments that hedge forecasted transactions was 21 years and 22 years, respectively.

For cash flow hedges, the amount of ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship and amount of the changes in fair value of the derivatives that are not included in the measurement of ineffectiveness are both reflected in earnings each reporting period. These amounts are primarily reported in GECC revenues from services and totaled \$4 million and \$28 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

#### Net investment hedges in foreign operations

We use currency exchange derivatives to protect our net investments in global operations conducted in non-U.S. dollar currencies. For derivatives that are designated as hedges of net investment in a foreign operation, we assess effectiveness based on changes in spot currency exchange rates. Changes in spot rates on the derivative are recorded as a component of AOCI until such time as the foreign entity is substantially liquidated or sold. The change in fair value of the forward points, which reflects the interest rate differential between the two countries on the derivative, is excluded from the effectiveness assessment.

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The following table provides information about the amounts recorded in AOCI for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, as well as the gain (loss) recorded in GECC revenues from services when reclassified out of AOCI.

(In millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in CTA for the three months ended March 31		Gain (loss) reclassified from CTA for the three months ended March 31	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net investment hedges				
Currency exchange contracts	\$ (1,502)	\$ (801)	\$ (10)	\$ (338)

The amounts related to the change in the fair value of the forward points that are excluded from the measure of effectiveness were \$(220) million and \$(278) million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and are recorded in interest and other financial charges.

#### Free-standing derivatives

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not designated as hedges are recorded in earnings each period. As discussed above, these derivatives are typically entered into as economic hedges of changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, commodity prices and other risks. Gains or losses related to the derivative are typically recorded in GECC revenues from services or other income, based on our accounting policy. In general, the earnings effects of the item that represent the economic risk exposure are recorded in the same caption as the derivative. Losses for the three months ended March 31, 2012 on derivatives not designated as hedges were \$(67) million composed of amounts related to interest rate contracts of \$(62) million, currency exchange contracts of \$(148) million, and other derivatives of \$143 million. These losses were more than offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. Gains for the three months ended March 31, 2011 on derivatives not designated as hedges were \$134 million composed of amounts related to interest rate contracts of \$24 million, currency exchange contracts of \$24 million, and other derivatives of \$86 million. These gains more than offset the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged.

#### Counterparty credit risk

Fair values of our derivatives can change significantly from period to period based on, among other factors, market movements and changes in our positions. We manage counterparty credit risk (the risk that counterparties will default and not make payments to us according to the terms of our agreements) on an individual counterparty basis. Where we have agreed to netting of derivative exposures with a counterparty, we net our exposures with that counterparty and apply the value of collateral posted to us to determine the exposure. We actively monitor these net exposures against defined limits and take appropriate actions in response, including requiring additional collateral.

As discussed above, we have provisions in certain of our master agreements that require counterparties to post collateral (typically, cash or U.S. Treasuries) when our receivable due from the counterparty, measured at current market value, exceeds a specified limit. At March 31, 2012, our exposure to counterparties, including interest due, net of collateral we hold, was \$822 million. The fair value of such collateral was \$9,970 million, of which \$3,215 million was cash and \$6,755 million was in the form of securities held by a custodian for our benefit. Under certain of these same agreements, we post collateral to our counterparties for our derivative obligations, the fair value of which was \$477 million at March 31, 2012.

Additionally, our master agreements typically contain mutual downgrade provisions that provide the ability of each party to require termination if the long-term credit rating of the counterparty were to fall below A-/A3. In certain of these master agreements, each party also has the ability to require termination if the short-term rating of the

counterparty were to fall below A-1/P-1. The net amount relating to our derivative liability subject to these provisions, after consideration of collateral posted by us and outstanding interest payments, was \$563 million at March 31, 2012.

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17. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CREDIT QUALITY OF FINANCING RECEIVABLES AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES ON FINANCING RECEIVABLES

We provide further detailed information about the credit quality of our Commercial, Real Estate and Consumer financing receivables portfolios. For each portfolio, we describe the characteristics of the financing receivables and provide information about collateral, payment performance, credit quality indicators, and impairment. We manage these portfolios using delinquency and nonearning data as key performance indicators. The categories used within this section such as impaired loans, troubled debt restructuring (TDR) and nonaccrual financing receivables are defined by the authoritative guidance and we base our categorization on the related scope and definitions contained in the related standards. The categories of nonearning and delinquent are defined by us and are used in our process for managing our financing receivables. Definitions of these categories are provided in Note 1 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements.

COMMERCIAL

Financing Receivables and Allowance for Losses

The following table provides further information about general and specific reserves related to Commercial financing receivables.

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(In millions)	Financing receivables	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
CLL		
Americas	\$ 79,645	\$ 80,505
Europe	35,613	36,899
Asia	11,048	11,635
Other	382	436
Total CLL	126,688	129,475
Energy Financial Services	5,287	5,912
GECAS	11,721	11,901
Other	681	1,282
Total Commercial financing receivables, before allowance for losses	\$ 144,377	\$ 148,570
Non-impaired financing receivables	\$ 138,464	\$ 142,908
General reserves	694	718
Impaired loans	5,913	5,662
Specific reserves	739	812

Past Due Financing Receivables

The following table displays payment performance of Commercial financing receivables.

	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due
CLL				
Americas	1.1 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	0.8 %
Europe	4.4	2.4	3.8	2.1
Asia	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.0
Other	0.2	—	2.0	0.1
Total CLL	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.2
Energy Financial Services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
GECAS	—	—	—	—
Other	6.4	6.1	3.7	3.5

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Total	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.1
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## Nonaccrual Financing Receivables

The following table provides further information about Commercial financing receivables that are classified as nonaccrual. Of our \$4,939 million and \$4,718 million of nonaccrual financing receivables at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, \$1,539 million and \$1,227 million, respectively, are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms.

(Dollars in millions)	Nonaccrual financing receivables		Nonearning financing receivables	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	March, 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
CLL				
Americas	\$ 2,473	\$ 2,417	\$ 1,664	\$ 1,862
Europe	1,854	1,599	1,354	1,167
Asia	415	428	245	269
Other	64	68	9	11
Total CLL	4,806	4,512	3,272	3,309
Energy Financial Services	29	22	29	22
GECAS	17	69	17	55
Other	87	115	42	65
Total	\$ 4,939	\$ 4,718	\$ 3,360	\$ 3,451
Allowance for losses percentage	29.0 %	32.4 %	42.6 %	44.3 %

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## Impaired Loans

The following table provides information about loans classified as impaired and specific reserves related to Commercial.

(In millions)	With no specific allowance			With a specific allowance			Average investment in loans
	Recorded investment in loans	Unpaid principal balance	Average investment in loans	Recorded investment in loans	Unpaid principal balance	Associated allowance	
March 31, 2012							
CLL							
Americas	\$ 2,566	\$ 2,636	\$ 2,352	\$ 1,127	\$ 1,162	\$ 362	\$ 1,247
Europe	981	986	958	858	862	297	794
Asia	63	61	74	134	133	52	145
Other	62	69	58	—	—	—	5
Total CLL	3,672	3,752	3,442	2,119	2,157	711	2,191
Energy Financial							
Services	3	3	3	18	18	10	18
GECAS	14	14	21	—	—	—	—
Other	18	18	40	69	69	18	72
Total	\$ 3,707	\$ 3,787	\$ 3,506	\$ 2,206	\$ 2,244	\$ 739	\$ 2,281
December 31, 2011							
CLL							
Americas	\$ 2,136	\$ 2,219	\$ 2,128	\$ 1,367	\$ 1,415	\$ 425	\$ 1,468
Europe	936	1,060	1,001	730	717	263	602
Asia	85	83	94	156	128	84	214
Other	54	58	13	11	11	2	5
Total CLL	3,211	3,420	3,236	2,264	2,271	774	2,289
Energy Financial							
Services	4	4	20	18	18	9	87
GECAS	28	28	59	—	—	—	11
Other	62	63	67	75	75	29	97
Total	\$ 3,305	\$ 3,515	\$ 3,382	\$ 2,357	\$ 2,364	\$ 812	\$ 2,484

We recognized \$57 million, \$193 million and \$42 million of interest income, including \$23 million, \$59 million and \$10 million on a cash basis, for the three months ended March 31, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2011, respectively, principally in our CLL Americas business. The total average investment in impaired loans for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$5,787 million and \$5,866 million, respectively.



Impaired loans classified as TDRs in our CLL business were \$3,985 million and \$3,642 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, and were primarily attributable to CLL Americas (\$3,017 million and \$2,746 million, respectively). For the three months ended March 31, 2012, we modified \$794 million of loans classified as TDRs, primarily in CLL Americas (\$592 million) and CLL EMEA (\$104 million). Changes to these loans primarily included debt to equity exchange, extensions, interest only payment periods and forbearance or other actions, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. Of our \$2,384 million of modifications classified as TDRs in the last twelve months, \$108 million have subsequently experienced a payment default in the last three months.

#### Credit Quality Indicators

Substantially all of our Commercial financing receivables portfolio is secured lending and we assess the overall quality of the portfolio based on the potential risk of loss measure. The metric incorporates both the borrower's credit quality along with any related collateral protection.

Our internal risk ratings process is an important source of information in determining our allowance for losses and represents a comprehensive, statistically validated approach to evaluate risk in our financing receivables portfolios. In deriving our internal risk ratings, we stratify our Commercial portfolios into twenty-one categories of default risk and/or six categories of loss given default to group into three categories: A, B and C. Our process starts by developing an internal risk rating for our borrowers, which are based upon our proprietary models using data derived from borrower financial statements, agency ratings, payment history information, equity prices and other commercial borrower characteristics. We then evaluate the potential risk of loss for the specific lending transaction in the event of borrower default, which takes into account such factors as applicable collateral value, historical loss and recovery rates for similar transactions, and our collection capabilities. Our internal risk ratings process and the models we use are subject to regular monitoring and validation controls. The frequency of rating updates is set by our credit risk policy, which requires annual Audit Committee approval. The models are updated on a regular basis and statistically validated annually, or more frequently as circumstances warrant.

The table below summarizes our Commercial financing receivables by risk category. As described above, financing receivables are assigned one of twenty-one risk ratings based on our process and then these are grouped by similar characteristics into three categories in the table below. Category A is characterized by either high credit quality borrowers or transactions with significant collateral coverage which substantially reduces or eliminates the risk of loss in the event of borrower default. Category B is characterized by borrowers with weaker credit quality than those in Category A, or transactions with moderately strong collateral coverage which minimizes but may not fully mitigate the risk of loss in the event of default. Category C is characterized by borrowers with higher levels of default risk relative to our overall portfolio or transactions where collateral coverage may not fully mitigate a loss in the event of default.

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(In millions)	Secured			Total
	A	B	C	
March 31, 2012				
CLL				
Americas	\$ 73,845	\$ 1,967	\$ 3,833	\$ 79,645
Europe	32,060	1,182	1,228	34,470
Asia	10,196	108	572	10,876
Other	295	—	87	382
Total CLL	116,396	3,257	5,720	125,373
Energy Financial Services	5,010	69	82	5,161
GECAS	11,226	447	48	11,721
Other	681	—	—	681
Total	\$ 133,313	\$ 3,773	\$ 5,850	\$ 142,936
December 31, 2011				
CLL				
Americas	\$ 73,103	\$ 2,816	\$ 4,586	\$ 80,505
Europe	33,481	1,080	1,002	35,563
Asia	10,644	116	685	11,445
Other	345	—	91	436
Total CLL	117,573	4,012	6,364	127,949
Energy Financial Services	5,727	24	18	5,769
GECAS	10,881	970	50	11,901
Other	1,282	—	—	1,282
Total	\$ 135,463	\$ 5,006	\$ 6,432	\$ 146,901

For our secured financing receivables portfolio, our collateral position and ability to work out problem accounts mitigates our losses. Our asset managers have deep industry expertise that enables us to identify the optimum approach to default situations. We price risk premiums for weaker credits at origination, closely monitor changes in creditworthiness through our risk ratings and watch list process, and are engaged early with deteriorating credits to minimize economic loss. Secured financing receivables within risk Category C are predominantly in our CLL businesses and are primarily composed of senior term lending facilities and factoring programs secured by various asset types including inventory, accounts receivable, cash, equipment and related business facilities as well as franchise finance activities secured by underlying equipment.

Loans within Category C are reviewed and monitored regularly, and classified as impaired when it is probable that they will not pay in accordance with contractual terms. Our internal risk rating process identifies credits warranting closer monitoring; and as such, these loans are not necessarily classified as nonearning or impaired.



Substantially all of our unsecured Commercial financing receivables portfolio is attributable to our Interbanca S.p.A. and GE Sanyo Credit acquisitions in Europe and Asia, respectively. At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, these financing receivables included \$308 million and \$325 million rated A, \$697 million and \$748 million rated B, and \$436 million and \$596 million rated C, respectively.

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## REAL ESTATE

## Financing Receivables and Allowance for Losses

The following table provides further information about general and specific reserves related to Real Estate financing receivables.

(In millions)	Financing receivables	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Debt	\$ 23,518	\$ 24,501
Business Properties	8,013	8,248
Total Real Estate financing receivables, before allowance for losses	\$ 31,531	\$ 32,749
Non-impaired financing receivables	\$ 23,292	\$ 24,002
General reserves	255	267
Impaired loans	8,239	8,747
Specific reserves	674	822

## Past Due Financing Receivables

The following table displays payment performance of Real Estate financing receivables.

	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due
Debt	2.8 %	2.3 %	2.4 %	2.3 %
Business Properties	3.7	3.0	3.9	3.0
Total	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.5

## Nonaccrual Financing Receivables

The following table provides further information about Real Estate financing receivables that are classified as nonaccrual. Of our \$6,551 million and \$6,949 million of nonaccrual financing receivables at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, \$5,575 million and \$6,061 million, respectively, are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms.

Nonaccrual financing receivables	Nonearning financing receivables
March 31,	March 31,

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(Dollars in millions)	2012	December 31, 2011	2012	December 31, 2011
Debt	\$ 6,010	\$ 6,351	\$ 522	\$ 541
Business Properties	541	598	239	249
Total	\$ 6,551	\$ 6,949	\$ 761	\$ 790
Allowance for losses percentage	14.2 %	15.7 %	122.1 %	137.8 %

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## Impaired Loans

The following table provides information about loans classified as impaired and specific reserves related to Real Estate.

(In millions)	With no specific allowance			With a specific allowance			Average investment in loans
	Recorded investment in loans	Unpaid principal balance	Average investment in loans	Recorded investment in loans	Unpaid principal balance	Associated allowance	
March 31, 2012							
Debt	\$ 3,752	\$ 3,803	\$ 3,655	\$ 3,914	\$ 3,993	\$ 585	\$ 4,237
Business Properties	201	201	217	372	372	89	385
Total	\$ 3,953	\$ 4,004	\$ 3,872	\$ 4,286	\$ 4,365	\$ 674	\$ 4,622
December 31, 2011							
Debt	\$ 3,558	\$ 3,614	\$ 3,568	\$ 4,560	\$ 4,652	\$ 717	\$ 5,435
Business Properties	232	232	215	397	397	105	460
Total	\$ 3,790	\$ 3,846	\$ 3,783	\$ 4,957	\$ 5,049	\$ 822	\$ 5,895

We recognized \$90 million, \$399 million and \$105 million of interest income, including \$68 million, \$339 million and \$105 million on a cash basis, for the three months ended March 31, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2011, respectively, principally in our Real Estate-Debt portfolio. The total average investment in impaired loans for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$8,494 million and \$9,678 million, respectively.

Real Estate TDRs decreased from \$7,006 million at December 31, 2011 to \$6,606 million at March 31, 2012, primarily driven by resolution of TDRs through paydowns, restructurings and foreclosures, partially offset by extensions of loans scheduled to mature during 2012, some of which were classified as TDRs upon modification. We deem loan modifications to be TDRs when we have granted a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty and we do not receive adequate compensation in the form of an effective interest rate that is at current market rates of interest given the risk characteristics of the loan or other consideration that compensates us for the value of the concession. The limited liquidity and higher return requirements in the real estate market for loans with higher loan-to-value (LTV) ratios has typically resulted in the conclusion that the modified terms are not at current market rates of interest, even if the modified loans are expected to be fully recoverable. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, we modified \$1,067 million of loans classified as TDRs, substantially all in our Debt portfolio. Changes to these loans primarily included maturity extensions, principal payment acceleration, changes to collateral or covenant terms and cash sweeps, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. Of our \$3,107 million of modifications classified as TDRs in the last twelve months, \$183 million have subsequently experienced a payment default in the last three months.

Credit Quality Indicators

Due to the primarily non-recourse nature of our Debt portfolio, loan-to-value ratios provide the best indicators of the credit quality of the portfolio. By contrast, the credit quality of the Business Properties portfolio is primarily influenced by the strength of the borrower's general credit quality, which is reflected in our internal risk rating process, consistent with the process we use for our Commercial portfolio.

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(In millions)	Loan-to-value ratio					
	March 31, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Less than 80%	80% to 95%	Greater than 95%	Less than 80%	80% to 95%	Greater than 95%
Debt	\$ 14,041	\$ 4,578	\$ 4,899	\$ 14,454	\$ 4,593	\$ 5,454

(In millions)	Internal Risk Rating					
	March 31, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Business Properties	\$ 7,489	\$ 102	\$ 422	\$ 7,628	\$ 110	\$ 510

Within Real Estate-Debt, these financing receivables are primarily concentrated in our North American and European Lending platforms and are secured by various property types. A substantial majority of the Real Estate-Debt financing receivables with loan-to-value ratios greater than 95% are paying in accordance with contractual terms. Substantially all of these loans and substantially all of the Real Estate-Business Properties financing receivables included in Category C are impaired loans which are subject to the specific reserve evaluation process described in Note 1 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements. The ultimate recoverability of impaired loans is driven by collection strategies that do not necessarily depend on the sale of the underlying collateral and include full or partial repayments through third-party refinancing and restructurings.

## CONSUMER

At March 31, 2012, our U.S. consumer financing receivables included private-label credit card and sales financing for approximately 51 million customers across the U.S. with no metropolitan area accounting for more than 6% of the portfolio. Of the total U.S. consumer financing receivables, approximately 64% relate to credit card loans, which are often subject to profit and loss sharing arrangements with the retailer (which are recorded in revenues), and the remaining 36% are sales finance receivables, which provide financing to customers in areas such as electronics, recreation, medical and home improvement.

### Financing Receivables and Allowance for Losses

The following table provides further information about general and specific reserves related to Consumer financing receivables.

(In millions)	Financing receivables	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	\$ 35,257	\$ 35,550
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	18,963	18,544
U.S. installment and revolving credit	44,283	46,689

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Non-U.S. auto	5,166	5,691
Other	7,520	7,244
Total Consumer financing receivables, before allowance for losses	\$ 111,189	\$ 113,718
Non-impaired financing receivables	\$ 108,172	\$ 110,825
General reserves	2,692	2,891
Impaired loans	3,017	2,893
Specific reserves	660	680

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## Past Due Financing Receivables

The following table displays payment performance of Consumer financing receivables.

	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due(a)	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due(a)
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	12.0 %	8.0 %	12.3 %	7.9 %
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	4.3	1.2	4.1	1.2
U.S. installment and revolving credit	4.4	2.0	5.0	2.2
Non-U.S. auto	3.2	0.5	3.1	0.5
Other	3.3	1.9	3.5	2.0
Total	6.7	3.7	6.9	3.7

(a) Included \$28 million and \$45 million of loans at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, which are over 90 days past due and accruing interest, mainly representing accretion on loans acquired at a discount.

## Nonaccrual Financing Receivables

The following table provides further information about Consumer financing receivables that are classified as nonaccrual.

(Dollars in millions)	Nonaccrual financing receivables		Nonearning financing receivables	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	\$ 2,975	\$ 2,995	\$ 2,863	\$ 2,870
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	253	321	253	263
U.S. installment and revolving credit	876	990	876	990
Non-U.S. auto	30	43	30	43
Other	477	487	381	419
Total	\$ 4,611	\$ 4,836	\$ 4,403	\$ 4,585
Allowance for losses percentage	72.7 %	73.8 %	76.1 %	77.9 %

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## Impaired Loans

The vast majority of our Consumer nonaccrual financing receivables are smaller balance homogeneous loans evaluated collectively, by portfolio, for impairment and therefore are outside the scope of the disclosure requirement for impaired loans. Accordingly, impaired loans in our Consumer business represent restructured smaller balance homogeneous loans meeting the definition of a TDR, and are therefore subject to the disclosure requirement for impaired loans, and commercial loans in our Consumer–Other portfolio. The recorded investment of these impaired loans totaled \$3,017 million (with an unpaid principal balance of \$2,984 million) and comprised \$109 million with no specific allowance, primarily all in our Consumer–Other portfolio, and \$2,908 million with a specific allowance of \$660 million at March 31, 2012. The impaired loans with a specific allowance included \$314 million with a specific allowance of \$100 million in our Consumer–Other portfolio and \$2,594 million with a specific allowance of \$560 million across the remaining Consumer business and had an unpaid principal balance and average investment of \$2,882 million and \$2,866 million, respectively, at March 31, 2012. We recognized \$43 million, \$141 million and \$32 million of interest income, including \$4 million, \$15 million and \$1 million on a cash basis, for the three months ended March 31, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended March 31, 2011, respectively, principally in our Consumer–U.S. installment and revolving credit portfolios. The total average investment in impaired loans for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$2,955 million and \$2,623 million, respectively.

Impaired loans classified as TDRs in our Consumer business were \$2,888 million and \$2,723 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. We utilize certain loan modification programs for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties in our Consumer loan portfolio. These loan modification programs primarily include interest rate reductions and payment deferrals in excess of three months, which were not part of the terms of the original contract, and are primarily concentrated in our non-U.S. residential mortgage and U.S. credit card portfolios. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, we modified \$503 million of consumer loans for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties, which are classified as TDRs, and included \$346 million of non-U.S. consumer loans, primarily residential mortgages, credit cards and personal loans and \$157 million of U.S. consumer loans, primarily credit cards. We expect borrowers whose loans have been modified under these programs to continue to be able to meet their contractual obligations upon the conclusion of the modification. Of our \$2,073 million of modifications classified as TDRs in the last twelve months, \$168 million have subsequently experienced a payment default in the last three months, primarily in our installment and revolving credit portfolios.

## Credit Quality Indicators

Our Consumer financing receivables portfolio comprises both secured and unsecured lending. Secured financing receivables comprise residential loans and lending to small and medium-sized enterprises predominantly secured by auto and equipment, inventory finance, and cash flow loans. Unsecured financing receivables include private-label credit card financing. A substantial majority of these cards are not for general use and are limited to the products and services sold by the retailer. The private label portfolio is diverse with no metropolitan area accounting for more than 5% of the related portfolio.

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## Non-U.S. residential mortgages

For our secured non-U.S. residential mortgage book, we assess the overall credit quality of the portfolio through loan-to-value ratios (the ratio of the outstanding debt on a property to the value of that property at origination). In the event of default and repossession of the underlying collateral, we have the ability to remarket and sell the properties to eliminate or mitigate the potential risk of loss. The table below provides additional information about our non-U.S. residential mortgages based on loan-to-value ratios.

(In millions)	Loan-to-value ratio					
	80% or less	March 31, 2012 Greater than 80% to 90%	Greater than 90%	80% or less	December 31, 2011 Greater than 80% to 90%	Greater than 90%
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	\$ 19,670	\$ 6,061	\$ 9,526	\$ 19,834	\$ 6,087	\$ 9,629

The majority of these financing receivables are in our U.K. and France portfolios and have re-indexed loan-to-value ratios of 84% and 56%, respectively. We have third-party mortgage insurance for approximately 69% of the balance of Consumer non-U.S. residential mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios greater than 90% at March 31, 2012. Such loans were primarily originated in the U.K., Poland and France.

## Installment and Revolving Credit

For our unsecured lending products, including the non-U.S. and U.S. installment and revolving credit and non-U.S. auto portfolios, we assess overall credit quality using internal and external credit scores. Our internal credit scores imply a probability of default which we consistently translate into three approximate credit bureau equivalent credit score categories, including (a) 681 or higher, which are considered the strongest credits; (b) 615 to 680, considered moderate credit risk; and (c) 614 or less, which are considered weaker credits.

(In millions)	Internal ratings translated to approximate credit bureau equivalent score					
	681 or higher	March 31, 2012 615 to 680	614 or less	681 or higher	December 31, 2011 615 to 680	614 or less
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	\$ 10,391	\$ 4,765	\$ 3,807	\$ 9,913	\$ 4,838	\$ 3,793
U.S. installment and revolving credit	26,917	9,220	8,146	28,918	9,398	8,373
Non-U.S. auto	3,705	903	558	3,927	1,092	672

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Of those financing receivable accounts with credit bureau equivalent scores of 614 or less at March 31, 2012, 96% relate to installment and revolving credit accounts. These smaller balance accounts have an average outstanding balance less than one thousand U.S. dollars and are primarily concentrated in our retail card and sales finance receivables in the U.S. (which are often subject to profit and loss sharing arrangements), and closed-end loans outside the U.S., which minimizes the potential for loss in the event of default. For lower credit scores, we adequately price for the incremental risk at origination and monitor credit migration through our risk ratings process. We continuously adjust our credit line underwriting management and collection strategies based on customer behavior and risk profile changes.

#### Consumer – Other

Secured lending in Consumer – Other comprises loans to small and medium-sized enterprises predominantly secured by auto and equipment, inventory finance, and cash flow loans. We develop our internal risk ratings for this portfolio in a manner consistent with the process used to develop our Commercial credit quality indicators, described above. We use the borrower's credit quality and underlying collateral strength to determine the potential risk of loss from these activities.

At March 31, 2012, Consumer – Other financing receivables of \$6,170 million, \$429 million and \$921 million were rated A, B, and C, respectively. At December 31, 2011, Consumer – Other financing receivables of \$5,580 million, \$757 million and \$907 million were rated A, B, and C, respectively.

#### 18. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

We securitize financial assets and arrange other forms of asset-backed financing in the ordinary course of business. The securitization transactions we engage in are similar to those used by many financial institutions. These securitization transactions serve as alternative funding sources for a variety of diversified lending and securities transactions. Historically, we have used both GE-supported and third-party VIEs to execute off-balance sheet securitization transactions funded in the commercial paper and term markets. The largest group of VIEs that we are involved with are former Qualified Special Purpose Entities (QSPEs), which under guidance in effect through December 31, 2009 were excluded from the scope of consolidation standards based on their characteristics. Except as noted below, investors in these entities only have recourse to the assets owned by the entity and not to our general credit. We do not have implicit support arrangements with any VIE. We did not provide non-contractual support for previously transferred financing receivables to any VIE in 2012 or 2011.

In evaluating whether we have the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact its economic performance, we consider the purpose for which the VIE was created, the importance of each of the activities in which it is engaged and our decision-making role, if any, in those activities that significantly determine the entity's economic performance as compared to other economic interest holders. This evaluation requires consideration of all facts and circumstances relevant to decision-making that affects the entity's future performance and the exercise of professional judgment in deciding which decision-making rights are most important.

In determining whether we have the right to receive benefits or the obligation to absorb losses that could potentially be significant to the VIE, we evaluate all of our economic interests in the entity, regardless of form (debt, equity, management and servicing fees, and other contractual arrangements). This evaluation considers all relevant factors of the entity's design, including: the entity's capital structure, contractual rights to earnings (losses), subordination of our interests relative to those of other investors, contingent payments, as well as other contractual arrangements that have potential to be economically significant. The evaluation of each of these factors in reaching a conclusion about the potential significance of our economic interests is a matter that requires the exercise of professional judgment.

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### Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

We consolidate VIEs because we have the power to direct the activities that significantly affect the VIEs economic performance, typically because of our role as either servicer or manager for the VIE. Our consolidated VIEs fall into three main groups, which are further described below:

- Trinity comprises two consolidated entities that hold investment securities, the majority of which are investment grade, and are funded by the issuance of GICs. These entities were consolidated in 2003 and ceased issuing new investment contracts beginning in the first quarter of 2010. Since 2004, GECC has fully guaranteed repayment of these entities' GIC obligations. These obligations include conditions under which certain GIC holders could require immediate repayment of their investment should the long-term credit ratings of GECC fall below AA-/Aa3 or the short-term credit ratings fall below A-1+/P-1. To the extent that amounts due were to exceed the ultimate value of proceeds realized from Trinity assets, GECC would be required to provide such excess amount. Following the April 3, 2012 Moody's downgrade of GECC's long-term credit ratings to A1, substantially all of these GICs became redeemable by the holders. On May 1, 2012, holders of \$1,989 million of GICs redeemed their holdings and GECC made related cash payments. The remaining outstanding GICs will continue to be subject to the existing terms and maturities of their respective contracts.
- Consolidated Securitization Entities (CSEs) comprise primarily our previously unconsolidated QSPEs that were consolidated on January 1, 2010 in connection with our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17. These entities were created to facilitate securitization of financial assets and other forms of asset-backed financing which serve as an alternative funding source by providing access to the commercial paper and term markets. The securitization transactions executed with these entities are similar to those used by many financial institutions and substantially all are non-recourse. We provide servicing for substantially all of the assets in these entities.

The financing receivables in these entities have similar risks and characteristics to our other financing receivables and were underwritten to the same standard. Accordingly, the performance of these assets has been similar to our other financing receivables; however, the blended performance of the pools of receivables in these entities reflects the eligibility criteria that we apply to determine which receivables are selected for transfer. Contractually the cash flows from these financing receivables must first be used to pay third-party debt holders as well as other expenses of the entity. Excess cash flows are available to GE. The creditors of these entities have no claim on other assets of GE.

- Other remaining assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs relate primarily to four categories of entities: (1) enterprises we acquired that had previously created asset-backed financing entities to fund commercial, middle-market and equipment loans; we are the collateral manager for these entities; (2) joint ventures that lease light industrial equipment; (3) other entities that are involved in power generating and leasing activities; and (4) insurance entities that, among other lines of business, provide property and casualty and workers' compensation coverage for GE.

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The table below summarizes the assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs described above.

(In millions)	Trinity	Consolidated Securitization Entities					Other(b)	Total
		Credit Cards(a)	Equipment(a)	Real Estate	Trade Receivables			
March 31, 2012								
Assets(c)								
Financing								
receivables, net \$	–	\$ 19,801	\$ 11,325	\$ 3,183	\$ 1,354	\$ 2,828	\$ 38,491	
Investment securities								
	4,100	–	–	–	–	1,046	5,146	
Other assets								
	326	21	363	211	–	4,050	4,971	
Total	\$ 4,426	\$ 19,822	\$ 11,688	\$ 3,394	\$ 1,354	\$ 7,924	\$ 48,608	
Liabilities(c)								
Borrowings								
	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 3	\$ 26	\$ –	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,416	
Non-recourse borrowings								
	–	14,044	9,063	3,299	1,582	856	28,844	
Other liabilities								
	4,333	83	–	3	11	1,273	5,703	
Total	\$ 4,333	\$ 14,127	\$ 9,066	\$ 3,328	\$ 1,593	\$ 3,516	\$ 35,963	
December 31, 2011								
Assets(c)								
Financing								
receivables, net \$	–	\$ 19,229	\$ 10,523	\$ 3,521	\$ 1,614	\$ 2,973	\$ 37,860	
Investment securities								
	4,289	–	–	–	–	1,031	5,320	
Other assets								
	389	17	283	210	–	2,636	3,535	
Total	\$ 4,678	\$ 19,246	\$ 10,806	\$ 3,731	\$ 1,614	\$ 6,640	\$ 46,715	
Liabilities(c)								
Borrowings								
	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 2	\$ 25	\$ –	\$ 821	\$ 848	
Non-recourse borrowings								
	–	14,184	8,166	3,659	1,769	980	28,758	
Other liabilities								
	4,456	37	–	19	23	1,071	5,606	
Total	\$ 4,456	\$ 14,221	\$ 8,168	\$ 3,703	\$ 1,792	\$ 2,872	\$ 35,212	

(a) We provide servicing to the CSEs and are contractually permitted to commingle cash collected from customers on financing receivables sold to investors with our own cash prior to payment to a CSE, provided our short-term credit rating does not fall below A-1/P-1. We are also owed amounts from the CSEs related to purchased financial assets which have yet to be funded or available excess cash flows due to GE. At March 31, 2012, the amounts owed to the CSEs and receivable from the CSEs were \$6,226 million and \$4,523 million, respectively.

(b) Includes \$1,333 million in other assets and \$594 million of borrowings at March 31, 2012 due to the consolidation of an entity involved in power generating activities. This entity was previously subject to a leveraged lease and we consolidated this entity in March 2012 following the execution of an agreement that gave us the power to direct activities of this entity.

(c) Asset amounts exclude intercompany receivables for cash collected on behalf of the entities by GE as servicer, which are eliminated in consolidation. Such receivables provide the cash to repay the entities' liabilities. If these intercompany receivables were included in the table above, assets would be higher. In addition other assets, borrowings and other liabilities exclude intercompany balances that are eliminated in consolidation.

Total revenues from our consolidated VIEs were \$1,587 million and \$1,651 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Related expenses consisted primarily of provisions for losses of \$200 million and \$362 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and interest and other financial charges of \$133 million and \$156 million in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. These amounts do not include intercompany revenues and costs, principally fees and interest between GE and the VIEs, which are eliminated in consolidation.

#### Investments in Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

Our involvement with unconsolidated VIEs consists of the following activities: assisting in the formation and financing of the entity, providing recourse and/or liquidity support, servicing the assets and receiving variable fees for services provided. We are not required to consolidate these entities because the nature of our involvement with the activities of the VIEs does not give us power over decisions that significantly affect their economic performance.

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The largest unconsolidated VIE with which we are involved is Penske Truck Leasing (PTL), a joint venture and limited partnership formed in 1988 between Penske Truck Leasing Corporation (PTLC) and GE. PTLC is the sole general partner of PTL and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Penske Corporation. PTL is engaged in truck leasing and support services, including full-service leasing, dedicated logistics support and contract maintenance programs, as well as rental operations serving commercial and consumer customers. At March 31, 2012, our investment of \$7,276 million primarily comprised a 49.9% partnership interest of \$822 million and loans and advances of \$6,418 million. GECC continues to provide loans under long-term revolving credit and letter of credit facilities to PTL.

Other significant exposures to unconsolidated VIEs at March 31, 2012 include an investment in asset-backed securities issued by a senior secured loan fund (\$4,368 million); investments in real estate entities (\$2,452 million), which generally consist of passive limited partnership investments in tax-advantaged, multi-family real estate and investments in various European real estate entities; and exposures to joint ventures that purchase factored receivables (\$1,748 million). The vast majority of our other unconsolidated entities consist of passive investments in various asset-backed financing entities.

The classification of our variable interests in these entities in our financial statements is based on the nature of the entity and the type of investment we hold. Variable interests in partnerships and corporate entities are classified as either equity method or cost method investments. In the ordinary course of business, we also make investments in entities in which we are not the primary beneficiary but may hold a variable interest such as limited partner interests or mezzanine debt investments. These investments are classified in two captions in our financial statements: "All other assets" for investments accounted for under the equity method, and "Financing receivables – net" for debt financing provided to these entities. Our investments in unconsolidated VIEs at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 follow.

(In millions)	At			At		
	March 31, 2012		Total	December 31, 2011		Total
	PTL	All other		PTL	All other	
Other assets and investment securities	\$ 7,276	\$ 7,325	\$ 14,601	\$ 7,038	\$ 6,954	\$ 13,992
Financing receivables – net	–	2,470	2,470	–	2,507	2,507
Total investments	7,276	9,795	17,071	7,038	9,461	16,499
Contractual obligations to fund investments or guarantees	600	2,144	2,744	600	2,253	2,853
Revolving lines of credit	1,080	74	1,154	1,356	92	1,448
Total	\$ 8,956	\$ 12,013	\$ 20,969	\$ 8,994	\$ 11,806	\$ 20,800

In addition to the entities included in the table above, we also hold passive investments in RMBS, commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and asset-backed securities (ABS) issued by VIEs. Such investments were, by design, investment grade at issuance and held by a diverse group of investors. Further information about such investments is provided in Note 3.

## 19. INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between related companies are made on an arms-length basis, are eliminated and consist primarily of GE customer receivables sold to GECC; GECC services for trade receivables management and material procurement; buildings and equipment (including automobiles) leased between GE and GECC; information technology (IT) and other services sold to GECC by GE; aircraft engines manufactured by GE that are installed on aircraft purchased by GECC from third-party producers for lease to others; and various investments, loans and allocations of GE corporate overhead costs.

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These intercompany transactions are reported in the GE and GECC columns of our financial statements, but are eliminated in deriving our consolidated financial statements. Effects of these eliminations on our consolidated cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities include the following. Net decrease (increase) in GE customer receivables sold to GECC of \$(48) million and \$959 million have been eliminated from consolidated cash from operating and investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Eliminations of intercompany borrowings (includes GE investment in GECC short-term borrowings) of \$508 million and \$247 million have been eliminated from financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Other reclassifications and eliminations of \$(199) million and \$31 million have been eliminated from consolidated cash from operating activities and \$(220) million and \$(297) million have been eliminated from consolidated cash from investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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

### A. Results of Operations

General Electric Company's consolidated financial statements represent the combination of the industrial manufacturing and product services businesses of General Electric Company (GE) and the financial services businesses of General Electric Corporation (GECC or financial services).

In the accompanying analysis of financial information, we sometimes use information derived from consolidated financial information but not presented in our financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Certain of these data are considered "non-GAAP financial measures" under the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rules. For such measures, we have provided supplemental explanations and reconciliations in Exhibit 99(a) to this Form 10-Q Report.

Unless otherwise indicated, we refer to captions such as revenues and other income and earnings from continuing operations attributable to the Company simply as "revenues" and "earnings" throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis. Similarly, discussion of other matters in our condensed, consolidated financial statements relates to continuing operations unless otherwise indicated.

#### Overview

Earnings from continuing operations attributable to the Company decreased 4% to \$3.251 billion in the first quarter of 2012 compared with \$3.398 billion in the first quarter of 2011. Earnings per share (EPS) from continuing operations were \$0.31 in both the first quarter of 2012 and 2011. Operating earnings (non-GAAP measure), which excludes non-operating pension costs, increased 1% to \$3.587 billion in the first quarter of 2012 compared with \$3.561 billion in the first quarter of 2011. Operating earnings per share (non-GAAP measure) increased 3% to \$0.34 in the first quarter of 2012 compared with \$0.33 in the first quarter of 2011. Operating EPS excluding one-time items (non-GAAP measure) increased 17% in the first quarter of 2012 compared with the first quarter of 2011.

Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, was \$(0.2) billion in the first quarter of 2012 compared with an insignificant amount in the first quarter of 2011. In the first quarter of 2012, we recorded a loss of \$0.2 billion related to the discontinued operations of our Consumer Ireland business. For additional information related to discontinued operations, see Note 2 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

Net earnings attributable to GE common shareowners decreased 10% to \$3.034 billion and EPS decreased 6% to \$0.29 in the first quarter of 2012 compared with \$3.358 billion and \$0.31, respectively, in the first quarter of 2011.

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Revenues of \$35.2 billion in the first quarter of 2012 decreased 8% compared with the first quarter of 2011, reflecting the net effects of acquisitions and dispositions and the stronger U.S. dollar, partially offset by organic revenue growth. Revenues excluding the impact of NBCU were 4% higher compared with the first quarter of 2011. Industrial sales increased 7% to \$23.7 billion, primarily reflecting an increase in organic revenue. Sales of product services (including sales of spare parts and related services) of \$10.5 billion in the first quarter of 2012 increased 11% compared with the first quarter of 2011. Financial services revenues decreased 12% over the comparable period of last year to \$11.4 billion as a result of the absence of the 2011 gain on sale of a substantial portion of our Garanti Bank equity investment (2011 Garanti gain) and organic revenue declines, primarily due to lower GE Capital Ending Net Investment (ENI). Other income decreased to \$0.6 billion in the first quarter of 2012 from \$3.6 billion in the same period of 2011 mainly attributable to the sale of NBCU in the first quarter of 2011.

Overall, acquisitions contributed \$1.4 billion and \$0.6 billion to consolidated revenues in the first quarters of 2012 and 2011, respectively. Our consolidated earnings in the first quarters of 2012 and 2011 included \$0.1 billion and an insignificant amount from acquired businesses, respectively. We integrate acquisitions as quickly as possible. Only revenues and earnings from the date we complete the acquisition through the end of the fourth following quarter are attributed to such businesses. Dispositions also affected our operations through lower revenues of \$4.6 billion and \$0.1 billion in the first quarters of 2012 and 2011, respectively. The effects of dispositions on earnings were a decrease of \$0.2 billion and an increase of \$0.2 billion in the first quarters of 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The most significant acquisitions affecting results for the first quarter of 2012 were the 2011 acquisitions of Dresser Inc., Converteam, the Well Support division of John Wood Group PLC and Wellstream PLC at Energy Infrastructure.

#### Segment Operations

Segment profit is determined based on internal performance measures used by the Chief Executive Officer to assess the performance of each business in a given period. In connection with that assessment, the Chief Executive Officer may exclude matters such as charges for restructuring; rationalization and other similar expenses; acquisition costs and other related charges; technology and product development costs; certain gains and losses from acquisitions or dispositions; and litigation settlements or other charges, responsibility for which preceded the current management team.

Segment revenues include both revenues and other income related to the segment. Segment profit excludes results reported as discontinued operations, earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests of consolidated subsidiaries and accounting changes. Segment profit excludes or includes interest and other financial charges and income taxes according to how a particular segment's management is measured – excluded in determining segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as “operating profit,” for Energy Infrastructure, Aviation, Healthcare, Transportation and Home & Business Solutions; included in determining segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as “net earnings,” for GE Capital.

On February 22, 2012, we merged our wholly-owned subsidiary, GECS, with and into GECS' wholly-owned subsidiary, GECC. Our financial services segment, GE Capital, will continue to comprise the continuing operations of GECC, which now includes the run-off insurance operations previously held and managed in GECS. Unless otherwise indicated, references to GECC and the GE Capital segment in this Form 10-Q Report relate to the entities or segment as they exist subsequent to the February 22, 2012 merger.

Results of our formerly consolidated subsidiary, NBCU, and our current equity method investment in NBCUniversal LLC (NBCU LLC) are reported in the Corporate items and eliminations line on the Summary of Operating Segments.

We have reclassified certain prior-period amounts to conform to the current-period presentation. In addition to providing information on segments in their entirety, we have also provided supplemental information for certain

operations within the segments. Refer to the Summary of Operating Segments in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for a reconciliation of the total reportable segments' profit to the consolidated net earnings attributable to the Company.

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## Energy Infrastructure

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31			
	2012		2011	
Revenues	\$	11,168	\$	9,449
Segment profit	\$	1,524	\$	1,381
Revenues				
Energy	\$	8,042	\$	7,107
Oil & Gas		3,416		2,558
Segment profit				
Energy	\$	1,182	\$	1,115
Oil & Gas		400		306

Energy Infrastructure revenues increased 18% or \$1.7 billion (including \$0.9 billion from acquisitions) in the first quarter of 2012 as higher volume (\$1.9 billion) was partially offset by the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion). Higher volume, driven by acquisitions and increased equipment and service sales, and the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar were at both Energy and Oil & Gas.

Segment profit increased 10%, or \$0.1 billion as increased volume (\$0.3 billion) was partially offset by decreased prices. Higher volume and lower prices were at both Energy and Oil & Gas.

Aviation revenues of \$4.9 billion in the first quarter of 2012 increased \$0.5 billion, or 12%, due primarily to higher volume (\$0.4 billion) and higher prices (\$0.1 billion). The higher revenue was driven by increased equipment sales (\$0.4 billion) and services (\$0.1 billion). The increase in equipment sales was primarily due to higher commercial engine shipments.

Segment profit of \$0.9 billion in the first quarter of 2012 increased 2%, due primarily to higher prices (\$0.1 billion) and higher volume (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by lower productivity (\$0.1 billion), including higher research and development spending, and higher inflation (\$0.1 billion).

Healthcare revenues of \$4.3 billion in the first quarter of 2012 increased \$0.2 billion, or 5%, due to higher volume (\$0.3 billion), partially offset by lower prices (\$0.1 billion). Higher volume was due to increased equipment sales (\$0.2 billion) and services, driven by growth in both the U.S. and international markets, with the strongest growth in emerging markets.

Segment profit of \$0.6 billion in the first quarter of 2012 increased \$0.1 billion, or 10%, reflecting increased productivity (\$0.1 billion) and higher volume, partially offset by lower prices (\$0.1 billion) and higher labor inflation.

Transportation revenues of \$1.3 billion in the first quarter of 2012 increased \$0.4 billion, or 41%, primarily due to higher volume (\$0.3 billion) related to increased equipment sales (\$0.3 billion) and services. The increase in equipment revenue was primarily driven by an increase in locomotive sales and growth in our global mining equipment business.

Segment profit of \$0.2 billion in the first quarter of 2012 increased \$0.1 billion, or 48%, as a result of increased volume (\$0.1 billion), reflecting an increase in equipment sales.

Home & Business Solutions revenues of \$2.1 billion in the first quarter of 2012 increased 5% compared with the first quarter of 2011, reflecting increases at Appliances and Lighting partially offset by lower revenues at Intelligent Platforms. Overall, revenues increased primarily as a result of increased prices, principally at our Appliances and Lighting businesses.

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Segment profit decreased 11% in the first quarter of 2012 as the effects of inflation (\$0.1 billion) and decreased productivity (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by increased prices (\$0.1 billion).

GE Capital

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2012	2011
Revenues	\$ 11,442	\$ 13,036
Segment profit	\$ 1,792	\$ 1,790

GE Capital

(In millions)	March 31, 2012	At December 31, 2011	March 31, 2011
Total assets	\$ 573,362	\$ 584,536	\$ 597,673

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2012	2011
Revenues		
Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL)	\$ 4,442	\$ 4,608
Consumer	3,877	4,823
Real Estate	836	907
Energy Financial Services	239	345
GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS)	1,331	1,325
Segment profit		
CLL	\$ 685	\$ 554
Consumer	829	1,241
Real Estate	56	(358)
Energy Financial Services	71	112
GECAS	318	306

(In millions)	March 31, 2012	At December 31, 2011	March 31, 2011
Assets			
CLL	\$ 189,993	\$ 193,869	\$ 197,467
Consumer	135,926	138,534	141,853
Real Estate	59,204	60,873	70,934
Energy Financial Services	19,303	18,357	18,821

GECAS	48,720	48,821	48,560
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GE Capital revenues decreased 12% and net earnings were flat in the first quarter of 2012. Revenues were reduced by \$0.2 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues also decreased as a result of the absence of the 2011 gain on sale of a substantial portion of our Garanti Bank equity investment (2011 Garanti gain) and organic revenue declines, primarily due to lower ENI. Net earnings were flat in the first quarter of 2012 as a result of lower impairments and lower provisions for losses on financing receivables, reflecting improved portfolio quality, partially offset by the absence of the 2011 Garanti gain and operations. Excluding the first quarter 2011 Garanti gain and operations, GE Capital earnings increased 27%.

Additional information about certain GE Capital businesses follows.

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CLL revenues decreased 4% and net earnings increased 24% in the first quarter of 2012. Revenues were reduced by \$0.1 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues also decreased as a result of organic revenue declines (\$0.1 billion), primarily due to lower ENI. Net earnings increased in the first quarter of 2012, reflecting core increases (\$0.1 billion) and lower provisions for losses on financing receivables.

Consumer revenues decreased 20% and net earnings decreased 33% in the first quarter of 2012. Revenues were reduced by \$0.1 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues also decreased as a result of the absence of the 2011 Garanti gain (\$0.7 billion) and organic revenue declines (\$0.2 billion), primarily due to lower ENI. The decrease in net earnings resulted from the absence of the 2011 Garanti gain (\$0.3 billion), lower Garanti results (\$0.1 billion) and dispositions (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by lower provisions for losses on financing receivables (\$0.1 billion).

Real Estate revenues decreased 8% and net earnings were favorable in the first quarter of 2012. Revenues decreased as a result of organic revenue declines (\$0.1 billion), primarily due to lower ENI, partially offset by increases in net gains on property sales. Real Estate net earnings increased as a result of lower impairments (\$0.3 billion) and core increases (\$0.1 billion). Depreciation expense on real estate equity investments totaled \$0.2 billion in both the first quarters of 2012 and 2011.

Energy Financial Services revenues decreased 31% and net earnings decreased 37% in the first quarter of 2012. Revenues decreased as a result of lower gains (\$0.1 billion) and organic revenue declines.

GECAS revenues were flat and net earnings increased 4% in the first quarter of 2012. Revenues for the quarter were flat reflecting organic revenue growth, substantially offset by lower gains. The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core increases, partially offset by lower gains.

Corporate Items and Eliminations

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2012	2011
<b>Revenues</b>		
NBCU/NBCU LLC	\$ 187	\$ 4,800
Gains on disposed businesses	274	—
Eliminations and other	(441)	(306)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 20</b>	<b>\$ 4,494</b>
<b>Operating Profit (Cost)</b>		
Gains on disposed businesses	\$ 274	\$ —
NBCU/NBCU LLC	187	3,648
Principal retirement plans(a)	(771)	(430)
Underabsorbed corporate overhead and other costs	(735)	(726)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ (1,045)</b>	<b>\$ 2,492</b>

(a) Included non-operating (non-GAAP) pension income (cost) of \$(0.5) billion and \$(0.3) billion in the first quarters of 2012 and 2011, respectively, which includes interest costs, expected return on plan assets and non-cash amortization of actuarial gains and losses. See Exhibit 99(a) of this Form 10-Q Report.

Corporate items and eliminations revenues in the first quarter of 2012 decreased \$4.5 billion as \$4.6 billion of lower NBCU/NBCU LLC related revenues, primarily due to the non-repeat of the pre-tax gain on the NBCU transaction and

the deconsolidation of NBCU in 2011, were partially offset by \$0.3 billion of higher gains on other disposed businesses. Corporate items and eliminations costs increased \$3.5 billion as \$3.5 billion of lower NBCU/NBCU LLC related earnings, primarily from the non-repeat of the 2011 gain related to the NBCU transaction, \$0.3 billion of higher costs of our principal retirement plans and \$0.1 billion of higher research and development spending and global corporate costs were partially offset by \$0.3 billion of a gain on formation of an aviation joint venture and \$0.2 billion lower restructuring and other charges.

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Certain amounts included in Corporate items and eliminations cost are not allocated to GE operating segments because they are excluded from the measurement of their operating performance for internal purposes. For the first quarter of 2012, these included \$0.3 billion of gain related to a joint venture formation at Aviation, \$0.1 billion of costs at Energy Infrastructure, primarily acquisition-related costs and technology and product development costs and \$0.1 billion of costs at both Healthcare and Aviation, primarily technology and product development costs.

In the first quarter of 2012, underabsorbed corporate overhead and other costs were flat compared with first quarter of 2011, as increased costs at our global research centers and global corporate costs were offset by lower restructuring and other charges (including acquisition-related costs).

#### Income Taxes

The consolidated provision for income taxes was an expense of \$0.6 billion in the first quarter of 2012 (an effective tax rate of 16.2%), compared with \$3.9 billion for the same period of 2011 (an effective tax rate of 53.0%). Our consolidated income tax rate decreased from the first quarter of 2011 to the first quarter of 2012, primarily because of the lack of a comparable item to the first quarter 2011 gain on NBCU and the absence of the 2011 high-taxed disposition of GECC's investment in Garanti, which contributed to increased benefits from low-taxed global operations at GECC.

Approximately 33 percentage points of the 37 percentage point decrease in the consolidated effective tax rate from the first quarter of 2011 to the first quarter of 2012 was due to the first quarter of 2011 disposition of NBCU. In connection with the transaction, we recognized income tax expense of \$3.2 billion on a pretax gain of \$3.7 billion, reflecting the low tax basis in our investment in the NBCU business, and the recognition of deferred tax liabilities related to our 49% investment in NBCU LLC. As our investment in NBCU LLC is structured as a partnership for U.S. tax purposes, U.S. taxes are recorded separately from the equity investment.

Our effective income tax rate, excluding the NBCU disposition, is lower than the U.S. statutory rate primarily because of benefits from lower-taxed global operations, including the use of global funding structures. There is a benefit from global operations as non-U.S. income is subject to local country tax rates that are significantly below the 35% U.S. statutory rate. These non-U.S. earnings have been indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S. and are not subject to current U.S. income tax. The rate of tax on our indefinitely reinvested non-U.S. earnings is below the 35% U.S. statutory rate because we have significant business operations subject to tax in countries where the tax on that income is lower than the U.S. statutory rate and because GECC funds the majority of its non-U.S. operations through foreign companies that are subject to low foreign taxes.

We expect our ability to benefit from non-U.S. income taxed at less than the U.S. rate to continue subject to changes of U.S. or foreign law, including the expiration on December 31, 2011 of the U.S. tax law provision deferring tax on active financial services income, as discussed in Note 14 in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 (2011 consolidated financial statements). If this provision is not extended, our tax rate will increase significantly after 2012. In addition, since this benefit depends on management's intention to indefinitely reinvest amounts outside the U.S., our tax provision will increase to the extent we no longer indefinitely reinvest foreign earnings.

#### Discontinued Operations

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (217)	\$ 35

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Discontinued operations primarily comprised GE Money Japan (our Japanese personal loan business, Lake, and our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our investment in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd.), our U.S. mortgage business (WMC), our U.S. recreational vehicle and marine equipment financing business (Consumer RV Marine), Consumer Mexico, Consumer Singapore, our Consumer home lending operations in Australia and New Zealand (Australian Home Lending) and our Consumer mortgage lending business in Ireland (Consumer Ireland). Results of these businesses are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, for the first quarter of 2012, primarily reflected a loss related to the sale of Consumer Ireland.

For additional information related to discontinued operations, see Note 2 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

## B. Statement of Financial Position

### Overview of Financial Position

Major changes in our financial position for the three months ended March 31, 2012 resulted from the following:

- At GECC, repayments exceeded new issuances of total borrowings by \$9.8 billion and collections on financing receivables exceeded originations by \$6.6 billion at GECC;
- The U.S. dollar was weaker for most major currencies at March 31, 2012 than at December 31, 2011, increasing the translated levels of our non-U.S. dollar assets and liabilities.

Consolidated assets were \$707.7 billion at March 31, 2012, a decrease of \$9.5 billion from December 31, 2011. GE assets increased \$3.5 billion, and financial services assets decreased \$11.2 billion.

GE assets were \$221.5 billion at March 31, 2012, a \$3.5 billion increase from December 31, 2011 and reflect an increase in our investment in GECC of \$2.1 billion, mainly related to GECC earnings, and an increase in inventories of \$1.4 billion.

Financial Services assets were \$573.4 billion at March 31, 2012, an \$11.2 billion decrease from December 31, 2011, and reflect a reduction of net financing receivables of \$7.5 billion, primarily through collections exceeding originations (\$6.6 billion), which includes sales, and a decrease in derivative assets (\$4.2 billion).

Consolidated liabilities were \$586.1 billion at March 31, 2012, a \$13.0 billion decrease from December 31, 2011. GE liabilities increased \$0.1 billion and financial services liabilities decreased \$13.3 billion.

GE liabilities were \$100.6 billion at March 31, 2012, a \$0.1 billion increase from December 31, 2011. The ratio of borrowings to total capital invested for GE at March 31, 2012 was 8.8% compared with 9.0% at December 31, 2011 and 7.7% at March 31, 2011.

Financial Services liabilities decreased \$13.3 billion from December 31, 2011 to \$493.4 billion at March 31, 2012, and reflect a \$9.8 billion net reduction in borrowings, primarily in long-term borrowings and commercial paper, consistent with our overall reduction in assets and lower deposits of \$2.6 billion at our banks.

### Cash Flows

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Consolidated cash and equivalents were \$83.7 billion at March 31, 2012, a decrease of \$0.9 billion during the three months ended March 31, 2012. Cash and equivalents totaled \$82.2 billion at March 31, 2011, an increase of \$3.2 billion during the three months ended March 31, 2011.

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We evaluate our cash flow performance by reviewing our industrial (non-financial services) businesses and financial services businesses separately. Cash from operating activities (CFOA) is the principal source of cash generation for our industrial businesses. The industrial businesses also have liquidity available via the public capital markets. Our financial services businesses use a variety of financial resources to meet our capital needs. Cash for financial services businesses is primarily provided from the issuance of term debt and commercial paper in the public and private markets, time deposits, as well as financing receivables, collections, sales and securitizations.

#### GE Cash Flow

GE cash and equivalents were \$8.0 billion at March 31, 2012, compared with \$15.5 billion at March 31, 2011. GE CFOA totaled \$2.1 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared with \$1.7 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2011. With respect to GE CFOA, we believe that it is useful to supplement our GE Condensed Statement of Cash Flows and to examine in a broader context the business activities that provide and require cash.

(In billions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2012	2011
Operating cash collections(a)	\$ 24.2	\$ 20.3
Operating cash payments	(22.1)	(18.6)
GE cash from operating activities (GE CFOA)(a)	\$ 2.1	\$ 1.7

(a) GE sells customer receivables to GECC in part to fund the growth of our industrial businesses. These transactions can result in cash generation or cash use. During any given period, GE receives cash from the sale of receivables to GECC. It also foregoes collection of cash on receivables sold. The incremental amount of cash received from sale of receivables in excess of the cash GE would have otherwise collected had those receivables not been sold, represents the cash generated or used in the period relating to this activity. The incremental cash generated in GE CFOA from selling these receivables to GECC decreased GE CFOA by \$0.4 billion in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and decreased GE CFOA by \$0.6 billion in the three months ended March 31, 2011. See Note 19 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements for additional information about the elimination of intercompany transactions between GE and GECC.

The most significant source of cash in GE CFOA is customer-related activities, the largest of which is collecting cash following a product or services sale. GE operating cash collections increased by \$3.9 billion during the three months ended March 31, 2012. This increase is consistent with the comparable changes in sales, GE current receivables and progress collections.

The most significant operating use of cash is to pay our suppliers, employees, tax authorities and others for a wide range of material and services. GE operating cash payments increased by \$3.5 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2012, consistent with the increase in total costs and expenses.

GE CFOA increased \$0.4 billion compared with the three months ended March 31, 2011, primarily reflecting an overall increase in the level of progress collections, partially offset by increased inventory purchases and decreased income tax liabilities.

#### GECC Cash Flow

GECC cash and equivalents were \$76.2 billion at March 31, 2012, compared with \$67.3 billion at March 31, 2011. GECC cash from operating activities totaled \$4.7 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2012, compared with

cash from operating activities of \$4.8 billion for the same period of 2011.

Consistent with our plan to reduce GECC asset levels, cash from investing activities was \$6.4 billion during the three months ended March 31, 2012, resulting from a \$6.6 billion reduction in financing receivables due to collections exceeding originations, partially offset by net purchases of equipment leased to others (ELTO).

GECC cash used for financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2012 of \$12.6 billion related primarily to a \$9.8 billion reduction in total borrowings, consisting primarily of reductions in long-term borrowings and commercial paper and \$2.6 billion of lower deposits at our banks.

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## Intercompany Eliminations

Effects of transactions between related companies are made on an arms-length basis, are eliminated and consist primarily of GE customer receivables sold to GECC; GECC services for trade receivables management and material procurement; buildings and equipment (including automobiles) leased between GE and GECC; information technology (IT) and other services sold to GECC by GE; aircraft engines manufactured by GE that are installed on aircraft purchased by GECC from third-party producers for lease to others; and various investments, loans and allocations of GE corporate overhead costs. See Note 19 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements for further information related to intercompany eliminations.

## Fair Value Measurements

See Note 1 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements for disclosures related to our methodology for fair value measurements. Additional information about fair value measurements is provided in Note 15 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

At March 31, 2012, the aggregate amount of investments that are measured at fair value through earnings totaled \$5.2 billion and consisted primarily of various assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business, as well as equity investments.

## C. Financial Services Portfolio Quality

Investment securities comprise mainly investment grade debt securities supporting obligations to annuitants, policyholders and holders of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) in our run-off insurance operations and Trinity, investment securities at our treasury operations and investments held in our CLL business collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries. The fair value of investment securities increased to \$47.8 billion at March 31, 2012 from \$47.4 billion at December 31, 2011, primarily due to the impact of lower interest rates and additional purchases in our CLL business. Of the amount at March 31, 2012, we held debt securities with an estimated fair value of \$46.9 billion, which included corporate debt securities, asset-backed securities (ABS), residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) with estimated fair values of \$26.2 billion, \$5.3 billion, \$2.5 billion and \$3.0 billion, respectively. Net unrealized gains on debt securities were \$3.3 billion and \$3.0 billion at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. This amount included unrealized losses on corporate debt securities, ABS, RMBS and CMBS of \$0.4 billion, \$0.1 billion, \$0.2 billion and \$0.2 billion, respectively, at March 31, 2012, as compared with \$0.6 billion, \$0.2 billion, \$0.3 billion and \$0.2 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2011.

We regularly review investment securities for impairment using both qualitative and quantitative criteria. We presently do not intend to sell the vast majority of our debt securities and believe that it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities that are in an unrealized loss position before recovery of our amortized cost. We believe that the unrealized loss associated with our equity securities will be recovered within the foreseeable future.

Our RMBS portfolio is collateralized primarily by pools of individual, direct mortgage loans (a majority of which were originated in 2006 and 2005), not other structured products such as collateralized debt obligations. Substantially all of our RMBS are in a senior position in the capital structure of the deals and more than 75% are agency bonds or insured by Monoline insurers (on which we continue to place reliance). Of our total RMBS portfolio at both March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, approximately \$0.6 billion relates to residential subprime credit, primarily supporting our guaranteed investment contracts. A majority of exposure to residential subprime credit related to investment securities backed by mortgage loans originated in 2006 and 2005. Substantially all of the subprime RMBS were investment grade at the time of purchase and approximately 70% have been subsequently downgraded to below

investment grade.

Our CMBS portfolio is collateralized by both diversified pools of mortgages that were originated for securitization (conduit CMBS) and pools of large loans backed by high quality properties (large loan CMBS), a majority of which were originated in 2007 and 2006. The vast majority of the securities in our CMBS portfolio have investment grade credit ratings and the vast majority of the securities are in a senior position in the capital structure.

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Our ABS portfolio is collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries, as well as a variety of diversified pools of assets such as student loans and credit cards. The vast majority of our ABS are in a senior position in the capital structure of the deals. In addition, substantially all of the securities that are below investment grade are in an unrealized gain position.

If there has been an adverse change in cash flows for RMBS, management considers credit enhancements such as Monoline insurance (which are features of a specific security). In evaluating the overall creditworthiness of the Monoline insurer (Monoline), we use an analysis that is similar to the approach we use for corporate bonds, including an evaluation of the sufficiency of the Monoline's cash reserves and capital, ratings activity, whether the Monoline is in default or default appears imminent, and the potential for intervention by an insurance or other regulator.

Monolines provide credit enhancement for certain of our investment securities, primarily RMBS and municipal securities. The credit enhancement is a feature of each specific security that guarantees the payment of all contractual cash flows, and is not purchased separately by GE. The Monoline industry continues to experience financial stress from increasing delinquencies and defaults on the individual loans underlying insured securities. We continue to rely on Monolines with adequate capital and claims paying resources. We have reduced our reliance on Monolines that do not have adequate capital or have experienced regulator intervention. At March 31, 2012, our investment securities insured by Monolines on which we continue to place reliance were \$1.5 billion, including \$0.3 billion of our \$0.6 billion investment in subprime RMBS. At March 31, 2012, the unrealized loss associated with securities subject to Monoline credit enhancement, for which there is an expected credit loss, was \$0.2 billion.

Total pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairment losses during the first quarter of 2012 were an insignificant amount, which was recognized in earnings and primarily relates to credit losses on non-U.S. corporate securities and other-than-temporary losses on equity securities.

Total pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairment losses during the first quarter of 2011 were \$0.1 billion, of which \$0.1 billion was recognized in earnings and primarily relates to credit losses on RMBS, non-U.S. government securities, non-U.S. corporate securities and other-than-temporary losses on equity securities.

Our qualitative review attempts to identify issuers' securities that are "at-risk" of other-than-temporary impairment, that is, for securities that we do not intend to sell and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell before recovery of our amortized cost, whether there is a possibility of credit loss that would result in an other-than-temporary impairment recognition in the following 12 months. Securities we have identified as "at-risk" primarily relate to investments in RMBS and non-U.S. corporate debt securities across a broad range of industries. The amount of associated unrealized loss on these securities at March 31, 2012, is \$0.4 billion. Unrealized losses are not indicative of the amount of credit loss that would be recognized as credit losses are determined based on adverse changes in expected cash flows rather than fair value. For further information relating to how credit losses are calculated, see Note 3 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements. Uncertainty in the capital markets may cause increased levels of other-than-temporary impairments.

At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, unrealized losses on investment securities totaled \$1.1 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively, including \$0.9 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively, aged 12 months or longer. Of the amount aged 12 months or longer at March 31, 2012, more than 65% are debt securities that were considered to be investment grade by the major rating agencies. In addition, of the amount aged 12 months or longer, \$0.5 billion and \$0.3 billion related to structured securities (mortgage-backed and asset-backed) and corporate debt securities, respectively. With respect to our investment securities that are in an unrealized loss position at March 31, 2012, the majority relate to debt securities held to support obligations to holders of GICs. We presently do not intend to sell the vast majority of our debt securities and believe that it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities that are in an unrealized loss position before recovery of our amortized cost. For additional information, see Note 3 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

Financing receivables is our largest category of assets and represents one of our primary sources of revenues. Our portfolio of financing receivables is diverse and not directly comparable to major U.S. banks. A discussion of the quality of certain elements of the financing receivables portfolio follows.

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Our consumer portfolio is largely non-U.S. and primarily comprises mortgage, sales finance, auto and personal loans in various European and Asian countries. Our U.S. consumer financing receivables comprise 16% of our total portfolio. Of those, approximately 64% relate primarily to credit cards, which are often subject to profit and loss sharing arrangements with the retailer (the results of which are reflected in revenues), and have a smaller average balance and lower loss severity as compared to bank cards. The remaining 36% are sales finance receivables, which provide electronics, recreation, medical and home improvement financing to customers. In 2007, we exited the U.S. mortgage business and we have no U.S. auto or student loans.

Our commercial portfolio primarily comprises senior, secured positions with comparatively low loss history. The secured receivables in this portfolio are collateralized by a variety of asset classes, which for our CLL business primarily include: industrial-related facilities and equipment, vehicles, corporate aircraft, and equipment used in many industries, including the construction, manufacturing, transportation, media, communications, entertainment, and healthcare industries. The portfolios in our Real Estate, GECAS and Energy Financial Services businesses are collateralized by commercial real estate, commercial aircraft and operating assets in the global energy and water industries, respectively. We are in a secured position for substantially all of our commercial portfolio.

Losses on financing receivables are recognized when they are incurred, which requires us to make our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio. The method for calculating the best estimate of losses depends on the size, type and risk characteristics of the related financing receivable. Such an estimate requires consideration of historical loss experience, adjusted for current conditions, and judgments about the probable effects of relevant observable data, including present economic conditions such as delinquency rates, financial health of specific customers and market sectors, collateral values (including housing price indices as applicable), and the present and expected future levels of interest rates. The underlying assumptions, estimates and assessments we use to provide for losses are updated periodically to reflect our view of current conditions. Changes in such estimates can significantly affect the allowance and provision for losses. It is possible to experience credit losses that are different from our current estimates.

Our risk management process includes standards and policies for reviewing major risk exposures and concentrations, and evaluates relevant data either for individual loans or financing leases, or on a portfolio basis, as appropriate.

Loans acquired in a business acquisition are recorded at fair value, which incorporates our estimate at the acquisition date of the credit losses over the remaining life of the portfolio. As a result, the allowance for losses is not carried over at acquisition. This may have the effect of causing lower reserve coverage ratios for those portfolios.

For purposes of the discussion that follows, “delinquent” receivables are those that are 30 days or more past due based on their contractual terms; and “nonearning” receivables are those that are 90 days or more past due (or for which collection is otherwise doubtful). Nonearning receivables exclude loans purchased at a discount (unless they have deteriorated post acquisition). Under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 310, Receivables, these loans are initially recorded at fair value and accrete interest income over the estimated life of the loan based on reasonably estimable cash flows even if the underlying loans are contractually delinquent at acquisition. In addition, nonearning receivables exclude loans that are paying on a cash accounting basis but classified as nonaccrual and impaired. “Nonaccrual” financing receivables include all nonearning receivables and are those on which we have stopped accruing interest. We stop accruing interest at the earlier of the time at which collection of an account becomes doubtful or the account becomes 90 days past due. Recently restructured financing receivables are not considered delinquent when payments are brought current according to the restructured terms, but may remain classified as nonaccrual until there has been a period of satisfactory payment performance by the borrower and future payments are reasonably assured of collection.

Further information on the determination of the allowance for losses on financing receivables and the credit quality and categorization of our financing receivables is provided in Notes 5 and 17.

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(In millions)	Financing receivables at		Nonearning receivables at		Allowance for losses at	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
<b>Commercial</b>						
<b>CLL</b>						
Americas	\$ 79,645	\$ 80,505	\$ 1,664	\$ 1,862	\$ 802	\$ 889
Europe	35,613	36,899	1,354	1,167	458	400
Asia	11,048	11,635	245	269	112	157
Other	382	436	9	11	2	4
<b>Total CLL</b>	<b>126,688</b>	<b>129,475</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>1,450</b>
<b>Energy</b>						
<b>Financial Services</b>						
	5,287	5,912	29	22	25	26
GECAS	11,721	11,901	17	55	14	17
Other	681	1,282	42	65	20	37
<b>Total Commercial</b>	<b>144,377</b>	<b>148,570</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>1,530</b>
<b>Real Estate</b>						
Debt(a)	23,518	24,501	522	541	812	949
<b>Business Properties(b)</b>						
	8,013	8,248	239	249	117	140
<b>Total Real Estate</b>	<b>31,531</b>	<b>32,749</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1,089</b>
<b>Consumer</b>						
<b>Non-U.S. residential mortgages(c)</b>						
	35,257	35,550	2,863	2,870	498	546
<b>Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit</b>						
	18,963	18,544	253	263	726	717
<b>U.S. installment and revolving credit</b>						
	44,283	46,689	876	990	1,845	2,008
Non-U.S. auto	5,166	5,691	30	43	88	101
Other	7,520	7,244	381	419	195	199
<b>Total Consumer</b>	<b>111,189</b>	<b>113,718</b>	<b>4,403</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>3,571</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 287,097</b>	<b>\$ 295,037</b>	<b>\$ 8,524</b>	<b>\$ 8,826</b>	<b>\$ 5,714</b>	<b>\$ 6,190</b>

(a) Financing receivables included \$0.1 billion of construction loans at both March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

(b)

Our Business Properties portfolio is underwritten primarily by the credit quality of the borrower and secured by tenant and owner-occupied commercial properties.

- (c) At March 31, 2012, net of credit insurance, approximately 25% of our secured Consumer non-U.S. residential mortgage portfolio comprised loans with introductory, below market rates that are scheduled to adjust at future dates; with high loan-to-value ratios at inception (greater than 90%); whose terms permitted interest-only payments; or whose terms resulted in negative amortization. At origination, we underwrite loans with an adjustable rate to the reset value. Of these loans, 82% are in our U.K. and France portfolios, which comprise mainly loans with interest-only payments, high loan-to-value ratios at inception and introductory below market rates, have a delinquency rate of 15%, have a loan-to-value ratio at origination of 76% and have re-indexed loan-to-value ratios of 84% and 56%, respectively. At March 31, 2012, 7% (based on dollar values) of these loans in our U.K. and France portfolios have been restructured.

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The portfolio of financing receivables, before allowance for losses, was \$287.1 billion at March 31, 2012, and \$295.0 billion at December 31, 2011. Financing receivables, before allowance for losses, decreased \$7.9 billion from December 31, 2011, primarily as a result of collections exceeding originations (\$6.6 billion) (which includes sales) and write-offs (\$1.7 billion), partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar (\$1.8 billion) and acquisitions (\$0.1 billion).

Related nonearning receivables totaled \$8.5 billion (3.0% of outstanding receivables) at March 31, 2012, compared with \$8.8 billion (3.0% of outstanding receivables) at December 31, 2011. Nonearning receivables decreased from December 31, 2011, primarily due to improved performance in Commercial and improved economic conditions in the U.S. and collections in Consumer.

The allowance for losses at March 31, 2012 totaled \$5.7 billion compared with \$6.2 billion at December 31, 2011, representing our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio. Allowance for losses decreased \$0.5 billion from December 31, 2011, primarily because provisions were lower than write-offs, net of recoveries, by \$0.5 billion, which is attributable to a reduction in the overall financing receivables balance and an improvement in the overall credit environment. The allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables decreased from 2.1% at December 31, 2011 to 2.0% at March 31, 2012 primarily due to a decrease in the allowance for losses as discussed above, partially offset by a decline in the overall financing receivables balance as collections exceeded originations. Further information surrounding the allowance for losses related to each of our portfolios is detailed below.

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The following table provides information surrounding selected ratios related to nonearning financing receivables and the allowance for losses.

	Nonearning financing receivables as a percent of		Allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning financing receivables at		Allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables at	
	financing receivables at March	December	March	December	March	December
	31, 2012	31, 2011	31, 2012	31, 2011	31, 2012	31, 2011
Commercial						
CLL						
Americas	2.1 %	2.3 %	48.2 %	47.7 %	1.0 %	1.1 %
Europe	3.8	3.2	33.8	34.3	1.3	1.1
Asia	2.2	2.3	45.7	58.4	1.0	1.3
Other	2.4	2.5	22.2	36.4	0.5	0.9
Total CLL	2.6	2.6	42.0	43.8	1.1	1.1
Energy Financial Services	0.5	0.4	86.2	118.2	0.5	0.4
GECAS	0.1	0.5	82.4	30.9	0.1	0.1
Other	6.2	5.1	47.6	56.9	2.9	2.9
Total Commercial	2.3	2.3	42.6	44.3	1.0	1.0
Real Estate						
Debt	2.2	2.2	155.6	175.4	3.5	3.9
Business Properties	3.0	3.0	49.0	56.2	1.5	1.7
Total Real Estate	2.4	2.4	122.1	137.8	2.9	3.3
Consumer						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	8.1	8.1	17.4	19.0	1.4	1.5
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	1.3	1.4	287.0	272.6	3.8	3.9
U.S. installment and revolving credit	2.0	2.1	210.6	202.8	4.2	4.3
Non-U.S. auto	0.6	0.8	293.3	234.9	1.7	1.8
Other	5.1	5.8	51.2	47.5	2.6	2.7
Total Consumer	4.0	4.0	76.1	77.9	3.0	3.1

Total	3.0	3.0	67.0	70.1	2.0	2.1
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Included below is a discussion of financing receivables, allowance for losses, nonearning receivables and related metrics for each of our significant portfolios.

CLL – Americas. Nonearning receivables of \$1.7 billion represented 19.5% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2012. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased slightly from 47.7% at December 31, 2011, to 48.2% at March 31, 2012, reflecting an overall decrease in nonearning receivables. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 2.3% at December 31, 2011, to 2.1% at March 31, 2012, primarily due to reduced nonearning exposures in our media, industrial and consumer-facing portfolios. Collateral supporting these nonearning financing receivables primarily includes assets in the restaurant and hospitality, trucking and industrial equipment industries and corporate aircraft, and for our leveraged finance business, equity of the underlying businesses.

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CLL – Europe. Nonearning receivables of \$1.4 billion represented 15.9% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2012. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 34.3% at December 31, 2011, to 33.8% at March 31, 2012. The decrease reflected an increase in nonearning receivables in our asset-backed lending portfolio, and equipment finance portfolio requiring a relatively lower reserve level based on the strength of the underlying collateral values. This was partially offset by increases in nonearning receivables and the allowance for losses in our Interbanca S.p.A. portfolio. The majority of nonearning receivables are attributable to the Interbanca S.p.A. portfolio, which was acquired in 2009. The loans acquired with Interbanca S.p.A. were recorded at fair value, which incorporates an estimate at the acquisition date of credit losses over their remaining life. Accordingly, these loans generally have a lower ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables compared to the remaining portfolio. Excluding the nonearning loans attributable to the 2009 acquisition of Interbanca S.p.A., the ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 55.9% at December 31, 2011, to 51.5% at March 31, 2012, primarily due to an increase in nonearning receivables in our asset-backed lending and equipment portfolios. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables increased from 3.2% at December 31, 2011, to 3.8% at March 31, 2012, for the reasons described above. Collateral supporting these secured nonearning financing receivables are primarily equity of the underlying businesses for our Interbanca S.p.A. business and equipment for our equipment finance portfolio.

CLL – Asia. Nonearning receivables of \$0.2 billion represented 2.9% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2012. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 58.4% at December 31, 2011, to 45.7% at March 31, 2012, primarily due to a decline in reserves as a result of write-offs in Japan, partially offset by collections and write-offs of nonearning receivables in our asset-based financing businesses in Japan. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 2.3% at December 31, 2011, to 2.2% at March 31, 2012, primarily due to the decline in nonearning receivables related to our asset-based financing businesses in Japan, partially offset by a lower financing receivables balance. Collateral supporting these nonearning financing receivables is primarily commercial real estate, manufacturing equipment, corporate aircraft, and assets in the auto industry.

Real Estate – Debt. Nonearning receivables of \$0.5 billion represented 6.1% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2012. The decrease in nonearning receivables from December 31, 2011, was driven primarily by the resolution of North American multi-family nonearning loans, as well as European retail and mixed use loans, through payoffs and foreclosures, partially offset by new U.S. hotel delinquencies. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables decreased from 3.9% at December 31, 2011 to 3.5% at March 31, 2012, driven primarily by write-offs related to settlements and payoffs from impaired loan borrowers and improvement in collateral values. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 175.4% to 155.6% reflecting write-offs and resolution of nonearning loans as mentioned above.

The Real Estate financing receivables portfolio is collateralized by income-producing or owner-occupied commercial properties across a variety of asset classes and markets. At March 31, 2012, total Real Estate financing receivables of \$31.5 billion were primarily collateralized by owner-occupied properties (\$8.0 billion), office buildings (\$6.7 billion), apartment buildings (\$4.3 billion) and hotel properties (\$3.6 billion). In the first quarter of 2012, commercial real estate markets showed signs of improved stability and liquidity in certain markets; however, the pace of improvement varies significantly by asset class and market and the long term outlook remains uncertain. We have and continue to maintain an intense focus on operations and risk management. Loan loss reserves related to our Real Estate–Debt financing receivables are particularly sensitive to declines in underlying property values. Assuming global property values decline an incremental 1% or 5%, and that decline occurs evenly across geographies and asset classes, we estimate incremental loan loss reserves would be required of less than \$0.1 billion and approximately \$0.2 billion, respectively. Estimating the impact of global property values on loss performance across our portfolio depends on a number of factors, including macroeconomic conditions, property level operating performance, local market dynamics and individual borrower behavior. As a result, any sensitivity analyses or attempts to forecast potential losses carry a high degree of imprecision and are subject to change. At March 31, 2012, we had 118 foreclosed commercial real

estate properties totaling \$0.7 billion.

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Consumer – Non-U.S. residential mortgages. Nonearning receivables of \$2.9 billion represented 33.6% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2012. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 19.0% at December 31, 2011 to 17.4% at March 31, 2012. In the first three months of 2012, our allowance for losses decreased primarily as a result of write-offs in our Hungary and U.K. portfolios while nonearning receivables remained relatively flat. Our non-U.S. mortgage portfolio has a loan-to-value ratio of approximately 75% at origination and the vast majority are first lien positions. Our U.K. and France portfolios, which comprise a majority of our total mortgage portfolio, have reindexed loan-to-value ratios of 84% and 56%, respectively. About 4% of these loans are without mortgage insurance and have a reindexed loan-to-value ratio equal to or greater than 100%. Loan-to-value information is updated on a quarterly basis for a majority of our loans and considers economic factors such as the housing price index. At March 31, 2012, we had in repossession stock 488 houses in the U.K., which had a value of approximately \$0.1 billion. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables remained constant at 8.1% at March 31, 2012.

Consumer – Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit. Nonearning receivables of \$0.3 billion represented 3.0% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2012. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 272.6% at December 31, 2011 to 287.0% at March 31, 2012, reflecting higher delinquencies, and lower nonearnings due to collections and write-offs primarily in Australia and New Zealand.

Consumer – U.S. installment and revolving credit. Nonearning receivables of \$0.9 billion represented 10.3% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2012. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 202.8% at December 31, 2011, to 210.6% at March 31, 2012 as a result of lower entry rates and improved collections resulting in reductions in our nonearning receivables balance. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percentage of financing receivables decreased from 2.1% at December 31, 2011 to 2.0% at March 31, 2012 primarily due to lower delinquencies reflecting an improvement in the overall credit environment.

#### Nonaccrual Financing Receivables

The following table provides details related to our nonaccrual and nonearning financing receivables. Nonaccrual financing receivables include all nonearning receivables and are those on which we have stopped accruing interest. We stop accruing interest at the earlier of the time at which collection becomes doubtful or the account becomes 90 days past due. Substantially all of the differences between nonearning and nonaccrual financing receivables relate to loans which are classified as nonaccrual financing receivables but are paying on a cash accounting basis, and therefore excluded from nonearning receivables. Of our \$16.1 billion nonaccrual loans at March 31, 2012, \$7.3 billion are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms.

(In millions)	Nonaccrual financing receivables	Nonearning financing receivables
March 31, 2012		
Commercial		
CLL	\$ 4,806	\$ 3,272
Energy Financial Services	29	29
GECAS	17	17
Other	87	42
Total Commercial	4,939	3,360
Real Estate	6,551	761



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Consumer		4,611		4,403
Total	\$	16,101	\$	8,524

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## Impaired Loans

“Impaired” loans in the table below are defined as larger balance or restructured loans for which it is probable that the lender will be unable to collect all amounts due according to original contractual terms of the loan agreement. The vast majority of our Consumer and a portion of our CLL nonaccrual receivables are excluded from this definition, as they represent smaller balance homogeneous loans that we evaluate collectively by portfolio for impairment.

Impaired loans include nonearning receivables on larger balance or restructured loans, loans that are currently paying interest under the cash basis (but are excluded from the nonearning category), and loans paying currently but which have been previously restructured.

Specific reserves are recorded for individually impaired loans to the extent we have determined that it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to original contractual terms of the loan agreement. Certain loans classified as impaired may not require a reserve because we believe that we will ultimately collect the unpaid balance (through collection or collateral repossession).

Further information pertaining to loans classified as impaired and specific reserves is included in the table below.

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Loans requiring allowance for losses		
Commercial(a)	\$ 2,206	\$ 2,357
Real Estate	4,286	4,957
Consumer	2,908	2,824
Total loans requiring allowance for losses	9,400	10,138
Loans expected to be fully recoverable		
Commercial(a)	3,707	3,305
Real Estate	3,953	3,790
Consumer	109	69
Total loans expected to be fully recoverable	7,769	7,164
Total impaired loans	\$ 17,169	\$ 17,302
Allowance for losses (specific reserves)		
Commercial(a)	\$ 739	\$ 812
Real Estate	674	822
Consumer	660	680
Total allowance for losses (specific reserves)	\$ 2,073	\$ 2,314
Average investment during the period	\$ 17,236	\$ 18,167
Interest income earned while impaired(b)	190	733

(a) Includes CLL, Energy Financial Services, GECAS and Other.

(b) Recognized principally on a cash basis.

We regularly review our Real Estate loans for impairment using both quantitative and qualitative factors, such as debt service coverage and loan-to-value ratios. We classify Real Estate loans as impaired when the most recent valuation reflects a projected loan-to-value ratio at maturity in excess of 100%, even if the loan is currently paying in accordance with contractual terms.

Of our \$8.2 billion impaired loans at Real Estate at March 31, 2012, \$7.3 billion are currently paying in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan and are typically loans where the borrower has adequate debt service coverage to meet contractual interest obligations. Impaired loans at CLL primarily represent senior secured lending positions.

Our impaired loan balance at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, classified by the method used to measure impairment was as follows.

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(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Method used to measure impairment		
Discounted cash flow	\$ 8,771	\$ 8,858
Collateral value	8,398	8,444
Total	\$ 17,169	\$ 17,302

See Note 1 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements for further information on our valuation processes.

Our loss mitigation strategy is intended to minimize economic loss and, at times, can result in rate reductions, principal forgiveness, extensions, forbearance or other actions, which may cause the related loan to be classified as a TDR, and also as impaired. Changes to Real Estate's loans primarily include maturity extensions, principal payment acceleration, changes to collateral terms and cash sweeps, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. The determination of whether these changes to the terms and conditions of our commercial loans meet the TDR criteria includes our consideration of all relevant facts and circumstances. At March 31, 2012, TDRs included in impaired loans were \$13.5 billion, primarily relating to Real Estate (\$6.6 billion), CLL (\$4.0 billion) and Consumer (\$2.9 billion).

Real Estate TDRs decreased from \$7.0 billion at December 31, 2011 to \$6.6 billion at March 31, 2012, primarily driven by resolution of TDRs through paydowns, restructuring and foreclosures, partially offset by extensions of loans scheduled to mature during 2012, some of which were classified as TDRs upon modification. For borrowers with demonstrated operating capabilities, we work to restructure loans when the cash flow and projected value of the underlying collateral support repayment over the modified term. We deem loan modifications to be TDRs when we have granted a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty and we do not receive adequate compensation in the form of an effective interest rate that is at current market rates of interest given the risk characteristics of the loan or other consideration that compensates us for the value of the concession. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, we modified \$1.1 billion of loans classified as TDRs substantially all in our Debt portfolio. Changes to these loans primarily included maturity extensions, principal payment acceleration, changes to collateral or covenant terms and cash sweeps, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. The limited liquidity and higher return requirements in the real estate market for loans with higher loan-to-value (LTV) ratios has typically resulted in the conclusion that the modified terms are not at current market rates of interest, even if the modified loans are expected to be fully recoverable. We received the same or additional compensation in the form of rate increases and fees for the majority of these TDRs. Of our \$3.1 billion of modifications classified as TDRs in the last twelve months, \$0.2 billion have subsequently experienced a payment default in the last three months.

The substantial majority of the Real Estate TDRs have reserves determined based upon collateral value. Our specific reserves on Real Estate TDRs were \$0.5 billion at March 31, 2012 and \$0.6 billion at December 31, 2011, and were 7.3% and 8.4%, respectively, of Real Estate TDRs. In many situations these loans did not require a specific reserve as collateral value adequately covered our recorded investment in the loan. While these modified loans had adequate collateral coverage, we were still required to complete our TDR classification evaluation on each of the modifications without regard to collateral adequacy.



We utilize certain short-term (three months or less) loan modification programs for borrowers experiencing temporary financial difficulties in our Consumer loan portfolio. These loan modification programs are primarily concentrated in our non-U.S. residential mortgage and non-U.S. installment and revolving portfolios. We sold our U.S. residential mortgage business in 2007 and as such, do not participate in the U.S. government-sponsored mortgage modification programs. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, we provided short-term modifications of approximately \$0.2 billion of consumer loans for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties, substantially all in our non-U.S. residential mortgage, credit card and personal loan portfolios, which are not classified as TDRs. For these modified loans, we provided insignificant interest rate reductions and payment deferrals, which were not part of the terms of the original contract. We expect borrowers whose loans have been modified under these short-term programs to continue to be able to meet their contractual obligations upon the conclusion of the short-term modification. In addition, we have modified \$0.5 billion of Consumer loans for the three months ended March 31, 2012, which are classified as TDRs. Further information on Consumer impaired loans is provided in Note 17 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

#### Delinquencies

For additional information on delinquency rates at each of our major portfolios, see Note 17 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

#### GECC Selected European Exposures

At March 31, 2012, we had \$91 billion in net financing receivables to consumer and commercial customers in Europe. The GECC financing receivables portfolio in Europe is well diversified across European geographies and customers. Approximately 87% of the portfolio is secured by collateral and represents approximately 500,000 commercial customers. Several European countries, including Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Hungary (“focus countries”), have been subject to credit deterioration due to weaknesses in their economic and fiscal situations. The carrying value of GECC funded exposures in these focus countries and in the rest of Europe comprised the following at March 31, 2012.

March 31, 2012 (In millions)	Spain	Portugal	Ireland	Italy	Greece	Hungary	Rest of Europe	Total Europe
Financing receivables, before allowance for losses on financing receivables	\$ 2,263	\$ 576	\$ 421	\$ 7,209	\$ 73	\$ 3,136	\$ 79,024	\$ 92,702
Allowance for losses on financing receivables	(83)	(23)	(19)	(266)	–	(114)	(1,428)	(1,933)
Financing receivables, net of allowance for losses on	2,180	553	402	6,943	73	3,022	77,596	90,769

financing receivables(a)(b)									
Investments(c)(d)	2	–	13	631	–	167	2,230	3,043	
Cost and equity method investments(e)	865	27	341	70	32	5	728	2,068	
Derivatives, net of collateral(c)(f)	43	–	–	78	–	–	110	231	
Total funded exposures(g)(h)	\$ 3,090	\$ 580	\$ 756	\$ 7,722	\$ 105	\$ 3,194	\$ 80,664	\$ 96,111	
Unfunded commitments	\$ 37	\$ 1	\$ 26	\$ 301	\$ 4	\$ 603	\$ 7,825	\$ 8,797	

(a) Financing receivable amounts are classified based on the location or nature of the related obligor.

(b) Substantially all relates to non-sovereign obligors. Includes residential mortgage loans of approximately \$34.6 billion before consideration of purchased credit protection. We have third-party mortgage insurance for approximately 29% of these residential mortgage loans, substantially all of which were originated in the U.K., Poland and France.

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- (c) Investments and derivatives are classified based on the location of the parent of the obligor or issuer.
- (d) Includes \$1.0 billion related to financial institutions, \$0.3 billion related to non-financial institutions and \$1.7 billion related to sovereign issuers. Sovereign issuances totaled \$0.1 billion and \$0.1 billion related to Italy and Hungary, respectively. We held no investments issued by sovereign entities in the other focus countries.
  - (e) Substantially all is non-sovereign.
  - (f) Net of cash collateral; entire amount is non-sovereign.
- (g) Excludes \$23.4 billion of cash on short-term placement with highly rated global financial institutions based in Europe, sovereign central banks and agencies or supra national entities, of which \$1.2 billion is in focus countries, and \$20.0 billion of cash and equivalents placed with highly rated European financial institutions on a short-term basis, secured by U.S. Treasury securities (\$10.9 billion) and sovereign bonds of non-focus countries (\$9.1 billion), where the value of our collateral exceeds the amount of our cash exposure.
- (h) Excludes ELTO (\$11.7 billion) and real estate held for investment (\$7.3 billion), of which \$2.4 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively, are held in focus countries. These assets are held under long-term investment and operating strategies, and our ELTO strategies contemplate an ability to redeploy assets under lease should default by the lessee occur. The values of these assets could be subject to decline or impairment in the current environment.

We manage counterparty exposure, including credit risk, on an individual counterparty basis. We place defined risk limits around each obligor and review our risk exposure on the basis of both the primary and parent obligor, as well as the issuer of securities held as collateral. These limits are adjusted on an ongoing basis based on our continuing assessment of the credit risk of the obligor or issuer. In setting our counterparty risk limits, we focus on high quality credits and diversification through spread of risk in an effort to actively manage our overall exposure. We actively monitor each exposure against these limits and take appropriate action when we believe that risk limits have been exceeded or there are excess risk concentrations. Our collateral position and ability to work out problem accounts has historically mitigated our actual loss experience. Delinquency experience has been relatively stable in our European commercial and consumer platforms in the aggregate, and we actively monitor and take action to reduce exposures where appropriate. Uncertainties surrounding European markets could have an impact on the judgments and estimates used in determining the carrying value of these assets.

All other assets comprise mainly real estate equity properties and investments, equity and cost method investments, derivative instruments and assets held for sale, and totaled \$71.7 billion at March 31, 2012, a decrease of \$3.9 billion, primarily related to decreases in the fair value of derivative instruments (\$4.2 billion) and the sale of certain held-for-sale real estate and aircraft (\$0.8 billion), partially offset by the consolidation of an entity involved in power generating activities (\$1.3 billion). During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recognized an insignificant amount of other-than-temporary impairments of cost and equity method investments, excluding those related to real estate.

Included in other assets are Real Estate equity investments of \$23.6 billion and \$23.9 billion at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Our portfolio is diversified, both geographically and by asset type. We review the estimated values of our commercial real estate investments at least annually, or more frequently as conditions warrant. Based on the most recent valuation estimates available, the carrying value of our Real Estate investments exceeded their estimated value by about \$2.6 billion. Commercial real estate valuations in 2011 and the first quarter of 2012 showed signs of improved stability and liquidity in certain markets, primarily in the U.S.; however, the pace of improvement varies significantly by asset class and market. Accordingly, there continues to be risk and uncertainty surrounding commercial real estate values. Declines in estimated value of real estate below carrying amount result in



impairment losses when the aggregate undiscounted cash flow estimates used in the estimated value measurement are below the carrying amount. As such, estimated losses in the portfolio will not necessarily result in recognized impairment losses. During the first quarter of 2012, Real Estate recognized pre-tax impairments of less than \$0.1 billion in its real estate held for investment, which were primarily driven by declining cash flow projections for properties in Japan. Real Estate investments with undiscounted cash flows in excess of carrying value of 0% to 5% at March 31, 2012 had a carrying value of \$0.6 billion and an associated estimated unrealized loss of approximately \$0.1 billion. Continued deterioration in economic conditions or prolonged market illiquidity may result in further impairments being recognized.

#### Liquidity and Borrowings

We maintain a strong focus on liquidity. At both GE and GECC we manage our liquidity to help ensure access to sufficient funding to meet our business needs and financial obligations throughout business cycles.

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Our liquidity and borrowing plans for GE and GECC are established within the context of our annual financial and strategic planning processes. At GE, our liquidity and funding plans take into account the liquidity necessary to fund our operating commitments, which include primarily purchase obligations for inventory and equipment, payroll and general expenses (including pension funding). We also take into account our capital allocation and growth objectives, including paying dividends, repurchasing shares, investing in research and development and acquiring industrial businesses. At GE, we rely primarily on cash generated through our operating activities and also have historically maintained a commercial paper program that we regularly use to fund operations in the U.S., principally within fiscal quarters.

GECC's liquidity position is targeted to meet our obligations under both normal and stressed conditions. GECC establishes a funding plan annually that is based on the projected asset size and cash needs of the Company, which over the past few years, has included our strategy to reduce our ending net investment in GE Capital. GECC relies on a diversified source of funding, including the unsecured term debt markets, the global commercial paper markets, deposits, secured funding, retail funding products, bank borrowings and securitizations to fund its balance sheet, in addition to cash generated through collection of principal, interest and other payments on our existing portfolio of loans and leases to fund its operating and interest expense costs.

Our 2012 GECC funding plan anticipates repayment of principal on outstanding short-term borrowings, including the current portion of its long-term debt (\$82.7 billion at December 31, 2011, which includes \$2.7 billion of alternative and other funding), through issuance of long-term debt and reissuance of commercial paper, cash on hand, collections of financing receivables exceeding originations, dispositions, asset sales, and deposits and other alternative sources of funding. Long-term maturities were \$20 billion in the first quarter of 2012. Interest on borrowings is primarily repaid through interest earned on existing financing receivables. During the first quarter of 2012, GECC earned interest income on financing receivables of \$5.4 billion, which more than offset interest expense of \$3.2 billion.

We maintain a detailed liquidity policy for GECC which includes a requirement to maintain a contingency funding plan. The liquidity policy defines GECC's liquidity risk tolerance under different stress scenarios based on its liquidity sources and also establishes procedures to escalate potential issues. We actively monitor GECC's access to funding markets and its liquidity profile through tracking external indicators and testing various stress scenarios. The contingency funding plan provides a framework for handling market disruptions and establishes escalation procedures in the event that such events or circumstances arise.

GECC is a savings and loan holding company under U.S. law and became subject to Federal Reserve Board (FRB) supervision on July 21, 2011, the one-year anniversary of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The FRB has recently finalized a regulation that requires certain organizations it supervises to submit annual capital plans for review, including institutions' plans to make capital distributions, such as dividend payments. The applicability and timing of this proposed regulation to GECC is not yet determined; however, the FRB has indicated that it expects to extend these requirements to large savings and loan holding companies through separate rulemaking or by order. While the aforementioned regulations are not final, GECC's capital allocation planning is still subject to FRB review, which could affect the timing of the GE Capital dividend to the parent.

Actions taken to strengthen and maintain our liquidity are described in the following section.

#### Liquidity Sources

We maintain liquidity sources that consist of cash and equivalents and a portfolio of high-quality, liquid investments (Liquidity Portfolio) and committed unused credit lines.

We have consolidated cash and equivalents of \$83.7 billion at March 31, 2012, which is available to meet our needs. Of this, approximately \$8 billion is held at GE and approximately \$76 billion is held at GECC.

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Most of GE's cash and equivalents are held outside the U.S. and are available to fund operations and other growth of non-U.S. subsidiaries; they are also available to fund our needs in the U.S. on a short-term basis without being subject to U.S. tax. Less than \$1 billion of GE cash and equivalents is held in countries with currency controls that may restrict the transfer of funds to the U.S. or limit our ability to transfer funds to the U.S. without incurring substantial costs. These funds are available to fund operations and growth in these countries and we do not currently anticipate a need to transfer these funds to the U.S.

At GECC, about \$9 billion of cash and equivalents are in regulated banks and insurance entities and are subject to regulatory restrictions.

Under current tax laws, should we determine to repatriate cash and equivalents held outside the U.S., we may be subject to additional U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding taxes.

In addition to our \$83.7 billion of cash and equivalents, we have a centrally-managed portfolio of high-quality, liquid investments with a fair value of \$3.6 billion at March 31, 2012. The Liquidity Portfolio is used to manage liquidity and meet the operating needs of GECC under both normal and stress scenarios. The investments consist of unencumbered U.S. government securities, U.S. agency securities, securities guaranteed by the government, supranational securities, and a select group of non-U.S. government securities. We believe that we can readily obtain cash for these securities, even in stressed market conditions.

We have committed, unused credit lines totaling \$51.6 billion that have been extended to us by 57 financial institutions at March 31, 2012. These lines include \$34.5 billion of revolving credit agreements under which we can borrow funds for periods exceeding one year. Additionally, \$17.1 billion are 364-day lines that contain a term-out feature that allows us to extend borrowings for one year from the date of expiration of the lending agreement.

At March 31, 2012, our aggregate cash and equivalents and committed credit lines were more than twice GECC's commercial paper borrowings balance.

#### Funding Plan

We have reduced our GE Capital ending net investment, excluding cash and equivalents, from \$513 billion at January 1, 2009 to \$436 billion at March 31, 2012.

In 2012, we completed issuances of \$12.1 billion of senior unsecured debt with maturities up to 22 years (and subsequent to March 31, 2012, an additional \$4.1 billion). Average commercial paper borrowings for GECC and GE during the first quarter were \$43.5 billion and \$15.5 billion, respectively, and the maximum amount of commercial paper borrowings outstanding for GECC and GE during the first quarter was \$46.3 billion and \$18.0 billion, respectively. GECC commercial paper maturities are funded principally through new issuances and at GE are substantially repaid by quarter-end using overseas cash which is available for use in the U.S. on a short-term basis without being subject to U.S. tax.

Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC) Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP), the FDIC guaranteed certain senior, unsecured debt issued by GECC on or before October 31, 2009 for which we paid \$2.3 billion of fees to the FDIC for our participation. Our TLGP-guaranteed debt has remaining maturities of \$28 billion in 2012. We anticipate funding these and our other long-term debt maturities through a combination of existing cash, new debt issuances, collections exceeding originations, dispositions, asset sales, deposits and other alternative sources of funding. GECC and GE are parties to an Eligible Entity Designation Agreement and GECC is subject to the terms of a Master Agreement, each entered into with the FDIC. The terms of these agreements include, among other things, a requirement that GE and GECC reimburse the FDIC for any amounts that the FDIC pays to holders of GECC debt that is guaranteed by the FDIC.

We securitize financial assets as an alternative source of funding. During 2012, we completed \$4.1 billion of non-recourse issuances and had maturities of \$3.8 billion. At March 31, 2012, consolidated non-recourse borrowings were \$29.5 billion.

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We have deposit-taking capability at 12 banks outside of the U.S. and two banks in the U.S. – GE Capital Retail Bank (formerly GE Money Bank), a Federal Savings Bank (FSB), and GE Capital Financial Inc., an industrial bank (IB). The FSB and IB currently issue certificates of deposit (CDs) in maturity terms from three months to ten years.

Total alternative funding at March 31, 2012 was \$64 billion, composed mainly of \$41 billion bank deposits, \$9 billion of funding secured by real estate, aircraft and other collateral and \$9 billion GE Interest Plus notes. The comparable amount at December 31, 2011 was \$66 billion.

#### Credit Ratings

On April 3, 2012, Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) announced that it had downgraded the senior unsecured debt rating of GE by one notch from Aa2 to Aa3 and the senior unsecured debt rating of GECC by two notches from Aa2 to A1. The ratings downgrade does not affect GE's and GECC's short-term funding ratings of P-1, which were affirmed by Moody's. Moody's ratings outlook for GE and GECC is stable. We do not anticipate any material operational, funding or liquidity impacts from this ratings downgrade.

As further disclosed in our 2011 consolidated financial statements, GECC has fully guaranteed repayment of \$4.1 billion of guaranteed investment contract (GIC) obligations of Trinity. As a result of Moody's downgrade, substantially all of these GICs became redeemable by the holders. In addition, another consolidated entity also had issued GICs where proceeds are loaned to GECC and \$1.1 billion of these GICs became redeemable by the holders. On May 1, 2012, holders of \$2.1 billion in principal amount of GICs redeemed their holdings and GECC made related cash payments. These redemptions were fully considered in our previously discussed liquidity plan. As of May 2, 2012, the contractual redemption period for \$0.8 billion of GICs had not yet expired. Subsequent to this contractual redemption period, the remaining outstanding GICs will continue to be subject to the existing terms and maturities of their respective contracts.

Additionally, there were other contracts affected by the downgrade with provisions requiring us to provide additional funding, post collateral and make other payments. The total cash and collateral impact of these contracts was less than \$0.6 billion.

#### Income Maintenance Agreement

As set forth in Exhibit 99(b) hereto, GECC's ratio of earnings to fixed charges was 1.60:1 during the three months ended March 31, 2012 due to higher pre-tax earnings at GECC, which were primarily driven by lower losses and delinquencies. For additional information, see the Income Maintenance Agreement section in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our 2011 consolidated financial statements.

#### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

There have been no significant changes to our market risk since December 31, 2011. For a discussion of our exposure to market risk, refer to Part II, Item 7A. "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk," contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

#### Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Under the direction of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting and concluded that (i) our disclosure controls and

procedures were effective as of March 31, 2012, and (ii) no change in internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2012, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, such internal control over financial reporting.

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## Part II. Other Information

## Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The following information supplements and amends our discussion set forth under Part I, Item 3 “Legal Proceedings” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

In February and March 2012, two shareholder derivative actions were filed in New York Supreme Court naming as defendants GE, a number of GE officers (including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer) and our directors. The complaints seek unspecified damages and principally allege breaches of fiduciary duty and other causes of action related to 2009 earnings forecasts for GE Capital, changes in the GE dividend and GE’s credit rating in 2009 and GE’s 2008 commercial paper program.

## Item 2. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.

Period(a) (Shares in thousands)	Total number of shares purchased(a)(b)	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of our share repurchase program(a)(c)	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under our share repurchase program
2012				
January	1,159	\$ 18.70	807	
February	955	\$ 19.11	712	
March	1,220	\$ 19.68	846	
Total	3,334	\$ 19.18	2,365	\$7.9 billion

(a) Information is presented on a fiscal calendar basis, consistent with our quarterly financial reporting.

(b) This category includes 969 thousand shares repurchased from our various benefit plans, primarily the GE Savings and Security Program (the S&SP). Through the S&SP, a defined contribution plan with Internal Revenue Service Code 401(k) features, we repurchase shares resulting from changes in investment options by plan participants.

(c) This balance represents the number of shares that were repurchased through the 2007 GE Share Repurchase Program (the Program) under which we are authorized to repurchase up to \$15 billion of our common stock through 2013. The Program is flexible and shares are acquired with a combination of borrowings and free cash flow from the public markets and other sources, including GE Stock Direct, a stock purchase plan that is available to the public.



On March 29, 2012, we issued 272,376 shares of common stock from treasury (par value \$0.06 per share) with a value of \$5.5 million to the General Electric Company Pension Trust in a private exchange for a put right with respect to shares of the Company's common stock. The value of the shares was based on the closing price of the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on March 28, 2012. The shares of common stock were issued in accordance with the exemption from registration provided by Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit 11 Computation of Per Share Earnings\*.

Exhibit 12 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.

Exhibit 31(a) Certification Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Amended.

Exhibit 31(b) Certification Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Amended.

Exhibit 32 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

Exhibit 99(a) Financial Measures That Supplement Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Exhibit 99(b) Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 12 to General Electric Capital Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2012 (Commission file number 001-06461)).

Exhibit 101 The following materials from General Electric Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language); (i) Condensed Statement of Earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareowners' Equity for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, (iv) Condensed Statement of Financial Position at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, (v) Condensed Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, and (vi) Notes to Condensed, Consolidated Financial Statements.

\* Data required by Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 260, Earnings Per Share, is provided in Note 14 to the Condensed, Consolidated Financial Statements in this Report.

Signatures

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

General Electric Company  
(Registrant)

May 4, 2012  
Date

/s/ Jamie S. Miller  
Jamie S. Miller  
Vice President and Controller  
Duly Authorized Officer and Principal  
Accounting Officer