

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO
Form 10-Q
May 07, 2010

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, 2010

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

(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 (§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

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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 10,676,518,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.06 per share outstanding at March 26, 2010.

(1)

General Electric Company

	Page
Part I - Financial Information	
Item 1. Financial Statements	
<u>Condensed Statement of Earnings</u>	3
<u>Condensed Statement of Financial Position</u>	4
<u>Condensed Statement of Cash Flows</u>	5
<u>Summary of Operating Segments</u>	6
<u>Notes to Condensed, Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	7
<u>Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	37
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	55
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	55
Part II - Other Information	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	55
<u>Item 2. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers</u>	56
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	57
<u>Signatures</u>	58

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: the severity and duration of current economic and financial conditions, including volatility in interest and exchange rates, commodity and equity prices and the value of financial assets; the impact of U.S. and foreign government programs to restore liquidity and stimulate national and global economies; 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; 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 soundness of other financial institutions with which GECC does business; the adequacy of our cash flow and earnings and other conditions which may affect our ability to maintain our quarterly dividend at the current level; the level of demand and financial performance of the major industries we serve, including, without limitation, air and rail transportation, energy generation, network television, real estate and healthcare; the impact of regulation and regulatory, investigative and legal proceedings and legal compliance risks, including the impact of proposed financial services regulation; strategic actions, including acquisitions and dispositions and our success in integrating acquired businesses; 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.

(2)

Part I. Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements.

General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates

Condensed Statement of Earnings

Three months ended March 31 (Unaudited)

(In millions, except share amounts)	Consolidated		GE(a)		Financial Services (GECS)	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues						
Sales of goods	\$ 13,765	\$ 14,072	\$ 13,489	\$ 13,813	\$ 281	\$ 273
Sales of services	9,908	10,055	10,020	10,209	—	—
Other income	350	428	376	479	—	—
GECS earnings from continuing operations	—	—	539	979	—	—
GECS revenues from services	12,582	13,883	—	—	12,890	14,184
Total revenues	36,605	38,438	24,424	25,480	13,171	14,457
Costs and expenses						
Cost of goods sold	10,572	11,433	10,311	11,222	265	224
Cost of services sold	6,940	6,633	7,052	6,787	—	—
Interest and other financial charges	4,161	5,327	343	376	3,938	5,121
Investment contracts, insurance losses and insurance annuity benefits	747	746	—	—	787	773
Provision for losses on financing receivables	2,263	2,336	—	—	2,263	2,336
Other costs and expenses	9,095	9,337	3,537	3,364	5,733	6,129
Total costs and expenses	33,778	35,812	21,243	21,749	12,986	14,583
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations						
before income taxes	2,827	2,626	3,181	3,731	185	(126)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(431)	309	(788)	(842)	357	1,151
Earnings from continuing operations	2,396	2,935	2,393	2,889	542	1,025
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(390)	(21)	(390)	(21)	(387)	(4)
Net earnings	2,006	2,914	2,003	2,868	155	1,021
Less net earnings attributable to						

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noncontrolling interests	61	85	58	39	3	46
Net earnings attributable to the Company	1,945	2,829	1,945	2,829	152	975
Preferred stock dividends declared	(75)	(75)	(75)	(75)	—	—
Net earnings attributable to GE common shareowners	\$ 1,870	\$ 2,754	\$ 1,870	\$ 2,754	\$ 152	\$ 975
Amounts attributable to the Company						
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 2,335	\$ 2,850	\$ 2,335	\$ 2,850	\$ 539	\$ 979
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(390)	(21)	(390)	(21)	(387)	(4)
Net earnings attributable to the Company	\$ 1,945	\$ 2,829	\$ 1,945	\$ 2,829	\$ 152	\$ 975
Per-share amounts						
Earnings from continuing operations						
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.26				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.26				
Net earnings						
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.26				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.26				
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.31				

(a) Represents the adding together of all affiliated companies except General Electric Capital Services, Inc. (GECS 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 (GECS)." Transactions between GE and GECS have been eliminated from the "Consolidated" columns.

(3)

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General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates
Condensed Statement of Financial Position

(In million, except share amounts)	Consolidated		GE(a)		Financial Services (GECS)	
	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,	December 31,
	2010 (Unaudited)	2009	2010 (Unaudited)	2009	2010 (Unaudited)	2009
Assets						
Cash and equivalents	\$ 69,628	\$ 72,260	\$ 10,238	\$ 8,654	\$ 60,039	\$ 64,356
Investment securities	41,549	51,941	28	30	41,523	51,913
Current receivables	17,729	16,458	9,380	9,818	—	—
Inventories	11,751	11,987	11,674	11,916	77	71
Financing receivables – net	346,939	329,232	—	—	356,185	336,926
Other GECS receivables	9,993	14,177	—	—	14,527	18,752
Property, plant and equipment – net	68,016	69,212	12,090	12,495	55,926	56,717
Investment in GECS	—	—	68,517	70,833	—	—
Goodwill	64,910	65,574	36,411	36,613	28,499	28,961
Other intangible assets – net	11,545	11,929	8,307	8,450	3,238	3,479
All other assets	100,475	103,417	17,511	17,097	84,145	87,471
Assets of businesses held for sale	33,735	34,111	32,786	33,986	949	125
Assets of discontinued operations	1,085	1,520	50	50	1,035	1,470
Total assets(b)	\$ 777,355	\$ 781,818	\$ 206,992	\$ 209,942	\$ 646,143	\$ 650,241
Liabilities and equity						
Short-term borrowings	\$ 123,931	\$ 130,252	\$ 899	\$ 504	\$ 124,457	\$ 131,137
Accounts payable, principally trade accounts	14,498	19,703	10,013	10,373	8,261	13,275
Progress collections and price adjustments accrued	11,468	12,192	11,982	12,957	—	—
Other GE current liabilities	14,429	14,527	14,429	14,527	—	—
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities	36,780	3,883	—	—	36,780	3,883
Bank deposits	38,310	38,923	—	—	38,310	38,923
Long-term borrowings	317,606	337,134	11,389	11,681	307,102	326,391
Investment contracts, insurance liabilities and insurance annuity benefits	31,451	31,641	—	—	31,990	32,009
All other liabilities	55,652	58,861	35,210	35,232	20,566	23,756
Deferred income taxes	2,615	2,173	(4,285)	(4,620)	6,900	6,793
Liabilities of businesses held for sale	6,416	6,092	6,386	6,037	30	55
Liabilities of discontinued operations	1,248	1,301	176	163	1,072	1,138

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Total liabilities(b)	654,404	656,682	86,199	86,854	575,468	577,360
Preferred stock (30,000 shares outstanding at both March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common stock (10,676,518,000 and 10,663,075,000 shares outstanding at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively)	702	702	702	702	1	1
Accumulated other comprehensive income – net(c)						
Investment securities	(342)	(435)	(342)	(435)	(343)	(436)
Currency translation adjustments	1,424	3,836	1,424	3,836	13	1,372
Cash flow hedges	(1,332)	(1,734)	(1,332)	(1,734)	(1,356)	(1,769)
Benefit plans	(16,534)	(16,932)	(16,534)	(16,932)	(392)	(434)
Other capital	37,588	37,729	37,588	37,729	27,588	27,591
Retained earnings	125,446	126,363	125,446	126,363	43,006	44,508
Less common stock held in treasury	(31,757)	(32,238)	(31,757)	(32,238)	—	—
Total GE shareowners' equity	115,195	117,291	115,195	117,291	68,517	70,833
Noncontrolling interests(d)	7,756	7,845	5,598	5,797	2,158	2,048
Total equity	122,951	125,136	120,793	123,088	70,675	72,881
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 777,355	\$ 781,818	\$ 206,992	\$ 209,942	\$ 646,143	\$ 650,241

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

(b) Assets and liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs) were \$57,571 million and \$49,056 million, respectively, at March 31, 2010. Substantially all of the assets of the VIEs can only be used to settle obligations of those VIEs. See Note 16.

(c) The sum of accumulated other comprehensive income - net was \$(16,784) million and \$(15,265) million at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

(d) Included accumulated other comprehensive income - net attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$(187) million and \$(188) million at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

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

(4)

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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 (GECS)	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Cash flows – operating activities						
Net earnings	\$ 2,006	\$ 2,914	\$ 2,003	\$ 2,868	\$ 155	\$ 1,021
Less net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	61	85	58	39	3	46
Net earnings attributable to the Company	1,945	2,829	1,945	2,829	152	975
Loss from discontinued operations	390	21	390	21	387	4
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings attributable to the Company to cash provided from operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	2,475	2,731	550	550	1,925	2,181
Earnings from continuing operations retained by GECS	–	–	(539)	(979)	–	–
Deferred income taxes	320	(528)	40	74	280	(602)
Decrease (increase) in GE current receivables	514	1,952	319	2,225	–	–
Decrease (increase) in inventories	186	(158)	213	(170)	(6)	12
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	679	(1,672)	188	(555)	322	(1,655)
Increase (decrease) in GE progress collections	(743)	(724)	(994)	(755)	–	–
Provision for losses on GECS financing receivables	2,263	2,336	–	–	2,263	2,336
All other operating activities	(866)	(6,943)	439	(165)	(1,168)	(6,698)
Cash from (used for) operating activities – continuing operations	7,163	(156)	2,551	3,075	4,155	(3,447)
Cash from (used for) operating activities – discontinued operations	(69)	(45)	–	–	(69)	(45)
Cash from (used for) operating activities	7,094	(201)	2,551	3,075	4,086	(3,492)

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Cash flows – investing activities						
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(1,302)	(2,560)	(522)	(756)	(857)	(1,896)
Dispositions of property, plant and equipment	1,597	1,183	–	–	1,597	1,183
Net decrease (increase) in GECS financing receivables	10,880	18,004	–	–	11,340	17,962
Proceeds from principal business dispositions	1,842	9,021	1,672	175	–	8,846
Payments for principal businesses purchased	(18)	(7,128)	(18)	(306)	–	(6,822)
Capital contribution from GE to GECS	–	–	–	(9,500)	–	–
All other investing activities	6,001	(2,524)	(20)	54	6,181	(1,935)
Cash from (used for) investing activities – continuing operations						
	19,000	15,996	1,112	(10,333)	18,261	17,338
Cash from (used for) investing activities – discontinued operations						
	9	47	–	–	9	47
Cash from (used for) investing activities	19,009	16,043	1,112	(10,333)	18,270	17,385
Cash flows – financing activities						
Net increase (decrease) in borrowings (maturities of 90 days or less)						
	(1,824)	(13,620)	(151)	990	(1,637)	(15,852)
Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits						
	(613)	(3,336)	–	–	(613)	(3,336)
Newly issued debt (maturities longer than 90 days)						
	16,087	31,164	120	1,226	15,914	30,035
Repayments and other reductions (maturities longer than 90 days)						
	(40,032)	(27,313)	(523)	(1,580)	(39,509)	(25,733)
Net dispositions (purchases) of GE shares for treasury						
	80	245	80	245	–	–
Dividends paid to shareowners						
	(1,143)	(3,350)	(1,143)	(3,350)	–	–
Capital contribution from GE to GECS						
	–	–	–	–	–	9,500
All other financing activities						
	(594)	(798)	(203)	(194)	(391)	(604)
Cash from (used for) financing activities – continuing operations						
	(28,039)	(17,008)	(1,820)	(2,663)	(26,236)	(5,990)
Cash from (used for) financing activities –						

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discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash from (used for) financing activities	(28,039)	(17,008)	(1,820)	(2,663)	(26,236)	(5,990)
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	(756)	(189)	(259)	(42)	(497)	(147)
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	(2,692)	(1,355)	1,584	(9,963)	(4,377)	7,756
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	72,444	48,367	8,654	12,090	64,540	37,666
Cash and equivalents at March 31	69,752	47,012	10,238	2,127	60,163	45,422
Less cash and equivalents of discontinued operations at March 31	124	182	–	–	124	182
Cash and equivalents of continuing operations at March 31	\$ 69,628	\$ 46,830	\$ 10,238	\$ 2,127	\$ 60,039	\$ 45,240

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

See accompanying notes. Separate information is shown for "GE" and "Financial Services (GECS)." Transactions between GE and GECS have been eliminated from the "Consolidated" columns and are discussed in Note 17.

(5)

Summary of Operating Segments
General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31 (Unaudited)	
	2010	2009
Revenues		
Energy Infrastructure(a)	\$ 8,655	\$ 9,082
Technology Infrastructure(a)	8,659	9,523
NBC Universal	4,320	3,524
GE Capital(a)	12,331	13,775
Home & Business Solutions(a)	1,940	1,924
Total segment revenues	35,905	37,828
Corporate items and eliminations	700	610
Consolidated revenues	\$ 36,605	\$ 38,438
Segment profit(b)		
Energy Infrastructure(a)	\$ 1,481	\$ 1,318
Technology Infrastructure(a)	1,403	1,702
NBC Universal	199	391
GE Capital(a)	607	1,029
Home & Business Solutions(a)	71	45
Total segment profit	3,761	4,485
Corporate items and eliminations	(295)	(417)
GE interest and other financial charges	(343)	(376)
GE provision for income taxes	(788)	(842)
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to the Company	2,335	2,850
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, attributable to the Company	(390)	(21)
Consolidated net earnings attributable to the Company	\$ 1,945	\$ 2,829

(a) Effective January 1, 2010, we reorganized our segments. We have reclassified prior-period amounts to conform to the current-period presentation. See Note 1 for a description of the reorganization.

(b) Segment profit always excludes the effects of principal pension plans, results reported as discontinued operations, earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests of consolidated subsidiaries and accounting changes, and may exclude matters such as charges for restructuring; rationalization and other similar expenses; in-process research and development and certain other acquisition-related charges and balances; 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 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, Technology Infrastructure, NBC Universal and Home & Business Solutions; included in determining segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as “net earnings,” for GE Capital.

See accompanying notes to condensed, consolidated financial statements.

(6)

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 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 year ended December 31, 2009 (2009 Form 10-K), which discusses our consolidation and financial statement presentation. As used in this report on Form 10-Q (Report) and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, “GE” represents the adding together of all affiliated companies except General Electric Capital Services, Inc. (GECS or financial services), which is presented on a one-line basis; GECS consists of General Electric Capital Services, Inc. and all of its affiliates; and “Consolidated” represents the adding together of GE and GECS with the effects of transactions between the two eliminated.

Effective January 1, 2010, we reorganized our segments to better align our Consumer & Industrial and Energy businesses for growth. As a result of this reorganization, we created a new segment called Home & Business Solutions that includes the Appliances and Lighting businesses from our previous Consumer & Industrial segment and the retained portion of the GE Fanuc Intelligent Platforms business of our previous Enterprise Solutions business (formerly within our Technology Infrastructure segment). In addition, the Industrial business of our previous Consumer & Industrial segment and the Sensing & Inspection Technologies and Digital Energy businesses of our previous Enterprise Solutions business are now part of the Energy business within the Energy Infrastructure segment. The Security business of Enterprise Solutions is reported in Corporate Items and Eliminations for periods prior to its sale in the first quarter of 2010. Also, effective January 1, 2010, the Capital Finance segment was renamed GE Capital and includes all of the continuing operations of General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC). In addition, the Transportation Financial Services business, previously reported in GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS), is now included in Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL) and our Consumer business in Italy, previously reported in Consumer, is now included in CLL. GE includes Energy Infrastructure, Technology Infrastructure, NBC Universal and Home & Business Solutions. GECS includes GE Capital. We have reclassified certain prior-period amounts to conform to the current-period presentation. Unless otherwise indicated, information in these notes to condensed, consolidated financial statements relates to continuing operations.

In the first quarter of 2010, we have included a separate line on the statement of cash flows for the effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents. We had previously included the effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents in “All other operating activities” for GE and “All other investing activities” for GECS, as the effect was insignificant.

Accounting Changes

On January 1, 2010, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-16 and ASU 2009-17, amendments to Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 860, Transfers and Servicing, and ASC 810, Consolidation, respectively (ASU 2009-16 & 17). ASU 2009-16 eliminates the Qualified Special Purpose Entity (QSPE) concept, and ASU 2009-17 requires that all such entities be evaluated for consolidation as Variable Interest Entities (VIEs). Adoption of these amendments resulted in the consolidation of all of our sponsored QSPEs. In addition, we consolidated assets of VIEs related to direct investments in entities that hold loans and fixed income securities, a media joint venture and a small number of companies to which we have extended loans in the ordinary course of business and subsequently were subject to a troubled debt restructuring (TDR).

We consolidated the assets and liabilities of these entities at amounts at which they would have been reported in our financial statements had we always consolidated them. We also deconsolidated certain entities where we did not meet the definition of the primary beneficiary under the revised guidance; however the effect was insignificant. The incremental effect on total assets and liabilities, net of our investment in these entities, was an increase of \$31,097 million and \$33,042 million, respectively. The net reduction of total equity (including noncontrolling interests) was \$1,945 million, principally related to the reversal of previously recognized securitization gains as a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. See Note 16 for additional information.

(7)

The amended guidance on ASC 860 changed existing derecognition criteria in a manner that significantly narrows the types of transactions that will qualify as sales. The revised criteria apply to transfers of financial assets occurring after December 31, 2009.

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 2009 Form 10-K. 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.

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

Assets and Liabilities of Businesses Held for Sale

On December 3, 2009, we entered into an agreement with Comcast Corporation to transfer the assets of the NBCU business to a newly formed entity, which will consist of our NBCU businesses and Comcast Corporation's cable networks, regional sports networks, certain digital properties and certain unconsolidated investments. Pursuant to the transaction, we expect to receive \$6,500 million in cash (\$7.1 billion less certain adjustments based on various events between contract signing and closing) and will own a 49% interest in the newly formed entity. The transaction is subject to receipt of various regulatory approvals and is expected to close within the next year.

We also entered into an agreement whereby we will acquire approximately 38% of Vivendi's interest in NBCU for \$2,000 million on September 26, 2010, if the transaction described above has not yet closed. Provided the transaction subsequently closes, we will acquire the remaining Vivendi NBCU interest for \$3,578 million and make an additional payment of \$222 million related to the previously purchased shares. If the entity formation transaction closes before September 26, 2010, we will purchase Vivendi's entire ownership interest in NBCU (20%) for \$5,800 million.

Prior to the sale, NBCU will borrow approximately \$9,100 million from third-party lenders and distribute the cash to us. We expect to realize approximately \$8,000 million in cash after debt reduction, transaction fees and the buyout of the Vivendi interest in NBCU.

With respect to our 49% interest in the newly formed entity, we will hold redemption rights which, if exercised, cause the entity to purchase half of our ownership interest after 3.5 years and the remaining half after 7 years subject to certain exceptions, conditions and limitations. Our interest will also be subject to call provisions which, if exercised, allow Comcast Corporation to purchase our interest at specified times subject to certain exceptions. The redemption price for such transactions is determined pursuant to a formula specified in the agreement.

On March 19, 2010, NBCU entered into a three-year credit agreement and a 364-day bridge loan agreement and on April 30, 2010, issued \$4,000 million of senior, unsecured notes with maturities ranging from 2015 to 2040, in connection with the \$9,100 million financing described above.

(8)

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At March 31, 2010, NBCU assets and liabilities of \$32,786 million and \$6,386 million, respectively, were classified as held for sale. The major classes of assets are current receivables (\$2,251 million), property, plant and equipment – net (\$1,874 million), goodwill and other intangible assets – net (\$22,195 million) and all other assets (\$6,341 million), including film and television production costs of \$4,197 million. The major classes of liabilities are accounts payable (\$443 million), other GE current liabilities (\$3,987 million), all other liabilities (\$1,138 million) and long-term borrowings (\$818 million).

At December 31, 2009, we classified the NBCU assets and liabilities of \$32,150 million and \$5,751 million, respectively, as held for sale. The major classes of assets are current receivables (\$2,136 million), property, plant and equipment – net (\$1,805 million), goodwill and other intangible assets – net (\$21,574 million) and all other assets (\$6,514 million), including film and television production costs of \$4,507 million. The major classes of liabilities are accounts payable (\$398 million), other current liabilities (\$4,051 million) and all other liabilities (\$1,300 million).

On February 18, 2010, we committed to sell our Consumer businesses in Hong Kong (within GE Capital) to Standard Chartered Bank. Assets of \$871 million and liabilities of \$6 million were classified as held for sale at March 31, 2010.

On February 28, 2010, we completed the sale of our Security business for \$1,787 million. Assets and liabilities of \$1,780 million and \$282 million, respectively, were classified as held for sale at December 31, 2009.

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

(In millions)	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 9	\$ –
Current receivables	2,251	2,188
Financing receivables – net	873	–
Property, plant and equipment – net	1,908	1,978
Goodwill	19,612	20,086
Other intangible assets – net	2,598	2,866
All other assets	6,342	6,621
Other	142	372
Assets of businesses held for sale	\$ 33,735	\$ 34,111
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 443	\$ 451
Other GE current liabilities	3,992	4,139
All other liabilities	1,142	1,447
Long-term borrowings	818	2
Other	21	53
Liabilities of businesses held for sale	\$ 6,416	\$ 6,092

Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations 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) and Plastics. Associated results of operations, financial position and cash flows are separately reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Total revenues from GECS discontinued operations were \$(1) million and \$(6) million in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively. In total, loss from GECS discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$387 million and \$4 million, respectively, and reflected loss from operations, net of taxes, of \$6 million and \$8 million, respectively, and gain (loss) from disposal, net of taxes, of \$(381) million and \$4 million, respectively. During the first quarter of 2010, we recorded incremental reserves related to the 2008 disposal of GE Money Japan.

(9)

Assets of GECS discontinued operations were \$1,035 million and \$1,470 million at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and primarily comprised a deferred tax asset for a loss carryforward, which expires in 2015, related to the sale of our GE Money Japan business. Liabilities of GECS discontinued operations were \$1,072 million and \$1,138 million at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. During the first quarter of 2010, we recorded an incremental reserve of \$380 million related to interest refund claims on the 2008 sale of GE Money Japan. We also reduced tax reserves \$325 million related to resolution of an uncertain tax position in Japan, but were required to record an offsetting valuation allowance on our deferred tax asset in Japan.

GE Money Japan

During the third quarter of 2007, we committed to a plan to sell 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. As a result, we recognized an after-tax loss of \$908 million in 2007 and an incremental loss in 2008 of \$361 million. In connection with the sale, we reduced the proceeds on the sale for estimated interest refund claims in excess of the statutory interest rate. Proceeds from the sale may be increased or decreased based on the actual claims experienced in accordance with loss-sharing terms specified in the agreement, with claims in excess of approximately \$3,000 million remaining our responsibility.

We update our estimate of our share of expected losses quarterly. We recorded a reserve of \$132 million in the second quarter of 2009 for our estimated share of incremental losses under the loss-sharing provisions of the agreement based on our experience at that time. In the last several months, our overall claims experience has developed unfavorably. While the number of new claims continues to decline, claims severity has increased. In addition, there are Japanese legislative and regulatory changes that may be affecting excess interest refund claims. During the first quarter of 2010, we accrued an additional \$380 million of reserves for these claims. 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. Uncertainties around the impact of laws and regulations, challenging economic conditions, the liquidating status of the underlying book of business and the effect of our mitigation efforts make it difficult to develop a meaningful estimate of the aggregate possible claims exposure. Recent trends, including the effect of governmental actions, may continue to have an adverse effect on claims development. We will continue to review our estimated exposure quarterly, and make adjustments if required.

GE Money Japan revenues from discontinued operations were an insignificant amount and \$1 million in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively. In total, GE Money Japan earnings (losses) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(383) million and \$4 million in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

WMC

During the fourth quarter of 2007, we completed the sale of WMC, our U.S. mortgage business. WMC revenues from discontinued operations were \$(1) million and \$(7) million in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively. In total, WMC's losses from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$4 million and \$6 million in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

GE industrial loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$3 million and \$17 million in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively. The sum of GE industrial earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, and GECS earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, are 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 \$50 million at both March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Liabilities of GE industrial discontinued operations were \$176 million and \$163 million at March 31, 2010, and December 31, 2009, respectively, and primarily represent taxes payable and pension liabilities related to the sale of our Plastics business in 2007.

(10)

3. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The vast majority of our investment securities are classified as available-for-sale and comprise mainly investment-grade debt securities supporting obligations to annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations and holders of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) in Trinity, which ceased issuing new investment contracts beginning in the first quarter of 2010, and investment securities held at our global banks.

(In millions)	At							
	March 31, 2010			December 31, 2009				
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
GE								
Debt – U.S. corporate	\$ 12	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 4	\$ (1)	\$ 15
Equity – available-for-sale	16	–	–	16	14	1	–	15
	28	–	–	28	26	5	(1)	30
GECS								
Debt								
U.S. corporate(a)	22,790	1,009	(571)	23,228	23,410	981	(756)	23,635
State and municipal	2,130	43	(210)	1,963	2,006	34	(246)	1,794
Residential mortgage-backed(b)	3,684	84	(574)	3,194	4,005	79	(766)	3,318
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,070	142	(340)	2,872	3,053	89	(440)	2,702
Asset-backed	2,925	77	(269)	2,733	2,994	48	(305)	2,737
Corporate – non-U.S.	2,578	85	(95)	2,568	1,831	59	(50)	1,840
Government – non-U.S.	2,347	68	(36)	2,379	2,902	63	(29)	2,936
U.S. government and federal agency	1,395	47	(10)	1,432	2,628	46	–	2,674
Retained interests(c)	62	3	(22)	43	8,479	392	(40)	8,831
Equity								
Available-for-sale	550	149	(14)	685	489	242	(5)	726
Trading	426	–	–	426	720	–	–	720
	41,957	1,707	(2,141)	41,523	52,517	2,033	(2,637)	51,913
Eliminations	(2)	–	–	(2)	(2)	–	–	(2)
Total	\$ 41,983	\$ 1,707	\$ (2,141)	\$ 41,549	\$ 52,541	\$ 2,038	\$ (2,638)	\$ 51,941

(a) Included \$65 million of U.S corporate debt securities at March 31, 2010, related to our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010.

(b) Substantially collateralized by U.S. mortgages.

(c) Included \$1,918 million of retained interests at December 31, 2009 accounted for at fair value in accordance with ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging. See Note 16.

The fair value of investment securities decreased to \$41,549 million at March 31, 2010, from \$51,941 million at December 31, 2009, primarily driven by a decrease in retained interests as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 and maturities, partially offset by improved market conditions.

(11)

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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		12 months or more	
	Estimated fair value	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	Gross unrealized losses
March 31, 2010				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,906	\$ (74)	\$ 4,145	\$ (497)
State and municipal	373	(15)	698	(195)
Residential mortgage-backed	74	(6)	1,512	(568)
Commercial mortgage-backed	47	(3)	1,295	(337)
Asset-backed	68	(20)	1,255	(249)
Corporate – non-U.S.	263	(33)	502	(62)
Government – non-U.S.	479	(7)	177	(29)
U.S. government and federal agency	306	(10)	–	–
Retained interests	–	–	15	(22)
Equity	66	(12)	6	(2)
Total	\$ 5,582	\$ (180)	\$ 9,605	\$ (1,961)
December 31, 2009				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,146	\$ (88)	\$ 4,881	\$ (669)
State and municipal	592	(129)	535	(117)
Residential mortgage-backed	118	(14)	1,678	(752)
Commercial mortgage-backed	167	(5)	1,293	(435)
Asset-backed	126	(11)	1,342	(294)
Corporate – non-U.S.	374	(18)	481	(32)
Government – non-U.S.	399	(4)	224	(25)
U.S. government and federal agency	–	–	–	–
Retained interests	208	(16)	27	(24)
Equity	92	(2)	10	(3)
Total	\$ 5,222	\$ (287)	\$ 10,471	\$ (2,351)

We adopted amendments to ASC 320 and recorded a cumulative effect adjustment to increase retained earnings as of April 1, 2009, of \$62 million.

We regularly review investment securities for impairment using both qualitative and quantitative criteria. We presently do not intend to sell 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. For additional information regarding our methods for determining the fair value of our investment securities, see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Form 10-K.

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During the first quarter of 2010, we recorded pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$158 million, of which \$79 million was recorded through earnings and \$79 million was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). At January 1, 2010, cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$338 million. Subsequent to January 1, 2010, we recognized first time impairments of \$55 million and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$18 million. These amounts included \$31 million related to securities that were subsequently sold.

During the first quarter of 2009, we recognized impairments of \$297 million. Of the \$297 million, \$33 million was reclassified to retained earnings at April 1, 2009, as a result of the amendments to ASC 320, Investments – Debt and Equity Securities.

(12)

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

(In millions)		Amortized cost		Estimated fair value
Due in				
2010	\$	2,927	\$	2,949
2011-2014		6,079		6,309
2015-2019		4,457		4,424
2020 and later		17,777		17,888

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	
	2010	2009
GE		
Gains	\$ —	\$ —
Losses, including impairments	—	(65)
Net	—	(65)
GECS		
Gains	93	24
Losses, including impairments	(82)	(239)
Net	11	(215)
Total	\$ 11	\$ (280)

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 the issuer totaled \$3,947 million and \$2,143 million in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, principally from the sales of short-term securities in our bank subsidiaries.

We recognized net pre-tax gains on trading securities of \$15 million and \$40 million in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(13)

4. INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following.

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Raw materials and work in process	\$ 7,341	\$ 7,581
Finished goods	4,148	4,176
Unbilled shipments	767	759
	12,256	12,516
Less revaluation to LIFO	(505)	(529)
Total	\$ 11,751	\$ 11,987

5. GECS FINANCING RECEIVABLES AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES ON FINANCING RECEIVABLES

GECS financing receivables – net, consisted of the following.

(In millions)	At		
	March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
Loans, net of deferred income	\$313,792	\$331,710	\$290,586
Investment in financing leases, net of deferred income	51,927	55,209	54,445
	365,719	386,919	345,031
Less allowance for losses	(9,534)	(9,805)	(8,105)
Financing receivables – net(b)	\$356,185	\$377,114	\$336,926

(a) Reflects the effects of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010.

(b) Financing receivables at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 included \$1,911 million and \$2,704 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.

Effective January 1, 2009, 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 loan losses is not carried over at acquisition. This may result in lower reserve coverage ratios prospectively. Details of financing receivables – net follow.

(In millions)	March 31, 2010	At January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
CLL(b)			
Americas	\$ 96,553	\$ 99,666	\$ 87,496
Europe	39,980	43,403	41,455
Asia	12,664	13,159	13,202
Other	2,791	2,836	2,836
	151,988	159,064	144,989
Consumer(b)			
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	52,722	58,345	58,345
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	24,256	24,976	24,976
U.S. installment and revolving credit	43,330	47,171	23,190
Non-U.S. auto	12,025	13,344	13,344
Other	10,898	11,688	11,688
	143,231	155,524	131,543
Real Estate	47,586	48,673	44,841
Energy Financial Services	7,854	7,790	7,790
GECAS(b)	12,615	13,254	13,254
Other(c)	2,445	2,614	2,614
	365,719	386,919	345,031
Less allowance for losses	(9,534)	(9,805)	(8,105)
Total	\$ 356,185	\$ 377,114	\$ 336,926

(a) Reflects the effects of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010.

(b) During the first quarter of 2010, we transferred the Transportation Financial Services business from GECAS to CLL and the Consumer business in Italy from Consumer to CLL. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation.

(c) Consisted of loans and financing leases related to certain consolidated, liquidating securitization entities.

Individually impaired loans are defined by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) 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

nonearning receivables are excluded from this definition, as they represent smaller balance homogeneous loans that we evaluate collectively by portfolio for impairment. An analysis of impaired loans and specific reserves follows.

(15)

(In millions)	At		
	March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
Loans requiring allowance for losses	\$ 10,403	\$ 9,541	\$ 9,145
Loans expected to be fully recoverable	3,928	3,914	3,741
Total impaired loans	\$ 14,331	\$ 13,455	\$ 12,886
Allowance for losses (specific reserves)	\$ 2,675	\$ 2,376	\$ 2,331
Average investment during the period	13,580	(c)	8,493
Interest income earned while impaired(b)	96	(c)	227

(a) Reflects the effects of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010.

(b) Recognized principally on cash basis.

(c) Not applicable.

Impaired loans increased by \$876 million from January 1, 2010, to March 31, 2010, primarily relating to increases at Real Estate. Impaired loans consolidated as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 primarily related to our Consumer business. 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. The increase in impaired loans and related specific reserves at Real Estate reflects our current estimate of collateral values of the underlying properties, and our estimate of loans which are not past due, but for which it is probable that we will be unable to collect the full principal balance at maturity due to a decline in the underlying value of the collateral. Of our \$7,479 million impaired loans at Real Estate at March 31, 2010, \$5,191 million are currently paying in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan. Impaired loans at CLL primarily represent senior secured lending positions.

Our loss mitigation strategy intends 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 included in impaired loans. As of March 31, 2010, TDRs included in impaired loans were \$4,324 million, primarily relating to Real Estate (\$1,641 million), Consumer (\$1,355 million) and CLL (\$1,265 million). TDRs consolidated as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 primarily related to our Consumer business (\$364 million).

GECS Allowance for Losses on Financing Receivables

	Balance December 31, 2009	Adoption of ASU 2009- 16 & 17(a)	Balance January 1, 2010	Provision charged to operations	Other(b)	Gross write-offs	Recoveries	Balance March 31, 2010
(In millions)								
CLL(c)								
Americas	\$ 1,179	\$ 66	\$ 1,245	\$ 325	\$ (4)	\$ (282)	\$ 35	\$ 1,319
Europe	575	–	575	72	(31)	(147)	15	484
Asia	244	(10)	234	50	(2)	(50)	4	236
Other	11	–	11	1	–	–	–	12
Consumer(c)								
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	949	–	949	108	(66)	(105)	27	913
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,181	–	1,181	354	(7)	(543)	154	1,139
U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,698	1,602	3,300	939	–	(1,249)	135	3,125
Non-U.S. auto	308	–	308	43	(10)	(98)	51	294
Other	300	–	300	107	(8)	(110)	19	308
Real Estate	1,494	42	1,536	211	(2)	(189)	1	1,557
Energy Financial Services	28	–	28	19	–	–	–	47
GECAS(c)	104	–	104	21	–	(71)	–	54
Other	34	–	34	13	1	(2)	–	46
Total	\$ 8,105	\$ 1,700	\$ 9,805	\$ 2,263	\$ (129)	\$ (2,846)	\$ 441	\$ 9,534

(a) Reflects the effects of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010.

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

(c) During the first quarter of 2010, we transferred the Transportation Financial Services business from GECAS to CLL and the Consumer business in Italy from Consumer to CLL. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation.

(17)

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(In millions)	Balance January 1, 2009	Provision charged to operations	Other(a)	Gross write-offs	Recoveries	Balance March 31, 2009
CLL(b)						
Americas	\$ 843	\$ 271	\$ (9)	\$ (201)	\$ 16	\$ 920
Europe	311	123	(12)	(82)	14	354
Asia	163	50	(11)	(28)	4	178
Other	4	–	3	–	–	7
Consumer(b)						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	381	236	(36)	(80)	23	524
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,049	427	(49)	(491)	97	1,033
U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,700	905	(229)	(695)	37	1,718
Non-U.S. auto	203	117	8	(141)	42	229
Other	226	74	(36)	(76)	11	199
Real Estate	301	110	(6)	(9)	–	396
Energy Financial Services	58	10	(2)	–	–	66
GECAS(b)	58	–	–	–	–	58
Other	28	13	1	(10)	–	32
Total	\$ 5,325	\$ 2,336	\$ (378)	\$ (1,813)	\$ 244	\$ 5,714

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

(b) During the first quarter of 2010, we transferred the Transportation Financial Services business from GECAS to CLL and the Consumer business in Italy from Consumer to CLL. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

(In millions)	March 31, 2010	At December 31, 2009
Original cost	\$ 112,450	\$ 113,315

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Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(44,434)	(44,103)
Property, plant and equipment – net	\$ 68,016	\$ 69,212

(18)

7. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Goodwill	\$ 64,910	\$ 65,574
Other intangible assets		
Intangible assets subject to amortization	\$ 11,440	\$ 11,824
Indefinite-lived intangible assets(a)	105	105
Total	\$ 11,545	\$ 11,929

(a) Indefinite-lived intangible assets principally comprised trademarks and tradenames.

Changes in goodwill balances follow.

(In millions)	Balance	Acquisitions	Dispositions,	Balance
	January 1, 2010		currency exchange and other	March 31, 2010
Energy Infrastructure	\$ 12,777	\$ –	\$ (9)	\$ 12,768
Technology Infrastructure	22,648	34	(53)	22,629
GE Capital	28,961	(45)	(417)	28,499
Home & Business Solutions	1,188	–	(174)	1,014
Total	\$ 65,574	\$ (11)	\$ (653)	\$ 64,910

Goodwill balances decreased \$664 million in the first quarter of 2010, primarily as a result of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$625 million).

Intangible Assets Subject to Amortization

(In millions)	March 31, 2010			At December 31, 2009		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net
Customer-related	\$ 6,025	\$ (1,454)	\$ 4,571	\$ 6,044	\$ (1,392)	\$ 4,652
Patents, licenses and trademarks	5,095	(2,204)	2,891	5,198	(2,177)	3,021
Capitalized software	6,580	(4,211)	2,369	6,549	(4,127)	2,422
Lease valuations	1,703	(806)	897	1,754	(793)	961

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Present value of future profits	887	(442)	445	921	(470)	451
All other	640	(373)	267	745	(428)	317
Total	\$ 20,930	\$ (9,490)	\$ 11,440	\$ 21,211	\$ (9,387)	\$ 11,824

Consolidated amortization related to intangible assets subject to amortization was \$406 million and \$460 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(19)

8. GECS BORROWINGS AND BANK DEPOSITS

GECS borrowings are summarized in the following table.

(In millions)	March 31, 2010	At December 31, 2009
Short-term borrowings		
Commercial paper		
U.S.	\$ 36,635	\$ 37,775
Non-U.S.	9,396	9,525
Current portion of long-term borrowings(a)(b)(c)	64,584	69,883
GE Interest Plus notes(d)	8,326	7,541
Other(c)	5,516	6,413
GECS short-term borrowings	\$ 124,457	\$ 131,137
Long-term borrowings		
Senior unsecured notes(a)(b)	\$ 285,643	\$ 305,306
Subordinated notes(e)	2,542	2,686
Subordinated debentures(f)	7,335	7,647
Other(c)(g)	11,582	10,752
GECS long-term borrowings	\$ 307,102	\$ 326,391
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities(h)	\$ 36,780	\$ 3,883
Bank deposits(i)	\$ 38,310	\$ 38,923
Total borrowings and bank deposits	\$ 506,649	\$ 500,334

(a) GECC had issued and outstanding \$59,045 million and \$59,336 million of senior, unsecured debt that was guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Of the above amounts \$14,000 million and \$5,841 million is included in current portion of long-term borrowings at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. 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.

(b) Included in total long-term borrowings was \$3,024 million and \$3,138 million of obligations to holders of guaranteed investment contracts at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, of which GECC could be required to repay up to approximately \$3,000 million if its long-term credit rating were to fall below AA-/Aa3 or its short-term credit rating were to fall below A-1+/P-1.

(c) Included \$12,163 million and \$10,604 million of secured funding at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, of which \$5,163 million and \$5,667 million is non-recourse to GECS at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

- (d) Entirely variable denomination floating rate demand notes.
- (e) Included \$417 million of subordinated notes guaranteed by GE at both March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.
- (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 \$1,714 million and \$1,649 million of covered bonds at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, 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 \$744 million.
- (h) Included at March 31, 2010 was \$2,248 million of commercial paper, \$15,774 million of current portion of long-term borrowings and \$18,758 million of long-term borrowings related to former QSPEs consolidated on January 1, 2010 upon our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17, previously consolidated liquidating securitization entities and other on-book securitization borrowings. Included at December 31, 2009, was \$2,424 million of commercial paper, \$378 million of current portion of long-term borrowings and \$1,081 million of long-term borrowings issued by consolidated liquidating securitization entities. See Note 16.
- (i) Included \$21,076 million and \$21,252 million of deposits in non-U.S. banks at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and \$10,578 million and \$10,476 million of certificates of deposits distributed by brokers with maturities greater than one year at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, 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. 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
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Expected return on plan assets	\$ (1,086)	\$ (1,126)	\$ (130)	\$ (106)
Service cost for benefits earned	292	353	82	83
Interest cost on benefit obligation	675	669	124	112
Prior service cost amortization	60	81	4	2
Net actuarial loss amortization	333	90	59	29
Pension plans cost	\$ 274	\$ 67	\$ 139	\$ 120

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
	2010	2009
Expected return on plan assets	\$ (29)	\$ (32)
Service cost for benefits earned	58	74
Interest cost on benefit obligation	175	177
Prior service cost amortization	158	168
Net actuarial gain amortization	(6)	(27)
Retiree benefit plans cost	\$ 356	\$ 360

10. 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,	December
	2010	31, 2009
Unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 6,916	\$ 7,251

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Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	4,632	4,918
Accrued interest on unrecognized tax benefits	1,435	1,369
Accrued penalties on unrecognized tax benefits	99	99
Reasonably possible reduction to the balance of unrecognized tax benefits		
in succeeding 12 months	0-2,100	0-1,800
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	0-1,600	0-1,400

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

(21)

The IRS is currently auditing our consolidated income tax returns for 2003-2007. In addition, certain other U.S. tax deficiency issues and refund claims for previous years remain unresolved. It is reasonably possible that the 2003-2005 U.S. audit cycle will be completed 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 GECS file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return. The GECS provision for current tax expense includes its effect on the consolidated return. The effect of GECS on the consolidated liability is settled in cash as GE tax payments are due.

During the first quarter of 2009, following the change in our external credit ratings, funding actions taken and review of our operations, liquidity and funding, we determined that undistributed prior-year earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries of GECS, on which we had previously provided deferred U.S. taxes, would be indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S. This change increased the amount of prior-year earnings indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S. by approximately \$2 billion, resulting in an income tax benefit of \$700 million in the first quarter of 2009.

11. SHAREOWNERS' EQUITY

A summary of increases (decreases) in GE shareowners' equity that did not result directly from transactions with shareowners, net of income taxes, follows.

(In millions)	Three months ended March	
	2010	2009
Net earnings attributable to the Company	\$ 1,945	\$ 2,829
Investment securities – net	93	(635)
Currency translation adjustments – net	(2,412)	(4,060)
Cash flow hedges – net	402	717
Benefit plans – net	398	239
Total	\$ 426	\$ (910)

On January 1, 2010, we adopted ASU 2009-16 & 17. This resulted in a reduction of GE shareowners' equity primarily related to the reversal of a portion of previously recognized securitization gains. This adjustment is reflected as a cumulative effect adjustment of the opening balances of retained earnings (\$1,708 million) and accumulated other comprehensive income (\$265 million). See Notes 1 and 16 for additional information.

Changes to noncontrolling interests during the first quarter of 2010 resulted from net earnings \$61 million, dividends \$(185) million, AOCI \$1 million and other \$6 million. Changes to the individual components of AOCI attributable to noncontrolling interests were insignificant.

Changes to noncontrolling interests during the first quarter of 2009 resulted from net earnings \$85 million, dividends \$(199) million, the effects of deconsolidating Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P. (PTL) \$(331) million, AOCI \$(33)

million and other \$(12) million. Changes to the individual components of AOCI attributable to noncontrolling interests were insignificant.

(22)

12. GECS REVENUES FROM SERVICES

GECS revenues from services are summarized in the following table.

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2010	2009
Interest on loans(a)	\$ 5,726	\$ 5,100
Equipment leased to others	2,761	3,485
Fees(a)	1,265	1,160
Investment income(a)(b)	568	665
Financing leases(a)	756	908
Premiums earned by insurance activities	489	510
Net securitization gains(a)	–	326
Real estate investments	277	347
Associated companies	597	165
Other items(c)	451	1,518
Total	\$ 12,890	\$ 14,184

(a) On January 1, 2010, we adopted ASU 2009-16 & 17 which required us to consolidate substantially all of our former QSPEs. As a result, 2010 GECS Revenues from services include interest and fee income from these entities, which were not presented on a consolidated basis in 2009. Also beginning in 2010, we will no longer record gains for substantially all of our securitizations as they are recorded as on-book financings. See Note 16.

(b) Included net other-than-temporary impairments on investment securities of \$79 million and \$232 million in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively. See Note 3.

(c) Included a gain on the sale of a limited partnership interest in PTL and a related gain on the remeasurement of the retained investment to fair value totaling \$296 million in the first quarter of 2009.

(23)

13. 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			
	2010		2009	
	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic
Amounts attributable to the Company:				
Consolidated				
Earnings from continuing operations for per-share calculation(a)	\$ 2,316	\$ 2,316	\$ 2,841	\$ 2,840
Preferred stock dividends declared	(75)	(75)	(75)	(75)
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to common shareowners for per-share calculation	\$ 2,241	\$ 2,241	\$ 2,766	\$ 2,765
Loss from discontinued operations for per-share calculation	(390)	(390)	(21)	(21)
Net earnings attributable to GE common shareowners for per-share calculation	1,852	1,852	2,745	2,745
Average equivalent shares				
Shares of GE common stock outstanding	10,671	10,671	10,564	10,564
Employee compensation-related shares, including stock options	16	—	—	—
Total average equivalent shares	10,687	10,671	10,564	10,564
Per-share amounts				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.26
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.04)	(0.04)	—	—
Net earnings	0.17	0.17	0.26	0.26

(a)Included an insignificant amount of dividend equivalents in each of the periods presented and an insignificant amount related to accretion of redeemable securities for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

For the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, there were approximately 308 million and 344 million, respectively, of outstanding stock awards that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because their effect was anti-dilutive.

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.

14. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

For a description on how we estimate fair value, see Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Form 10-K for information.

The following tables present our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Included in the tables are investment securities of \$26,426 million and \$25,729 million at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, primarily supporting obligations to annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations, and \$6,440 million and \$6,629 million at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, supporting obligations to holders of GICs in Trinity, which ceased issuing new investment contracts beginning in the first quarter of 2010, and investment securities held at our global banks. Such securities are mainly investment grade.

(24)

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(In millions)	Level 1(a)	Level 2(a)	Level 3(b)	Netting adjustment(c)	Net balance
March 31, 2010					
Assets					
Investment securities					
Debt					
U.S. corporate	\$ 709	\$ 19,534	\$ 2,997	\$ —	\$ 23,240
State and municipal	—	1,720	243	—	1,963
Residential mortgage-backed	—	3,061	133	—	3,194
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	2,756	116	—	2,872
Asset-backed	—	871	1,862	—	2,733
Corporate – non-U.S.	148	1,217	1,203	—	2,568
Government – non-U.S.	1,026	1,205	148	—	2,379
U.S. government and federal	60	1,103	269	—	1,432
agency					
Retained interests(d)	—	—	43	—	43
Equity					
Available-for-sale	550	130	19	—	699
Trading	426	—	—	—	426
Derivatives(e)	—	10,541	658	(4,187)	7,012
Other(f)	—	—	896	—	896
Total	\$ 2,919	\$ 42,138	\$ 8,587	\$ (4,187)	\$ 49,457
Liabilities					
Derivatives	\$ —	\$ 7,236	\$ 508	\$ (4,195)	\$ 3,549
Other(g)	—	923	—	—	923
Total	\$ —	\$ 8,159	\$ 508	\$ (4,195)	\$ 4,472
December 31, 2009					
Assets					
Investment securities					
Debt					
U.S. corporate	\$ 723	\$ 19,669	\$ 3,258	\$ —	\$ 23,650
State and municipal	—	1,621	173	—	1,794
Residential mortgage-backed	—	3,195	123	—	3,318
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	2,647	55	—	2,702
Asset-backed	—	860	1,877	—	2,737
Corporate – non-U.S.	159	692	989	—	1,840
Government – non-U.S.	1,277	1,483	176	—	2,936
U.S. government and federal	85	2,307	282	—	2,674
agency					
Retained interests	—	—	8,831	—	8,831
Equity					
Available-for-sale	536	184	19	—	739
Trading	720	—	—	—	720
Derivatives(e)	—	11,056	804	(3,851)	8,009
Other(f)	—	—	1,006	—	1,006

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Total	\$	3,500	\$	43,714	\$	17,593	\$	(3,851)	\$	60,956
Liabilities										
Derivatives	\$	–	\$	7,295	\$	222	\$	(3,860)	\$	3,657
Other(g)		–		798		–		–		798
Total	\$	–	\$	8,093	\$	222	\$	(3,860)	\$	4,455

- (a) Transfers between Level 1 and 2 were insignificant.
- (b) Level 3 investment securities valued using non-binding broker quotes totaled \$1,006 million and \$1,055 million at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and were classified as available-for-sale securities.
- (c) The netting of derivative receivables and payables is permitted when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists. Included fair value adjustments related to our own and counterparty credit risk.
- (d) Substantially all of our retained interests were consolidated in connection with our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010.
- (e) The fair value of derivatives included an adjustment for non-performance risk. At March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the cumulative adjustment was a gain of \$8 million and \$9 million, respectively. See Note 15 for additional information on the composition of our derivative portfolio.
- (f) Included private equity investments and loans designated under the fair value option.
- (g) Primarily represented the liability associated with certain of our deferred incentive compensation plans.

(25)

The following tables present the changes in Level 3 instruments measured on a recurring basis for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009. 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, 2010

(In millions)	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in					Purchases, issuances and settlements	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3(c)	March 31, 2010	Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at March 31, 2010 (d)
	January 1, 2010 (a)	Net realized/unrealized gains(losses) included in comprehensive earnings(b)	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in other income	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in other income	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in other income				
Investment securities									
Debt									
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,258	\$ 16	\$ 51	\$ (328)	\$ –	\$ 2,997	\$ –	\$ –	
State and municipal	173	–	74	(4)	–	243	–	–	
Residential									
mortgage-backed	123	–	17	–	(7)	133	–	–	
Commercial									
mortgage-backed	1,038	30	2	(951)	(3)	116	–	–	
Asset-backed	1,872	9	23	(16)	(26)	1,862	–	–	
Corporate – non-U.S.	1,206	(4)	(20)	163	(142)	1,203	–	–	
Government									
– non-U.S.	176	–	(2)	(1)	(25)	148	–	–	
U.S. government and									
federal agency	282	–	(12)	(1)	–	269	–	–	
Retained interests	45	–	1	(3)	–	43	–	–	
Equity									
Available-for-sale	19	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	
Trading	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Derivatives(e)	236	88	(7)	(57)	(60)	200	65	65	
Other	960	(15)	(23)	2	(28)	896	(9)	(9)	
Total	\$ 9,388	\$ 124	\$ 104	\$ (1,196)	\$ (291)	\$ 8,129	\$ 56	\$ 56	

(a) Included \$1,015 million in debt securities, a reduction in retained interests of \$8,782 million and a reduction in derivatives of \$365 million related to adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17.

- (b) Earnings effects are primarily included in the “GECS revenues from services” and “Interest and other financial charges” captions in the Condensed Statement of Earnings.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Represented the amount of unrealized gains or losses for the period included in earnings.
- (e) Represented derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$50 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.

(26)

Changes in Level 3 Instruments for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2009

(In millions)	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses)						Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at
	January 1, 2009	Net realized/unrealized gains(losses) included in comprehensive earnings(a)	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in other income	Purchases, and settlements	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3(b)	March 31, 2009	
Investment securities	\$ 12,956	\$ 244	\$ (301)	\$ (303)	\$ (690)	\$ 11,906	\$ 111
Derivatives(d)(e)	1,003	24	(43)	(63)	5	926	(14)
Other	1,105	(28)	(17)	(5)	7	1,062	(43)
Total	\$ 15,064	\$ 240	\$ (361)	\$ (371)	\$ (678)	\$ 13,894	\$ 54

(a) Earnings effects are primarily included in the “GECS 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) Earnings from derivatives were more than offset by \$30 million in losses from related derivatives included in Level 2 and \$10 million in losses from qualifying fair value hedges.

(e) Represented derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$56 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.

Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

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, 2010 and at December 31, 2009, totaled \$155 million and \$516 million, identified as Level 2, and \$7,463 million and \$17,434 million, identified as Level 3, respectively. Level 3 amounts at March 31, 2010 primarily included financing receivables and loans held for sale (\$5,043 million), long-lived assets (\$2,082 million), primarily real estate held for investment, equipment leased to others and equipment held for sale, and cost and equity method investments (\$338 million).

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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, 2010 and March 31, 2009.

(In millions)	Three months ended March	
	2010	2009
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ (584)	\$ (324)
Cost and equity method investments(a)	(66)	(227)
Long-lived assets, including real estate	(719)	(136)
Retained investments in formerly consolidated subsidiaries	–	226
Previous equity interests of newly consolidated subsidiaries	–	254
Total	\$ (1,369)	\$ (207)

(a) Includes fair value adjustments associated with private equity and real estate funds of \$(13) million and \$(97) million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(27)

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table provides information about the assets and liabilities not carried at fair value in our Statement of Financial Position. Consistent with ASC 825, Financial Instruments, the table excludes financing leases and non-financial assets and liabilities. Apart from certain of our borrowings and certain marketable securities, few of the instruments identified below 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 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Form 10-K.

(In millions)	Notional amount	At March 31, 2010		At December 31, 2009		
		Assets (liabilities) Carrying amount (net)	Estimated fair value	Assets (liabilities) Carrying amount (net)	Estimated fair value	
GE						
Assets						
Investments and notes receivable	\$ (a)	\$ 400	\$ 400	\$ (a)	\$ 412	\$ 412
Liabilities						
Borrowings	(a)	(12,288)	(13,050)	(a)	(12,185)	(12,757)
GECS						
Assets						
Loans(b)	(a)	304,808	297,555	(a)	283,135	269,283
Other commercial mortgages	(a)	1,100	1,155	(a)	1,151	1,198
Loans held for sale	(a)	366	368	(a)	1,303	1,343
Other financial instruments(c)	(a)	2,161	2,480	(a)	2,096	2,385
Liabilities						
Borrowings and bank deposits(b)(d)	(a)	(506,649)	(512,311)	(a)	(500,334)	(506,148)
Investment contract benefits	(a)	(3,896)	(4,238)	(a)	(3,940)	(4,397)
Guaranteed investment contracts	(a)	(8,051)	(8,028)	(a)	(8,310)	(8,394)
Insurance – credit life(e)	1,615	(81)	(55)	1,595	(80)	(53)

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

(b) Amounts at March 31, 2010 reflect our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010. See Notes 5, 8 and 16.

(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, 2010 and December 31, 2009 would have been reduced by \$2,947 million and \$2,856 million, respectively.

(e) Net of reinsurance of \$2,650 million and \$2,800 million at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

(28)

Loan Commitments

(in millions)	Notional amount at	
	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Ordinary course of business lending commitments (a)(b)	\$ 6,324	\$ 6,676
Unused revolving credit lines(c)		
Commercial	30,349	31,803
Consumer – principally credit cards	245,802	231,880

(a) Excluded investment commitments of \$2,514 million and \$2,659 million as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

(b) Included a \$937 million and \$972 million commitment as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, associated with a secured financing arrangement that can increase to a maximum of \$5,000 million and \$4,998 million based on the asset volume under the arrangement as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

(c) Excluded inventory financing arrangements, which may be withdrawn at our option, of \$13,232 million and \$13,889 million as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

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 customer needs for specific types of financing, and market related factors that affect the type of debt we can issue.

Of the outstanding notional amount of \$330,000 million, approximately 87% or \$288,000 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, providing certain derivatives and/or support arrangements to our customers, 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. In certain cases, the hedged item is already recorded in earnings currently, such as when we hedge a recognized foreign currency transaction (e.g., a receivable or payable) with a derivative. In such instances, hedge accounting is not necessary and the derivatives are classified as freestanding.

(29)

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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, 2010		At December 31, 2009	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives accounted for as hedges				
Interest rate contracts	\$ 5,121	\$ 3,255	\$ 4,477	\$ 3,469
Currency exchange contracts	3,862	2,909	4,273	2,361
Other contracts	17	7	16	4
	9,000	6,171	8,766	5,834
Derivatives not accounted for as hedges				
Interest rate contracts	396	790	977	889
Currency exchange contracts	1,269	668	1,639	658
Other contracts	534	115	478	136
	2,199	1,573	3,094	1,683
Netting adjustment(a)	(4,187)	(4,195)	(3,851)	(3,860)
Total	\$ 7,012	\$ 3,549	\$ 8,009	\$ 3,657

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, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the cumulative adjustment for non-performance risk was a gain of \$8 million and \$9 million, 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 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, 2010 and 2009.

(In millions)	Financial statement caption	Three months ended			
		March 31, 2010		March 31, 2009	
		Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items	Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items
Interest rate contracts	Interest and other financial charges	\$ 1,260	\$ (1,409)	\$ (937)	\$ 986
		(20)	16	(967)	949

Currency exchange contracts	Interest and other financial charges
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------

Fair value hedges resulted in \$(153) million and \$31 million of ineffectiveness of which \$1 million and \$(27) million reflects amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Cash flow hedges and net investment hedges in foreign operations

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. Hedge ineffectiveness and components of changes in fair value of the derivative that are excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in earnings each reporting period.

(30)

Currency exchange
contracts

GECS revenues from
services

Of the total pre-tax amount recorded in AOCI for the three months ended March 31, 2010, \$2,251 million related to cash flow hedges of forecasted transactions of which we expect to transfer \$1,403 million to earnings as an expense in the next 12 months contemporaneously with the earnings effects of the related forecasted transactions. In the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, we recognized insignificant gains and losses related to hedged forecasted transactions and firm commitments that did not occur by the end of the originally specified period. At March 31, 2010 and 2009, the maximum term of derivative instruments that hedge forecasted transactions was 26 years and 27 years, respectively, and related to hedges of anticipated interest payments associated with external debt.

For cash flow hedges, the amount of ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship and amount of the changes in fair value of the derivative that are not included in the measurement of ineffectiveness are both reflected in earnings each reporting period. These amounts primarily appear in "GECS revenues from services" and totaled \$(34) million and \$(7) million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, of which \$(2) million represents amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness for the three months ended March 31, 2009. Ineffectiveness from net investment hedges was \$(199) million and \$(390) million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which primarily related to changes in value of the forward points. These amounts appear in the "Interest and other financial charges" caption in the Condensed Statement of Earnings.

(31)

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 "GECS 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 first three months of 2010 on derivatives not designated as hedges were \$(323) million comprised of amounts related to interest rate contracts of \$150 million, currency exchange contracts of \$(575) million, and commodity and other derivatives of \$102 million. The vast majority of the \$(323) million was offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. Losses for the first three months of 2009 on derivatives not designated as hedges were \$(1) million comprised of amounts related to interest rate contracts of \$157 million, currency exchange contracts of \$(172) million, and commodity and other derivatives of \$14 million. The vast majority of the \$(1) million was offset by 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. Accordingly, we actively monitor these exposures and take appropriate actions in response. We manage counterparty credit risk (the risk that counterparties will default and not make payments to us according to the terms of our standard master agreements) on an individual counterparty basis. Where we have agreed to netting of derivative exposures with a counterparty, we offset our exposures with that counterparty and apply the value of collateral posted to us to determine the exposure. When net exposure to a counterparty, based on the current market values of agreements and collateral, exceeds credit exposure limits, we typically take action to reduce such exposures. These actions may include prohibiting additional transactions with the counterparty, requiring additional collateral from the counterparty (as described below) and terminating or restructuring transactions.

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, 2010, our exposure to counterparties, net of collateral we hold, was \$994 million. The fair value of such collateral was \$7,571 million, of which \$2,194 million was cash and \$5,377 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 \$1,811 million at March 31, 2010.

Additionally, our standard 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 of \$3,549 million subject to these provisions, after consideration of collateral posted by us, was \$1,300 million at March 31, 2010.

More information regarding our counterparty credit risk and master agreements can be found in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Form 10-K.

Support of customer derivatives

For information related to support of customer derivatives, see Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Form 10-K. The fair value of support agreements was \$25 million and \$24 million at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Because we are supporting the performance of the customer under these arrangements, our exposure to loss at any point in time is limited to the fair value of the customer's derivative contracts that are in a liability position. The aggregate fair value of customer derivative contracts in a liability position at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, was \$255 million and \$260 million, respectively, before consideration of any offsetting effect of collateral. At March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, collateral value was sufficient to cover the loan amount and the fair value of the customer's derivative, in the event we had been called upon to perform under the derivative. Given our underwriting criteria, we believe that the likelihood that we will be required to perform under these arrangements is remote.

16. 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. Beyond improving returns, 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 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 or QSPE. We did not provide non-contractual support (for previously transferred financing receivables) to any VIE or QSPE in 2010 or 2009.

On January 1, 2010, we adopted FASB ASU 2009-16 & 17, which amended ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing, and ASC 810, Consolidation, respectively. These amendments eliminated the scope exception for QSPEs and required that all such entities be evaluated for consolidation as VIEs, which resulted in the consolidation of all of our sponsored QSPEs. Among other changes, the amendments to ASC 810 replaced the existing quantitative approach for identifying the party that should consolidate a VIE, which was based on exposure to a majority of the risks and rewards, with a qualitative approach, based on determination of which party has the power to direct the most economically significant activities of the entity. The revised guidance will sometimes change the composition of entities that meet the definition of a VIE and the determination about which party should consolidate a VIE, as well as requiring the latter to be evaluated continuously.

As of January 1, 2010 and subsequently, we evaluated all entities that fall within the scope of the amended ASC 810 to determine whether we were required to consolidate or deconsolidate them. In addition to the securitization QSPEs described above, we were required to consolidate assets of VIEs related to direct investments in entities that hold loans and fixed income securities, a media joint venture and a small number of companies to which we have extended loans in the ordinary course of business and have subsequently been subject to a TDR. The incremental effect of these entities on our total assets and liabilities, net of our investment in them, was an increase of approximately \$31,097 million and \$33,042 million, respectively. There also was a net reduction of total equity (including noncontrolling interests) of approximately \$1,945 million, principally related to the reversal of previously recognized securitization gains as a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings.

The assets of QSPEs that we consolidated were \$29,792 million, net of our existing retained interests of \$8,782 million, and liabilities were \$31,616 million at January 1, 2010. Significant assets of the QSPEs included net financing

receivables and trade receivables of \$39,463 million and investment securities of \$1,015 million at January 1, 2010. Significant liabilities included non-recourse borrowings of \$36,112 million. The assets and liabilities of other VIEs we consolidated were \$1,305 million and \$1,426 million, respectively.

(33)

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

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

- Trinity, a group of sponsored special purpose entities that holds investment securities, the majority of which are investment grade, 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.

If the long-term credit rating of GECC were to fall below AA-/Aa3 or its short-term credit rating were to fall below A-1+/P-1, GECC would be required to provide approximately \$2,049 million to such entities as of March 31, 2010 pursuant to letters of credit issued by GECC. To the extent that the entities' liabilities exceed the ultimate value of the proceeds from the sale of their assets and the amount drawn under the letters of credit, GECC could be required to provide such excess amount. As the borrowings of these entities are already reflected in our consolidated Statement of Financial Position, there would be no change in our debt if this were to occur. As of March 31, 2010, the value of the liabilities of these entities' was \$8,237 million and the fair value of their assets was \$6,783 million (which included net unrealized losses on investment securities of \$1,118 million). With respect to these investment securities, we intend to hold them at least until such time as their individual fair values exceed their amortized cost. We have the ability to hold all such debt securities until maturity.

- Consolidated liquidating securitization entities comprise entities that were consolidated in 2003 and which have been in run-off since then. These entities hold financing receivables and other financial assets. There has been no significant difference between the performance of these financing receivables and our on-book receivables on a blended basis. Contractually the cash flows from these financing receivables must first be used to pay down outstanding commercial paper and interest thereon as well as other expenses of the entity. Excess cash flows are available to GE. The creditors of these entities have no claim on the other assets of GE.

If the short-term credit rating of GECC or these entities were reduced below A-1/P-1, GECC would be required to provide substitute liquidity for those entities or provide funds to retire the outstanding commercial paper. The maximum net amount that we would be required to provide in the event of such a downgrade is determined by contract, and totaled \$2,314 million at March 31, 2010. As the borrowings of these entities are reflected in our Statement of Financial Position, our total debt would not change as a result of such an event.

- Securitization QSPEs comprise previously off-book 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 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 the other assets of GE.

(34)

- Other remaining assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs relate primarily to five categories of entities: (1) enterprises we acquired that had previously created asset-backed financing entities to fund commercial real estate, middle-market and equipment loans; we are the collateral manager for these entities; (2) joint ventures that lease light industrial equipment and that hold a limited partnership interest in certain media properties; (3) entities that have executed on-balance sheet securitizations of financial assets and of third party trade receivables; (4) insurance entities that, among other lines of business, provide property and casualty and workers' compensation coverage for GE, and (5) other entities that are involved in power generating, leasing and real estate activities.

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

(In millions)	Consolidated Liquidating Securitization					Total
	Trinity(a)	Entities(a)	Securitization QSPEs(b)(c)	Other(c)		
March 31, 2010						
Assets						
Financing receivables, net	\$ —	\$ 2,400	\$ 38,130	\$ 4,897	\$ 45,427	
Investment securities	6,440	—	65	946	7,451	
Other assets(d)	343	27	688	3,635	4,693	
Total	6,783	2,427	38,883	9,478	57,571	
Liabilities						
Borrowings	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 308	\$ 1,560	\$ 1,868	
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities	—	2,248	31,977	1,927	36,152	
Other liabilities(d)	8,237	86	650	2,063	11,036	
Total	\$ 8,237	\$ 2,334	\$ 32,935	\$ 5,550	\$ 49,056	
December 31, 2009						
Assets						
Financing receivables, net	\$ —	\$ 2,576	\$ —	\$ 4,277	\$ 6,853	
Investment securities	6,629	—	—	944	7,573	
Other assets(d)	716	32	—	1,820	2,568	
Total	\$ 7,345	\$ 2,608	\$ —	\$ 7,041	\$ 16,994	
Liabilities						
Borrowings	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,835	\$ 1,835	
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities	—	2,424	—	684	3,108	
Other liabilities(d)	8,519	80	—	1,689	10,288	
Total	\$ 8,519	\$ 2,504	\$ —	\$ 4,208	\$ 15,231	

(a) Entities consolidated on July 1, 2003 or January 1, 2004 as a result of amendments to U.S. GAAP.

- (b) Entities consolidated on January 1, 2010 by the initial application of ASU 2009-16 & 17.
- (c) In certain transactions entered into prior to December 31, 2004, we provided contractual credit and liquidity support to third parties who funded the purchase of securitized or participated interests in assets. We have not entered into additional arrangements since that date. Liquidity and credit support was \$1,139 million at March 31, 2010 and \$2,088 million at December 31, 2009.
- (d) Other assets and liabilities exclude intercompany balances that are eliminated in consolidation.

Revenues from our consolidated VIEs were \$1,851 million in the first three months of 2010. Related expenses consisted primarily of provisions for losses of \$468 million and interest and other financial charges of \$228 million. These amounts do not include intercompany revenues and costs, principally fees and interest between GE and the VIEs, which are eliminated in consolidation.

(35)

The collateral and outstanding debt in Securitization QSPEs at March 31, 2010 is provided below.

(In millions)	Credit card receivables	Real estate	Equipment(a)	Other	Total
March 31, 2010					
Asset amount outstanding	\$ 22,800	\$ 4,816	\$ 9,712	\$ 2,926	\$ 40,254
Outstanding debt	15,260	4,764	8,793	3,468	32,285
December 31, 2009					
Asset amount outstanding	\$ 25,573	\$ 7,381	\$ 10,414	\$ 3,528	\$ 46,896
Outstanding debt	18,799	7,367	9,312	4,206	39,684

(a) Included floorplan receivables.

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.

Unconsolidated VIEs include our non-controlling stake in PTL (\$5,717 million); investments in real estate entities (\$1,923 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 investments in joint ventures that purchase factored receivables (\$1,287 million). Substantially all 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, 2010 and December 31, 2009 follow:

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Other assets and investment securities	\$ 9,596	\$ 8,911
Financing receivables	1,376	769
Total investment	10,972	9,680
Contractual obligations to fund new investments	1,734	1,396
Maximum exposure to loss	\$ 12,706	\$ 11,076

Our maximum exposure to loss is limited to our investment in the entities and related contractual obligations to fund further investments.

In addition to the entities included in the table above, we also hold passive investments in residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and asset-backed securities 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.

(36)

17. INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS

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

These intercompany transactions are reported in the GE and GECS 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 GECS of \$22 million and \$(377) million have been eliminated from consolidated cash from operating and investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. A capital contribution from GE to GECS of \$9,500 million has been eliminated from consolidated cash from investing and financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2009. There were no such capital contributions for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Eliminations of intercompany borrowings (includes GE investment in GECS short-term borrowings, such as commercial paper) of \$17 million and \$1,145 million have been eliminated from financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Other reclassifications and eliminations of \$435 million and \$593 million have been eliminated from consolidated cash from operating activities and \$(351) million and \$(886) million have been eliminated from consolidated cash from investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, 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 Capital Services, Inc. (GECS 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 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 18% to \$2.335 billion in the first quarter of 2010 compared with \$2.850 billion in the first quarter of 2009. Earnings per share (EPS) from continuing operations were \$0.21 in the first quarter of 2010, down 19% compared with \$0.26 in the first quarter of 2009.

Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, was \$0.4 billion in the first quarter of 2010 and an insignificant amount in the first quarter of 2009, and included the results of GE Money Japan (our Japanese personal loan business, Lake, and Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our investment in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd.), our U.S. mortgage business (WMC) and Plastics. During the first quarter of 2010, we recorded \$0.4 billion of incremental reserves related to the 2008 disposal of GE Money Japan.

(37)

Net earnings attributable to GE common shareowners decreased 32% to \$1.870 billion and EPS decreased 35% to \$0.17 in the first quarter of 2010 compared with \$2.754 billion and \$0.26, respectively, in the first quarter of 2009.

Revenues of \$36.6 billion in the first quarter of 2010 were 5% lower than in the first quarter of 2009, reflecting organic revenue declines and the net effects of acquisitions and dispositions, partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar and the effects of the 2010 Olympics broadcasts. Industrial sales decreased 2% to \$23.5 billion, reflecting organic revenue declines and the net effects of acquisitions and dispositions, partially offset by the effects of the 2010 Olympics broadcasts and the weaker U.S. dollar. Sales of product services (including sales of spare parts and related services) of \$8.2 billion in the first quarter of 2010 decreased 2% compared with the first quarter of 2009. Financial services revenues decreased 9% over the comparable period of last year to \$13.2 billion, reflecting the net effects of acquisitions and dispositions and organic revenue declines, partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar.

Overall, acquisitions contributed \$0.4 billion and \$1.0 billion to consolidated revenues in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, excluding the effects of acquisition gains following our adoption of an amendment to Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810, Consolidation, on January 1, 2009. Our consolidated earnings in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009 included approximately \$0.1 billion from acquired businesses. 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 \$1.1 billion and \$0.1 billion in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively. The effect of dispositions on earnings was an increase of \$0.1 billion and \$0.4 billion in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The most significant acquisition affecting results in the first three months of 2010 was BAC Credomatic GECF Inc. (BAC) at GE Capital.

Segment Operations

Effective January 1, 2010, we reorganized our segments to better align our Consumer & Industrial and Energy businesses for growth. As a result of this reorganization, we created a new segment called Home & Business Solutions that includes the Appliances and Lighting businesses from our previous Consumer & Industrial segment and the retained portion of the GE Fanuc Intelligent Platforms business of our previous Enterprise Solutions business (formerly within our Technology Infrastructure segment). In addition, the Industrial business of our previous Consumer & Industrial segment and the Sensing & Inspection Technologies and Digital Energy businesses of our previous Enterprise Solutions business are now part of the Energy business within the Energy Infrastructure segment. The Security business of Enterprise Solutions is reported in Corporate Items and Eliminations for periods prior to its sale in the first quarter of 2010. Also, effective January 1, 2010, the Capital Finance segment was renamed GE Capital and includes all of the continuing operations of General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC). In addition, the Transportation Financial Services business, previously reported in GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS), is now included in Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL) and our Consumer business in Italy, previously reported in Consumer, is now included in CLL.

Operating segments comprise our five businesses focused on the broad markets they serve: Energy Infrastructure, Technology Infrastructure, NBC Universal, GE Capital and Home & Business Solutions.

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; in-process research and development and certain other acquisition-related charges and balances; 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.

(38)

Segment profit always excludes the effects of principal pension plans, 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, Technology Infrastructure, NBC Universal and Home & Business Solutions; included in determining segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as “net earnings,” for GE Capital.

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 businesses within the segments.

Energy Infrastructure

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31			
		2010		2009
Revenues	\$	8,655	\$	9,082
Segment profit	\$	1,481	\$	1,318
Revenues				
Energy	\$	7,205	\$	7,784
Oil & Gas		1,593		1,543
Segment profit				
Energy	\$	1,339	\$	1,196
Oil & Gas		191		179

Energy Infrastructure revenues decreased 5%, or \$0.4 billion, in the first quarter of 2010 as lower volume (\$0.9 billion) was partially offset by higher prices (\$0.2 billion) and the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.2 billion). Lower volume at Energy primarily related to decreases in thermal and wind equipment sales. Higher prices were at Energy. The effects of the weaker U.S. dollar were at both Energy and Oil & Gas.

Segment profit increased 12%, or \$0.2 billion, as higher prices (\$0.2 billion) and lower material costs (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by lower volume (\$0.1 billion). Lower material costs were primarily at Energy. The decrease in volume was at Energy.

Technology Infrastructure

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31			
		2010		2009
Revenues	\$	8,659	\$	9,523
Segment profit	\$	1,403	\$	1,702
Revenues				
Aviation	\$	4,165	\$	4,817
Healthcare		3,733		3,545
Transportation		766		1,171

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Segment profit				
Aviation	\$	799	\$	1,080
Healthcare		497		411
Transportation		115		217

(39)

Technology Infrastructure revenues decreased 9%, or \$0.9 billion, in the first quarter of 2010 as lower volume (\$0.7 billion) and lower other income (\$0.3 billion), reflecting lower transaction gains, were partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion). The decrease in volume reflected decreased equipment sales at Transportation and decreased commercial and military equipment sales and services at Aviation, partially offset by increased equipment sales and services at Healthcare. Lower transaction gains reflect a franchise fee in the first quarter of 2010, which was more than offset by the absence of gains related to the Airfoils Technologies International-Singapore Pte. Ltd. acquisition and the Times Microwave Systems disposition in the first quarter of 2009. The effects of the weaker U.S. dollar were primarily at Healthcare.

Segment profit decreased 18%, or \$0.3 billion, primarily from lower other income (\$0.3 billion), reflecting lower transactions gains, and lower volume (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion). The decrease in volume was at Transportation and Aviation.

NBC Universal revenues of \$4.3 billion increased 23%, or \$0.8 billion, in the first quarter of 2010 due to higher revenues in our broadcast television business (\$0.6 billion), higher revenues in film (\$0.1 billion) and lower impairments related to associated companies (\$0.1 billion). The increase in broadcast revenues reflects the 2010 Olympics broadcasts, partially offset by the absence of revenues from the 2009 Super Bowl broadcast. Segment profit of \$0.2 billion decreased 49%, or \$0.2 billion, as lower earnings in our broadcast television business (\$0.2 billion) were partially offset by lower impairments related to associated companies (\$0.1 billion). The decrease in broadcast earnings reflects losses from the Olympics broadcasts, partially offset by the lack of losses related to the 2009 Super Bowl broadcast.

GE Capital

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31			
	2010		2009	
Revenues	\$	12,331	\$	13,775
Segment profit	\$	607	\$	1,029

(In millions)	At		
	March 31,	March 31,	December
	2010	2009	31, 2009
Total assets	\$ 617,212	\$ 609,969	\$ 621,232

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2010	2009
Revenues		
CLL(a)	\$ 4,594	\$ 5,680
Consumer(a)	4,964	4,712
Real Estate	944	975
Energy Financial Services	791	644
GECAS(a)	1,239	1,103

Segment profit				
CLL(a)	\$	232	\$	238
Consumer(a)		593		737
Real Estate		(403)		(173)
Energy Financial Services		153		75
GECAS(a)		317		261

(40)

(In millions)	At		
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2009
Assets			
CLL(a)	\$ 212,752	\$ 228,074	\$ 210,742
Consumer(a)	173,841	162,466	174,019
Real Estate	82,637	81,858	81,505
Energy Financial Services	22,909	22,596	22,616
GECAS(a)	48,475	47,095	48,178

(a) During the first quarter of 2010, we transferred the Transportation Financial Services business from GECAS to CLL and the Consumer business in Italy from Consumer to CLL. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation.

GE Capital revenues decreased 10% and net earnings decreased 41% compared with the first quarter of 2009. Revenues for the first quarters of 2010 and 2009 included \$0.4 billion and \$0.1 billion of revenue from acquisitions, respectively, and in 2009 were reduced by \$1.4 billion as a result of dispositions, including the effect of the deconsolidation of Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P. (PTL). Revenues for the quarter also decreased \$0.3 billion compared with the first quarter of 2009 as a result of organic revenue declines primarily driven by a lower asset base and a lower interest rate environment, partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar. Net earnings decreased by \$0.4 billion in the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009, primarily due to the absence of the first quarter 2009 tax benefit from the decision to indefinitely reinvest prior-year earnings outside the U.S. and the absence of the first quarter 2009 gain on the PTL sale and remeasurement, partially offset by lower provisions for losses on financing receivables and lower selling, general and administrative costs. GE Capital net earnings also included restructuring, rationalization and other charges of \$0.1 billion in both the first quarters of 2010 and 2009.

During the first three months of 2010, GE Capital provided approximately \$16 billion of new financings in the U.S. to various companies, infrastructure projects and municipalities. Additionally, we extended approximately \$16 billion of credit to approximately 47 million U.S. consumers. GE Capital provided credit to approximately 5,000 new commercial customers and 8,400 new small businesses during the first three months of 2010 in the U.S. and ended the period with outstanding credit to more than 339,000 commercial customers and 174,000 small businesses through retail programs in the U.S.

Additional information about certain GE Capital businesses follows.

CLL revenues decreased 19% and net earnings decreased 3% compared with the first quarter of 2009. Revenues for the first quarters of 2010 and 2009 included \$0.2 billion and \$0.1 billion, respectively, from acquisitions, and in 2009 were reduced by \$1.2 billion from dispositions, primarily related to the deconsolidation of PTL, which included \$0.3 billion related to a gain on the sale of a partial interest in a limited partnership in PTL and remeasurement of our retained investment. Revenues for the quarter also increased \$0.1 billion compared with the first quarter of 2009 as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.2 billion), partially offset by organic revenue declines (\$0.2 billion). Net earnings decreased in the first quarter of 2010, reflecting the absence of the gain on the PTL sale and remeasurement (\$0.3 billion) and declines in lower-taxed earnings from global operations. These decreases were partially offset by lower

marks and impairments (\$0.1 billion), lower selling, general and administrative costs (\$0.1 billion), higher gains and lower provisions for losses on financing receivables.

Consumer revenues increased 5% and net earnings decreased 20% compared with the first quarter of 2009. Revenues for the first quarter of 2010 included \$0.2 billion from acquisitions and were reduced by \$0.1 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues for the quarter increased \$0.2 billion compared with the first quarter of 2009 as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.3 billion), partially offset by organic revenue declines (\$0.2 billion). The decrease in net earnings resulted from core declines (\$0.1 billion) and the lack of a current-year counterpart to 2009 disposition gains (\$0.1 billion). Core declines included the absence of the first quarter 2009 tax benefit of \$0.5 billion from the

(41)

decision to indefinitely reinvest prior-year earnings outside the U.S., partially offset by lower provisions for losses on financing receivables primarily in the U.S. and U.K. (\$0.4 billion).

Real Estate revenues decreased 3% and net earnings decreased 133% compared with the first quarter of 2009. Real Estate net earnings decreased \$0.2 billion compared with the first quarter of 2009, primarily from an increase in provisions for losses on financing receivables and impairments (\$0.4 billion), partially offset by core increases (\$0.1 billion). Depreciation expense on real estate equity investments totaled \$0.3 billion and \$0.3 billion in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Energy Financial Services revenues increased 23% and net earnings increased 104% compared with the first quarter of 2009. Revenues for the first quarter of 2009 included \$0.1 billion of gains from dispositions. Revenues for the quarter increased compared with the first quarter of 2009 as a result of organic revenue growth, primarily increases in associated company revenues resulting from an asset sale by an investee of \$0.2 billion. The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core increases, primarily increases in associated company earnings resulting from an asset sale by an investee of \$0.1 billion.

GECAS revenues increased 12% and net earnings increased 21% compared with the first quarter of 2009. Revenues for the quarter increased compared with the first quarter of 2009 as a result of organic revenue growth, including higher investment income and higher asset sales. The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core increases, higher investment income and higher asset sales, partially offset by higher credit losses.

Home & Business Solutions revenues of \$1.9 billion increased 1% in the first quarter of 2010 compared with the first quarter of 2009, as higher volume (\$0.1 billion) was partially offset by lower prices. The increase in volume primarily reflected increased lighting sales. Segment profit increased 58% to \$0.1 billion in the first quarter of 2010, primarily as a result of the effects of productivity (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by lower prices.

Discontinued Operations

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2010	2009
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (390)	\$ (21)

Discontinued operations primarily comprised GE Money Japan, WMC and Plastics. 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 2010, primarily reflected \$0.4 billion of incremental reserves related to the 2008 disposal of GE Money Japan.

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

Corporate items and eliminations revenues in the first quarter of 2010 increased by \$0.1 billion as increased gains on business dispositions (\$0.1 billion) and increased insurance revenues (\$0.1 billion) were offset by lower revenues from the disposed businesses (\$0.2 billion). Corporate items and eliminations costs decreased by \$0.1 billion compared with the first quarter of 2009 due to a decrease in restructuring, rationalization and other charges (\$0.2 billion) and higher net gains on dispositions (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by higher costs of our principal pension plans (\$0.2 billion).

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. In the first quarter of 2010, these totaled \$0.1 billion, primarily for restructuring, rationalization and other charges.

(42)

B. Statement of Financial Position

Overview of Financial Position

Major changes in our financial position in the first three months of 2010 resulted from the following:

- Increase of \$31.1 billion in assets and \$33.0 billion in liabilities and a net reduction of total equity (including noncontrolling interests) of \$1.9 billion on January 1, 2010, as a result of the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-16 and ASU 2009-17 (ASU 2009-16 & 17);
- At GECS, repayments exceeded new issuances of total borrowings by \$25.2 billion and collections on financing receivables exceeded originations by \$11.3 billion;
 - On February 28, 2010, we completed the sale of our Security business for \$1.8 billion in cash; and
- The U.S. dollar was stronger at March 31, 2010 than at December 31, 2009, decreasing the translated levels of our non-U.S. dollar assets and liabilities.

Consolidated assets were \$777.4 billion at March 31, 2010, a decrease of \$4.5 billion from December 31, 2009. GE assets decreased \$3.0 billion, and financial services assets decreased \$4.1 billion.

GE assets were \$207.0 billion at March 31, 2010, a \$3.0 billion decrease from December 31, 2009. The decrease reflects a \$2.3 billion decrease in investment in GECS and the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar.

Financial Services assets were \$646.1 billion at March 31, 2010 and reflect the effect of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 (see Note 16). Excluding the effect of the adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17, assets decreased \$34.7 billion, reflecting a reduction of financing receivables of \$20.9 billion, primarily collections exceeding originations (\$11.3 billion), the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$4.7 billion) and net write-offs (\$2.4 billion), and a reduction in cash and investment securities mainly used to pay down borrowings.

Consolidated liabilities were \$654.4 billion at March 31, 2010, a \$2.3 billion decrease from December 31, 2009. GE liabilities decreased \$0.7 billion and financial services liabilities decreased \$1.9 billion.

GE liabilities were \$86.2 billion at March 31, 2010. The \$0.7 billion decrease from December 31, 2009 was primarily attributable to decreases in progress collections and price adjustments accrued of \$1.0 billion, accounts payable of \$0.4 billion and long-term borrowings of \$0.3 billion, partially offset by increases in short-term borrowings of \$0.4 billion, liabilities of businesses held for sale of \$0.3 billion and deferred income taxes of \$0.3 billion. The ratio of borrowings to total capital invested for GE at the end of the first quarter was 9.2% compared with 9.0% at the end of last year and 10.6% at March 31, 2009.

Financial Services liabilities decreased \$1.9 billion from December 31, 2009 to \$575.5 billion and reflect the adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 (see Note 16). Excluding the effect of the adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17, liabilities decreased \$34.3 billion primarily attributable to a \$25.2 billion net reduction in borrowings, mainly due to maturities which were pre-funded in 2009 and consistent with our overall reduction in financial services assets, and the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar.

Cash Flows

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Consolidated cash and equivalents were \$69.6 billion at March 31, 2010, a decrease of \$2.6 billion during the first three months of 2010. Cash and equivalents totaled \$46.8 billion at March 31, 2009, a decrease of \$1.4 billion from December 31, 2008.

(43)

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 \$10.2 billion at March 31, 2010, compared with \$2.1 billion at March 31, 2009. GE CFOA totaled \$2.6 billion for the first three months of 2010 compared with \$3.1 billion for the first three months of 2009. 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	
	2010	2009
Operating cash collections(a)	\$ 22.3	\$ 25.2
Operating cash payments	(19.7)	(22.1)
GE cash from operating activities (GE CFOA)(a)	\$ 2.6	\$ 3.1

(a) GE sells customer receivables to GECS 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 GECS. 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 GECS decreased GE CFOA by an insignificant amount for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and increased GE CFOA by an insignificant amount for the three months ended March 31, 2009. See Note 17 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements for additional information about the elimination of intercompany transactions between GE and GECS.

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 decreased by \$2.9 billion during the first three months of 2010. This decrease is consistent with the changes in comparable GE operating segment revenues. Analyses of operating segment revenues discussed in the preceding Segment Operations section are the best way of understanding their customer-related CFOA.

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 decreased in the first three months of 2010 by \$2.4 billion, consistent with the decrease in GE total costs and expenses.

GE CFOA decreased \$0.5 billion compared with the first three months of 2009, primarily reflecting a decrease in progress collections of \$1.0 billion, partially offset by working capital improvements of \$0.7 billion.

GECS Cash Flow

GECS cash and equivalents were \$60.0 billion at March 31, 2010, compared with \$45.2 billion at March 31, 2009. GECS cash from operating activities totaled \$4.2 billion for the first three months of 2010, compared with cash used for operating activities of \$3.4 billion for the first three months of 2009. This was primarily due to a prior-year decrease in cash collateral held from counterparties on derivative contracts of \$2.8 billion and a decrease in cash used for other liabilities of \$2.6 billion, primarily related to factoring, pension and accrued interest, partially offset by an overall decline in net earnings.

Consistent with our plan to reduce GECS asset levels, cash from investing activities was \$18.3 billion during the first three months of 2010; \$11.3 billion resulted from a reduction in financing receivables, due to collections exceeding originations, and \$3.0 billion in investment securities was mainly due to maturities of short-term investments at our Treasury operations.

(44)

GECS cash used for financing activities in the first three months of 2010 of \$26.2 billion related primarily to a \$25.2 billion reduction in total borrowings, mainly due to maturities which were pre-funded in 2009.

Intercompany Eliminations

Effects of transactions between related companies are eliminated and consist primarily of capital contributions from GE to GECS; GE customer receivables sold to GECS; GECS services for trade receivables management and material procurement; buildings and equipment (including automobiles) leased between GE and GECS; information technology (IT) and other services sold to GECS by GE; aircraft engines manufactured by GE that are installed on aircraft purchased by GECS from third-party producers for lease to others; and various investments, loans and allocations of GE corporate overhead costs. See Note 17 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements for further information related to intercompany eliminations.

Fair Value Measurements

See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Form 10-K for disclosures related to our methodology for fair value measurements. Additional information about fair value measurements is provided in Note 14 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements in this Form 10-Q Report.

At March 31, 2010, the aggregate amount of investments that are measured at fair value through earnings totaled \$4.3 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 and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations and holders of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) in Trinity, which ceased issuing new investment contracts beginning in the first quarter of 2010, and investment securities held at our global banks. The fair value of investment securities decreased to \$41.5 billion at March 31, 2010, from \$51.9 billion at December 31, 2009, primarily driven by a decrease in retained interests as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 and maturities, partially offset by improved market conditions. Of the amount at March 31, 2010, we held debt securities with an estimated fair value of \$40.4 billion, which included corporate debt securities, residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) with estimated fair values of \$25.8 billion, \$3.2 billion and \$2.9 billion, respectively. Unrealized losses on debt securities were \$2.1 billion and \$2.6 billion at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. This amount included unrealized losses on corporate debt securities, RMBS and CMBS of \$0.7 billion, \$0.6 billion and \$0.3 billion, respectively, at March 31, 2010, as compared with \$0.8 billion, \$0.8 billion and \$0.4 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2009.

Of the \$3.2 billion of RMBS, our exposure to subprime credit was approximately \$0.8 billion. These securities are primarily held to support obligations to holders of GICs. We purchased no such securities in the first quarters of 2010 and 2009. These investment securities are collateralized primarily by pools of individual direct mortgage loans, and do not include structured products such as collateralized debt obligations. Additionally, a majority of exposure to residential subprime credit related to investment securities backed by mortgage loans originated in 2006 and 2005.

The vast majority of our CMBS have investment-grade credit ratings from the major rating agencies and are in a senior position in the capital structure of the deal. Our CMBS investments are 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 2006 and 2007.

(45)

We regularly review investment securities for impairment. Our review uses both qualitative and quantitative criteria. Effective April 1, 2009, the FASB amended ASC 320, Investments – Debt and Equity Securities, and modified the requirements for recognizing and measuring other-than-temporary impairment for debt securities. This did not have a material impact on our results of operations. We presently do not intend to sell 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. If we do not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovery of our amortized cost, we evaluate other qualitative criteria to determine whether a credit loss exists, such as the financial health of and specific prospects for the issuer, including whether the issuer is in compliance with the terms and covenants of the security. Quantitative criteria include determining whether there has been an adverse change in expected future cash flows. With respect to corporate bonds, we placed greater emphasis on the credit quality of the issuer. With respect to RMBS and CMBS, we placed greater emphasis on our expectations with respect to cash flows from the underlying collateral and with respect to RMBS, we considered other features of the security, principally monoline insurance. For equity securities, our criteria include the length of time and magnitude of the amount that each security is in an unrealized loss position. Our other-than-temporary impairment reviews involve our finance, risk and asset management functions as well as the portfolio management and research capabilities of our internal and third-party asset managers.

Monoline insurers (Monolines) provide credit enhancement for certain of our investment 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, 2010, our investment securities insured by Monolines on which we continue to place reliance were \$1.9 billion, including \$0.4 billion of our \$0.8 billion investment in subprime RMBS. At March 31, 2010, 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 2010 were \$0.2 billion, of which \$0.1 billion was recognized in earnings and primarily relates to credit losses on RMBS and \$0.1 billion primarily relates to non-credit related losses on RMBS and is included within accumulated other comprehensive income.

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 securities and corporate debt securities across a broad range of industries. The amount of associated unrealized loss on these securities at March 31, 2010, is \$0.4 billion. Credit losses that would be recognized in earnings are calculated when we determine the security to be other-than-temporarily impaired. Uncertainty in the capital markets may cause increased levels of other-than-temporary impairments.

At March 31, 2010, unrealized losses on investment securities totaled \$2.1 billion, including \$2.0 billion aged 12 months or longer, compared with unrealized losses of \$2.6 billion, including \$2.3 billion aged 12 months or longer, at December 31, 2009. Of the amount aged 12 months or longer at March 31, 2010, more than 70% of our debt securities were considered to be investment grade by the major rating agencies. In addition, of the amount aged 12 months or longer, \$1.2 billion and \$0.6 billion related to structured securities (mortgage-backed, asset-backed and securitization retained interests) and corporate debt securities, respectively. With respect to our investment securities that are in an unrealized loss position at March 31, 2010, the vast majority relate to debt securities held to support obligations to annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations and holders of GICs. We presently do not intend to sell 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. The fair values used to determine these unrealized gains and losses are those defined by relevant accounting standards and are not a forecast of future gains or losses. For additional information, see Note 3 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

(46)

Financing receivables is our largest category of assets and represents one of our primary sources of revenues. A discussion of the quality of certain elements of the financing receivables portfolio follows.

Our portfolio of financing receivables is diverse and not directly comparable to major U.S. banks. Historically, we have had less consumer exposure, which over time has had higher loss rates than commercial exposure.

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 12% of our total portfolio. Of those, approximately 58% 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 42% 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, including industrial-related facilities and equipment; commercial and residential real estate; vehicles, aircraft, and equipment used in many industries, including the construction, manufacturing, transportation, telecommunications and healthcare industries. We are in a secured position for substantially all of this 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. Such 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. 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. Effective January 1, 2009, 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 loan losses is not carried over at acquisition. This may result in lower reserve coverage ratios prospectively.

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 has otherwise become doubtful). Nonearning receivables exclude loans purchased at a discount (unless they have deteriorated post acquisition). Under 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 currently under a cash accounting basis, but classified as impaired. Recently restructured financing receivables are not considered delinquent when payments are brought current according to the restructured terms, but may remain classified as nonearning until there has been a period of satisfactory payment performance by the borrower and future payments are reasonably assured of collection.

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(In millions)	Financing receivables at			Nonearning receivables at			Allowance for losses at		
	March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009	March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009	March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
CLL(b)									
Americas	\$ 96,553	\$ 99,666	\$ 87,496	\$ 3,210	\$ 3,437	\$ 3,155	\$ 1,319	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,179
Europe	39,980	43,403	41,455	1,126	1,441	1,441	484	575	575
Asia	12,664	13,159	13,202	467	559	576	236	234	244
Other	2,791	2,836	2,836	26	24	24	12	11	11
Consumer(b)									
Non-U.S. residential mortgages(c)	52,722	58,345	58,345	4,341	4,515	4,515	913	949	949
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	24,256	24,976	24,976	427	451	451	1,139	1,181	1,181
U.S. installment and revolving credit	43,330	47,171	23,190	1,453	1,633	841	3,125	3,300	1,698
Non-U.S. auto	12,025	13,344	13,344	64	72	72	294	308	308
Other	10,898	11,688	11,688	518	625	625	308	300	300
Real Estate(d)	47,586	48,673	44,841	1,748	1,358	1,252	1,557	1,536	1,494
Energy Financial Services	7,854	7,790	7,790	80	78	78	47	28	28
GECAS(b)	12,615	13,254	13,254	77	153	153	54	104	104
Other(e)	2,445	2,614	2,614	100	72	72	46	34	34
Total	\$ 365,719	\$ 386,919	\$ 345,031	\$ 13,637	\$ 14,418	\$ 13,255	\$ 9,534	\$ 9,805	\$ 8,105

(a) Reflects the adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010. See Note 16.

(b) During the first quarter of 2010, we transferred the Transportation Financial Services business from GECAS to CLL and the Consumer business in Italy from Consumer to CLL. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation.

(c) At March 31, 2010, net of credit insurance, approximately 24% of this portfolio comprised loans with introductory, below market rates that are scheduled to adjust at future dates; with high loan-to-value ratios at inception; 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. 81% of these loans are in our U.K. and France portfolios, which comprise mainly loans with interest-only payments and introductory below market rates, have a delinquency rate of 18.1% and have loan-to-value ratio at origination of 74%. At March 31, 2010, 1% (based on dollar values) of these loans in our U.K. and France portfolios have been restructured.

(d) Financing receivables included \$244 million and \$317 million of construction loans at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

(e) Consisted of loans and financing leases related to certain consolidated, liquidating securitization entities.

(48)

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	Nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables			Allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables			Allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables		
	March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009	March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009	March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
CLL(b)									
Americas	3.3 %	3.4 %	3.6 %	41.1 %	36.2 %	37.4 %	1.4 %	1.2 %	1.3 %
Europe	2.8	3.3	3.5	43.0	39.9	39.9	1.2	1.3	1.4
Asia	3.7	4.2	4.4	50.5	41.9	42.4	1.9	1.8	1.8
Other	0.9	0.8	0.8	46.2	45.8	45.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Consumer(b)									
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	8.2	7.7	7.7	21.0	21.0	21.0	1.7	1.6	1.6
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	1.8	1.8	1.8	266.7	261.9	261.9	4.7	4.7	4.7
U.S. installment and revolving credit	3.4	3.5	3.6	215.1	202.1	201.9	7.2	7.0	7.3
Non-U.S. auto	0.5	0.5	0.5	459.4	427.8	427.8	2.4	2.3	2.3
Other	4.8	5.3	5.3	59.5	48.0	48.0	2.8	2.6	2.6
Real Estate	3.7	2.8	2.8	89.1	113.1	119.3	3.3	3.2	3.3
Energy Financial Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	58.8	35.9	35.9	0.6	0.4	0.4
GECAS(b)	0.6	1.2	1.2	70.1	68.0	68.0	0.4	0.8	0.8
Other	4.1	2.8	2.8	46.0	47.2	47.2	1.9	1.3	1.3
Total	3.7	3.7	3.8	69.9	68.0	61.1	2.6	2.5	2.3

(a) Reflects the adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010. See Note 16.

(b) During the first quarter of 2010, we transferred the Transportation Financial Services business from GECAS to CLL and the Consumer business in Italy from Consumer to CLL. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation.

Further information on the determination of the allowance for losses on financing receivables is provided in the Critical Accounting Estimates section in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

On January 1, 2010, we adopted ASU 2009-16 & 17, resulting in the consolidation of \$40,188 million of net financing receivables at January 1, 2010. We have provided comparisons of our financing receivables portfolio at March 31, 2010 to January 1, 2010 as we believe that it provides a more meaningful comparison of our portfolio quality following the adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17.

The portfolio of financing receivables, before allowance for losses, was \$365.7 billion at March 31, 2010, and \$386.9 billion at January 1, 2010. Financing receivables, before allowance for losses, decreased \$21.2 billion from January 1, 2010, primarily as a result of core declines of \$14.2 billion mainly from collections exceeding originations (\$11.3 billion) (which includes sales), the stronger U.S. dollar (\$4.7 billion), partially offset by acquisitions (\$0.3 billion).

Related nonearning receivables totaled \$13.6 billion (3.7% of outstanding receivables) at March 31, 2010, compared with \$14.4 billion (3.7% of outstanding receivables) at January 1, 2010. Nonearning receivables decreased from January 1, 2010, primarily due to improvements in our entry rates in our Consumer business and improved performance in commercial lending, offset by continued deterioration in the commercial real estate markets.

(49)

The allowance for losses at March 31, 2010, totaled \$9.5 billion compared with \$9.8 billion at January 1, 2010, representing our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio and reflecting the then current credit and economic environment. Allowance for losses decreased \$0.3 billion from January 1, 2010, primarily due to a reduction in the overall financing receivables balance. Overall coverage has increased 2.6% at March 31, 2010 from 2.5% at January 1, 2010.

“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 nonearning receivables are excluded from this definition, as they represent smaller balance homogenous loans that we evaluate collectively by portfolio for impairment.

Impaired loans include nonearning receivables on larger balance or restructured loans, loans which 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 judge principal to be uncollectible. Certain loans classified as impaired may not require a reserve. In these circumstances, 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, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
Loans requiring allowance for losses	\$ 10,403	\$ 9,541	\$ 9,145
Loans expected to be fully recoverable	3,928	3,914	3,741
Total impaired loans	\$ 14,331	\$ 13,455	\$ 12,886
Allowance for losses (specific reserves)	\$ 2,675	\$ 2,376	\$ 2,331
Average investment during the period	13,580	(c)	8,493
Interest income earned while impaired(b)	96	(c)	227

(a) Reflects the effects of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010.

(b) Recognized principally on cash basis.

(c) Not applicable.

Impaired loans increased by \$0.9 billion from January 1, 2010, to March 31, 2010, primarily relating to increases at Real Estate. Impaired loans consolidated as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 primarily related to our Consumer business. 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. The increase in impaired loans and related specific reserves at Real Estate reflects our current estimate of collateral values of the underlying properties, and our estimate of loans

which are not past due, but for which it is probable that we will be unable to collect the full principal balance at maturity due to a decline in the underlying value of the collateral. Of our \$7.5 billion impaired loans at Real Estate at March 31, 2010, \$5.2 billion are currently paying in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan. Impaired loans at CLL primarily represent senior secured lending positions.

Our loss mitigation strategy intends 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 troubled debt restructuring (TDR) and included in impaired loans. As of March 31, 2010, TDRs included in impaired loans were \$4.3 billion, primarily relating to Real Estate (\$1.6 billion), Consumer (\$1.4 billion) and CLL (\$1.3 billion). TDRs consolidated as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 primarily related to our Consumer business (\$0.4 billion).

(50)

CLL – Americas. Nonearning receivables of \$3.2 billion represented 23.5% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 36.2% at January 1, 2010, to 41.1% at March 31, 2010, reflecting further loss severity in our equipment and franchise portfolios combined with an overall decrease in nonearning receivables. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 3.4% at January 1, 2010, to 3.3% at March 31, 2010, resulting from a decrease in nonearning receivables primarily in our commercial lending and inventory financing portfolios.

CLL – Europe. Nonearning receivables of \$1.1 billion represented 8.3% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 39.9% at January 1, 2010, to 43.0% at March 31, 2010, primarily from the decrease in nonearning receivables in our equipment and senior secured lending portfolios. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 3.3% at January 1, 2010, to 2.8% at March 31, 2010, primarily from the decrease in nonearning receivables in our equipment and senior secured lending portfolios.

CLL – Asia. Nonearning receivables of \$0.5 billion represented 3.4% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 41.9% at January 1, 2010, to 50.5% at March 31, 2010, primarily due to a larger percentage decrease in nonearning receivables. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 4.2% at January 1, 2010, to 3.7% at March 31, 2010, primarily due to a decline in nonearning receivables related to our asset-based financing businesses in Japan and Southeast Asia, partially offset by a lower financing receivable balance.

Consumer – Non-U.S. residential mortgages. Nonearning receivables of \$4.3 billion represented 31.8% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables remained flat at 21.0% for both January 1, 2010 and March 31, 2010. In 2010, our nonearning receivables decreased primarily due to signs of stabilization in the U.K. housing market. 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 82% and 67%, 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, 2010, we had in repossession stock approximately 1,000 houses in the U.K., which had a value of approximately \$0.2 billion.

Consumer – Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit. Nonearning receivables of \$0.4 billion represented 3.1% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 261.9% at January 1, 2010, to 266.7% at March 31, 2010, reflecting the effects of loan repayments and reduced originations.

Consumer – U.S. installment and revolving credit. Nonearning receivables of \$1.5 billion represented 10.7% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 202.1% at January 1, 2010, to 215.1% at March 31, 2010, as a result of improved entry rate and early stage collections reducing our nonearning balances.

Real Estate. Nonearning receivables of \$1.7 billion represented 12.8% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2010. The \$0.4 billion increase in nonearning receivables from January 1, 2010, was driven primarily by increased delinquencies in the U.S. apartment and hotel loan portfolios, which have been adversely affected by rent and occupancy declines. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables increased from 3.2% at January 1, 2010, to 3.3% at March 31, 2010, driven primarily by continued rental rate deterioration in the U.S. markets, which resulted in an increase in specific credit loss provisions. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables declined from 113.1% at January 1, 2010, to 89.1% at March 31, 2010 as the majority of the new nonearning receivables in the first quarter of 2010 were previously impaired with specific reserves, and did not require a proportionate increase in reserves upon migration to nonearning status. The allowance for losses on our real estate receivables may continue to be adversely affected as the overall challenging economic environment continues to pressure underlying property values. At March 31, 2010, real estate held for investment included \$0.7 billion representing 115 foreclosed commercial real estate properties.

	Delinquency rates at(a)		
	March 31, 2010(b)	December 31, 2009	March 31, 2009
Equipment Financing	2.71 %	2.81 %	2.84 %
Real Estate	4.97	4.22	2.22
Consumer	8.72	8.85	8.25
U.S.	7.19	7.66	7.12
Non-U.S.	9.40	9.38	8.80

(a) Excludes loans purchased at a discount (unless they have deteriorated post acquisition).

(b) Subject to update.

Delinquency rates on equipment financing loans and leases decreased from December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2009, to March 31, 2010, as a result of improvements in the global economic and credit environment. The challenging credit environment may continue to lead to a higher level of commercial delinquencies and provisions for financing receivables and could adversely affect results of operations at CLL.

Delinquency rates on Real Estate loans and leases increased from December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2009, to March 31, 2010, primarily because of continued challenging real estate market fundamentals, including reduced occupancy rates and rents and the effects of limited real estate market liquidity. The overall challenging economic environment may continue to lead to a higher level of delinquencies and provisions for financing receivables and could adversely affect results of operations at Real Estate.

Delinquency rates on consumer financing receivables increased from March 31, 2009 to December 31, 2009, primarily because of rising unemployment, a challenging economic environment and lower volume. In response, we continued to tighten underwriting standards globally, increased focus on collection effectiveness and continued the process of regularly reviewing and adjusting reserve levels. Delinquency rates on consumer financing receivables decreased from December 31, 2009 to March 31, 2010, primarily due to signs of stabilization in the U.S. portfolio. We expect the global environment, along with U.S. unemployment levels, to further show signs of stabilization in 2010; however, a continued challenging economic environment may continue to result in higher provisions for loan losses

and could adversely affect results of operations at Consumer. At March 31, 2010, roughly 41% of our U.S. managed portfolio (excluding delinquent or impaired), which consisted of credit cards, installment and revolving loans, was receivable from subprime borrowers. We had no U.S. subprime residential mortgage loans at March 31, 2010. See Note 5 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

All other assets comprise mainly real estate equity investments, equity and cost method investments, derivative instruments and assets held for sale, and totaled \$84.1 billion at March 31, 2010, a decrease of \$3.3 billion, primarily related to declines in our real estate equity investments due to impairment and depreciation and a reduction in our derivative assets reflecting a strengthening of the U.S. dollar. During the first quarter of 2010, we recognized other-than-temporary impairments of cost and equity method investments of \$0.1 billion.

(52)

Included in other assets are Real Estate equity investments of \$30.9 billion and \$32.2 billion at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Our portfolio is diversified, both geographically and by asset type. However, the global real estate market is subject to periodic cycles that can cause significant fluctuations in market value. Throughout the year, these markets have been increasingly affected by rising unemployment, a slowdown in general business activity and continued challenging conditions in the credit markets. We expect these markets will continue to be affected while the economic environment remains challenging.

We review the estimated values of our commercial real estate investments semi-annually. As of our most recent estimate performed in 2009, the carrying value of our Real Estate investments exceeded their estimated value by about \$7 billion. The estimated value of the portfolio reflects the continued deteriorating real estate values and market fundamentals, including reduced market occupancy rates and market rents as well as the effects of limited real estate market liquidity. Given the current and expected challenging market conditions, there continues to be risk and uncertainty surrounding commercial real estate values and our unrealized loss on real estate equity properties may continue to increase. 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. When we recognize an impairment, the impairment is measured based upon the fair value of the underlying asset which is based upon current market data, including current capitalization rates. During the first quarter of 2010, Real Estate recognized pre-tax impairments of \$0.6 billion in its real estate investments, compared with \$0.1 billion for the comparable period in 2009. Continued deterioration in economic and market conditions may result in further impairments being recognized.

D. Liquidity and Borrowings

We manage our liquidity to help ensure access to sufficient funding at acceptable costs to meet our business needs and financial obligations throughout business cycles. Our obligations include principal payments on outstanding borrowings, interest on borrowings, purchase obligations for inventory and equipment and general obligations such as collateral deposits held or collateral required to be posted to counterparties, payroll and general expenses. We rely on cash generated through our operating activities as well as unsecured and secured funding sources, including commercial paper, term debt, bank borrowings, securitization and other retail funding products.

Sources for payment of our obligations are determined through our annual financial and strategic planning processes. Our 2010 funding plan anticipates repayment of principal on outstanding short-term borrowings (\$133.1 billion at December 31, 2009) through commercial paper issuances; cash on hand; long-term debt issuances; collections of financing receivables exceeding originations; and deposit funding and alternative sources of funding. In addition to GECS, GE has historically maintained a commercial paper program that we regularly access to fund operations, principally within fiscal quarters.

Interest on borrowings is primarily funded through interest earned on existing financing receivables. During the first quarter of 2010, GECS earned interest income on financing receivables of \$6.5 billion, which more than offset interest expense of \$3.9 billion. Purchase obligations and other general obligations are funded through customer sales revenues (industrial) or collection of principal on our existing portfolio of loans and leases (financial services), cash on hand and operating cash flow.

We maintain a strong focus on our liquidity. Actions taken to strengthen and maintain our liquidity are described in the following section, as well as in the Liquidity and Borrowings section in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of our 2009 Form 10-K.

Cash and Equivalents

We have cash and equivalents of \$69.6 billion at March 31, 2010, which is available to meet Company needs. A substantial portion of this is freely available. About \$10 billion is in regulated entities and is subject to regulatory restrictions. About \$10 billion is held outside the U.S. and is available to fund operations and other growth of non-U.S. subsidiaries; it is also available to fund Company needs in the U.S. on a short-term basis (without being subject to U.S. tax). We anticipate that we will continue to generate cash from operating activities in the future, which will be available to help meet our liquidity needs. We also generate substantial cash from the principal collections of loans and rentals from leased assets.

We have committed, unused credit lines totaling \$51.6 billion that had been extended to us by 59 financial institutions at March 31, 2010. These lines include \$36.8 billion of revolving credit agreements under which we can borrow funds for periods exceeding one year. Additionally, \$14.3 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, 2010, our aggregate cash and equivalents and committed credit lines were more than twice our GECS commercial paper borrowings balance.

(53)

Funding Plan

Our strategy has been to reduce our ending net investment in GE Capital and in the first quarter of 2010, we reduced our GE Capital ending net investment, excluding cash and equivalents, to \$515.6 billion through continued reductions, primarily collections exceeding originations by approximately \$11.3 billion in the first quarter of 2010.

Our 2010 funding plan anticipates \$38 billion of senior, unsecured long-term debt issuance which we fully pre-funded during 2009. In the first three months of 2010, we completed issuances of \$7.9 billion of senior, unsecured debt with maturities up to 13 years toward our 2011 long-term debt funding plan. Average commercial paper borrowings for GECS and GE during the quarter were \$44.9 billion and \$11.9 billion, respectively. Commercial paper maturities at GECS are funded principally through new issuances and at GE are repaid by quarter-end using available cash.

Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC) Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP), the FDIC guaranteed certain senior, unsecured debt issued on or before October 31, 2009. Our TLGP-guaranteed debt matures in 2010 (\$6 billion), 2011 (\$18 billion) and 2012 (\$35 billion). We anticipate funding of these and our other long-term debt maturities through a combination of new debt issuances, collections exceeding originations, alternative funding sources and use of existing cash.

We securitize a number of types of financial assets in the ordinary course of business. These securitization transactions serve as alternative funding sources for a variety of assets that we originate, including credit card receivables, floorplan receivables, equipment loans and leases, trade receivables and other asset types. Total proceeds, including sales to revolving facilities, from our securitizations were \$15.5 billion during the first quarter of 2010, compared with \$16.1 billion in the first quarter of 2009. We anticipate that securitization will remain a part of our overall funding capabilities notwithstanding the changes in consolidation rules described in Notes 1 and 16 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements. Our issuances of securities repurchase agreements are insignificant and are limited to activities at certain of our foreign banks. At March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, we were party to repurchase agreements totaling \$0.2 billion and an insignificant amount, respectively, which were accounted for as on-book financings. We have had no repurchase agreements which were not accounted for as financings and we do not engage in securities lending transactions.

We have deposit-taking capability at 18 banks outside of the U.S. and two banks in the U.S. – 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) distributed by brokers in maturity terms from three months to ten years. Total alternative funding for the period ending March 31, 2010 is \$64 billion, comprised mainly of \$38 billion bank deposits, \$12 billion secured funding and \$8 billion GE Interest Plus notes. The comparable amount for December 31, 2009 is \$63 billion.

Income Maintenance Agreement

As set forth in Exhibit 99(b) hereto, GECC's ratio of earnings to fixed charges was 0.98:1 during the first quarter of 2010 due to higher pre-tax earnings at GECC, which were primarily driven by lower losses and delinquencies. We currently expect to make a payment from GE to GECC in 2011 of less than \$2 billion pursuant to the Income Maintenance Agreement between GE and GECC. For additional information, see the Income Maintenance Agreement section in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of our 2009 Form 10-K.

E. New Accounting Standards

On September 23, 2009, the FASB issued amendments to existing standards for revenue arrangements with multiple components. The amendments generally require the allocation of consideration to separate components based on the relative selling price of each component in a revenue arrangement. The amendments also require certain software-enabled products to be accounted for under the general accounting standards for multiple component arrangements as opposed to accounting standards specifically applicable to software arrangements. The amendments are effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified after January 1, 2011. The financial statement impact of adopting these amendments is expected to be insignificant to our financial statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

There have been no significant changes to our market risk since December 31, 2009. 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, 2009.

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, 2010, and (ii) no change in internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2010, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, such internal control over financial reporting.

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, 2009.

As previously reported, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the SEC are conducting an industry-wide investigation of marketing and sales of guaranteed investment contracts, and other financial instruments, to municipalities. In connection with this investigation, two subsidiaries of General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC) have received subpoenas and requests for information in connection with the investigation: GE Funding CMS (Trinity Funding Co.) and GE Funding Capital Market Services, Inc. (GE FCMS). GECC has cooperated and continues to cooperate fully with the SEC and DOJ in this matter. In July 2008, GE FCMS received a "Wells notice" advising that the SEC staff is considering recommending that the SEC bring a civil injunctive action or institute an administrative proceeding in connection with the bidding for various financial instruments associated with municipal securities by certain former employees of GE FCMS. GE FCMS is one of several industry participants that received Wells notices during 2008. GE FCMS disagrees with the SEC staff regarding this recommendation and has been in discussions with the staff, including discussion of potential resolution of the matter. GE FCMS intends to continue these discussions and understands that it will have the opportunity to address any disagreements with the SEC staff with respect to its recommendation through the Wells process with the full Commission. In March 2008, GE FCMS and Trinity Funding Co., LLC (Trinity Funding) were served with a federal class action complaint

asserting antitrust violations. This action was combined with other related actions in a multidistrict litigation proceeding in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The claims against GE FCMS and Trinity Funding in the federal class action complaint and the similar claims asserted in the other related actions have been dismissed without prejudice. In addition, GE FCMS and Trinity Funding also received subpoenas from the Attorneys General of the State of Connecticut and Florida on behalf of a working group of State Attorneys General in June 2008. GE FCMS and Trinity Funding are cooperating with those investigations.

(55)

As previously reported, in March and April 2009, shareholders filed purported class actions under the federal securities laws in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York naming as defendants GE, a number of GE officers (including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer) and our directors. The complaints, which have now been consolidated, seek unspecified damages based on allegations related to statements regarding the GE dividend and projected losses and earnings for GE Capital in 2009. Our motion to dismiss the consolidated complaint was filed in November 2009 and is currently under consideration by the court. A shareholder derivative action was filed in federal court in Connecticut in May 2009 making essentially the same allegations as the New York actions. GE's motion to transfer the derivative action to the Southern District of New York as a related case was granted in February 2010. We intend to defend ourselves vigorously.

In March 2010, a shareholder derivative action was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York naming as defendants GE, a number of GE officers (including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer) and our directors. The complaint principally alleges breaches of fiduciary duty and other causes of action related to the SEC matter which GE resolved in August 2009, and alleged resulting losses suffered by our financial services businesses. We intend to defend ourselves vigorously.

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
2010				
January	814	\$ 16.27	662	
February	747	\$ 16.07	603	
March	994	\$ 17.24	722	
Total	2,555	\$ 16.59	1,987	\$ 11.7 billion

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

(b) This category includes 568 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 from the GE Stock Direct Plan, a direct stock purchase plan that is available to the public. Repurchases from GE Stock Direct are part of the 2007 GE Share Repurchase Program (the Program) under which we are authorized to repurchase up to \$15 billion of our common stock through 2010. 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. Effective September 25, 2008, we suspended the Program for purchases other than from GE Stock Direct.

(56)

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit 11 Computation of Per Share Earnings*.

Exhibit 12(a) Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.

Exhibit 12(b) Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends.

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

Exhibit 31(b) Certification Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 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, 2010 (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, 2010, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language); (i) Condensed Statement of Earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2010, (ii) Condensed Statement of Financial Position at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, (iii) Condensed Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2010, and (iv) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as block of text**.

* Data required by Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 260, Earnings Per Share, is provided in Note 13 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements in this Report.

** Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

(57)

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 6, 2010	/s/ Jamie S. Miller
Date	Jamie S. Miller
	Vice President and Controller
	Duly Authorized Officer and Principal
	Accounting Officer

(58)
