

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO
Form 10-Q
May 01, 2009

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, 2009

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 ☐

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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 ☐

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 10,589,575,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.06 per share outstanding at March 27, 2009.

(1)

General Electric Company

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Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains “forward-looking statements” – that is, statements related to future, not past, events. In this context, forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance and financial condition, and often contain words such as “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “seek,” “see,” or “will.” Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. For us, particular uncertainties that could cause our actual results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements include: 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 GE Capital’s funding and on our ability to reduce GE Capital’s asset levels and commercial paper exposure 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 GE Capital 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; 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.

Condensed Statement of Earnings

General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates

Three months ended March 31 (Unaudited)

	Consolidated		GE(a)		Financial Services (GECS)	
(In millions; except share amounts)	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenues						
Sales of goods	\$ 14,072	\$ 14,781	\$ 13,813	\$ 14,447	\$ 273	\$ 367
Sales of services	10,055	9,541	10,209	9,739	—	—
Other income	428	575	479	658	—	—
GECS earnings from continuing operations	—	—	961	2,456	—	—
GECS revenues from services	13,856	17,331	—	—	14,157	17,671
Total revenues	38,411	42,228	25,462	27,300	14,430	18,038
Costs and expenses						
Cost of goods sold	11,433	11,908	11,222	11,623	224	317
Cost of services sold	6,633	6,085	6,787	6,283	—	—
Interest and other financial charges	5,327	6,527	376	602	5,121	6,176
Investment contracts, insurance losses and insurance annuity benefits	746	804	—	—	773	848
Provision for losses on financing receivables	2,336	1,343	—	—	2,336	1,343
Other costs and expenses	9,337	10,207	3,364	3,552	6,129	6,784
Total costs and expenses	35,812	36,874	21,749	22,060	14,583	15,468
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	2,599	5,354	3,713	5,240	(153)	2,570
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	318	(841)	(842)	(758)	1,160	(83)
Earnings from continuing operations	2,917	4,513	2,871	4,482	1,007	2,487
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(21)	(47)	(21)	(47)	(4)	(61)
Net earnings	2,896	4,466	2,850	4,435	1,003	2,426
Less net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	85	162	39	131	46	31
Net earnings attributable to the Company	2,811	4,304	2,811	4,304	957	2,395

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Preferred stock dividends declared	(75)	—	(75)	—	—	—
Net earnings attributable to GE common shareowners	\$ 2,736	\$ 4,304	\$ 2,736	\$ 4,304	\$ 957	\$ 2,395
Amounts attributable to the Company						
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 2,832	\$ 4,351	\$ 2,832	\$ 4,351	\$ 961	\$ 2,456
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(21)	(47)	(21)	(47)	(4)	(61)
Net earnings attributable to the Company	\$ 2,811	\$ 4,304	\$ 2,811	\$ 4,304	\$ 957	\$ 2,395
Per-share amounts						
Earnings from continuing operations						
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.43				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.44				
Net earnings						
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.43				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.43				
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.31	\$ 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 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)

Condensed Statement of Financial Position
General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates

(In millions; except share amounts)	Consolidated		GE(a)		Financial Services (GECS)	
	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,	December 31,
	2009 (Unaudited)	2008	2009 (Unaudited)	2008	2009 (Unaudited)	2008
Assets						
Cash and equivalents	\$ 46,830	\$ 48,187	\$ 2,127	\$ 12,090	\$ 45,240	\$ 37,486
Investment securities	41,931	41,446	150	213	41,783	41,236
Current receivables	19,198	21,411	12,611	15,064	—	—
Inventories	13,831	13,674	13,766	13,597	65	77
Financing receivables – net	347,647	365,168	—	—	355,036	372,456
Other GECS receivables	13,182	13,439	—	—	17,728	18,636
Property, plant and equipment (including equipment leased to others) – net	72,222	78,530	14,032	14,433	58,190	64,097
Investment in GECS	—	—	60,756	53,279	—	—
Goodwill	80,640	81,759	56,203	56,394	24,437	25,365
Other intangible assets – net	14,758	14,977	11,342	11,364	3,416	3,613
All other assets	109,040	106,899	22,219	22,435	88,180	85,721
Assets of businesses held for sale	—	10,556	—	—	—	10,556
Assets of discontinued operations	1,528	1,723	64	64	1,464	1,659
Total assets	\$ 760,807	\$ 797,769	\$ 193,270	\$ 198,933	\$ 635,539	\$ 660,902
Liabilities and equity						
Short-term borrowings	\$ 176,320	\$ 193,695	\$ 1,614	\$ 2,375	\$ 175,676	\$ 193,533
Accounts payable, principally trade accounts	18,171	20,819	10,677	11,699	11,718	13,882
Progress collections and price adjustments						
accrued	11,821	12,536	12,312	13,058	—	—
Other GE current liabilities	21,494	21,560	21,494	21,624	—	—
Long-term borrowings	327,658	330,067	11,171	9,827	317,412	321,068
Investment contracts, insurance liabilities						
and insurance annuity benefits	33,437	34,032	—	—	33,946	34,369
All other liabilities	55,911	64,796	32,192	32,767	23,846	32,090
Deferred income taxes	5,179	4,584	(3,872)	(3,949)	9,051	8,533
Liabilities of businesses held for sale	—	636	—	—	—	636
Liabilities of discontinued operations	1,340	1,432	175	189	1,165	1,243
Total liabilities	651,331	684,157	85,763	87,590	572,814	605,354

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Preferred stock (30,000 shares outstanding at both March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common stock (10,589,575,000 and 10,536,897,000 shares outstanding at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively)	702	702	702	702	1	1
Accumulated other comprehensive income – net(b)						
Investment securities	(3,729)	(3,094)	(3,729)	(3,094)	(3,733)	(3,097)
Currency translation adjustments	(4,359)	(299)	(4,359)	(299)	(4,307)	(1,258)
Cash flow hedges	(2,615)	(3,332)	(2,615)	(3,332)	(2,438)	(3,134)
Benefit plans	(14,889)	(15,128)	(14,889)	(15,128)	(359)	(367)
Other capital	39,150	40,390	39,150	40,390	27,580	18,079
Retained earnings	121,572	122,123	121,572	122,123	44,012	43,055
Less common stock held in treasury	(34,813)	(36,697)	(34,813)	(36,697)	—	—
Total GE shareowners' equity	101,019	104,665	101,019	104,665	60,756	53,279
Noncontrolling interests(c)	8,457	8,947	6,488	6,678	1,969	2,269
Total equity	109,476	113,612	107,507	111,343	62,725	55,548
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 760,807	\$ 797,769	\$ 193,270	\$ 198,933	\$ 635,539	\$ 660,902

(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) The sum of accumulated other comprehensive income – net was \$(25,592) million and \$(21,853) million at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

(c) Included accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$119 million and \$149 million at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, 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)

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31 (Unaudited)					
	Consolidated		GE(a)		Financial Services (GECS)	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Cash flows – operating activities						
Net earnings attributable to the Company	\$ 2,811	\$ 4,304	\$ 2,811	\$ 4,304	\$ 957	\$ 2,395
Loss from discontinued operations	21	47	21	47	4	61
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings attributable to the Company to cash provided from operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	2,731	2,682	550	556	2,181	2,126
Earnings from continuing operations retained by GECS	–	–	(961)	(1,326)	–	–
Deferred income taxes	(528)	(990)	74	(352)	(602)	(638)
Decrease in GE current receivables	1,952	106	2,225	396	–	–
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(178)	(1,412)	(170)	(1,375)	12	(6)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(1,672)	369	(555)	125	(1,655)	271
Increase (decrease) in GE progress collections	(724)	1,436	(755)	1,553	–	–
Provision for losses on GECS financing receivables	2,336	1,343	–	–	2,336	1,343
All other operating activities	(7,168)	(1,327)	(401)	926	(6,707)	(2,217)
Cash from (used for) operating activities – continuing operations	(419)	6,558	2,839	4,854	(3,474)	3,335
Cash from (used for) operating activities – discontinued operations	(45)	367	–	–	(45)	367
Cash from (used for) operating activities	(464)	6,925	2,839	4,854	(3,519)	3,702
Cash flows – investing activities						
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(2,560)	(3,718)	(756)	(894)	(1,896)	(2,955)
Dispositions of property, plant and equipment	1,183	3,212	–	–	1,183	3,212

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Net decrease (increase) in GECS financing receivables	18,024	(11,845)	—	—	17,962	(12,448)
Proceeds from sales of discontinued operations	—	203	—	203	—	—
Proceeds from principal business dispositions	9,021	4,305	175	—	8,846	4,305
Payments for principal businesses purchased	(7,128)	(12,759)	(306)	(107)	(6,822)	(12,652)
Capital contribution from GE to GECS	—	—	(9,500)	—	—	—
All other investing activities	(2,691)	(722)	54	(35)	(2,082)	(375)
Cash from (used for) investing activities – continuing operations	15,849	(21,324)	(10,333)	(833)	17,191	(20,913)
Cash from (used for) investing activities – discontinued operations	47	(358)	—	—	47	(358)
Cash from (used for) investing activities	15,896	(21,682)	(10,333)	(833)	17,238	(21,271)
Cash flows – financing activities						
Net increase (decrease) in borrowings (maturities of 90 days or less)	(17,897)	2,201	990	(1,658)	(20,129)	3,842
Newly issued debt (maturities longer than 90 days)	32,064	35,827	1,226	39	30,935	35,936
Repayments and other reductions (maturities longer than 90 days)	(27,272)	(20,239)	(1,580)	(46)	(25,692)	(20,193)
Net dispositions (purchases) of GE shares for treasury	245	(864)	245	(864)	—	—
Dividends paid to shareowners	(3,350)	(3,110)	(3,350)	(3,110)	—	(1,130)
Capital contribution from GE to GECS	—	—	—	—	9,500	—
All other financing activities	(577)	498	—	—	(577)	498
Cash from (used for) financing activities – continuing operations	(16,787)	14,313	(2,469)	(5,639)	(5,963)	18,953
Cash from (used for) financing activities – discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash from (used for) financing activities	(16,787)	14,313	(2,469)	(5,639)	(5,963)	18,953
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	(1,355)	(444)	(9,963)	(1,618)	7,756	1,384
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	48,367	16,031	12,090	6,702	37,666	9,739
Cash and equivalents at March 31	47,012	15,587	2,127	5,084	45,422	11,123
Less cash and equivalents of discontinued operations						

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at March 31	182	309	—	—	182	309
Cash and equivalents of continuing operations						
at March 31	\$ 46,830	\$ 15,278	\$ 2,127	\$ 5,084	\$ 45,240	\$ 10,814

(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 19.

(5)

Summary of Operating Segments

General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31 (Unaudited)	
	2009	2008
Revenues		
Energy Infrastructure	\$ 8,239	\$ 7,724
Technology Infrastructure	10,436	10,460
NBC Universal	3,524	3,584
Capital Finance	13,088	16,969
Consumer & Industrial	2,221	2,862
Total segment revenues	37,508	41,599
Corporate items and eliminations	903	629
Consolidated revenues	\$ 38,411	\$ 42,228
Segment profit(a)		
Energy Infrastructure	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,070
Technology Infrastructure	1,803	1,701
NBC Universal	391	712
Capital Finance	1,119	2,679
Consumer & Industrial	36	144
Total segment profit	4,622	6,306
Corporate items and eliminations	(572)	(595)
GE interest and other financial charges	(376)	(602)
GE provision for income taxes	(842)	(758)
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to the Company	2,832	4,351
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, attributable to the Company	(21)	(47)
Consolidated net earnings attributable to the Company	\$ 2,811	\$ 4,304

- (a) Segment profit always excludes the effects of principal pension plans, results reported as discontinued operations, earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests 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 Consumer & Industrial; included in determining segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as “net earnings,” for Capital Finance.

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, 2008 (2008 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. GE includes Energy Infrastructure, Technology Infrastructure, NBC Universal and Consumer & Industrial. GECS includes Capital Finance. We have reclassified certain prior-period amounts to conform to the current-period's presentation. Unless otherwise indicated, information in these notes to condensed, consolidated financial statements relates to continuing operations.

Accounting changes

Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 157, Fair Value Measurements, for all financial instruments and non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis. Effective January 1, 2009, we adopted SFAS 157 for all non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a non-recurring basis. SFAS 157 establishes a new framework for measuring fair value and expands related disclosures. See Note 15.

On January 1, 2009, we adopted SFAS 141(R), Business Combinations. This standard significantly changes the accounting for business acquisitions both during the period of the acquisition and in subsequent periods. Among the more significant changes in the accounting for acquisitions are the following:

- Acquired in-process research and development (IPR&D) is accounted for as an asset, with the cost recognized as the research and development is realized or abandoned. IPR&D was previously expensed at the time of the acquisition.
- Contingent consideration is recorded at fair value as an element of purchase price with subsequent adjustments recognized in operations. Contingent consideration was previously accounted for as a subsequent adjustment of purchase price.
- Subsequent decreases in valuation allowances on acquired deferred tax assets are recognized in operations after the measurement period. Such changes were previously considered to be subsequent changes in consideration and were recorded as decreases in goodwill.
- Transaction costs are expensed. These costs were previously treated as costs of the acquisition.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 141(R)-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies, which amends the accounting in SFAS 141(R) for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. The FSP is effective January 1, 2009, and requires pre-acquisition contingencies to be recognized at fair value, if fair value can be reasonably determined during the measurement period. If fair value cannot be reasonably determined, the FSP

requires measurement based on the recognition and measurement criteria of SFAS 5, Accounting for Contingencies.

(7)

On January 1, 2009, we adopted SFAS 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51, which requires us to make certain changes to the presentation of our financial statements. This standard requires us to classify noncontrolling interests (previously referred to as "minority interest") as part of consolidated net earnings (\$85 million and \$162 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively) and to include the accumulated amount of noncontrolling interests as part of shareowners' equity (\$8,457 million and \$8,947 million at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively). The net earnings amounts we have previously reported are now presented as "Net earnings attributable to the Company" and, as required by SFAS 160, earnings per share continues to reflect amounts attributable only to the Company. Similarly, in our presentation of shareowners' equity, we distinguish between equity amounts attributable to GE shareowners and amounts attributable to the noncontrolling interests – previously classified as minority interest outside of shareowners' equity. In addition to these financial reporting changes, SFAS 160 provides for significant changes in accounting related to noncontrolling interests; specifically, increases and decreases in our controlling financial interests in consolidated subsidiaries will be reported in equity similar to treasury stock transactions. If a change in ownership of a consolidated subsidiary results in loss of control and deconsolidation, any retained ownership interests are remeasured with the gain or loss reported in net earnings.

Effective January 1, 2009, we adopted Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 07-1, Accounting for Collaborative Arrangements, which requires gross basis presentation of revenues and expenses for principal participants in collaborative arrangements. Our Technology Infrastructure and Energy Infrastructure segments enter into collaborative arrangements with manufacturers and suppliers of components used to build and maintain certain engines, aero-derivatives, and turbines, under which GE and these participants share in risks and rewards of these product programs. Adoption of the standard had no effect as our historical presentation had been consistent with the new requirements. Participation fees earned and recorded as other income totaled an insignificant amount in the first quarter of 2009, and \$451 million and \$540 million for the years 2008 and 2007, respectively. Payments to participants are recorded as costs of services sold (\$103 million in the first quarter of 2009, and \$423 million and \$320 million for the years 2008 and 2007, respectively) or as cost of goods sold (\$439 million in the first quarter of 2009, and \$1,932 million and \$1,623 million for the years 2008 and 2007, respectively).

2. 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 2008 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.

3. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Discontinued operations comprised GE Money Japan (our Japanese personal loan business, Lake, and our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our minority ownership in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd.), our U.S. mortgage business (WMC), Plastics, Advanced Materials, GE Life, Genworth Financial, Inc. (Genworth) and most of GE Insurance Solutions Corporation (GE Insurance Solutions). Associated results of operations, financial position and cash flows are separately reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

(8)

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 minority ownership 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 transaction, GE Money Japan 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 terms specified in the agreement, and will not be adjusted unless claims exceed approximately \$2,800 million. Estimated claims are not expected to exceed those levels and are based on our historical claims experience and the estimated future requests, taking into consideration the ability and likelihood of customers to make claims and other industry risk factors. However, uncertainties around the status of laws and regulations and lack of certain information related to the individual customers make it difficult to develop a meaningful estimate of the aggregate claims exposure. We review our estimated exposure quarterly, and make adjustments when required. To date, there have been no adjustments to sale proceeds for this matter. GE Money Japan revenues from discontinued operations were \$1 million and \$290 million in the first quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively. In total, GE Money Japan earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$4 million and \$(37) million in the first quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

WMC

During the fourth quarter of 2007, we completed the sale of our U.S. mortgage business. In connection with the transaction, WMC retained certain obligations related to loans sold prior to the disposal of the business, including WMC's contractual obligations to repurchase previously sold loans as to which there was an early payment default or with respect to which certain contractual representations and warranties were not met. Reserves related to these obligations were \$246 million at March 31, 2009, and \$244 million at December 31, 2008. The amount of these reserves is based upon pending and estimated future loan repurchase requests, the estimated percentage of loans validly tendered for repurchase, and our estimated losses on loans repurchased. Based on our historical experience, we estimate that a small percentage of the total loans we originated and sold will be tendered for repurchase, and of those tendered, only a limited amount will qualify as "validly tendered," meaning the loans sold did not satisfy specified contractual obligations. The amount of our current reserve represents our best estimate of losses with respect to our repurchase obligations. However, actual losses could exceed our reserve amount if actual claim rates, valid tenders or losses we incur on repurchased loans are higher than historically observed. WMC revenues from discontinued operations were \$(7) million and \$5 million in the first quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively. In total, WMC's losses from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$6 million and \$7 million in the first quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

GE industrial earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(17) million and \$14 million in the first quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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Assets of GE industrial discontinued operations were \$64 million at both March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008. Liabilities of GE industrial discontinued operations were \$175 million and \$189 million at March 31, 2009, and December 31, 2008, respectively, and primarily represent taxes payable and pension liabilities related to the sale of our Plastics business in 2007.

Summarized financial information for discontinued GECS operations is shown below.

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2009	2008
Operations		
Total revenues	\$ (6)	\$ 295
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ (12)	\$ (101)
Income tax benefit	4	40
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (8)	\$ (61)
Disposal		
Gain on disposal before income taxes	\$ 7	\$ —
Income tax expense	(3)	—
Gain on disposal, net of taxes	\$ 4	\$ —
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes(a)	\$ (4)	\$ (61)

(a) The sum of GE industrial earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, and GECS 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.

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 182	\$ 180
All other assets	14	19
Other	1,268	1,460
Assets of discontinued operations	\$ 1,464	\$ 1,659

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008

Liabilities

Liabilities of discontinued operations	\$	1,165	\$	1,243
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Assets at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, were primarily comprised of a deferred tax asset for a loss carryforward, which expires in 2015, related to the sale of our GE Money Japan business.

(10)

4. GECS REVENUES FROM SERVICES

GECS revenues from services are summarized in the following table.

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2009	2008
Interest on loans	\$ 5,073	\$ 6,499
Equipment leased to others	3,485	3,810
Fees	1,160	1,369
Financing leases	908	1,163
Real estate investments	347	1,161
Premiums earned by insurance activities	510	542
Associated companies	165	469
Investment income(a)	665	842
Net securitization gains	326	386
Other items(b)	1,518	1,430
Total	\$ 14,157	\$ 17,671

(a) Included other-than-temporary impairments on investment securities of \$232 million and \$162 million in the first quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(b) Included a gain on the sale of a limited partnership interest in Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P. (PTL) and a related gain on the remeasurement of the retained investment to fair value totaling \$296 million in the first quarter of 2009. See Note 18.

5. 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 31		Three months ended March 31	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Expected return on plan assets	\$ (1,126)	\$ (1,075)	\$ (106)	\$ (137)
Service cost for benefits earned	353	300	83	80
Interest cost on benefit obligation	669	661	112	124
Prior service cost amortization	81	81	2	3
Net actuarial loss amortization	90	54	29	19
Pension plans cost	\$ 67	\$ 21	\$ 120	\$ 89

(11)

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	
	2009	2008
Expected return on plan assets	\$ (32)	\$ (33)
Service cost for benefits earned	74	63
Interest cost on benefit obligation	177	198
Prior service cost amortization	168	168
Net actuarial loss (gain) amortization	(27)	9
Retiree benefit plans cost	\$ 360	\$ 405

6. INCOME TAXES

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 (to \$77 billion), resulting in an income tax benefit of \$700 million. Under applicable accounting rules, this tax benefit is recorded entirely in the first quarter tax provision and will not affect the tax provision for future quarters of 2009.

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, 2009	December 31, 2008
Unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 6,819	\$ 6,692
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	4,766	4,453
Accrued interest on unrecognized tax benefits	1,271	1,204
Accrued penalties on unrecognized tax benefits	90	96
Reasonably possible reduction to the balance of unrecognized tax benefits		
in succeeding 12 months	0-1,600	0-1,500
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	0-1,350	0-1,100

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

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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. 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.

(12)

7. 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			
	2009(a)		2008	
	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic
Amounts attributable to the Company:				
Consolidated				
Earnings from continuing operations for per-share calculation	\$ 2,823	\$ 2,823	\$ 4,351	\$ 4,351
Preferred stock dividends declared	(75)	(75)	—	—
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to common shareowners for per-share calculation	\$ 2,748	\$ 2,748	\$ 4,351	\$ 4,351
Loss from discontinued operations for per-share calculation	(21)	(21)	(47)	(47)
Net earnings attributable to GE common shareowners for per-share calculation	2,727	2,727	4,304	4,304
Average equivalent shares				
Shares of GE common stock outstanding	10,564	10,564	9,978	9,978
Employee compensation-related shares, including stock options	—	—	28	—
Total average equivalent shares	10,564	10,564	10,006	9,978
Per-share amounts				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.44
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—
Net earnings	0.26	0.26	0.43	0.43

On January 1, 2009, we adopted FSP EITF 03-6-1, Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities. Under the FSP, our unvested restricted stock unit awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents are considered participating securities and, therefore, are included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. Application of the standard had an insignificant effect.

(a) At March 31, 2009, there were no potential shares included in our diluted EPS calculation because the effect would have been anti-dilutive. Further information about potential common shares is provided in Notes 23 and 24 of our 2008 Form 10-K.

Earnings-per-share amounts are computed independently for earnings from continuing operations, 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.

(13)

8. 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.

(In millions)	At				At			
	March 31, 2009		December 31, 2008		March 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Amortized	Gross unrealized	Gross unrealized	Estimated	Amortized	Gross unrealized	Gross unrealized	Estimated
	cost	gains	losses	fair value	cost	gains	losses	fair value
GE								
Debt – U.S. corporate	\$ 132	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 132	\$ 182	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 182
Equity – available-for-sale	18	1	(1)	18	32	–	(1)	31
	150	1	(1)	150	214	–	(1)	213
GECS								
Debt								
U.S. corporate	23,948	230	(3,176)	21,002	22,183	512	(2,477)	20,218
State and municipal	1,531	21	(293)	1,259	1,556	19	(94)	1,481
Residential mortgage-backed(a)	4,844	89	(1,121)	3,812	5,326	70	(1,052)	4,344
Commercial mortgage-backed	3,072	11	(914)	2,169	2,910	14	(788)	2,136
Asset-backed	2,767	2	(531)	2,238	2,881	1	(691)	2,191
Corporate – non-U.S.	1,506	16	(202)	1,320	1,441	14	(166)	1,289
Government – non-U.S.	1,550	49	(23)	1,576	1,300	61	(19)	1,342
U.S. government and federal agency	826	62	(138)	750	739	65	(100)	704
Retained interests(b)(c)	6,437	115	(108)	6,444	6,395	113	(152)	6,356
Equity								
Available-for-sale	869	33	(113)	789	921	26	(160)	787
Trading	424	–	–	424	388	–	–	388
	47,774	628	(6,619)	41,783	46,040	895	(5,699)	41,236
Eliminations	(7)	–	5	(2)	(7)	–	4	(3)
Total	\$ 47,917	\$ 629	\$ (6,615)	\$ 41,931	\$ 46,247	\$ 895	\$ (5,696)	\$ 41,446

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

(b) Included \$1,904 million and \$1,752 million of retained interests at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, accounted for in accordance with SFAS 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments. See Note 18.

(c) Amortized cost and estimated fair value included \$23 million and \$20 million of trading securities at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

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

(In millions)	In loss position for			
	Less than 12 months	Gross	12 months or more	Gross
	Estimated	unrealized	Estimated	unrealized
	fair value	losses	fair value	losses
March 31, 2009				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 7,224	\$ (834)	\$ 6,430	\$ (2,342)
State and municipal	495	(191)	248	(102)
Residential mortgage-backed	350	(88)	1,856	(1,033)
Commercial mortgage-backed	407	(113)	1,479	(801)
Asset-backed	1,133	(155)	1,017	(376)
Corporate – non-U.S.	458	(81)	374	(121)
Government – non-U.S.	187	(5)	262	(18)
U.S. government and federal agency	–	–	113	(138)
Retained interests	1,537	(34)	421	(74)
Equity	187	(102)	15	(7)
Total	\$ 11,978	\$ (1,603)	\$ 12,215	\$ (5,012)
December 31, 2008				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 6,602	\$ (1,108)	\$ 5,629	\$ (1,369)
State and municipal	570	(44)	278	(50)
Residential mortgage-backed	1,355	(107)	1,614	(945)
Commercial mortgage-backed	774	(184)	1,218	(604)
Asset-backed	1,064	(419)	1,063	(272)
Corporate – non-U.S.	454	(106)	335	(60)
Government – non-U.S.	88	(4)	275	(15)
U.S. government and federal agency	–	–	150	(100)
Retained interests	1,403	(71)	274	(81)
Equity	268	(153)	9	(4)
Total	\$ 12,578	\$ (2,196)	\$ 10,845	\$ (3,500)

Of our residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we had approximately \$1,222 million and \$1,310 million, respectively, of exposure to residential subprime credit, primarily supporting our guaranteed investment contracts, a majority of which have received investment-grade credit ratings from the major rating agencies. Of the total residential subprime credit exposure at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, \$1,028 million and \$1,093 million, respectively, was insured by monoline insurers. Our subprime investment securities were collateralized primarily by pools of individual, direct mortgage loans, not other structured products such as collateralized debt obligations. Additionally, a majority of exposure to residential subprime credit related to investment securities with underlying loans originated in 2006 and 2005. At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we had approximately \$2,926 million and \$2,853 million, respectively, of exposure to commercial, regional and foreign banks, primarily relating to corporate debt securities, with associated unrealized losses of \$730 million and \$373 million, respectively.

We presently intend to hold our investment securities that are in an unrealized loss position at March 31, 2009, at least until we can recover their respective amortized cost. In reaching the conclusion that these investments are not other-than-temporarily impaired, consideration was given to research by our internal and third-party asset managers. With respect to corporate bonds, we placed greater emphasis on the credit quality of the issuers. With respect to RMBS and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), we placed greater emphasis on our expectations with respect to cash flows from the underlying collateral and, with respect to RMBS, we considered the availability of credit enhancements, principally monoline insurance.

(15)

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

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2009	2008
GE		
Gains	\$ —	\$ —
Losses, including impairments	(65)	(4)
Net	(65)	(4)
GECS		
Gains	24	53
Losses, including impairments	(239)	(168)
Net	(215)	(115)
Total	\$ (280)	\$ (119)

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.

Proceeds from investment securities sales and early redemptions by the issuer totaled \$2,143 million and \$535 million in the first quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively, principally from the sales of short-term securities in our bank subsidiaries.

We recognized pre-tax gains on trading securities of \$40 million and \$220 million in the first quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively. Investments in retained interests increased by \$87 million and decreased by \$75 million during the first quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively, reflecting changes in fair value accounted for in accordance with SFAS 155.

9. INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following.

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Raw materials and work in process	\$ 8,903	\$ 8,710
Finished goods	4,888	5,109
Unbilled shipments	732	561
	14,523	14,380
Less revaluation to LIFO	(692)	(706)
Total	\$ 13,831	\$ 13,674

(16)

10. GECS FINANCING RECEIVABLES

GECS financing receivables – net, consisted of the following.

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Loans, net of deferred income	\$ 299,067	\$ 310,203
Investment in financing leases, net of deferred income	61,683	67,578
	360,750	377,781
Less allowance for losses (Note 11)	(5,714)	(5,325)
Financing receivables – net(a)	\$ 355,036	\$ 372,456

(a) Included \$5,538 million and \$6,461 million related to consolidated, liquidating securitization entities at March 31, 2009, and December 31, 2008, respectively. In addition, financing receivables at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, included \$2,877 million and \$2,736 million, respectively, relating to loans that had been acquired and accounted for in accordance with SOP 03-3, Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer.

We adopted SFAS 141(R) on January 1, 2009. As a result of this adoption, 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 GECS financing receivables – net follow.

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL)(a)		
Americas	\$ 100,985	\$ 105,410
Europe	41,208	37,767
Asia	14,528	16,683
Other	764	786
	157,485	160,646
Consumer (formerly GE Money)(a)		
Non-U.S. residential mortgages(b)	56,974	60,753
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	22,256	24,441
U.S. installment and revolving credit	25,286	27,645
Non-U.S. auto	15,343	18,168
Other	10,309	11,541
	130,168	142,548
Real Estate	45,373	46,735
Energy Financial Services	8,360	8,392
GE Commercial Aviation Services (GECAS)(c)	15,501	15,429
Other(d)	3,863	4,031
	360,750	377,781
Less allowance for losses	(5,714)	(5,325)
Total	\$ 355,036	\$ 372,456

(a) During the first quarter of 2009, we transferred Banque Artesia Nederland N.V. (Artesia) from CLL to Consumer. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

(b) At March 31, 2009, net of credit insurance, approximately 27% 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 the origination date, loans with an adjustable rate were underwritten to the reset value.

(c) Included loans and financing leases of \$13,189 million and \$13,078 million at March 31, 2009, and December 31, 2008, respectively, related to commercial aircraft at Aviation Financial Services.

(d)

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

(18)

Individually impaired loans are defined by 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. An analysis of impaired loans follows.

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Loans requiring allowance for losses	\$ 4,138	\$ 2,712
Loans expected to be fully recoverable	1,682	871
Total impaired loans	\$ 5,820	\$ 3,583
Allowance for losses	\$ 908	\$ 635
Average investment during the period	4,665	2,064
Interest income earned while impaired(a)	17	27

(a) Recognized principally on cash basis.

11. GECS ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES ON FINANCING RECEIVABLES

(In millions)	Balance January 1, 2009	Provision charged to operations	Currency exchange	Other(a)	Gross write-offs	Recoveries	Balance March 31, 2009
CLL(b)							
Americas	\$ 843	\$ 271	\$ (1)	\$ (8)	\$ (201)	\$ 16	\$ 920
Europe	288	106	(10)	(1)	(59)	3	327
Asia	163	50	(18)	7	(28)	4	178
Other	2	—	—	2	—	—	4
Consumer(b)							
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	383	237	(41)	4	(81)	24	526
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,051	433	(62)	12	(493)	97	1,038
U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,700	905	—	(229)	(695)	37	1,718
Non-U.S. auto	222	128	(12)	19	(160)	52	249
Other	226	73	(11)	(23)	(77)	11	199
Real Estate	301	110	(6)	—	(9)	—	396

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Energy Financial Services	58	10	—	(2)	—	—	66
GECAS	60	—	—	1	—	—	61
Other	28	13	—	1	(10)	—	32
Total	\$ 5,325	\$ 2,336	\$ (161)	\$ (217)	\$ (1,813)	\$ 244	\$ 5,714

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

(b) During the first quarter of 2009, we transferred Artesia from CLL to Consumer.

Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

(19)

(In millions)	Balance January 1, 2008	Provision charged to operations	Currency exchange	Other(a)	Gross write-offs	Recoveries	Balance March 31, 2008
CLL(b)							
Americas	\$ 471	\$ 97	\$ 1	\$ 73	\$ (59)	\$ 14	\$ 597
Europe	232	39	13	(38)	(34)	6	218
Asia	226	19	15	42	(187)	2	117
Other	3	–	1	(1)	–	–	3
Consumer(b)							
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	246	31	10	1	(27)	20	281
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,371	429	78	(1)	(617)	200	1,460
U.S. installment and revolving credit	985	585	–	(161)	(505)	61	965
Non-U.S. auto	324	73	7	(39)	(150)	77	292
Other	167	54	14	–	(69)	17	183
Real Estate	168	(1)	2	15	(4)	–	180
Energy Financial Services	19	1	–	2	–	–	22
GECAS	8	16	–	–	(1)	–	23
Other	18	–	–	1	(5)	–	14
Total	\$ 4,238	\$ 1,343	\$ 141	\$ (106)	\$ (1,658)	\$ 397	\$ 4,355

(a) Other primarily included the effects of securitization activity, dispositions and acquisitions.

(b) During the first quarter of 2009, we transferred Artesia from CLL to Consumer.

Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment (including equipment leased to others) – net, consisted of the following.

(In millions)	At March 31, 2009	December 31,
---------------	-------------------------	-----------------

2008

Original cost	\$	116,171	\$	125,671
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization		(43,949)		(47,141)
Property, plant and equipment (including equipment leased to others) – net	\$	72,222	\$	78,530

(20)

13. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Goodwill	\$ 80,640	\$ 81,759
Other intangible assets		
Intangible assets subject to amortization	\$ 12,404	\$ 12,623
Indefinite-lived intangible assets(a)	2,354	2,354
Total	\$ 14,758	\$ 14,977

(a) Indefinite-lived intangible assets principally comprised trademarks, tradenames and U.S. Federal Communications Commission licenses.

Changes in goodwill balances follow.

(In millions)	Balance January 1, 2009	Acquisitions/ acquisition accounting adjustments	Dispositions, currency exchange and other	Balance March 31, 2009
Energy Infrastructure	\$ 9,943	\$ (152)	\$ (229)	\$ 9,562
Technology Infrastructure	26,684	383	(170)	26,897
NBC Universal	18,973	1	(3)	18,971
Capital Finance	25,365	210	(1,138)	24,437
Consumer & Industrial	794	–	(21)	773
Total	\$ 81,759	\$ 442	\$ (1,561)	\$ 80,640

The amount of goodwill related to new acquisitions recorded during the first quarter of 2009 was \$462 million and related to acquisitions of Airfoils Technologies International – Singapore Pte. Ltd. (ATI-Singapore) (\$337 million) at Technology Infrastructure and Interbanca S.p.A. (Interbanca) (\$125 million) at Capital Finance. During the first quarter of 2009, the goodwill balance decreased by \$20 million related to acquisition accounting adjustments to prior-year acquisitions. The most significant of these adjustments was a decrease of \$139 million associated with the 2008 acquisition of Hydril Pressure Control by Energy Infrastructure, partially offset by an increase of \$70 million associated with the 2008 acquisition of CitiCapital at Capital Finance. Also during the first quarter of 2009, goodwill balances decreased \$1,561 million, primarily as a result of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$893 million) and the deconsolidation of PTL at Capital Finance (\$634 million).

On March 20, 2009, we increased our ownership in ATI-Singapore from 49% to 100% and concurrently acquired from the same seller a controlling financial interest in certain affiliates. As required by SFAS 141(R), we remeasured our previous equity interests to fair value, resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$254 million which is reported in other

income.

We test goodwill for impairment annually and more frequently if circumstances warrant. Given the significant decline in our stock price in the first quarter of 2009 and current market conditions in the financial services industry, we conducted an additional impairment analysis of the Capital Finance reporting units during the first quarter of 2009 using data as of December 31, 2008. Reporting units within Capital Finance are CLL, Consumer, Real Estate, Energy Financial Services and GECAS, which had goodwill balances of \$12,029 million, \$8,995 million, \$1,140 million, \$2,119 million and \$154 million, respectively, at March 31, 2009.

(21)

We determined fair values for each of the Capital Finance reporting units using an income approach. When available and as appropriate, we used comparative market multiples to corroborate discounted cash flow results. For purposes of the income approach, fair value was determined based on the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at an appropriate risk-adjusted rate. We use our internal forecasts to estimate future cash flows and include an estimate of long-term future growth rates based on our most recent views of the long-term outlook for each business. Actual results may differ from those assumed in our forecasts. We derive our discount rates by applying the capital asset pricing model (i.e., to estimate the cost of equity financing) and analyzing published rates for industries relevant to our reporting units. We used discount rates that are commensurate with the risks and uncertainty inherent in the financial markets generally and in our internally developed forecasts. Discount rates used in these reporting unit valuations ranged from 11.5% to 13.0%. Valuations using the market approach reflect prices and other relevant observable information generated by market transactions involving financial services businesses.

Compared to the market approach, the income approach more closely aligns the reporting unit valuation to a company's or business' specific business model, geographic markets and product offerings, as it is based on specific projections of the business. Required rates of return, along with uncertainty inherent in the forecasts of future cash flows are reflected in the selection of the discount rate. Equally important, under this approach, reasonably likely scenarios and associated sensitivities can be developed for alternative future states that may not be reflected in an observable market price. A market approach allows for comparison to actual market transactions and multiples. It can be somewhat more limited in its application because the population of potential comparables (or pure plays) is often limited to publicly-traded companies where the characteristics of the comparative business and ours can be significantly different, market data is usually not available for divisions within larger conglomerates or non-public subsidiaries that could otherwise qualify as comparable, and the specific circumstances surrounding a market transaction (e.g., synergies between the parties, terms and conditions of the transaction, etc.) may be different or irrelevant with respect to our business. It can also be difficult under the current market conditions to identify orderly transactions between market participants in similar financial services businesses. We assess the valuation methodology based upon the relevance and availability of data at the time of performing the valuation and weight the methodologies appropriately.

In performing the valuations, we updated cash flows to reflect management's forecasts and adjusted discount rates to reflect the risks associated with the current market. Based on the results of our testing, the fair values of these reporting units exceeded their book values; therefore, the second step of the impairment test (in which fair value of each of the reporting units assets and liabilities are measured) was not required to be performed and no goodwill impairment was recognized. Estimating the fair value of reporting units involves the use of estimates and significant judgments that are based on a number of factors including actual operating results, future business plans, economic projections and market data. Actual results may differ from forecasted results. While no impairment was noted in our step one impairment tests, goodwill in our Real Estate reporting unit may be particularly sensitive to further deterioration in economic conditions. If current conditions persist longer or deteriorate further than expected, it is reasonably possible that the judgments and estimates described above could change in future periods.

Intangible assets subject to amortization

(In millions)	March 31, 2009			At December 31, 2008		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net
Customer-related	\$ 6,721	\$ (1,881)	\$ 4,840	\$ 6,341	\$ (1,516)	\$ 4,825
Patents, licenses and trademarks	5,318	(2,169)	3,149	5,315	(2,150)	3,165
Capitalized software	6,968	(4,346)	2,622	6,872	(4,199)	2,673
Lease valuations	1,716	(650)	1,066	1,761	(594)	1,167
Present value of future profits	869	(444)	425	869	(439)	430
All other	644	(342)	302	680	(317)	363
Total	\$ 22,236	\$ (9,832)	\$ 12,404	\$ 21,838	\$ (9,215)	\$ 12,623

Consolidated amortization related to intangible assets subject to amortization was \$460 million and \$529 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

14. GECS BORROWINGS

GECS borrowings are summarized in the following table.

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Short-term borrowings		
Commercial paper		
U.S.		
Unsecured(a)	\$ 49,755	\$ 62,768
Asset-backed(b)	3,518	3,652
Non-U.S.		
Current portion of long-term debt(a)(c)	79,018	69,682
Bank deposits(d)(e)	25,770	29,634
Bank borrowings(f)	2,462	10,028
GE Interest Plus notes(g)	5,049	5,633
Other	2,332	3,103
Total	175,676	193,533
Long-term borrowings		
Senior notes		
Unsecured(a)	295,295	299,186
Asset-backed(h)	4,518	5,002
Subordinated notes(i)	2,739	2,866
Subordinated debentures(j)	7,056	7,315
Bank deposits(k)	7,804	6,699
Total	317,412	321,068
Total borrowings	\$ 493,088	\$ 514,601

(a) GE Capital had issued and outstanding, \$73,990 million (\$36,965 million commercial paper and \$37,025 million long-term borrowings) and \$35,243 million (\$21,823 million commercial paper and \$13,420 million long-term borrowings) of senior, unsecured debt that was guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. GE Capital and GE are parties to an Eligible Entity Designation Agreement and GE Capital 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 GE Capital reimburse the FDIC for any amounts that the FDIC pays to holders of debt that is guaranteed by the FDIC.

(b) Consists entirely of obligations of consolidated, liquidating securitization entities. See Note 10.

(c) Included \$283 million and \$326 million of asset-backed senior notes, issued by consolidated, liquidating securitization entities at March 31, 2009, and December 31,

2008, respectively.

- (d) Included \$12,352 million and \$11,793 million of deposits in non-U.S. banks at March 31, 2009, and December 31, 2008, respectively.
- (e) Included certificates of deposits distributed by brokers of \$13,418 million and \$17,841 million at March 31, 2009, and December 31, 2008, respectively.
- (f) Term borrowings from banks with a remaining term to maturity of less than 12 months.
- (g) Entirely variable denomination floating rate demand notes.
- (h) Included \$1,422 million and \$2,104 million of asset-backed senior notes, issued by consolidated, liquidating securitization entities at March 31, 2009, and December 31, 2008, respectively. See Note 10.
- (i) Included \$750 million of subordinated notes guaranteed by GE at March 31, 2009, and December 31, 2008.
- (j) Subordinated debentures receive rating agency equity credit and were hedged at issuance to the U.S. dollar equivalent of \$7,725 million.
- (k) Entirely certificates of deposits distributed by brokers with maturities greater than one year.

(24)

15. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS 157, Fair Value Measurements, for all financial instruments and non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis. Effective January 1, 2009, we adopted SFAS 157 for all non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a non-recurring basis. SFAS 157 establishes a new framework for measuring fair value and expands related disclosures. Broadly, the SFAS 157 framework requires fair value to be determined based on the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. SFAS 157 establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy based upon observable and non-observable inputs.

The following describes the valuation methodologies we use to measure non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a non-recurring basis. For valuation methodologies relating to financial instruments and non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis and financial instruments accounted for on a non-recurring basis, see Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2008 Form 10-K.

Investments in subsidiaries and formerly consolidated subsidiaries

Upon a change in control that results in consolidation or deconsolidation of a subsidiary, a fair value measurement may be required if we held a noncontrolling investment in the entity and obtain control or sell a controlling interest and retain a noncontrolling stake in the entity. Such investments are valued using a discounted cash flow model, comparative market multiples or a combination of both approaches as appropriate. In applying these methodologies, we rely on a number of factors, including actual operating results, future business plans, economic projections and market data.

Long-lived assets

Long-lived assets, including aircraft and real estate, may be measured at fair value if such assets are held for sale or when there is a determination that the asset is impaired. The determination of fair value is based on the best information available, including internal cash flow estimates discounted at an appropriate interest rate, quoted market prices when available, market prices for similar assets and independent appraisals, as appropriate. For real estate, cash flow estimates are based on current market estimates that reflect current and projected lease profiles and available industry information about expected trends in rental, occupancy and capitalization rates.

(25)

The following tables present our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Included in the tables are investment securities of \$21,501 million and \$21,967 million at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, primarily supporting obligations to annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations, and \$7,790 million and \$8,190 million at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, supporting obligations to holders of guaranteed investment contracts. Such securities are mainly investment grade. Also included are retained interests in securitizations totaling \$6,444 million and \$6,356 million at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

(In millions)	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		FIN 39 netting(a)	Net balance		
March 31, 2009										
Assets										
Investment securities	\$	2,532	\$	27,493	\$	11,906	\$	–	\$	41,931
Derivatives(b)		–		16,365		1,129		(6,651)		10,843
Other(c)		1		889		1,062		–		1,952
Total	\$	2,533	\$	44,747	\$	14,097	\$	(6,651)	\$	54,726
Liabilities										
Derivatives	\$	–	\$	11,049	\$	259	\$	(6,838)	\$	4,470
Other(d)		–		1,509		–		–		1,509
Total	\$	–	\$	12,558	\$	259	\$	(6,838)	\$	5,979
December 31, 2008										
Assets										
Investment securities	\$	1,158	\$	27,332	\$	12,956	\$	–	\$	41,446
Derivatives(b)		–		18,911		1,142		(7,411)		12,642
Other(c)		1		288		1,105		–		1,394
Total	\$	1,159	\$	46,531	\$	15,203	\$	(7,411)	\$	55,482
Liabilities										
Derivatives	\$	2	\$	12,643	\$	166	\$	(7,575)	\$	5,236
Other(d)		–		1,031		–		–		1,031
Total	\$	2	\$	13,674	\$	166	\$	(7,575)	\$	6,267

- (a) FASB Interpretation (FIN) 39, Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts, permits the netting of derivative receivables and payables when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists. Included fair value adjustments related to our own and counterparty credit risk.
- (b) The fair value of derivatives included an adjustment for non-performance risk. At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the cumulative adjustment was a gain of \$187 million and \$177 million, respectively.
- (c) Included private equity investments and loans designated under the fair value option.
- (d) Primarily represented the liability associated with certain of our deferred incentive compensation plans accounted for in accordance with EITF Issue 97-14, Accounting for Deferred Compensation Arrangements Where Amounts Earned Are Held in a Rabbi Trust and Invested.

(26)

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The following tables present the changes in Level 3 instruments measured on a recurring basis for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. The majority of our Level 3 balances consist of investment securities classified as available-for-sale with changes in fair value recorded in equity.

Changes in Level 3 instruments for the three months ended March 31, 2009

(In millions)

	January 1, 2009	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings(a)	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in accumulated other comprehensive income	Purchases, issuances and settlements	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3(b)	March 31, 2009	Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at March 31, 2009(c)
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.

Changes in Level 3 instruments for the three months ended March 31, 2008

(In millions)	January 1, 2008	Net(a) realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in accumulated other comprehensive income	Purchases, issuances and settlements	Transfers(b) in and/or out of Level 3	March 31, 2008	Net change(c) in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at March 31,
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2008

Investment securities	\$ 12,447	\$ 83	\$ (188)	\$ 377	\$ —	\$ 12,719	\$ (38)
Derivatives(d)(e)	265	507	54	(51)	—	775	484
Other	1,330	(27)	33	19	—	1,355	(13)
Total	\$ 14,042	\$ 563	\$ (101)	\$ 345	\$ —	\$ 14,849	\$ 433

- (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. No transfers occurred during the first quarter of 2008.
- (c) Represented the amount of unrealized gains or losses for the period included in earnings.
- (d) Earnings from Derivatives were more than offset by \$380 million in losses from related derivatives included in Level 2 and \$148 million in losses from qualifying fair value hedges.
- (e) Represented derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$11 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.

(27)

Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. These assets are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments only in certain circumstances. Included in this category are certain loans that are written down to fair value when they are held for sale or when they are written down to the fair value of their underlying collateral when deemed impaired, cost and equity method investments that are written down to fair value when their declines are determined to be other-than-temporary, long-lived assets that are written down to fair value when they are held for sale or determined to be impaired, the remeasurement of retained investments in former consolidated subsidiaries, and the remeasurement of previous equity interests upon acquisition of a controlling interest. At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, these assets totaled \$240 million and \$48 million, identified as Level 2, and \$10,770 million and \$3,145 million, identified as Level 3, respectively.

The following table represents the fair value adjustments to assets still held at March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008.

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2009	2008
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ (324)	\$ (155)
Cost and equity method investments	(227)	(69)
Long-lived assets(a)	(136)	(28)
Retained investments in formerly consolidated subsidiaries(a)	226	—
Previous equity interests of newly controlled subsidiaries(a)	254	—
Total	\$ (207)	\$ (252)

(a) SFAS 157 was adopted for non-financial assets valued on a non-recurring basis as of January 1, 2009.

16. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING

On January 1, 2009, we adopted SFAS 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – An Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. The standard supplements the required disclosures provided under SFAS 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended, with additional qualitative and quantitative information. Accordingly, the disclosures that follow should be read in the context of our existing disclosure in Note 29 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2008 Form 10-K.

We use derivatives for risk management purposes. As a matter of policy, 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 ensuring 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 execute derivatives to adjust the nature and tenor of debt funding to meet this objective. The determination of whether a derivative is necessary to achieve this objective depends on customer needs for specific types of financing and market factors affecting the type of debt we can issue.

Of the outstanding notional amount of \$373,000 million, approximately 95%, or \$355,000 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 derivatives activity primarily relates to hedging against adverse changes in currency exchange rates and commodity prices related to anticipated sales and purchases. These activities are

designated as hedges in accordance with SFAS 133, when practicable. When it is not possible to apply hedge accounting, or when the derivative and the hedged item are both recorded in earnings currently, the derivatives are accounted for as economic hedges where hedge accounting is not applied. This most frequently occurs when we hedge a recognized foreign currency transaction (e.g., a receivable or payable) with a derivative. Since the effects of changes in exchange rates are reflected currently in earnings for both the derivative and the underlying, the economic hedge does not require hedge accounting.

(28)

The following table provides information about the fair value of our derivatives, by contract type, separating those accounted for as hedges under SFAS 133 and those that are not.

(In millions)	At March 31, 2009	
	Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives accounted for as hedges under SFAS 133		
Interest rate contracts	\$ 7,895	\$ 4,316
Currency exchange contracts	5,496	3,360
Other contracts	71	35
	13,462	7,711
Derivatives not accounted for as hedges under SFAS 133		
Interest rate contracts	1,743	1,798
Currency exchange contracts	2,036	1,431
Other contracts	253	368
	4,032	3,597
FIN 39 netting adjustment(a)	(6,651)	(6,838)
Total	\$ 10,843	\$ 4,470

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

- (a) FIN 39 permits the netting of derivative receivables and payables when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists. Amounts included fair value adjustments related to our own and counterparty credit risk. At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the cumulative adjustment for non-performance risk was a gain of \$187 million and \$177 million, respectively.

Earnings effects of derivatives on the Statement of Earnings

For relationships designated as fair value hedges, which relate entirely to hedges of debt, changes in fair value of the derivatives are recorded in earnings along with offsetting adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged debt. Through March 31, 2009, such adjustments increased the carrying amount of debt outstanding by \$7,181 million. The following table provides information about the earnings effects of our fair value hedging relationships for the three months ended March 31, 2009.

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

Interest and other financial
charges

Fair value hedges resulted in \$31 million of ineffectiveness of which \$(27) million reflects amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness.

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 in the cash flow hedges subaccount of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and reclassified into earnings contemporaneously with the earnings effects of the hedged transaction. Earnings effects of the derivative and the hedged item are reported in the same caption in the Statement of Earnings. 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.

(29)

For derivatives that are designated as hedges of net investment in a foreign operation, we assess effectiveness based on changes in spot currency exchange rates. Changes in spot rates on the derivative are recorded in the currency translation adjustments subaccount of AOCI until such time as the foreign entity is substantially liquidated or sold. The change in fair value of the forward points, which reflects the interest rate differential between the two countries on the derivative, are excluded from the effectiveness assessment and are recorded currently in earnings.

The following tables provide additional information about the financial statement effects related to our cash flow hedges and net investment hedges for the three months ended March 31, 2009.

(In millions)			
	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Financial statement caption	Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into earnings
Cash flow hedges			
Interest rate contracts	\$ 99	Interest and other financial charges	\$ (486)
Currency exchange contracts	525	Other costs and expenses	(77)
		Interest and other financial charges	(3)
		GECS revenues from services	(269)
		Sales of goods and services	3
Commodity contracts	5	Other costs and expenses	(8)
Total	\$ 629		\$ (840)
	Gain (loss) recognized in CTA		Gain (loss) reclassified from CTA
Net investment hedges			
Currency exchange contracts	\$ 2,355	GECS revenues from services	\$ (39)

Of the total pre-tax amount recorded in AOCI, \$4,309 million related to cash flow hedges of forecasted transactions of which we expect to transfer \$2,078 million to earnings as an expense in the next 12 months contemporaneously with the earnings effects of the related forecasted transactions. In the first quarter of 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, 2009, the maximum term of derivative instruments that hedge forecasted transactions was 27 years 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 totaled \$(7) million for the three months ended March 31, 2009, and primarily appear in GECS revenues from services. Ineffectiveness from net investment hedges was \$(390) million, which primarily relates to changes in value of the forward points that under our hedge accounting designations are excluded from the assessment of effectiveness and recorded directly into earnings. These amounts appear in the "Interest and other financial charges" caption in the Statement of Earnings.

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 entered into as economic hedges of changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, commodity prices and other market risks. Gains or losses related to the derivative are recorded in predefined captions in the Statement of Earnings, typically "GECS revenues from services" or "Other income," based on our accounting policy. In general, the earnings effects of the item that represents the economic risk exposure is recorded in the same caption as the derivative. Losses for the first quarter of 2009 on derivatives not designated as hedges, without considering the offsetting earnings effects from the item representing the economic risk exposure, were \$(1) million, related to interest rate contracts of \$157 million, currency exchange contracts of \$(172) million and equity, credit and commodity derivatives of \$14 million.

(30)

Counterparty credit risk

To lower our exposure to credit risk, our standard master agreements typically contain mutual downgrade provisions that provide the ability of each party to require assignment or 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 assignment or termination if the short-term rating of the counterparty were to fall below A-1/P-1. The net derivative liability subject to these provisions was approximately \$3,016 million at March 31, 2009. In addition to these provisions, we also have collateral arrangements that provide us with the right to hold collateral (cash or U.S. Treasury or other highly-rated securities) when the current market value of derivative contracts exceeds a specified limit. We also have a limited number of such collateral agreements under which we must post collateral. Under these agreements and in the normal course of business, the fair value of collateral posted by counterparties at March 31, 2009 was approximately \$8,253 million, of which \$131 million was held in cash and \$8,122 million represented pledged securities. The fair value of collateral posted by us was approximately \$1,021 million, of which \$34 million was cash and \$987 million represented securities repledged.

More information regarding our counterparty credit risk and master agreements can be found in Note 29 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2008 Form 10-K.

Guarantees of derivatives

We do not sell credit default swaps; however, as part of our risk management services, we provide certain performance guarantees to third-party financial institutions related to plain vanilla interest rate swaps on behalf of some customers related to variable rate loans we have extended to them. The fair value of such guarantees was \$30 million at March 31, 2009. The aggregate fair value of customer derivative contracts in a liability position at March 31, 2009, was \$363 million before consideration of any offsetting effect of collateral. At March 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 strict underwriting criteria, we believe the likelihood that we will be required to perform under these guarantees is remote.

17. 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 31	
	2009	2008
Net earnings attributable to the Company	\$ 2,811	\$ 4,304
Investment securities – net	(635)	(742)
Currency translation adjustments – net	(4,060)	2,176
Cash flow hedges – net	717	(1,617)
Benefit plans – net	239	110
Total	\$ (928)	\$ 4,231

Changes to noncontrolling interests during the first quarter of 2009 resulted from net earnings (\$85 million), dividends (\$223 million), the effects of deconsolidating PTL (\$331 million), accumulated other comprehensive income (\$30 million) and other (\$9 million). Changes to the individual components of accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests were insignificant.

(31)

18. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We securitize financial assets and arrange other forms of asset-backed financing in the ordinary course of business to improve shareowner returns. The securitization transactions we engage in are similar to those used by many financial institutions. Beyond improving returns, these securitization transactions serve as funding sources for a variety of diversified lending and securities transactions. Historically, we have used both GE-supported and third-party Variable Interest Entities (VIEs) to execute off-balance sheet securitization transactions funded in the commercial paper and term markets. The largest single category of VIEs that we are involved with are Qualifying Special Purpose Entities (QSPEs), which meet specific characteristics defined in U.S. GAAP that exclude them from the scope of consolidation standards.

Investors in these entities only have recourse to the assets owned by the entity and not to our general credit, unless noted below. We did not provide non-contractual support to any consolidated VIE, unconsolidated VIE or QSPE in the three months ended March 31, 2009. We do not have implicit support arrangements with any VIE or QSPE.

Variable Interest Entities

When evaluating whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE and must therefore consolidate the entity, we perform a qualitative analysis that considers the design of the VIE, the nature of our involvement and the variable interests held by other parties. If that evaluation is inconclusive as to which party absorbs a majority of the entity's expected losses or residual returns, a quantitative analysis is performed to determine who is the primary beneficiary.

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

For additional information about our consolidated VIEs, see Note 30 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2008 Form 10-K. Consolidated VIEs at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 follow:

(In millions)	At			
	March 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Consolidated, liquidating securitization entities(a)	\$ 3,813	\$ 3,665	\$ 4,000	\$ 3,868
Trinity(b)	8,348	10,747	9,192	11,623
Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P. (PTL)(c)	—	—	7,444	1,339
Other(d)	5,212	3,712	5,990	4,426
	\$ 17,373	\$ 18,124	\$ 26,626	\$ 21,256

(a) If the short-term credit rating of GE Capital or these entities were reduced below A-1/P-1, we could be required to provide substitute liquidity for those entities or provide funds to retire the outstanding commercial paper. The maximum net amount that we could be required to provide in the event of such a downgrade is determined by contract, and totaled \$3,420 million at March 31, 2009. The borrowings of these entities are reflected in our Statement of Financial Position.

(b) If the long-term credit rating of GE Capital were to fall below AA-/Aa3 or its short-term credit rating were to fall below A-1+/P-1, GE Capital could be required to provide approximately \$3,224 million to such entities as of March 31, 2009, pursuant to letters of credit issued by GE Capital. 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, GE Capital could be required to provide such excess amount. The borrowings of these entities are reflected in our Statement of Financial Position.

- (c) In the first quarter of 2009, we sold a 1% limited partnership interest in PTL, a previously consolidated VIE, to Penske Truck Leasing Corporation, the general partner of PTL, whose majority shareowner is a member of GE's Board of Directors. The disposition of the shares, coupled with our resulting minority position on the PTL advisory committee and related changes in our contractual rights, resulted in the deconsolidation of PTL. We recognized a pre-tax gain on the sale of \$296 million, including a gain on the remeasurement of our retained investment of \$189 million. The measurement of the fair value of our retained investment in PTL was based on a methodology that incorporated both discounted cash flow information and market data. In applying this methodology, we utilized different sources of information, including actual operating results, future business plans, economic projections and market observable pricing multiples of similar businesses. The resulting fair value reflected our position as a noncontrolling shareowner at the conclusion of the transaction.
- (d) The remaining assets and liabilities of VIEs that are included in our consolidated financial statements were acquired in transactions subsequent to adoption of FIN 46(R) on January 1, 2004. Assets of these entities consist of amortizing securitizations of financial assets originated by acquirees in Australia and Japan, and real estate partnerships. There are no recourse arrangements between GE and these entities.

Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

Our involvement with unconsolidated VIEs consists of the following activities: assisting in the formation and financing of an entity, providing recourse and/or liquidity support, servicing the assets and receiving variable fees for services provided. The classification in our financial statements of our variable interests in these entities depends on the nature of the entity. As described below, our retained interests in securitization-related VIEs and QSPEs is reported in financing receivables or investment securities depending on its legal form. Variable interests in partnerships and corporate entities would be classified as either equity method or cost method investments.

In the ordinary course of business, we make investments in entities in which we are not the primary beneficiary, but may hold a variable interest such as limited partner equity interests or mezzanine debt investment. These investments are classified in two captions in our financial statements: "All other assets" for investments accounted for under the equity method, and "GECS financing receivables" for debt financing provided to these entities.

Investments in unconsolidated VIEs at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 follow:

(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Other assets(a)	\$ 8,300	\$ 1,897
Financing receivables	642	974
Total investment	8,942	2,871
Contractual obligations to fund new investments	1,460	1,159
Maximum exposure to loss	\$ 10,402	\$ 4,030

(a) At March 31, 2009, our remaining investment in PTL of \$6,108 million comprised a 49.9% partnership interest of \$935 million and loans and advances of \$5,173 million.

Other than those entities described above, we also hold passive investments in RMBS, CMBS and asset-backed securities issued by entities that may be either VIEs or QSPEs. Such investments were, by design, investment grade at issuance and held by a diverse group of investors. As we have no formal involvement in such entities beyond our investment, we believe that the likelihood is remote that we would be required to consolidate them. Further information about such investments is provided in Note 8.

Securitization Activities

We transfer assets to QSPEs in the ordinary course of business as part of our ongoing securitization activities. In our securitization transactions, we transfer assets to a QSPE and receive a combination of cash and retained interests in the assets transferred. The QSPE sells beneficial interests in the assets transferred to third-party investors, to fund the purchase of the assets.

The financing receivables in our QSPEs have similar risks and characteristics to our on-book financing receivables and were underwritten to the same standard. Accordingly, the performance of these assets has been similar to our on-book financing receivables; however, the blended performance of the pools of receivables in our QSPEs reflects the eligibility screening requirements that we apply to determine which receivables are selected for sale. Therefore,

the blended performance can differ from the on-book performance.

When we securitize financing receivables we retain interests in the transferred receivables in two forms: a seller's interest in the assets of the QSPE, which we classify as financing receivables, and subordinated interests in the assets of the QSPE, which we classify as investment securities.

(33)

Financing receivables transferred to securitization entities that remained outstanding and our retained interests in those financing receivables at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 follow.

(In millions)	Equipment(a)(b)	Commercial real estate(b)	Credit card receivables	Other assets(b)	Total assets
March 31, 2009					
Asset amount outstanding	\$ 13,365	\$ 7,758	\$ 23,049	\$ 4,627	\$ 48,799
Included within the amount above are retained interests of:					
Financing receivables(c)	1,104	—	2,364	—	3,468
Investment securities	679	251	5,179	293	6,402
December 31, 2008					
Asset amount outstanding	\$ 13,298	\$ 7,970	\$ 26,046	\$ 5,250	\$ 52,564
Included within the amount above are retained interests of:					
Financing receivables(c)	339	—	3,802	—	4,141
Investment securities	747	222	4,806	532	6,307

(a) Included inventory floorplan receivables.

(b) In certain transactions entered into prior to December 31, 2004, we provided contractual credit and liquidity support to third parties who purchased debt in the QSPes. We have not entered into additional arrangements since that date. At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, liquidity support totaled \$2,122 million and \$2,143 million, respectively. Credit support totaled \$2,146 million and \$2,164 million at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

(c) Uncertificated seller's interests.

Retained Interests in Securitization Transactions

When we transfer financing receivables, we determine the fair value of retained interests received as part of the securitization transaction in accordance with SFAS 157. Further information about how fair value is determined is presented in Note 15. Retained interests in securitized receivables that are classified as investment securities are reported at fair value in each reporting period. These assets decrease as cash is received on the underlying financing receivables. Retained interests classified as financing receivables are accounted for in a similar manner to our on-book financing receivables.

Key assumptions used in measuring the fair value of retained interests classified as investment securities and the sensitivity of the current fair value to changes in those assumptions related to all outstanding retained interests at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 follow.

(In millions)	Equipment	Commercial real estate	Credit card receivables	Other assets
March 31, 2009				
Discount rate(a)	13.9%	22.7%	13.9%	10.7%
Effect of				
10% adverse change	\$ (12)	\$ (13)	\$ (56)	\$ (1)
20% adverse change	(24)	(26)	(110)	(2)
Prepayment rate(a)(b)	19.0%	11.9%	9.2%	52.9%
Effect of				
10% adverse change	\$ (4)	\$ (2)	\$ (82)	\$ —
20% adverse change	(8)	(3)	(157)	—
Estimate of credit losses(a)	1.0%	2.0%	13.9%	—%
Effect of				
10% adverse change	\$ (4)	\$ (2)	\$ (189)	\$ —
20% adverse change	(9)	(4)	(371)	—
Remaining weighted average asset lives (in months)	10	54	10	4
Net credit losses for the quarter	\$ 37	\$ 3	\$ 446	\$ 2
Delinquencies	126	97	1,326	86
December 31, 2008				
Discount rate(a)	17.6%	25.8%	15.1%	13.4%
Effect of				
10% adverse change	\$ (15)	\$ (14)	\$ (53)	\$ (1)
20% adverse change	(30)	(26)	(105)	(3)
Prepayment rate(a)(b)	19.5%	11.3%	9.6%	52.0%
Effect of				
10% adverse change	\$ (2)	\$ (3)	\$ (60)	\$ —
20% adverse change	(5)	(7)	(118)	(1)
Estimate of credit losses(a)	0.7%	1.3%	16.2%	—%
Effect of				
10% adverse change	\$ (5)	\$ (2)	\$ (223)	\$ —
20% adverse change	(10)	(4)	(440)	—
Remaining weighted average asset lives (in months)	14	55	10	4
Net credit losses for the year	\$ 89	\$ 1	\$ 1,512	\$ 5
Delinquencies	139	56	1,833	80

- (a) Based on weighted averages.
- (b) Represented a payment rate on credit card receivables, inventory financing receivables (included within equipment) and trade receivables (included within other assets).

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Activity related to retained interests classified as investment securities in our consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 follows.

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2009	2008
Cash flows on transfers		
Proceeds from new transfers	\$ —	\$ 1,323
Proceeds from collections reinvested in revolving period transfers	16,088	19,435
Cash flows on retained interests recorded as investment securities	1,598	1,486
Effect on GECS revenues from services		
Net gain on sale	\$ 326	\$ 386
Change in fair value on SFAS 155 retained interests	87	(75)
Other-than-temporary impairments	(31)	(110)

Derivative activities

Our QSPEs use derivatives to eliminate interest rate risk between the assets and liabilities. At inception of the transaction, the QSPE will enter into derivative contracts to receive a floating rate of interest and pay a fixed rate with terms that effectively match those of the financial assets held. In some cases, we are the counterparty to such derivative contracts, in which case a second derivative is executed with a third party to substantially eliminate the exposure created by the first derivative. At March 31, 2009, the fair value of such derivative contracts was \$692 million, (\$752 million at December 31, 2008). We have no other derivatives arrangements with QSPEs or other VIEs.

Servicing activities

The amount of our servicing assets and liabilities was insignificant at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008. We received servicing fees from QSPEs of \$155 million and \$164 million, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.

At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, accounts payables included \$4,069 million and \$4,446 million, respectively, representing obligations to QSPEs for collections received in our capacity as servicer from obligors of QSPEs.

Included in other GECS receivables at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, were \$2,564 million and \$2,346 million, respectively, relating to amounts owed by QSPEs to GE, principally for the purchase of financial assets.

19. INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS

Effects of transactions between related companies are eliminated and consist primarily of GECS dividend to GE or 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 by GE from 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; medical equipment manufactured by GE that is leased by GECS 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 (and include customer receivables sold from GE to GECS), but are eliminated in deriving our Consolidated financial statements. The effects of these eliminations on our Consolidated cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities follow.

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2009	2008
Operating		
Sum of GE and GECS cash from (used for) operating activities – continuing operations	\$ (635)	\$ 8,189
Elimination of GECS dividend to GE	–	(1,130)
Net increase in GE customer receivables sold to GECS	(377)	(564)
Other reclassifications and eliminations	593	63
Consolidated cash from (used for) operating activities – continuing operations	\$ (419)	\$ 6,558
Investing		
Sum of GE and GECS cash from (used for) investing activities – continuing operations	\$ 6,858	\$ (21,746)
Net increase in GE customer receivables sold to GECS	377	564
Capital contribution from GE to GECS	9,500	–
Other reclassifications and eliminations	(886)	(142)
Consolidated cash from (used for) investing activities – continuing operations	\$ 15,849	\$ (21,324)
Financing		
Sum of GE and GECS cash from (used for) financing activities – continuing operations	\$ (8,432)	\$ 13,314
Elimination of short-term intercompany borrowings(a)	1,242	17
Elimination of GECS dividend to GE	–	1,130
Capital contribution from GE to GECS	(9,500)	–
Other reclassifications and eliminations	(97)	(148)
Consolidated cash from (used for) financing activities – continuing operations	\$ (16,787)	\$ 14,313

(a) Represents GE investment in GECS short-term borrowings, such as commercial paper.

In the GE and GECS columns of our Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2008, we properly reported a \$5,500 million capital contribution from GE to GECS as an investing use of cash by GE and a financing source of cash to GECS. This intercompany transaction was not eliminated in deriving our consolidated cash flows. As a result, our consolidated cash used for investing activities and our consolidated cash from financing activities were both overstated by the amount of the capital contribution. This item had no effect on our consolidated cash from operating activities or total consolidated cash flows, nor did it affect our financial position or results of operation. We will correct this immaterial item in our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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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 35% to \$2.832 billion in the first quarter of 2009 compared with \$4.351 billion in 2008. Earnings per share (EPS) from continuing operations were \$0.26 in the first quarter of 2009, down 40% compared with \$0.43 in the first quarter of 2008.

Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, was an insignificant amount in both the first quarter of 2009 and 2008, and included the results of GE Money Japan (our Japanese personal loan business, Lake, and Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our minority ownership in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd.), our U.S. mortgage business (WMC), Plastics, Advanced Materials, most of GE Insurance Solutions Corporation (GE Insurance Solutions), GE Life and Genworth Financial, Inc. (Genworth).

Net earnings attributable to GE common shareowners decreased 36% to \$2.736 billion and EPS decreased 40% to \$0.26 in the first quarter of 2009 compared with \$4.304 billion and \$0.43, respectively, in the first quarter of 2008.

Revenues of \$38.4 billion in the first quarter of 2009 were 9% lower than in the first quarter of 2008, reflecting organic revenue declines and the stronger U.S. dollar, partially offset by the net effects of acquisitions and dispositions. Industrial sales decreased 1% to \$24.0 billion, reflecting the stronger U.S. dollar, partially offset by the net effects of acquisitions and dispositions. Sales of product services (including sales of spare parts and related services) grew 5% to \$8.4 billion in the first quarter of 2009. Financial services revenues decreased 20% over the comparable period of last year to \$14.4 billion, reflecting organic revenue declines and the stronger U.S. dollar.

Overall, acquisitions contributed \$1.2 billion and \$2.3 billion to consolidated revenues in the first quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively. Our consolidated earnings in the first quarters of 2009 and 2008 included approximately \$0.4 billion and \$0.1 billion, respectively, 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 \$0.1 billion in the first quarter of 2009 and higher revenues of \$0.3 billion in the first quarter of 2008. The effect of dispositions on earnings was an increase of \$0.4 billion and \$0.3 billion in the first quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The most significant acquisitions affecting results in the first quarter of 2009 were Airfoils Technologies International – Singapore Pte. Ltd. (ATI-Singapore) and Vital Signs, Inc. at Technology Infrastructure; HydriL Pressure Control at Energy Infrastructure; and CitiCapital, Bank BPH and Interbanca S.p.A. at Capital Finance.

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Segment Operations

Operating segments comprise our five businesses focused on the broad markets they serve: Energy Infrastructure, Technology Infrastructure, NBC Universal, Capital Finance and Consumer & Industrial.

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.

Segment profit always excludes the effects of principal pension plans, results reported as discontinued operations, earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests 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 Consumer & Industrial; included in determining segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as “net earnings,” for Capital Finance.

We have reclassified certain prior-period amounts to conform to the current-period's 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	
	2009	2008
Revenues	\$ 8,239	\$ 7,724
Segment profit	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,070
Revenues		
Energy(a)	\$ 6,941	\$ 6,356
Oil & Gas	1,543	1,535
Segment profit		
Energy(a)	\$ 1,150	\$ 937
Oil & Gas	179	161

(a) Effective January 1, 2009, our Water business has been combined with Energy.

Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

Energy Infrastructure revenues rose 7%, or \$0.5 billion, in the first quarter of 2009 on higher volume (\$0.6 billion) and higher prices (\$0.3 billion), partially offset by the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.4 billion). The increase in volume reflected increased sales of thermal equipment at Energy, and the effects of acquisitions at Oil & Gas. The increase in price was primarily at Energy, while the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar were at both Oil & Gas and Energy.

Segment profit rose 19%, or \$0.2 billion, as higher prices (\$0.3 billion) and higher volume (\$0.1 billion) more than offset higher material and other costs (\$0.1 billion). The increase in volume primarily related to Energy. Higher material and other costs were at both Energy and Oil & Gas. Included in segment results was a decrease of \$0.2 billion to revenues and \$0.1 billion to segment profit related to a change in estimate of measuring progress towards long-term contract completion at Vetco Gray.

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Technology Infrastructure

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2009	2008
Revenues	\$ 10,436	\$ 10,460
Segment profit	\$ 1,803	\$ 1,701
Revenues		
Aviation	\$ 4,817	\$ 4,320
Enterprise Solutions	913	1,105
Healthcare	3,545	3,887
Transportation	1,171	1,148
Segment profit		
Aviation	\$ 1,080	\$ 775
Enterprise Solutions	102	154
Healthcare	411	528
Transportation	217	254

Technology Infrastructure revenues in the first quarter of 2009 were flat compared with the first quarter of 2008, as the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.2 billion) and lower volume (\$0.1 billion) were offset by the net effects of acquisitions and dispositions (\$0.2 billion), including gains related to the ATI-Singapore acquisition and the Times Microwave Systems disposition, and higher prices (\$0.1 billion). The effects of the stronger U.S. dollar were primarily at Healthcare. The decrease in volume at Healthcare and Enterprise Solutions was partially offset by an increase in volume at Aviation. Higher prices were primarily at Aviation.

Segment profit rose 6% primarily from the net effects of acquisitions and dispositions (\$0.2 billion), including gains related to the ATI-Singapore acquisition and the Times Microwave Systems disposition, and higher prices (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by higher labor and other costs (\$0.1 billion) and lower productivity (\$0.1 billion). The increase in labor and other costs primarily related to Aviation. The effects of productivity related to Transportation, Healthcare and Enterprise Solutions, partially offset by Aviation.

NBC Universal revenues of \$3.5 billion decreased 2% in the first quarter of 2009 as lower revenues in film (\$0.1 billion) and lower earnings and impairments related to associated companies and investment securities (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by higher revenues in our television and cable businesses (\$0.1 billion). Television and cable businesses revenues rose as increased revenues from the 2009 Super Bowl broadcast more than offset lower advertising revenues. Segment profit of \$0.4 billion decreased 45% as lower earnings from our television business, including the effects of costs related to the Super Bowl broadcast and lower advertising revenues (\$0.2 billion), lower earnings in film (\$0.1 billion) and lower earnings and impairments related to associated companies and investment securities (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by higher earnings in cable (\$0.1 billion).

Capital Finance

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2009	2008
Revenues	\$ 13,088	\$ 16,969
Segment profit	\$ 1,119	\$ 2,679

(In millions)	At		
	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2008
Total assets	\$ 542,250	\$ 620,038	\$ 572,903

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2009	2008
Revenues		
Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL)(a)	\$ 5,578	\$ 6,606
Consumer (formerly GE Money)(a)	4,747	6,440
Real Estate	975	1,883
Energy Financial Services	644	770
GE Commercial Aviation Services (GECAS)	1,144	1,270
Segment profit		
CLL(a)	\$ 222	\$ 688
Consumer(a)	727	991
Real Estate	(173)	476
Energy Financial Services	75	133
GECAS	268	391

(In millions)	At		
	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2008
Assets			
CLL(a)	\$ 222,878	\$ 243,928	\$ 228,176
Consumer(a)	164,617	221,184	187,927
Real Estate	81,858	86,605	85,266
Energy Financial Services	22,596	20,837	22,079
GECAS	50,301	47,484	49,455

- (a) During the first quarter of 2009, we transferred Banque Artesia Nederland N.V. (Artesia) from CLL to Consumer. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

Capital Finance revenues decreased 23% and net earnings decreased 58% compared with the first quarter of 2008. Revenues for the first quarters of 2009 and 2008 included \$0.7 billion and \$0.2 billion of revenue from acquisitions, respectively, and in 2009 were reduced by \$0.5 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues for the quarter also decreased \$3.9 billion compared with the first quarter of 2008 as a result of organic revenue declines and the stronger U.S. dollar. Net earnings decreased by \$1.6 billion in the first quarter of 2009 compared with the first quarter of 2008.

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Additional information about certain Capital Finance businesses follows.

CLL revenues decreased 16% and net earnings decreased 68% compared with the first quarter of 2008. Revenues for the first quarters of 2009 and 2008 included \$0.5 billion and \$0.1 billion from acquisitions, respectively. Revenues for the first quarter of 2009 also included \$0.3 billion related to the partial sale of our limited partnership interest in Penske Truck leasing Co., L.P. (PTL) and remeasurement of our retained investment. Revenues for the quarter decreased \$1.7 billion compared with the first quarter of 2008 as a result of organic revenue declines (\$1.4 billion) and the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.3 billion). Net earnings decreased by \$0.5 billion in the first quarter of 2009, resulting from core declines related to the weakened economic environment (\$0.8 billion), which included an increase of \$0.2 billion in the provision for losses on financing receivables, and lower investment income of \$0.1 billion, partially offset by acquisitions (\$0.1 billion). Net earnings included the effects of higher mark-to-market losses and other-than-temporary impairments (\$0.2 billion) and the absence of the 2008 Genpact gain (\$0.3 billion), partially offset by a gain related to the partial sale of a limited partnership interest in PTL (\$0.3 billion) and remeasurement of our retained investment.

Consumer revenues decreased 26% and net earnings decreased 27% compared with the first quarter of 2008. Revenues for the first quarter of 2009 included \$0.1 billion from acquisitions and were reduced by \$0.5 billion as a result of dispositions, and the lack of a current-year counterpart to the 2008 gain on sale of our Corporate Payment Services (CPS) business (\$0.4 billion). Revenues for the quarter also decreased \$1.0 billion compared with the first quarter of 2008 as a result of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.7 billion) and organic revenue declines (\$0.3 billion). The decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from core declines (\$0.2 billion) and the lack of a current-year counterpart to the 2008 gain on sale of our CPS business (\$0.2 billion). The decreases were partially offset by higher securitization income (\$0.1 billion). Core declines primarily resulted from lower results in the U.S., reflecting the effects of higher delinquencies (\$0.6 billion), partially offset by growth in lower-taxed earnings from global operations (\$0.4 billion). The first quarter of 2009 benefit from lower-taxed earnings from global operations included \$0.5 billion from the decision to indefinitely reinvest prior-year earnings outside the U.S.

Real Estate revenues decreased 48% and net earnings decreased 136% compared with the first quarter of 2008. Revenues for the quarter decreased \$0.9 billion compared with the first quarter of 2008 as a result of organic revenue declines (\$0.8 billion), primarily as a result of a decrease in sales of properties, and the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion). Real Estate net earnings decreased \$0.6 billion compared with the first quarter of 2008, primarily from a decrease in gains on sales of properties as compared to the prior period (\$0.5 billion) and a decline in real estate lending net earnings (\$0.1 billion). Depreciation expense on real estate properties totaled \$0.2 billion in both the first quarter of 2009 and 2008.

In the normal course of our business operations, we sell certain real estate equity investments when it is economically advantageous for us to do so. However, as real estate values are affected by certain forces beyond our control (e.g. market fundamentals and demographic conditions), it is difficult to predict with certainty the level of future sales or sale prices.

Energy Financial Services revenues decreased 16% and net earnings decreased 44% compared with the first quarter of 2008. Revenues for the first quarter of 2009 included \$0.1 billion of gains from dispositions. Revenues for the quarter also decreased \$0.2 billion compared with the first quarter of 2008 as a result of organic declines (\$0.2 billion), primarily as a result of the effects of lower energy commodity prices and a decrease in gains on sales of assets. The decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from core declines, including a decrease in gains on sales of assets as compared to the prior period and the effects of lower energy commodity prices.

GECAS revenues and net earnings decreased 10% and 31%, respectively, compared with the first quarter of 2008. The decrease in revenues resulted primarily from organic revenue declines (\$0.1 billion) due to lower asset sales. The

decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from core declines due to lower asset sales.

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Consumer & Industrial revenues of \$2.2 billion decreased 22%, or \$0.6 billion, in the first quarter of 2009 compared with the first quarter of 2008, as lower volume (\$0.7 billion) and the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by higher prices (\$0.1 billion). The decrease in volume primarily reflected tightened consumer spending in the U.S. domestic market. Segment profit decreased 75%, or \$0.1 billion, in the first quarter of 2009 as lower productivity (\$0.1 billion) and lower volume (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by higher prices (\$0.1 billion).

Discontinued Operations

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2009	2008
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (21)	\$ (47)

Discontinued operations comprised GE Money Japan, WMC, Plastics, Advanced Materials, GE Insurance Solutions, GE Life, and Genworth. Results of these businesses are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

For additional information related to discontinued operations, see Note 3 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

Corporate items and eliminations revenues in the first quarter of 2009 increased by \$0.3 billion as a result of net gains on hedging activity (\$0.6 billion), partially offset by lower revenues from insurance activities (\$0.1 billion) and lower income from guaranteed investment contracts (\$0.1 billion). Corporate items and eliminations costs were flat compared to first quarter 2008 as an increase in restructuring, rationalization and other charges (\$0.2 billion) was offset by lower incentive compensation costs (\$0.1 billion) and net gains on hedging activity (\$0.1 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 2009, these included \$0.1 billion at each of Technology Infrastructure, Energy Infrastructure and Capital Finance, primarily for restructuring, rationalization and other charges, and \$0.1 billion at NBC Universal, primarily for restructuring, rationalization and other charges and technology and product development costs. (GECS amounts on an after-tax basis).

B. Statement of Financial Position

Overview of Financial Position

Major changes in our financial position in the first quarter of 2009 resulted from the following:

- We completed the exchange of our Consumer businesses in Austria and Finland, the credit card and auto businesses in the U.K., and the credit card business in Ireland for a 100% ownership interest in Interbanca S.p.A., an Italian corporate bank;
- In order to improve tangible capital and reduce leverage, GE contributed \$9.5 billion to GECS, of which \$8.8 billion was subsequently contributed to GECC;
- The U.S. dollar was stronger at March 31, 2009 than at December 31, 2008, decreasing the translated levels of our non-U.S. dollar assets and liabilities;

- We deconsolidated PTL following our partial sale during the first quarter of 2009; and
- Collections on financing receivables exceeded originations at GECS.

Consolidated assets were \$760.8 billion at March 31, 2009, a decrease of \$37.0 billion from December 31, 2008. GE assets decreased \$5.7 billion, and financial services assets decreased \$25.4 billion.

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GE assets were \$193.3 billion at March 31, 2009, a \$5.7 billion decrease from December 31, 2008. The decrease reflects a \$10.0 billion decrease in cash and equivalents (primarily related to a \$9.5 billion capital contribution to GECS during the quarter), a \$2.5 billion decrease in current receivables and a \$0.4 billion decrease in property, plant and equipment – net, partially offset by a \$7.5 billion increase in investment in GECS.

Financial Services assets were \$635.5 billion at March 31, 2009. The \$25.4 billion decrease from December 31, 2008, was primarily attributable to decreases in net financing receivables of \$17.4 billion, assets held for sale of \$10.6 billion, net property, plant and equipment (including equipment leased to others) of \$5.9 billion, goodwill of \$0.9 billion and other GECS receivables of \$0.9 billion, partially offset by increases in cash and equivalents of \$7.8 billion and all other assets of \$2.5 billion.

Consolidated liabilities of \$651.3 billion at March 31, 2009, were \$32.8 billion lower than the year-end 2008 balance. GE liabilities decreased \$1.8 billion, while financial services liabilities decreased \$32.5 billion.

GE liabilities were \$85.8 billion at March 31, 2009. During 2009, short-term borrowings decreased \$0.8 billion to \$1.6 billion and long-term borrowings increased \$1.3 billion to \$11.2 billion. The ratio of borrowings to total capital invested for GE at the end of the first quarter was 10.6% compared with 9.9% at the end of last year and 10.2% at March 31, 2008.

Financial Services liabilities decreased \$32.5 billion from year-end 2008 to \$572.8 billion reflecting decreases in total borrowings of \$21.5 billion, all other liabilities of \$8.2 billion, accounts payable of \$2.2 billion and liabilities of businesses held for sale of \$0.6 billion.

Cash Flows

Consolidated cash and equivalents were \$46.8 billion at March 31, 2009, a decrease of \$1.4 billion during the first quarter of 2009. Cash and equivalents totaled \$15.3 billion at March 31, 2008, a decrease of \$0.5 billion from December 31, 2007.

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 aggregated \$2.1 billion at March 31, 2009, compared with \$5.1 billion at March 31, 2008. GE CFOA totaled \$2.8 billion for the first quarter of 2009 compared with \$4.9 billion for the first quarter of 2008. With respect to GE CFOA, we believe that it is useful to supplement our GE Condensed Statement of Cash Flows and to examine in a broader context the business activities that provide and require cash.

(In billions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2009	2008
Operating cash collections(a)	\$ 25.2	\$ 26.4
Operating cash payments	(22.4)	(22.6)
Cash dividends from GECS to GE	—	1.1
GE cash from operating activities (GE CFOA)(a)	\$ 2.8	\$ 4.9

(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 increased GE CFOA by an insignificant amount and \$0.6 billion in the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. See Note 19 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 \$1.2 billion during the first three months of 2009. 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 the wide range of material and services necessary in a diversified global organization. GE operating cash payments decreased in the first three months of 2009 by \$0.2 billion, comparable to the decrease in GE total costs and expenses.

GE CFOA decreased \$2.0 billion compared with the first quarter of 2008, reflecting the lack of a current-year dividend from GECS (\$1.1 billion), a decrease in progress collections (\$2.3 billion) and other activities (\$1.0 billion), partially offset by other working capital improvements (\$2.4 billion).

Dividends from GECS represented the distribution of a portion of GECS retained earnings and are distinct from cash from continuing operating activities within the financial services businesses. The amounts we show in GE CFOA are the total dividends, including normal dividends as well as any special dividends from excess capital, primarily resulting from GECS business sales. Beginning in the first quarter of 2009, GECS suspended its normal dividend to GE.

GECS Cash Flow

GECS cash and equivalents aggregated \$45.2 billion at March 31, 2009, compared with \$10.8 billion at March 31, 2008. GECS cash used for operating activities totaled \$3.5 billion for the first three months of 2009, compared with cash from operating activities of \$3.3 billion for the first three months of 2008. This decrease was primarily due to an overall decline in net earnings, decreases in cash collateral received from counterparties on derivative contracts and declines in volume resulting in a reduction of accounts payables.

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Consistent with our plan to reduce GECS asset levels, cash from investing activities was \$17.2 billion during the first three months of 2009. \$18.0 billion resulted from a reduction in financing receivables, primarily from collections exceeding originations, and \$8.8 billion resulted from proceeds from business dispositions, including the consumer businesses in Austria and Finland, the credit card and auto businesses in the U.K., the credit card business in Ireland and a portion of our Australian residential mortgage business. These sources were partially offset by cash used for the acquisition of Interbanca S.p.A.

GECS cash used for financing activities in the first quarter of 2009, related primarily to a \$14.3 billion reduction in commercial paper outstanding, repayments on borrowings exceeding new issuances (\$0.6 billion), offset by a capital contribution from GE to GECS of \$9.5 billion.

Intercompany Eliminations

Effects of transactions between related companies are eliminated and consist primarily of GECS dividends to GE or 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 by GE from 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; medical equipment manufactured by GE that is leased by GECS to others; and various investments, loans and allocations of GE corporate overhead costs. See Note 19 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements for further information related to intercompany eliminations.

Fair Value Measurements

Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 157, Fair Value Measurements, for all financial instruments and non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis. Effective January 1, 2009, we adopted SFAS 157 for all non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Adoption of SFAS 157 did not have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations. During the first quarter of 2009, there were no significant changes in our methodology for measuring fair value of financial instruments as compared to prior quarters. Additional information about our application of SFAS 157 is provided in Note 15 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

At March 31, 2009, the aggregate amount of investments that are measured at fair value through earnings totaled \$7.1 billion and consisted primarily of retained interests in securitizations, equity investments, as well as various assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business, such as credit card receivables.

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). Investment securities totaled \$41.8 billion at March 31, 2009, compared with \$41.2 billion at December 31, 2008. Of the amount at March 31, 2009, we held debt securities with an estimated fair value of \$34.1 billion, which included residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) with estimated fair values of \$3.8 billion and \$2.2 billion, respectively. Unrealized losses on debt securities were \$6.4 billion and \$5.4 billion at March 31, 2009, and December 31, 2008, respectively. This amount included unrealized losses on RMBS and CMBS of \$1.1 billion and \$0.9 billion at March 31, 2009, as compared with \$1.1 billion and \$0.8 billion at December 31, 2008, respectively. Unrealized losses increased as a result of continuing market deterioration, and we believe primarily represent adjustments for liquidity on investment-grade securities.

Of the \$3.8 billion of RMBS, our exposure to subprime credit was approximately \$1.2 billion, and those securities are primarily held to support obligations to holders of GICs. A majority of these securities have received investment-grade credit ratings from the major rating agencies. We purchased no such securities in the first quarters of 2009 and 2008. 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.

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We regularly review investment securities for impairment using both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Quantitative criteria include the length of time and magnitude of the amount that each security is in an unrealized loss position and, for securities with fixed maturities, whether the issuer is in compliance with terms and covenants of the security. Qualitative criteria include the financial health of and specific prospects for the issuer, as well as our intent and ability to hold the security to maturity or until forecasted recovery. In addition, our evaluation at March 31, 2009 considered the continuing market deterioration that resulted in the lack of liquidity and the historic levels of price volatility and credit spreads. With respect to corporate bonds, we placed greater emphasis on the credit quality of the issuers. 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 the availability of credit enhancements, principally monoline insurance. 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. FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments, modifies the requirements for recognizing and measuring other-than-temporary impairment for securities. As discussed in the New Accounting Standards section of this Item, we will adopt this FSP in the second quarter of 2009.

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. At March 31, 2009, our investment securities insured by Monolines totaled \$3.0 billion, including \$1.0 billion of our \$1.2 billion investment in subprime RMBS. Although several of the Monolines have been downgraded by the rating agencies, a majority of the \$3.0 billion is insured by Monolines rated as investment-grade by at least one of the major rating agencies. The Monoline industry continues to experience financial stress from increasing delinquencies and defaults on the individual loans underlying insured securities. In evaluating whether a security with Monoline credit enhancement is other-than-temporarily impaired, we first evaluate whether there has been an adverse change in estimated cash flows as determined in accordance with EITF Issue 99-20, Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests That Continue to Be Held by a Transferor in Securitized Financial Assets. If there has been an adverse change in estimated cash flows, we then evaluate the overall credit worthiness of the Monoline using an analysis that is similar to the approach we use for corporate bonds. This includes an evaluation of the following factors: sufficiency of the Monoline's cash reserves and capital, ratings activity, whether the Monoline is in default or default appears imminent, and the potential for intervention by an insurance or other regulator. At March 31, 2009, the unrealized loss associated with securities subject to Monoline credit enhancement was \$0.6 billion, of which \$0.3 billion relates to expected credit losses and the remaining \$0.3 billion relates to other market factors.

Other-than-temporary impairment losses totaled \$0.2 billion in both the first quarter of 2009 and 2008. In the first quarter of 2009, we recognized other-than-temporary impairments, primarily relating to equity securities, RMBS, retained interests in our securitization arrangements and corporate debt securities across a broad range of industries. Investments in retained interests in securitization arrangements also increased by \$0.1 billion during the first quarter of 2009, reflecting increases in fair value accounted for in accordance with SFAS 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, that became effective at the beginning of 2007.

Our qualitative review attempts to identify issuers' securities that are "at-risk" of impairment, that is, with a possibility of other-than-temporary impairment recognition in the following 12 months. Of securities with unrealized losses at March 31, 2009, \$0.9 billion of unrealized loss was at risk of being charged to earnings assuming no further changes in price, and before considering the effect of the future adoption of FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2. This amount primarily related to investments in RMBS and CMBS securities, equity securities, and corporate debt securities across a broad range of industries. In addition, we had approximately \$2.9 billion of exposure to commercial, regional and foreign banks, primarily relating to corporate debt securities, with associated unrealized losses of \$0.7 billion. Continued uncertainty in the capital markets may cause increased levels of other-than-temporary impairments.

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At March 31, 2009, unrealized losses on investment securities totaled \$6.6 billion, including \$5.0 billion aged 12 months or longer, compared with unrealized losses of \$5.7 billion, including \$3.5 billion aged 12 months or longer, at December 31, 2008. Of the amount aged 12 months or longer at March 31, 2009, more than 75% 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, \$2.3 billion and \$2.5 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, 2009, the vast majority relate to securities held to support obligations to annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations and holders of GICs. We intend to hold them at least until such time as their individual fair values exceed their amortized cost and we have the ability to hold all such debt securities until their maturities. 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 8 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

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. For purposes of that discussion, “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 SOP 03-3, Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer, 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 which are paying currently under a cash accounting basis, but classified as impaired under SFAS 114, Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan.

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 exposure 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 7% of our total portfolio. Of those, approximately 43% 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 GECS revenues), and have a smaller average balance and lower loss severity as compared to bank cards. The remaining 57% 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. In addition, approximately 2% of this portfolio is unsecured corporate debt.

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, 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. We adopted SFAS 141(R) on January 1, 2009. As a result of this adoption, 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.

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(In millions)	Financing receivables at		Nonearning receivables at		Allowance for losses at	
	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
CLL(a)						
Americas	\$ 100,985	\$ 105,410	\$ 2,706	\$ 1,974	\$ 920	\$ 843
Europe	41,208	37,767	437	345	327	288
Asia	14,528	16,683	389	306	178	163
Other	764	786	11	2	4	2
Consumer(a)						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	56,974	60,753	3,874	3,321	526	383
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	22,256	24,441	445	413	1,038	1,051
U.S. installment and revolving credit	25,286	27,645	833	758	1,718	1,700
Non-U.S. auto	15,343	18,168	95	83	249	222
Other	10,309	11,541	212	175	199	226
Real Estate(b)	45,373	46,735	554	194	396	301
Energy Financial Services	8,360	8,392	241	241	66	58
GECAS	15,501	15,429	191	146	61	60
Other	3,863	4,031	61	38	32	28
Total	\$ 360,750	\$ 377,781	\$ 10,049	\$ 7,996	\$ 5,714	\$ 5,325

(a) During the first quarter of 2009, we transferred Artesia from CLL to Consumer.

Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

(b) Financing receivables included \$645 million and \$731 million of construction loans at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

	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	
	December		December		December	
	March 31, 2009	31, 2008	March 31, 2009	31, 2008	March 31, 2009	31, 2008
CLL(a)						
Americas	2.7%	1.9%	34.0%	42.7%	0.9%	0.8 %
Europe	1.1	0.9	74.8	83.5	0.8	0.8
Asia	2.7	1.8	45.8	53.3	1.2	1.0
Other	1.4	0.3	36.4	100.0	0.5	0.3
Consumer(a)						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	6.8	5.5	13.6	11.5	0.9	0.6
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	2.0	1.7	233.3	254.5	4.7	4.3
U.S. installment and revolving credit	3.3	2.7	206.2	224.3	6.8	6.1
Non-U.S. auto	0.6	0.5	262.1	267.5	1.6	1.2
Other	2.1	1.5	93.9	129.1	1.9	2.0
Real Estate	1.2	0.4	71.5	155.2	0.9	0.6
Energy Financial Services	2.9	2.9	27.4	24.1	0.8	0.7
GECAS	1.2	0.9	31.9	41.1	0.4	0.4
Other	1.6	0.9	52.5	73.7	0.8	0.7
Total	2.8	2.1	56.9	66.6	1.6	1.4

(a) During the first quarter of 2009, we transferred Artesia from CLL to Consumer.

Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

The majority of the allowance for losses of \$5.7 billion at March 31, 2009, and \$5.3 billion at December 31, 2008, is determined based upon a formulaic approach. A portion of the allowance for losses is related to specific reserves on loans that have been determined to be individually impaired under SFAS 114. Under SFAS 114, individually impaired loans 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. These specific reserves amount to \$0.9 billion and \$0.6 billion at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Further information pertaining to specific reserves is included in the table below.

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, 2008.

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(In millions)	At	
	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Loans requiring allowance for losses	\$ 4,138	\$ 2,712
Loans expected to be fully recoverable	1,682	871
Total impaired loans	\$ 5,820	\$ 3,583
Allowance for losses	\$ 908	\$ 635
Average investment during the period	4,665	2,064
Interest income earned while impaired(a)	17	27

(a) Recognized principally on cash basis.

The portfolio of financing receivables, before allowance for losses, was \$360.8 billion at March 31, 2009, and \$377.8 billion at December 31, 2008. Financing receivables, before allowance for losses, decreased \$17.0 billion from December 31, 2008, primarily as a result of core declines (\$10.8 billion), the stronger U.S. dollar (\$9.7 billion) and commercial and equipment securitization and sales (\$4.8 billion), partially offset by acquisitions (\$8.4 billion).

Related nonearning receivables totaled \$10.0 billion (2.8% of outstanding receivables) at March 31, 2009, compared with \$8.0 billion (2.1% of outstanding receivables) at December 31, 2008. Related nonearning receivables increased from December 31, 2008, primarily in connection with the challenging global economic environment, increased deterioration in the real estate markets and rising unemployment.

The allowance for losses at March 31, 2009, totaled \$5.7 billion compared with \$5.3 billion at December 31, 2008, representing our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio and reflecting the then current credit and economic environment. Allowance for losses increased \$0.4 billion from December 31, 2008, primarily due to increasing delinquencies and nonearning receivables, reflecting the continued weakened economic and credit environment.

CLL – Americas. Nonearning receivables of \$2.7 billion represented 26.9% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2009. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables declined from 42.7% at December 31, 2008, to 34.0% at March 31, 2009, primarily from an increase in secured exposures requiring relatively lower specific reserve levels, based upon the strength of the underlying collateral values. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percentage of financing receivables increased from 1.9% at December 31, 2008, to 2.7% at March 31, 2009, primarily from an increase in nonearning receivables in our inventory finance, franchise finance, and retail/publishing lending portfolios; and secured lending in media and communications, auto and transportation, and consumer manufacturing companies. Our corporate aircraft platform is also experiencing increased delinquencies and nonearning receivables and more remarketing pressure, as a result of lower demand, causing declining asset values.

CLL – Europe. Nonearning receivables of \$0.4 billion represented 4.3% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2009. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables declined from 83.5% at December 31, 2008, to 74.8% at March 31, 2009, primarily from an increase in secured exposures requiring relatively lower specific reserve levels, based upon the strength of the underlying collateral values. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percentage of financing receivables increased from 0.9% at December 31, 2008, to 1.1% at March 31, 2009, primarily

from an increase in nonearning receivables in secured lending in the automotive industry, partially offset by the effect of the increase in financing receivables from the acquisition of Interbanca S.p.A. in the first quarter of 2009.

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CLL – Asia. Nonearning receivables of \$0.4 billion represented 3.9% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2009. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables declined from 53.3% at December 31, 2008, to 45.8% at March 31, 2009, primarily due to an increase in nonearning receivables in secured exposures, which did not require significant specific reserves, based upon the strength of the underlying collateral values. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percentage of financing receivables increased from 1.8% at December 31, 2008, to 2.7% at March 31, 2009, primarily from an increase in nonearning receivables at our secured financing businesses such as corporate air, distribution finance and our corporate asset-based lending platforms in Australia, New Zealand and Japan, and a lower financing receivables balance.

Consumer – non-U.S. residential mortgages. Nonearning receivables of \$3.9 billion represented 38.6% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2009. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 11.5% at December 31, 2008, to 13.6% at March 31, 2009. In the first quarter of 2009, our nonearning receivables increased primarily as a result of continued decline in the U.K. housing market and our allowance increased accordingly. Our non-U.S. mortgage portfolio has a loan-to-value of approximately 75% at origination and the vast majority are first lien positions. In addition, we carry mortgage insurance on most of our first mortgage loans originated at a loan-to-value above 80%. At March 31, 2009, we had foreclosed on approximately 1,100 houses in the U.K. which had a value of \$0.1 billion.

Consumer – non-U.S. installment and revolving credit. Nonearning receivables of \$0.4 billion represented 4.4% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2009. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables declined from 254.5% at December 31, 2008, to 233.3% at March 31, 2009, reflecting the effects of loan repayments and reduced originations.

Consumer – U.S. installment and revolving credit. Nonearning receivables of \$0.8 billion represented 8.3% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2009. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables declined from 224.3% at December 31, 2008, to 206.2% at March 31, 2009, as increases in the allowance due to the effects of the continued deterioration in our U.S. portfolio in connection with rising unemployment were more than offset by the effects of loan repayments and reduced originations.

Real Estate. Nonearning receivables of \$0.6 billion represented 5.5% of total nonearning receivables at March 31, 2009. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables declined from 155.2% at December 31, 2008, to 71.5% at March 31, 2009, primarily due to an increase in nonearning assets which required lower levels of specific reserves based on the strength of the underlying collateral values. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percentage of financing receivables increased from 0.4% at December 31, 2008, to 1.2% at March 31, 2009, driven by a \$1.4 billion decrease in the overall balance of financing receivables and an increase in nonearning receivables primarily attributable to continued economic deterioration in the U.S. and U.K. markets. Allowance for losses as a percentage of financing receivables increased from 0.6% at December 31, 2008, to 0.9% at March 31, 2009, driven by an increase in specific provisions.

Delinquency rates on managed equipment financing loans and leases and managed consumer financing receivables follow.

	Delinquency rates at		
	December		
	March 31,	31,	March 31,
	2009(a)	2008	2008
Equipment Financing	2.84%	2.17%	1.36%
Consumer	8.20	7.43	5.66

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U.S.	7.12	7.14	5.75
Non-U.S.	8.72	7.57	5.62

(a) Subject to update.

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Delinquency rates on equipment financing loans and leases increased from December 31, 2008 and March 31, 2008, to March 31, 2009, as a result of the continuing weakness in the global economic and credit environment. In addition, delinquency rates on equipment financing loans and leases increased nine basis points from March 31, 2008 to March 31, 2009, as a result of the inclusion of the CitiCapital and Sanyo acquisitions. The current financial market turmoil and tight credit conditions 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 consumer financing receivables increased from December 31, 2008 and March 31, 2008, to March 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 will continue the process of regularly reviewing and adjusting reserve levels. We expect the global environment, along with U.S. unemployment levels, to continue to deteriorate in 2009, which may result in higher provisions for loan losses and could adversely affect results of operations at Consumer. At March 31, 2009, roughly 44% of our U.S.-managed portfolio, 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, 2009. See Notes 10 and 11 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

All other assets comprise mainly real estate investments, equity and cost method investments, derivative instruments and assets held for sale. All other assets totaled \$88.2 billion at March 31, 2009, including a \$6.1 billion equity method investment in PTL following our partial sale during the first quarter of 2009, compared with \$85.7 billion at December 31, 2008. During the first quarter of 2009, we recognized other-than-temporary impairments of cost and equity method investments of \$0.2 billion. Of the amount at March 31, 2009, we had cost method investments totaling \$2.4 billion. The fair value of and unrealized loss on cost method investments in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months at March 31, 2009, were \$0.7 billion and \$0.2 billion, respectively. The fair value of and unrealized loss on cost method investments in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or more at March 31, 2009, were \$0.1 billion and an insignificant amount, respectively.

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, payroll and general accruals. We rely on cash generated through our operating activities as well as unsecured and secured funding sources, including commercial paper, term debt, bank deposits, 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 2009 funding plan anticipates repayment of principal on outstanding short-term borrowings (\$194 billion at December 31, 2008) through commercial paper issuances; incremental deposit funding and alternative sources of funding, in addition to deposits already on hand; long-term debt issuances; collections of financing receivables exceeding originations; and cash on hand.

Interest on borrowings is funded using interest earned on existing financing receivables. During the first quarter of 2009, we earned interest income on financing receivables of \$6 billion, which more than offset interest expense of \$5 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.

The global credit markets have recently experienced unprecedented volatility, which has affected both the availability and cost of our funding sources. Throughout this period of volatility, we have been able to continue to meet our funding needs at acceptable costs and we continue to access the commercial paper markets without interruption.

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Recent Liquidity Actions

We have taken a number of initiatives to strengthen our liquidity. Specifically:

- In February 2009, we announced the reduction of the quarterly GE stock dividend by 68% from \$0.31 per share to \$0.10 per share, effective in the third quarter of 2009, which will save the company approximately \$4 billion during the remainder of 2009 and approximately \$9 billion annually thereafter;
- In September 2008, we reduced the GECS dividend to GE from 40% to 10% of GECS earnings and suspended our stock repurchase program. Effective January 2009, we fully suspended the GECS dividend to GE;
 - We have completed our funding related to our long-term funding target of \$45 billion for 2009;
- In October 2008, we raised \$15 billion in cash through common and preferred stock offerings and we contributed \$15 billion to GECS, including \$9.5 billion in the first quarter of 2009 (of which \$8.8 billion was further contributed to GE Capital through capital contribution and share issuance), in order to improve tangible capital and reduce leverage. We do not anticipate additional contributions in 2009;
 - We reduced our commercial paper borrowings at GECS to \$58 billion at March 31, 2009;
- We targeted to further reduce GECS commercial paper borrowings to \$50 billion by the end of 2009 and to maintain committed credit lines equal to GECS commercial paper borrowings going forward;
- We registered to use the Federal Reserve's Commercial Paper Funding Facility (CPFF) for up to \$98 billion, which is available through October 31, 2009;
- We registered to use the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC) Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP) for approximately \$126 billion;
- At GECS, we are managing collections versus originations to help support liquidity needs and are estimating \$25 billion of excess collections in 2009; and
- We have evaluated and are prepared, depending on market conditions and terms, to securitize assets for which investors can use the Federal Reserve's Term Asset-Backed Securities Lending Facility (TALF).

Cash and Equivalents

Our cash and equivalents were \$46.8 billion at March 31, 2009. We anticipate that we will continue to generate cash from operating activities in the future, which is available to help meet our liquidity needs. We also generate substantial cash from the principal collections of loans and rentals from leased assets, which historically has been invested in asset growth.

We have committed, unused credit lines totaling \$58.3 billion that had been extended to us by 60 financial institutions at March 31, 2009. These lines include \$37.4 billion of revolving credit agreements under which we can borrow funds for periods exceeding one year. Additionally, \$19.6 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.

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Funding Plan

Our 2009 funding plan anticipates approximately \$45 billion of senior, unsecured long-term debt issuance. In the first quarter of 2009, we completed issuances of \$23.6 billion of long-term debt under the TLGP. GE Capital has elected to participate in this program, under which the FDIC guarantees certain senior, unsecured debt issued before October 31, 2009 (with a maturity of greater than 30 days that matures on or prior to December 31, 2012). GE Capital pays annualized fees associated with this program that range from 60 to 160 basis points of the principal amount of each issuance and vary according to the issuance date and maturity. We also issued \$5.2 billion in non-guaranteed senior, unsecured debt with maturities of up to 30 years. These issuances, along with the \$13.4 billion of pre-funding done in December 2008, brought our aggregate issuances to \$42 billion as of March 31, 2009. We subsequently completed our anticipated 2009 long-term funding plan. In 2009, we also intend to start pre-funding our 2010 long-term funding target of \$35 to \$40 billion using the TLGP and non-guaranteed debt issuances.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, GECS issued commercial paper into the CPFF. The last tranche of this commercial paper matured in February 2009. Although we do not anticipate further utilization of the CPFF, it remains available until October 31, 2009.

We incurred \$1.3 billion of fees for our participation in the TLGP and CPFF programs through March 31, 2009. These fees are amortized over the terms of the related borrowings.

We maintain securitization capability in most of the asset classes we have traditionally securitized. However, in 2008 and 2009 these capabilities have been, and continue to be, more limited than in 2007. We have continued to execute new securitizations using bank commercial paper conduits. Securitization proceeds were \$16.1 billion during the first quarter of 2009, compared to \$20.8 billion in the first quarter of 2008. We have evaluated and are prepared, depending on market conditions and terms, to securitize assets such as credit card receivables, floorplan receivables and equipment loans, for which investors can use the TALF.

We have deposit-taking capability at nine banks outside of the U.S. and two banks in the U.S. – GE Money Bank, Inc., 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. Bank deposits, which are a large component of our alternative funding, were \$34 billion at March 31, 2009, including CDs of \$21 billion. Total alternative funding decreased from \$54 billion to \$43 billion during the first quarter as we reduced our reliance on short-term bank borrowings. We expect deposits to grow and constitute a greater percentage of our total funding as we grow assets at these banks.

During the first quarter of 2009, GE Capital extended \$68.5 billion of credit to customers. Of this amount, \$16.3 billion was extended to U.S. customers, including 3 million new accounts, and \$4.1 billion of credit (including unfunded commitments of \$1.4 billion) to U.S. companies, with an average transaction size of \$0.3 million.

After the expiration of the TLGP, GE Capital's commercial paper (with maturities greater than 30 days) and long-term debt issuances will no longer be guaranteed by the FDIC. The effect on our liquidity when the TLGP expires will depend on a number of factors, including our funding needs and market conditions at that time. If the current disruption in the credit markets continues after the expiration of the TLGP, our ability to issue unsecured long-term debt may be affected. In the event we cannot sufficiently access our normal sources of funding as a result of the ongoing credit market turmoil, we have a number of alternative sources of liquidity available, including:

- Controlling new originations in GE Capital to reduce capital and funding requirements;
- Using part of our available cash balance;

- Pursuing alternative funding sources, including time deposits and asset-backed fundings;
- Maintaining availability of our bank credit lines equal to commercial paper outstanding;
 - Generating additional cash from industrial operations; and

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- Contributing additional capital from the Company to GE Capital, including from funds retained as a result of the reduction in our dividend announced in February 2009 or future dividend reductions.

We believe that our existing funds combined with our alternative sources of liquidity provide us with adequate liquidity to manage through the current credit cycle.

Credit Ratings

The major debt rating agencies routinely evaluate our debt. This evaluation is based on a number of factors, which include financial strength as well as transparency with rating agencies and timeliness of financial reporting. On March 12, 2009, Standard & Poor's (S&P) downgraded GE and GE Capital's long-term rating by one notch from "AAA" to "AA+" and, at the same time, revised the outlook from negative to stable. Under S&P's definitions, an obligation rated "AAA" has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong. An obligation rated "AA" differs from an obligation rated "AAA" only to a small degree in that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong. An S&P rating outlook assesses the potential direction of a long-term credit rating over the intermediate term. In determining a rating outlook, consideration is given to any changes in the economic and/or fundamental business conditions. Stable means that a rating is not likely to change in the next six months to two years.

On March 23, 2009, Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) downgraded GE and GE Capital's long-term rating by two notches from "Aaa" to "Aa2" with a stable outlook and removed us from review for possible downgrade. Under Moody's definitions, obligations rated "Aaa" are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal credit risk. Obligations rated "Aa" are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

The short-term ratings of "A-1+/P-1" were affirmed by both rating agencies at the same time with respect to GE, GE Capital Services and GE Capital Corporation.

We do not believe that the downgrades by S&P and Moody's have had, or will have, a material impact on our cost of funding or liquidity.

Income Maintenance Agreement

If GE Capital's ratio of earnings to fixed charges deteriorates below 1.10:1 for any fiscal year, GE has agreed to contribute capital to GE Capital sufficient to bring the ratio to at least 1.10:1 for that year in accordance with the agreement.

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

As set forth in Exhibit 99(b) hereto, GE Capital's ratio of earnings to fixed charges declined to 0.97:1 in the first quarter of 2009 due to lower pre-tax earnings at GE Capital which were primarily driven by higher provisions for losses on financing receivables in connection with the challenging economic environment. GE made a \$9.5 billion capital contribution to GECS in the first quarter of 2009 (of which \$8.8 billion was further contributed to GE Capital through capital contribution and share issuance) to improve tangible capital and reduce leverage and we do not anticipate additional contributions in 2009.

Variable Interest Entities and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the first quarter of 2009, we further reduced our investment in PTL by selling a 1% limited partnership interest in PTL, a previously consolidated variable interest entity, to Penske Truck Leasing Corporation, the general partner of

PTL, whose majority shareowner is a member of GE's Board of Directors.

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The disposition of the shares, coupled with our resulting minority position on the PTL advisory committee and related changes in our contractual rights, resulted in the deconsolidation of PTL. We recognized a pre-tax gain on the sale of of \$296 million, including a gain on the remeasurement of our retained investment of \$189 million. The measurement of the fair value of our retained investment in PTL was based on a methodology that incorporated both discounted cash flow information and market data. In applying this methodology, we utilized different sources of information, including actual operating results, future business plans, economic projections and market observable pricing multiples of similar businesses. The resulting fair value reflected our position as a noncontrolling shareowner at the conclusion of the transaction. As of March 31, 2009, our remaining equity investment in PTL was 49.9% and is accounted for under the equity method.

E. New Accounting Standards

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments. The FSP modifies the existing model for recognition and measurement of impairment for debt securities. We will adopt the FSP in the second quarter of 2009. The two principal changes to the impairment model for securities are as follows:

- Recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment charge is required if any of these conditions are met: (1) we do not expect to recover the entire cost basis of the security, (2) we intend to sell the security or (3) it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before we recover its cost basis.
- If the first condition above is met, but we do not intend to sell and are not likely to be required to sell the security, we would be required to record the difference between the security's cost basis and its recoverable amount in earnings and the difference between the security's recoverable amount and fair value in other comprehensive income. If either the second or third criteria are met, then we would be required to recognize the entire difference between the security's cost basis and its fair value in earnings.

We expect that the effect of the new standard on earnings and financial position will be modest; however, the effect will be dependent upon conditions and circumstances at the time of adoption.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-4, Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly. We do not expect that the FSP will have a significant effect on our fair value measurements upon adoption.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

There have been no significant changes to our market risk since December 31, 2008. 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, 2008.

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, 2009, and (ii) no change in internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2009, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, such internal control over financial reporting.

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Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

In March and April 2009, individual 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 seek unspecified damages. The complaints principally allege that GE falsely stated that it would maintain its quarterly \$0.31 per share dividend, while allegedly concealing that the company did not have sufficient cash on hand and cash flow to achieve that goal. One of the complaints also alleges that GE made misrepresentations concerning projected earnings and losses for GE Capital in 2009. We expect to move to consolidate these cases and intend to defend ourselves vigorously against these allegations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The risk factor set forth below updates the corresponding risk factor in Part I, “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. In addition to the risk factor below, you should carefully consider the other risk factors discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, which could materially affect our business, financial position and results of operations.

The unprecedented conditions in the financial and credit markets may affect the availability and cost of GE Capital’s funding.

The financial and credit markets have been experiencing unprecedented levels of volatility and disruption, putting downward pressure on financial and other asset prices generally and on the credit availability for certain issuers. The U.S. Government and the Federal Reserve Bank have created a number of programs to help stabilize credit markets and financial institutions and restore liquidity. Many non-U.S. governments have also created or announced similar measures for institutions in their respective countries. These programs have improved conditions in the credit and financial markets, but there can be no assurance that these programs, individually or collectively, will continue to have beneficial effects on the markets overall, or will resolve the credit or liquidity issues of companies that participate in the programs.

A large portion of GE Capital’s borrowings have been issued in the commercial paper and term debt markets. GE Capital has continued to issue commercial paper and, as planned, has reduced its outstanding commercial paper balance to \$58 billion at March 31, 2009. Since November 2008, GE Capital has also issued term debt, mainly debt guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP), which is scheduled to expire in October 2009, and, to a lesser extent, on a non-guaranteed basis. Although the commercial paper and term debt markets have remained available to GE Capital to fund its operations and debt maturities, there can be no assurance that such markets will continue to be available or, if available, that the cost of such funding will not substantially increase. Factors that may cause an increase in our funding costs include: a decreased reliance on short-term funding, such as commercial paper, in favor of longer-term funding arrangements; market conditions and debt spreads for our debt after expiration of the TLGP; refinancing of funding that we have obtained under the TLGP at market rates at the time such funding matures; decreased capacity and increased competition among debt issuers; and our credit ratings in effect at the time of refinancing. If GE Capital’s cost of funding were to increase, it may adversely affect its competitive position and result in lower lending margins, earnings and cash flows as well as lower returns on its shareowner’s equity and invested capital. If current levels of market disruption and volatility continue or worsen, or if we cannot further reduce GE Capital’s asset levels as planned in 2009, we would seek to repay commercial paper and term debt as it becomes due or to meet our other liquidity needs

by using the Federal Reserve's Commercial Paper Funding Facility (CPFF) and the TLGP, drawing upon contractually committed lending agreements primarily provided by global banks and/or seeking other sources of funding. There can be no assurance that the CPFF, which is scheduled to expire in October 2009, and the TLGP will be extended beyond their scheduled expiration, or that, under extreme market conditions, contractually committed lending agreements and other funding sources would be available or sufficient. While we currently do not anticipate any equity offerings, other sources of funding that involve the issuance of additional equity securities would be dilutive to our existing shareowners.

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Our 2009 funding plan anticipates approximately \$45 billion of senior, unsecured long-term debt issuance. As of March 31, 2009, we had funded \$42 billion and subsequently completed our 2009 long-term funding target. We have also announced that during 2009 we intend to use the TLGP to start pre-funding our 2010 long-term funding target of \$35 to \$40 billion. As of March 31, 2009, we had \$74 billion of debt outstanding under the TLGP and have a maximum capacity under the program of approximately \$126 billion.

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
2009						
January	461		\$ 14.28	399		
February	737		\$ 10.70	565		
March	640		\$ 7.96	558		
Total	1,838		\$ 10.65	1,522		\$11.8 billion

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

(b) This category includes 316 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.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit 11 Computation of Per Share Earnings*.

Exhibit Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.

12(a)

Exhibit Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends.

12(b)

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

31(a)

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

31(b)

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

Exhibit Financial Measures That Supplement Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

99(a)

Exhibit 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, 2009 (File No. 001-06461)).

99(b)

*

Data required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 128, Earnings per Share, is provided in Note 7 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements in this Report.

Signatures

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

General Electric Company
(Registrant)

May 1, 2009	/s/ Jamie S. Miller
Date	Jamie S. Miller
	Vice President and Controller
	Duly Authorized Officer and Principal
	Accounting Officer

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