

Form

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t; MARGIN-RIGHT: 0pt" align="left"> noncontrolling interests

	17
	41
	88
	209
Net earnings attributable to GE	
\$	3,491
\$	3,224
\$	9,630
\$	10,421
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	
Investment securities	
\$	118
\$	249
\$	624
\$	453
Currency translation adjustments	
	1,286
	(1,844)
	288
	2,509
Cash flow hedges	

	67
	(83)
	212
	(342)
Benefit plans	
	926
	495
	2,526
	1,593
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	
	2,397
	(1,183)
	3,650
	4,213
Less other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	
	(5)
	26
	(3)
	22
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to GE	
\$	2,402
\$	(1,209)
\$	3,653
\$	4,191

Comprehensive income, net of tax		
\$		5,905
\$		2,082
\$		13,368
\$		14,843
Less comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests		
		12
		67
		85
		231
Comprehensive income attributable to GE		
\$		5,893
\$		2,015
\$		13,283
\$		14,612

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

(In millions)	Nine months ended September 30 (Unaudited)	
	2012	2011
Beginning balance	\$ 116,438	\$ 118,936
Dividends and other transactions with shareowners	(7,169)	(9,087)
	3,653	4,191

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Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		
Increases from net earnings attributable to the Company	9,630	10,421
Ending balance	122,552	124,461
Noncontrolling interests	5,464	2,312
Total equity	\$ 128,016	\$ 126,773

(5)

General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates
Condensed Statement of Financial Position

(In millions, except share amounts)	Consolidated		GE(a)		Financial Services (GECC)	
	September 30,	December 31,	September 30,	December 31,	September 30,	December 31,
	2012 (Unaudited)	2011	2012 (Unaudited)	2011	2012 (Unaudited)	2011
Assets						
Cash and equivalents	\$ 85,461	\$ 84,501	\$ 8,362	\$ 8,382	\$ 77,666	\$ 76,702
Investment securities	48,719	47,374	27	18	48,695	47,359
Current receivables	19,347	19,531	11,665	11,807	—	—
Inventories	16,022	13,792	15,949	13,741	73	51
Financing receivables – net	262,564	279,918	—	—	271,623	288,847
Other GECC receivables	7,647	7,561	—	—	13,772	13,390
Property, plant and equipment – net	67,388	65,739	15,064	14,283	52,288	51,419
Investment in GECC	—	—	77,389	77,110	—	—
Goodwill	73,162	72,625	45,824	45,395	27,338	27,230
Other intangible assets – net	11,709	12,068	10,348	10,522	1,361	1,546
All other assets	102,953	111,701	38,351	36,675	64,887	75,612
Assets of businesses held for sale	2,700	711	—	—	2,700	711
Assets of discontinued operations	1,208	1,721	9	52	1,199	1,669
Total assets(b)	\$ 698,880	\$ 717,242	\$ 222,988	\$ 217,985	\$ 561,602	\$ 584,536
Liabilities and equity						
Short-term borrowings	\$ 120,435	\$ 137,611	\$ 7,669	\$ 2,184	\$ 113,587	\$ 136,333
Accounts payable, principally trade accounts	15,851	16,400	13,996	14,209	7,007	7,239
Progress collections and price adjustments accrued	9,402	10,402	10,487	11,349	—	—
Dividends payable	1,785	1,797	1,785	1,797	—	—
Other GE current liabilities	15,250	14,796	15,250	14,796	—	—
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities	31,171	29,258	—	—	31,171	29,258
Bank deposits	45,196	43,115	—	—	45,196	43,115
Long-term borrowings	234,673	243,459	4,388	9,405	230,402	234,391
Investment contracts, insurance liabilities and insurance annuity benefits	28,322	29,774	—	—	28,806	30,198
All other liabilities	67,267	70,653	52,484	53,826	15,445	17,334
Deferred income taxes	(541)	(131)	(6,486)	(7,183)	5,945	7,052
Liabilities of businesses held for sale	206	345	—	—	206	345
	1,847	1,629	70	158	1,777	1,471

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Liabilities of discontinued operations						
Total liabilities(b)	570,864	599,108	99,643	100,541	479,542	506,736
GECC preferred stock (40,000 shares outstanding at September 30, 2012)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Common stock (10,486,300,000 and 10,573,017,000 shares outstanding at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively)	702	702	702	702	–	–
Accumulated other comprehensive income – net(c)						
Investment securities	592	(30)	592	(30)	602	(33)
Currency translation adjustments	430	133	430	133	(145)	(399)
Cash flow hedges	(965)	(1,176)	(965)	(1,176)	(961)	(1,101)
Benefit plans	(20,378)	(22,901)	(20,378)	(22,901)	(579)	(563)
Other capital	33,119	33,693	33,119	33,693	31,589	27,628
Retained earnings	142,026	137,786	142,026	137,786	50,843	51,578
Less common stock held in treasury	(32,974)	(31,769)	(32,974)	(31,769)	–	–
Total GE shareowners' equity	122,552	116,438	122,552	116,438	81,349	77,110
Noncontrolling interests(d)	5,464	1,696	793	1,006	711	690
Total equity	128,016	118,134	123,345	117,444	82,060	77,800
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 698,880	\$ 717,242	\$ 222,988	\$ 217,985	\$ 561,602	\$ 584,536

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

(b) Our consolidated assets at September 30, 2012 include total assets of \$47,660 million of certain variable interest entities (VIEs) that can only be used to settle the liabilities of those VIEs. These assets include net financing receivables of \$40,422 million and investment securities of \$4,797 million. Our consolidated liabilities at September 30, 2012 include liabilities of certain VIEs for which the VIE creditors do not have recourse to GE. These liabilities include non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities (CSEs) of \$30,270 million. See Note 18.

(c) The sum of accumulated other comprehensive income - net was \$(20,321) million and \$(23,974) million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

(d) Included accumulated other comprehensive income - net attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$(165) million and \$(168) million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

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

(6)

General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates
Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

Nine months ended September 30 (Unaudited)

(In millions)	Consolidated		GE(a)		Financial Services (GECC)	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Cash flows – operating activities						
Net earnings	\$ 9,718	\$ 10,630	\$ 9,672	\$ 10,541	\$ 4,758	\$ 5,179
Less net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	88	209	42	120	46	89
Net earnings attributable to the Company	9,630	10,421	9,630	10,421	4,712	5,090
(Earnings) loss from discontinued operations	733	(164)	733	(164)	881	(166)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings attributable to the Company to cash provided from operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	6,814	6,944	1,677	1,539	5,137	5,405
Earnings from continuing operations retained by GECC(b)	–	–	(147)	(4,924)	–	–
Deferred income taxes	(1,537)	(2,213)	(605)	(61)	(932)	(2,152)
Decrease (increase) in GE current receivables	(62)	340	31	(449)	–	–
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(1,949)	(2,408)	(1,895)	(2,384)	(22)	22
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	244	1,314	299	1,459	(287)	1,103
Increase (decrease) in GE progress collections	(1,153)	(679)	(1,015)	(588)	–	–
Provision for losses on GECC financing receivables	2,728	2,893	–	–	2,728	2,893
All other operating activities	4,610	6,954	1,944	1,695	2,795	4,458
Cash from (used for) operating activities – continuing operations	20,058	23,402	10,652	6,544	15,012	16,653
Cash from (used for) operating activities – discontinued operations	20	821	–	–	20	821

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Cash from (used for) operating activities	20,078	24,223	10,652	6,544	15,032	17,474
Cash flows – investing activities						
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(10,498)	(9,051)	(2,741)	(2,067)	(8,096)	(7,149)
Dispositions of property, plant and equipment	4,848	4,637	–	–	4,848	4,637
Net decrease (increase) in GECC financing receivables	9,464	17,652	–	–	9,521	18,514
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	227	8,951	–	–	227	8,951
Proceeds from principal business dispositions	293	8,265	49	6,148	244	2,117
Payments for principal businesses purchased	(604)	(10,839)	(604)	(10,789)	–	(50)
All other investing activities	8,835	3,591	(334)	(233)	9,383	4,229
Cash from (used for) investing activities – continuing operations	12,565	23,206	(3,630)	(6,941)	16,127	31,249
Cash from (used for) investing activities – discontinued operations	(30)	(789)	–	–	(30)	(789)
Cash from (used for) investing activities	12,535	22,417	(3,630)	(6,941)	16,097	30,460
Cash flows – financing activities						
Net increase (decrease) in borrowings (maturities of 90 days or less)	(660)	(770)	661	393	(1,209)	(1,893)
Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits	1,195	3,746	–	–	1,195	3,746
Newly issued debt (maturities longer than 90 days)	43,468	34,074	33	146	43,215	33,808
Repayments and other reductions (maturities longer than 90 days)	(70,405)	(60,191)	(17)	57	(70,388)	(60,248)
Proceeds from issuance of GECC preferred stock	3,960	–	–	–	3,960	–
Net dispositions (purchases) of GE shares for treasury	(2,280)	(1,581)	(2,280)	(1,581)	–	–
Dividends paid to shareowners	(5,401)	(4,796)	(5,401)	(4,796)	(5,446)	–
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interests	–	(4,298)	–	(4,298)	–	–
All other financing activities	(2,783)	(1,428)	(54)	(92)	(2,729)	(1,336)

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Cash from (used for) financing activities – continuing operations	(32,906)	(35,244)	(7,058)	(10,171)	(31,402)	(25,923)
Cash from (used for) financing activities – discontinued operations	–	(42)	–	–	–	(42)
Cash from (used for) financing activities	(32,906)	(35,286)	(7,058)	(10,171)	(31,402)	(25,965)
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	1,243	1,061	16	19	1,227	1,042
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	950	12,415	(20)	(10,549)	954	23,011
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	84,622	79,084	8,382	19,241	76,823	60,398
Cash and equivalents at September 30	85,572	91,499	8,362	8,692	77,777	83,409
Less cash and equivalents of discontinued operations at September 30	111	131	–	–	111	131
Cash and equivalents of continuing operations at September 30	\$ 85,461	\$ 91,368	\$ 8,362	\$ 8,692	\$ 77,666	\$ 83,278

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

(b) Represents GECC earnings from continuing operations attributable to the Company, net of GECC dividends paid to GE.

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

(7)

Summary of Operating Segments

General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates

(In millions)	Three months ended September 30 (Unaudited)		Nine months ended September 30 (Unaudited)	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues(a)				
Energy Infrastructure	\$ 12,180	\$ 10,855	\$ 35,267	\$ 30,706
Aviation	4,781	4,835	14,527	13,935
Healthcare	4,307	4,332	13,107	12,920
Transportation	1,409	1,287	4,244	3,421
Home & Business Solutions	2,120	2,094	6,415	6,236
Total industrial segment revenues	24,797	23,403	73,560	67,218
GE Capital	11,369	12,015	34,269	37,491
Total segment revenues	36,166	35,418	107,829	104,709
Corporate items and eliminations(a)	183	(54)	203	4,607
Consolidated revenues and other income	\$ 36,349	\$ 35,364	\$ 108,032	\$ 109,316
Segment profit(a)				
Energy Infrastructure	\$ 1,695	\$ 1,503	\$ 4,974	\$ 4,436
Aviation	924	862	2,708	2,662
Healthcare	620	608	1,899	1,850
Transportation	265	196	779	531
Home & Business Solutions	61	38	218	218
Total industrial segment profit	3,565	3,207	10,578	9,697
GE Capital	1,679	1,519	5,593	4,924
Total segment profit	5,244	4,726	16,171	14,621
Corporate items and eliminations(a)	(1,019)	(703)	(3,529)	1,105
GE interest and other financial charges	(294)	(356)	(960)	(1,032)
GE provision for income taxes	(477)	(378)	(1,319)	(4,437)
Earnings from continuing operations attributable				
to the Company	3,454	3,289	10,363	10,257
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations,				
net of taxes, attributable to the Company	37	(65)	(733)	164
Consolidated net earnings attributable to the Company	\$ 3,491	\$ 3,224	\$ 9,630	\$ 10,421

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

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insurance operations previously reported in Corporate items and eliminations are now reported in GE Capital.

See accompanying notes.

(8)

Notes to Condensed, Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

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

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

As previously announced, we reorganized our Energy Infrastructure segment into three stand-alone businesses, effective October 1, 2012. We will report these businesses on the new basis beginning with the fourth quarter of 2012.

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

(9)

Accounting Changes

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

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

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

Interim Period Presentation

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

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

Assets and Liabilities of Businesses Held for Sale

In the third quarter of 2012, we completed the sale of our CLL business in South Korea for proceeds of \$168 million. We also committed to sell a plant located in the United Kingdom and recognized a \$178 million pre-tax loss (\$103 million, net of tax) in the third quarter of 2012. We completed this sale on October 18, 2012.

In the second quarter of 2012, we committed to sell a portion of our Business Properties portfolio (Business Property) in Real Estate, including certain commercial loans, the origination and servicing platforms and the servicing rights on loans previously securitized by GECC. We completed the sale of Business Property on October 1, 2012 for proceeds of \$2,406 million. We will deconsolidate substantially all Real Estate securitization entities in the fourth quarter of 2012 as servicing rights related to these entities were transferred to the buyer at closing.

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

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

(In millions)	At	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 99	\$ 149
Financing receivables – net	2,406	412
Property, plant and equipment – net	38	81
Other	157	69
Assets of businesses held for sale	\$ 2,700	\$ 711
Liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 186	\$ 252
Other	20	93
Liabilities of businesses held for sale	\$ 206	\$ 345

NBCU

On January 28, 2011, we sold the assets of our NBCU business in exchange for cash and a 49% interest in a new entity, NBCU LLC. With respect to our 49% interest in NBCU LLC, we hold redemption rights, which, if exercised, would require NBCU LLC or Comcast Corporation (Comcast) to purchase (either directly or indirectly) half of our ownership interest after three and a half years and the remaining half after seven years, subject to certain exceptions, conditions and limitations. Our interest in NBCU LLC also is subject to call provisions, which, if exercised, allow Comcast to purchase our interest (either directly or indirectly) at specified times subject to certain exceptions. The redemption prices for such transactions are based on a contractually specified formula, the determination of which involves valuations from two or more independent appraisers separately selected by GE and Comcast. As an input to the formula, the appraisers will determine the aggregate common equity market value of NBCU LLC following the completion of a hypothetical IPO, which is then adjusted for a control premium and a value-sharing adjustment with

Comcast based on specified formulas. Differences in valuation methodologies, market comparables and various other assumptions made by the appraisers can have a significant impact on any final transaction value. See Note 2 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements for additional information related to the NBCU transaction.

At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the carrying amount of our equity investment in NBCU LLC was \$18,799 million and \$17,955 million, respectively, reported in the “All other assets” caption in our Condensed Statement of Financial Position. At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, deferred tax liabilities related to our NBCU LLC investment were \$5,019 million and \$4,880 million, respectively, and were reported in the “Deferred income taxes” caption in our Condensed Statement of Financial Position.

(11)

Discontinued Operations

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

Summarized financial information for discontinued operations is shown below.

(In millions)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30		September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Operations				
Total revenues and other income (expense)	\$ (112)	\$ 17	\$ (461)	\$ 348
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ (141)	\$ (74)	\$ (579)	\$ (113)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	28	21	155	54
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (113)	\$ (53)	\$ (424)	\$ (59)
Disposal				
Gain (loss) on disposal before income taxes	\$ (4)	\$ (45)	\$ (506)	\$ (86)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	154	33	197	309
Gain (loss) on disposal, net of taxes	\$ 150	\$ (12)	\$ (309)	\$ 223
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes(a)	\$ 37	\$ (65)	\$ (733)	\$ 164

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

(In millions)	At	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 111	\$ 121
Financing receivables – net	6	521
Other	1,091	1,079
Assets of discontinued operations	\$ 1,208	\$ 1,721

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Liabilities

Deferred income taxes	\$	358	\$	205
Other		1,489		1,424
Liabilities of discontinued operations	\$	1,847	\$	1,629

Assets at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 primarily comprised cash, financing receivables and a deferred tax asset for a loss carryforward, which expires principally in 2017 and in part in 2019, related to the sale of our GE Money Japan business.

(12)

GE Money Japan

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

Our overall claims experience developed unfavorably through 2010. We believe that the level of excess interest refund claims was impacted by the challenging global economic conditions, in addition to Japanese legislative and regulatory changes. In September 2010, a large independent personal loan company in Japan filed for bankruptcy, which precipitated a significant amount of publicity surrounding excess interest refund claims in the Japanese marketplace, along with substantial legal advertising. We observed an increase in claims during the latter part of 2010 and the first two months of 2011. From February 2011 through the end of 2011, we experienced substantial declines in the rate of incoming claims, though the overall rate of reduction was slower than we expected. The September 2010 bankruptcy filing referenced above had a significant effect on the pace of incoming claim declines and it is difficult to predict the pace and pattern at which claims will continue to decelerate. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we recorded increases to our reserve of \$344 million to reflect an excess of claims activity over our previous estimates and revisions to our assumptions about the level of future claim activity. We continue to closely monitor and evaluate claims activity. At September 30, 2012, our reserve for reimbursement of claims in excess of the statutory interest rate was \$578 million.

The amount of these reserves is based on analyses of recent and historical claims experience, pending and estimated future excess interest refund requests, the estimated percentage of customers who present valid requests, and our estimated payments related to those requests. Our estimated liability for excess interest refund claims at September 30, 2012 assumes the pace of incoming claims will continue to decelerate, average exposure per claim remains consistent with recent experience, and we continue to see the impact of loss mitigation efforts. Estimating the pace and pattern of decline in incoming claims has a significant effect on the total amount of our liability. While the overall pace of incoming claims continues to decline, it is highly variable and difficult to predict. Holding all other assumptions constant, for example, adverse changes of 20% and 50% in assumed incoming daily claim rate reduction would result in an increase to our reserves of approximately \$100 million and \$350 million, respectively.

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

GE Money Japan earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(9) million and \$2 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$(363) million and \$2 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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WMC

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

Pending repurchase claims based upon representations and warranties made in connection with loan sales were \$4,075 million at September 30, 2012, \$705 million at December 31, 2011 and \$347 million at December 31, 2010. Pending claims represent those active repurchase claims that identify the specific loans tendered for repurchase and, for each loan, the alleged breach of a representation or warranty. As such, they do not include unspecified repurchase claims, such as claims based upon loan sampling, which WMC believes does not meet the substantive and procedural requirements for tender under the governing agreements. The amounts reported reflect the purchase price or unpaid principal balances of the loans at the time of purchase and do not give effect to pay downs, accrued interest or fees, or potential recoveries based upon the underlying collateral. Historically, a small percentage of the total loans WMC originated and sold have qualified as "validly tendered," meaning the loans sold did not satisfy contractual obligations. The volume of claims in the second and third quarters of 2012 reflects increased activity by securitization trustees and certain investors in residential mortgage-backed securities issued in 2006, and, WMC believes, may reflect applicable statutes of limitations considerations.

Reserves related to WMC were \$608 million at September 30, 2012, reflecting an increase to reserves in the third quarter of 2012 of \$117 million due to higher pending claims. The amount of these reserves is based upon pending and estimated future loan repurchase requests, WMC's historical experience on loans validly tendered for repurchase, and WMC's historical loss rates on loans repurchased. Adverse changes to assumptions, such as a 10% increase in the estimated loss rate and 50% increases to the estimates of future loan repurchase requests and estimated percentage of loans repurchased would result in an increase to the reserves of approximately \$550 million. The reserve reflects judgment, based on currently available information, and a number of assumptions, including economic conditions, claim activity, pending and threatened litigation and indemnification demands, and other activity in the mortgage industry.

WMC is a party to ten lawsuits involving repurchase claims on loans included in eight securitizations in which the adverse parties are securitization trustees, three of which were initiated by WMC. In three of these actions, the trustees assert, on the basis of loan sampling, breach of contract claims on mortgage loans with approximately \$950 million in original unpaid principal balance, beyond those included in WMC's previously discussed pending claims at September 30, 2012. These claims do not give effect to pay downs, accrued interest or fees, or potential recoveries based upon the underlying collateral. WMC intends to defend itself vigorously. As noted above, WMC believes that these unspecified trustee-initiated claims do not satisfy the substantive and procedural requirements for tender under the governing agreements. As a result, WMC has not included amounts based on loan sampling in its pending claims and holds no related reserve as of September 30, 2012.

It is difficult to develop a meaningful estimate of aggregate possible claims exposure because of uncertainties surrounding economic conditions, the ability and propensity of mortgage holders to present valid claims, governmental actions, mortgage industry activity, as well as pending and threatened litigation and indemnification demands against WMC. WMC has received unspecified indemnification demands from depositors/underwriters of residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS) in connection with lawsuits brought by RMBS investors to which WMC is not a party. WMC believes that it has a strong defense to these demands. Actual losses arising from claims against WMC could exceed the reserve amount if actual claim rates, governmental actions, litigation and

indemnification activity, or losses WMC incurs on repurchased loans differ from its assumptions.

WMC revenues and other income (expense) from discontinued operations were \$(117) million and \$(21) million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$(475) million and \$(21) million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In total, WMC's losses from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$78 million and \$15 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$314 million and \$18 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Other Financial Services

In the first quarter of 2012, we announced the planned disposition of Consumer Ireland and classified the business as discontinued operations. We completed the sale in the third quarter of 2012 for proceeds of \$227 million. Consumer Ireland revenues and other income (expense) from discontinued operations were \$1 million and \$4 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$7 million and \$12 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer Ireland losses from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$8 million and \$65 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$194 million (including a \$121 million loss on disposal) and \$109 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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In the second quarter of 2011, we entered into an agreement to sell our Australian Home Lending operations and classified it as discontinued operations. As a result, we recognized an after-tax loss of \$148 million in 2011. We completed the sale in the third quarter of 2011 for proceeds of approximately \$4,577 million. Australian Home Lending revenues and other income (expense) from discontinued operations were \$3 million and \$33 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$4 million and \$248 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Australian Home Lending earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$2 million and \$15 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$4 million and \$(65) million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In the first quarter of 2011, we entered into an agreement to sell our Consumer Singapore business for \$692 million. The sale was completed in the second quarter of 2011 and resulted in the recognition of a gain on disposal, net of taxes, of \$319 million. Consumer Singapore revenues and other income (expense) from discontinued operations were \$(1) million in both the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, and an insignificant amount and \$30 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer Singapore earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$1 million and \$7 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$2 million and \$333 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In the fourth quarter of 2010, we entered into agreements to sell our Consumer RV Marine portfolio and Consumer Mexico business. The Consumer RV Marine and Consumer Mexico dispositions were completed during the first quarter and the second quarter of 2011, respectively, for proceeds of \$2,365 million and \$1,943 million, respectively. Consumer RV Marine revenues and other income (expense) from discontinued operations were an insignificant amount in both the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and an insignificant amount and \$11 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer RV Marine earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were an insignificant amount for both the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and an insignificant amount and \$2 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer Mexico revenues and other income (expense) from discontinued operations were \$1 million in both the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and \$1 million and \$68 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer Mexico earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(4) million and \$1 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$(8) million and \$34 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

GE Industrial

GE Industrial earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$148 million and \$(1) million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$148 million and \$(2) million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. During the third quarter of 2012, we resolved with the Internal Revenue Service the tax treatment of the 2007 disposition of our Plastics business, resulting in a tax benefit of \$148 million.

3. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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

(In millions)	At								
	September 30, 2012				December 31, 2011				
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	
GE									
Debt – U.S. corporate	\$ 1	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Equity – available-for-sale	26	–	–	26	18	–	–	–	18
	27	–	–	27	18	–	–	–	18
GECC									
Debt									
U.S. corporate	20,264	4,242	(327)	24,179	20,748	3,432	(410)	23,770	
State and municipal	4,032	579	(120)	4,491	3,027	350	(143)	3,234	
Residential mortgage-backed(a)	2,360	205	(141)	2,424	2,711	184	(286)	2,609	
Commercial mortgage-backed	2,975	230	(126)	3,079	2,913	162	(247)	2,828	
Asset-backed	5,588	68	(111)	5,545	5,102	32	(164)	4,970	
Corporate – non-U.S.	2,550	163	(134)	2,579	2,414	126	(207)	2,333	
Government – non-U.S.	1,812	149	(4)	1,957	2,488	129	(86)	2,531	
U.S. government and federal agency	3,480	96	–	3,576	3,974	84	–	4,058	
Retained interests	27	2	–	29	25	10	–	35	
Equity									
Available-for-sale	480	110	(17)	573	713	75	(38)	750	
Trading	263	–	–	263	241	–	–	241	
	43,831	5,844	(980)	48,695	44,356	4,584	(1,581)	47,359	
Eliminations	(3)	–	–	(3)	(3)	–	–	(3)	
Total	\$ 43,855	\$ 5,844	\$ (980)	\$ 48,719	\$ 44,371	\$ 4,584	\$ (1,581)	\$ 47,374	

(a) Substantially collateralized by U.S. mortgages. Of our total residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) portfolio at September 30, 2012, \$1,529 million relates to securities issued by government-sponsored entities and \$895 million relates to securities of private label issuers. Securities issued by private label issuers are collateralized

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

The fair value of investment securities increased to \$48,719 million at September 30, 2012, from \$47,374 million at December 31, 2011, primarily due to the impact of lower interest rates and additional purchases in our CLL business of investments collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries.

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

(In millions)	In loss position for			
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more	
	Estimated fair value	Gross unrealized losses(a)	Estimated fair value	Gross unrealized losses(a)
September 30, 2012				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 266	\$ (11)	\$ 942	\$ (316)
State and municipal	81	(1)	316	(119)
Residential mortgage-backed	18	–	709	(141)
Commercial mortgage-backed	56	(1)	1,006	(125)
Asset-backed	9	(2)	746	(109)
Corporate – non-U.S.	138	(10)	622	(124)
Government – non-U.S.	142	(1)	94	(3)
U.S. government and federal agency	–	–	–	–
Retained interests	2	–	–	–
Equity	57	(16)	7	(1)
Total	\$ 769	\$ (42)	\$ 4,442	\$ (938)
December 31, 2011				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 1,435	\$ (241)	\$ 836	\$ (169)
State and municipal	87	(1)	307	(142)
Residential mortgage-backed	219	(9)	825	(277)
Commercial mortgage-backed	244	(23)	1,320	(224)
Asset-backed	100	(7)	850	(157)
Corporate – non-U.S.	330	(28)	607	(179)
Government – non-U.S.	906	(5)	203	(81)
U.S. government and federal agency	502	–	–	–
Retained interests	–	–	–	–
Equity	440	(38)	–	–
Total	\$ 4,263	\$ (352)	\$ 4,948	\$ (1,229)

(a) Includes gross unrealized losses at September 30, 2012 of \$(137) million related to securities that had other-than-temporary impairments previously recognized.

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

securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 have not changed from those described in Note 3 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements.

During the third quarter of 2012, we recorded pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$25 million, all of which were recorded through earnings. At July 1, 2012, cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$578 million. During the third quarter, we recognized no first-time impairments and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$13 million. These amounts included \$39 million related to securities that were subsequently sold.

(17)

During the third quarter of 2011, we recorded pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$86 million, of which \$68 million was recorded through earnings (\$6 million relates to equity securities) and \$18 million was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). At July 1, 2011, cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$561 million. During the third quarter of 2011, we recognized first-time impairments of \$37 million and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$23 million. These amounts included \$1 million related to securities that were subsequently sold.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we recorded pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$90 million, of which \$89 million was recorded through earnings (\$24 million relates to equity securities) and \$1 million was recorded in AOCI. At January 1, 2012, cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$726 million. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we recognized first-time impairments of \$10 million and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$25 million. These amounts included \$209 million related to securities that were subsequently sold.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, we recorded pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$270 million, of which \$186 million was recorded through earnings (\$16 million relates to equity securities) and \$84 million was recorded in AOCI. At January 1, 2011, cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$500 million. During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, we recognized first-time impairments of \$57 million and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$104 million. These amounts included \$42 million related to securities that were subsequently sold.

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

(In millions)		Amortized cost		Estimated fair value
Due in				
2012	\$	2,220	\$	2,245
2013-2016		7,399		7,391
2017-2021		4,752		5,270
2022 and later		17,761		21,870

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

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

(In millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
GE				
Gains	\$	-	\$	-
Losses, including impairments		-		-

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Net	-	-	-	-
GECC				
Gains	26	28	85	189
Losses, including impairments	(55)	(70)	(159)	(197)
Net	(29)	(42)	(74)	(8)
Total	\$ (29)	\$ (42)	\$ (74)	\$ (8)

(18)

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

Proceeds from investment securities sales and early redemptions by issuers totaled \$2,696 million and \$3,466 million in the third quarters of 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$9,200 million and \$13,438 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, principally from the sales of short-term securities in our bank subsidiaries and treasury operations.

We recognized pre-tax gains (losses) on trading securities of \$1 million and \$(29) million in the third quarters of 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$37 million and \$26 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

4. INVENTORIES

(In millions)	At	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Raw materials and work in process	\$ 9,552	\$ 8,735
Finished goods	6,158	5,022
Unbilled shipments	723	485
	16,433	14,242
Less revaluation to LIFO	(411)	(450)
Total	\$ 16,022	\$ 13,792

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

(In millions)	At	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Loans, net of deferred income(a)	\$242,729	\$256,895
Investment in financing leases, net of deferred income	34,274	38,142
	277,003	295,037
Less allowance for losses	(5,380)	(6,190)
Financing receivables – net(b)	\$271,623	\$288,847

(a) Deferred income was \$2,221 million and \$2,329 million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

- (b) Financing receivables at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 included \$845 million and \$1,062 million, respectively, of loans that were acquired in a transfer but have been subject to credit deterioration since origination per ASC 310, Receivables.

(19)

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

Financing Receivables – net

(In millions)	At	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Commercial		
CLL		
Americas	\$ 74,488	\$ 80,505
Europe	34,916	36,899
Asia	11,597	11,635
Other	659	436
Total CLL	121,660	129,475
Energy Financial Services	4,989	5,912
GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS)	11,628	11,901
Other	537	1,282
Total Commercial financing receivables	138,814	148,570
Real Estate		
Debt	21,225	24,501
Business Properties	5,069	8,248
Total Real Estate financing receivables	26,294	32,749
Consumer		
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	33,855	35,550
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	18,504	18,544
U.S. installment and revolving credit	46,939	46,689
Non-U.S. auto	4,601	5,691
Other	7,996	7,244
Total Consumer financing receivables	111,895	113,718
Total financing receivables	277,003	295,037
Less allowance for losses	(5,380)	(6,190)
Total financing receivables – net	\$ 271,623	\$ 288,847

Allowance for Losses on Financing Receivables

(In millions)	Balance at	Provision	Other(a)	Gross	Recoveries(b)	Balance at
	January 1, 2012	charged to operations		write-offs(b)		September 30, 2012
Commercial						
CLL						
Americas	\$ 889	\$ 67	\$ (43)	\$ (423)	\$ 77	\$ 567
Europe	400	271	(3)	(142)	48	574
Asia	157	13	(1)	(117)	20	72
Other	4	9	(1)	(10)	—	2
Total CLL	1,450	360	(48)	(692)	145	1,215
Energy						
Financial						
Services	26	8	—	(24)	3	13
GECAS	17	7	(1)	(11)	—	12
Other	37	3	(19)	(13)	1	9
Total	1,530	378	(68)	(740)	149	1,249
Commercial						
Real Estate						
Debt	949	60	1	(384)	5	631
Business	140	41	(8)	(71)	3	105
Properties						
Total Real	1,089	101	(7)	(455)	8	736
Estate						
Consumer						
Non-U.S.						
residential						
mortgages	546	66	5	(213)	63	467
Non-U.S.						
installment						
and						
revolving						
credit	717	270	22	(798)	443	654
U.S.						
installment and						
revolving	2,008	1,807	(18)	(2,140)	373	2,030
credit						
Non-U.S. auto	101	18	(7)	(110)	71	73
Other	199	88	15	(193)	62	171

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Total												
Consumer		3,571		2,249		17		(3,454)		1,012		3,395
Total	\$	6,190	\$	2,728	\$	(58)	\$	(4,649)	\$	1,169	\$	5,380

(a) Other primarily included transfers to held for sale and the effects of currency exchange.

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

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(In millions)	Balance at January 1, 2011	Provision charged to operations	Other(a)	Gross write-offs(b)	Recoveries(b)	Balance at September 30, 2011
Commercial						
CLL						
Americas	\$ 1,288	\$ 250	\$ (79)	\$ (544)	\$ 80	\$ 995
Europe	429	126	17	(218)	49	403
Asia	222	81	16	(194)	25	150
Other	6	3	(4)	—	—	5
Total CLL	1,945	460	(50)	(956)	154	1,553
Energy Financial						
Services	22	10	—	(4)	8	36
GECAS	20	(4)	—	(2)	—	14
Other	58	13	—	(31)	3	43
Total Commercial	2,045	479	(50)	(993)	165	1,646
Real Estate						
Debt	1,292	155	13	(494)	12	978
Business						
Properties	196	70	—	(107)	4	163
Total Real Estate	1,488	225	13	(601)	16	1,141
Consumer						
Non-U.S. residential						
mortgages	689	56	8	(169)	38	622
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit						
	937	413	16	(980)	430	816
U.S. installment and revolving credit						
	2,333	1,587	(1)	(2,365)	399	1,953
Non-U.S. auto	168	26	7	(176)	98	123
Other	259	107	(6)	(215)	66	211
Total Consumer	4,386	2,189	24	(3,905)	1,031	3,725
Total	\$ 7,919	\$ 2,893	\$ (13)	\$ (5,499)	\$ 1,212	\$ 6,512

(a) Other primarily included transfers to held for sale and the effects of currency exchange.

(b) Net write-offs (gross write-offs less recoveries) in certain portfolios may exceed the beginning allowance for losses as our revolving credit portfolios turn over more than once per year or, in all portfolios, can reflect losses

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that are incurred subsequent to the beginning of the fiscal year due to information becoming available during the current year, which may identify further deterioration on existing financing receivables.

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

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(In millions)	At	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Original cost	\$ 111,043	\$ 108,117
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(43,655)	(42,378)
Property, plant and equipment – net	\$ 67,388	\$ 65,739

Consolidated depreciation and amortization related to property, plant and equipment was \$2,321 million and \$2,350 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$6,814 million and \$6,944 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(22)

7. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(In millions)	At	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Goodwill	\$ 73,162	\$ 72,625
Other intangible assets - net		
Intangible assets subject to amortization	\$ 11,516	\$ 11,863
Indefinite-lived intangible assets(a)	193	205
Total	\$ 11,709	\$ 12,068

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

Changes in goodwill balances follow.

(In millions)	Balance at		Dispositions, currency exchange and other	Balance at September 30, 2012
	January 1, 2012	Acquisitions		
Energy Infrastructure	\$ 21,090	\$ 137	\$ 60	\$ 21,287
Aviation	5,996	15	(53)	5,958
Healthcare	16,631	133	(38)	16,726
Transportation	551	163	—	714
Home & Business Solutions	1,127	—	12	1,139
GE Capital	27,230	—	108	27,338
Total	\$ 72,625	\$ 448	\$ 89	\$ 73,162

Goodwill balances increased \$537 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, primarily as a result of acquisitions.

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

We test goodwill for impairment annually in the third quarter of each year using data as of July 1 of that year. The impairment test consists of two steps: in step one, the carrying value of the reporting unit is compared with its fair value; in step two, which is applied when the carrying value is more than its fair value, the amount of goodwill impairment, if any, is derived by deducting the fair value of the reporting unit's assets and liabilities from the fair value

of its equity, and comparing that amount with the carrying amount of goodwill. In performing the valuations, we used cash flows that reflected management's forecasts and discount rates that included risk adjustments consistent with the current market conditions. Discount rates used in our reporting unit valuations ranged from 8.0 % to 12.75%. For further information on the process we use to determine fair values for our reporting units, see Note 8 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements.

During the third quarter of 2012, we performed our annual impairment test of goodwill for all of our reporting units. Based on the results of our step one testing, the fair values of each of the GE industrial reporting units and the CLL, Consumer, Energy Financial Services and GECAS reporting units exceeded their carrying values; therefore, the second step of the impairment test was not required to be performed and no goodwill impairment was recognized.

(23)

Our Real Estate reporting unit had a goodwill balance of \$970 million at June 30, 2012. As of July 1, 2012, the carrying amount exceeded the estimated fair value of our Real Estate reporting unit by approximately \$1.8 billion. The estimated fair value of the Real Estate reporting unit is based on a number of assumptions about future business performance and investment, including loss estimates for the existing finance receivable and investment portfolio, new debt origination volume and margins, and stabilization of the real estate market allowing for sales of real estate investments at normalized margins. Our assumed discount rate was 11% and was derived by applying a capital asset pricing model and corroborated using equity analyst research reports and implied cost of equity based on forecasted price to earnings per share multiples for similar companies. Given the volatility and uncertainty in the current commercial real estate environment, there is uncertainty about a number of assumptions upon which the estimated fair value is based. Different loss estimates for the existing portfolio, changes in the new debt origination volume and margin assumptions, changes in the expected pace of the commercial real estate market recovery, or changes in the equity return expectation of market participants may result in changes in the estimated fair value of the Real Estate reporting unit.

Based on the results of the step one testing, we performed the second step of the impairment test described above as of July 1, 2012. Based on the results of the second step analysis for the Real Estate reporting unit, the estimated implied fair value of goodwill exceeded the carrying value of goodwill by approximately \$1.7 billion. Accordingly, no goodwill impairment was required. In the second step, unrealized losses are reflected in the fair values of an entity's assets and have the effect of reducing or eliminating the potential goodwill impairment identified in step one. The results of the second step analysis were attributable to several factors. The primary drivers were the excess of the carrying value over the estimated fair value of our Real Estate Equity Investments, which approximated \$2.6 billion at that time, and the fair value premium on the Real Estate reporting unit allocated debt. The results of the second step analysis are highly sensitive to these measurements, as well as the key assumptions used in determining the estimated fair value of the Real Estate reporting unit.

Estimating the fair value of reporting units requires the use of estimates and significant judgments that are based on a number of factors including actual operating results. 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)	September 30, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net
Customer-related	\$ 6,839	\$ (2,088)	\$ 4,751	\$ 6,824	\$ (1,814)	\$ 5,010
Patents, licenses and trademarks	6,096	(2,548)	3,548	6,047	(2,312)	3,735
Capitalized software	7,324	(4,711)	2,613	6,791	(4,273)	2,518
Lease valuations	1,315	(881)	434	1,470	(944)	526
Present value of future profits(a)	524	(524)	—	491	(491)	—
All other	580	(410)	170	503	(429)	74
Total	\$ 22,678	\$ (11,162)	\$ 11,516	\$ 22,126	\$ (10,263)	\$ 11,863

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(a) Balances at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 reflect adjustments of \$359 million and \$391 million, respectively, to the present value of future profits in our run-off insurance operation to reflect the effects that would have been recognized had the related unrealized investment securities holding gains and losses actually been realized in accordance with ASC 320-10-S99-2.

Consolidated amortization related to intangible assets subject to amortization was \$359 million and \$436 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$1,079 million and \$1,266 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(24)

8. BORROWINGS AND BANK DEPOSITS

(In millions)	At	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Short-term borrowings		
GE		
Commercial paper	\$ 2,200	\$ 1,801
Payable to banks	67	88
Current portion of long-term borrowings	5,052	41
Other	350	254
Total GE short-term borrowings	7,669	2,184
GECC		
Commercial paper		
U.S.	33,196	33,591
Non-U.S.	9,861	10,569
Current portion of long-term borrowings(a)(b)(c)(e)	61,071	82,650
GE Interest Plus notes(d)	8,301	8,474
Other(c)	1,158	1,049
Total GECC short-term borrowings	113,587	136,333
Eliminations	(821)	(906)
Total short-term borrowings	\$ 120,435	\$ 137,611
Long-term borrowings		
GE		
Senior notes	\$ 3,981	\$ 8,976
Payable to banks, principally U.S.	16	18
Other	391	411
Total GE long-term borrowings	4,388	9,405
GECC		
Senior unsecured notes(b)	207,852	210,154
Subordinated notes(e)	4,979	4,862
Subordinated debentures(f)	7,239	7,215
Other(c)(g)	10,332	12,160
Total GECC long-term borrowings	230,402	234,391
Eliminations	(117)	(337)
Total long-term borrowings	\$ 234,673	\$ 243,459
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities(h)	\$ 31,171	\$ 29,258

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Bank deposits(i)	\$	45,196	\$	43,115
Total borrowings and bank deposits	\$	431,475	\$	453,443

(a) GECC had issued and outstanding \$12,550 million and \$35,040 million of senior, unsecured debt that was guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

(b) Included in total long-term borrowings were \$817 million and \$1,845 million of obligations to holders of guaranteed investment contracts at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. These obligations included conditions under which certain GIC holders could require immediate repayment of their investment should the long-term credit ratings of GECC fall below AA-/Aa3 or the short-term credit ratings fall below A-1+/P-1. On April 3, 2012, following the Moody's downgrade of GECC's long-term credit ratings to A1, \$1,120 million of these GICs became redeemable by the holders. During the second and third quarters of 2012, holders of \$386 million in principal amount of GICs redeemed their holdings and GECC made related cash payments. The remaining outstanding GICs will continue to be subject to the existing terms and maturities of their respective contracts. Following the redemption period, if the long-term credit ratings of GECC were to fall below AA-/A2, GECC could be required to provide up to \$731 million as of September 30, 2012, to repay holders of certain GICs.

(25)

- (c) Included \$8,061 million and \$8,538 million of funding secured by real estate, aircraft and other collateral at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, of which \$3,260 million and \$2,983 million is non-recourse to GECC at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.
- (d) Entirely variable denomination floating-rate demand notes.
- (e) Included \$300 million and \$417 million of subordinated notes guaranteed by GE at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, of which \$117 million was included in current portion of long-term borrowings at December 31, 2011.
- (f) Subordinated debentures receive rating agency equity credit and were hedged at issuance to the U.S. dollar equivalent of \$7,725 million.
- (g) Included \$1,942 million and \$1,955 million of covered bonds at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. If the short-term credit rating of GECC were reduced below A-1/P-1, GECC would be required to partially cash collateralize these bonds in an amount up to \$711 million at September 30, 2012.
- (h) Included at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, were \$8,514 million and \$10,714 million of current portion of long-term borrowings, respectively, and \$22,657 million and \$18,544 million of long-term borrowings, respectively. See Note 18.
- (i) Included \$16,030 million and \$16,281 million of deposits in non-U.S. banks at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, and \$18,538 million and \$17,201 million of certificates of deposits with maturities greater than one year at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

During 2012, \$5,000 million of GE senior unsecured notes due in 2013 were reclassified to current portion of long-term borrowings. On October 9, 2012, GE issued \$7,000 million of notes comprising \$2,000 million of 0.850% notes due 2015, \$3,000 million of 2.700% notes due 2022 and \$2,000 million of 4.125% notes due 2042.

9. POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

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

(In millions)	Principal Pension Plans			
	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30		September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011

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Service cost for benefits earned	\$	356	\$	296	\$	1,044	\$	857
Prior service cost amortization		70		49		210		144
Expected return on plan assets		(939)		(984)		(2,830)		(2,953)
Interest cost on benefit obligation		619		665		1,858		1,995
Net actuarial loss amortization		855		584		2,565		1,752
Pension plans cost	\$	961	\$	610	\$	2,847	\$	1,795

Other Pension Plans

(In millions)	Three months ended		Nine months ended					
	September 30		September 30					
	2012	2011	2012	2011				
Service cost for benefits earned	\$	98	\$	70	\$	292	\$	210
Prior service cost amortization		1		4		3		12
Expected return on plan assets		(155)		(151)		(467)		(451)
Interest cost on benefit obligation		128		131		385		387
Net actuarial loss amortization		69		34		209		103
Pension plans cost	\$	141	\$	88	\$	422	\$	261

(26)

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		Nine months ended	
	September 30		September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Service cost for benefits earned	\$ 58	\$ 48	\$ 168	\$ 140
Prior service cost amortization	126	163	418	482
Expected return on plan assets	(19)	(24)	(56)	(72)
Interest cost on benefit obligation	123	151	381	452
Net actuarial loss / (gain) amortization	8	(27)	8	(83)
Net curtailment / other gain	(39)	—	(39)	—
Retiree benefit plans cost	\$ 257	\$ 311	\$ 880	\$ 919

In September 2012, the Company's Board of Directors approved a plan amendment that affects retiree health and life benefit eligibility for certain salaried plan participants. The postretirement benefit plan obligations were remeasured to reflect these plan changes, reducing the obligations by approximately \$450 million.

10. OTHER LIABILITIES

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

11. INCOME TAXES

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

(In millions)	At	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 5,303	\$ 5,230
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	4,011	3,938
Accrued interest on unrecognized tax benefits	1,066	1,033
Accrued penalties on unrecognized tax benefits	142	121

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Reasonably possible reduction to the balance of unrecognized tax benefits

in succeeding 12 months	0-600	0-900
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	0-500	0-500

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

(27)

The IRS is currently auditing our consolidated income tax returns for 2008-2009. In addition, certain other U.S. tax deficiency issues and refund claims for previous years were unresolved. The IRS has disallowed the tax loss on our 2003 disposition of ERC Life Reinsurance Corporation. We expect to contest the disallowance of this loss. It is reasonably possible that the unresolved items related to pre-2008 federal tax returns could be resolved during the next 12 months, which could result in a decrease in our balance of “unrecognized tax benefits” – that is, the aggregate tax effect of differences between tax return positions and the benefits recognized in our financial statements. We believe that there are no other jurisdictions in which the outcome of unresolved issues or claims is likely to be material to our results of operations, financial position or cash flows. We further believe that we have made adequate provision for all income tax uncertainties.

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

12. SHAREOWNERS’ EQUITY

A summary of changes to noncontrolling interests follows.

(In millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Beginning balance	\$ 3,780	\$ 2,323	\$ 1,696	\$ 5,262
Net earnings	17	41	88	209
Dividends	(21)	(17)	(35)	(32)
Repurchase of NBCU shares(a)	–	–	–	(3,070)
Dispositions	–	–	–	(23)
GECC issuance of preferred stock	1,733	–	3,960	–
AOCI and other	(45)	(35)	(245)	(34)
Ending balance	\$ 5,464	\$ 2,312	\$ 5,464	\$ 2,312

(a) In January 2011 and prior to the transaction with Comcast Corporation, we acquired 12.3% of NBCU’s outstanding shares from Vivendi S.A. See Note 2.

During the third quarter of 2012, GECC issued 17,500 shares of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock with a \$0.01 par value for proceeds of \$1,733 million. The preferred shares bear an initial fixed interest rate of 6.25% through December 15, 2022, bear a floating rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 4.704% thereafter and are callable on December 15, 2022.

During the second quarter of 2012, GECC issued 22,500 shares of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock with a \$0.01 par value for proceeds of \$2,227 million. The preferred shares bear an initial fixed interest rate of 7.125%

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through June 12, 2022, bear a floating rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 5.296% thereafter and are callable on June 15, 2022.

Dividends on the GECC preferred stock are payable semi-annually beginning in December 2012. GECC preferred stock is presented as noncontrolling interests in the GE consolidated statement of financial position.

During the third quarter of 2012, GECC paid a dividend of \$471 million and a special dividend of \$1,975 million to GE. In the nine months ended September 30, 2012, GECC paid dividends of \$946 million and special dividends of \$4,500 million to GE.

(28)

13. GECC REVENUES FROM SERVICES

(In millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Interest on loans	\$ 4,708	\$ 5,038	\$ 14,328	\$ 15,195
Equipment leased to others	2,625	2,855	8,020	8,529
Fees	1,173	1,227	3,493	3,531
Investment income(a)	636	583	1,971	2,004
Financing leases	392	554	1,455	1,837
Associated companies(b)	451	389	1,146	1,997
Premiums earned by insurance activities	433	465	1,294	1,437
Real estate investments	464	379	1,202	1,211
Other items	453	493	1,270	1,634
Total	\$ 11,335	\$ 11,983	\$ 34,179	\$ 37,375

(a) Included net other-than-temporary impairments on investment securities of \$25 million and \$68 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$89 million and \$186 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(b) During the first quarter of 2011, we sold an 18.6% equity interest in Garanti Bank and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$690 million. As of September 30, 2012, we hold a 1% equity interest, which is classified as an available-for-sale security.

14. EARNINGS PER SHARE INFORMATION

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

(In millions; per-share amounts in dollars)	Three months ended September 30			
	2012		2011	
	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic
Amounts attributable to the Company:				
Consolidated				
Earnings from continuing operations for per-share calculation(a)	\$ 3,450	\$ 3,449	\$ 3,286	\$ 3,286
Preferred stock dividends declared	–	–	(881)	(881)
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to common shareowners for per-share calculation(a)	3,450	3,449	2,405	2,405
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations				

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for per-share calculation(a)		37		37		(64)		(64)
Net earnings attributable to GE common shareowners for per-share calculation(a)	\$	3,486	\$	3,486	\$	2,341	\$	2,340
Average equivalent shares								
Shares of GE common stock outstanding		10,523		10,523		10,580		10,580
Employee compensation-related shares, including stock options		45		–		27		–
Total average equivalent shares		10,568		10,523		10,607		10,580
Per-share amounts								
Earnings from continuing operations	\$	0.33	\$	0.33	\$	0.23	\$	0.23
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations		–		–		(0.01)		(0.01)
Net earnings		0.33		0.33		0.22		0.22

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

(29)

(In millions; per-share amounts in dollars)	Nine months ended September 30			
	2012		2011	
	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic
Amounts attributable to the Company:				
Consolidated				
Earnings from continuing operations for per-share calculation(a)	\$ 10,349	\$ 10,348	\$ 10,243	\$ 10,242
Preferred stock dividends declared	—	—	(1,031)	(1,031)
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to common shareowners for per-share calculation(a)	10,349	10,348	9,211	9,210
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations for per-share calculation(a)	(731)	(731)	165	165
Net earnings attributable to GE common shareowners for per-share calculation(a)	\$ 9,617	\$ 9,617	\$ 9,375	\$ 9,375
Average equivalent shares				
Shares of GE common stock outstanding	10,552	10,552	10,595	10,595
Employee compensation-related shares, including stock options	38	—	31	—
Total average equivalent shares	10,590	10,552	10,626	10,595
Per-share amounts				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.87
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.07)	(0.07)	0.02	0.02
Net earnings	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.88

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

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, there were approximately 273 million and 290 million, respectively, and 327 million and 310 million, respectively, of outstanding stock awards that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because their effect was antidilutive.

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

15. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

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

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

(30)

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(In millions)	Level 1(a)	Level 2(a)	Level 3	Netting adjustment(b)	Net balance
September 30, 2012					
Assets					
Investment securities					
Debt					
U.S. corporate	\$ —	\$ 20,601	\$ 3,579	\$ —	\$ 24,180
State and municipal	—	4,338	153	—	4,491
Residential mortgage-backed	—	2,390	34	—	2,424
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	3,073	6	—	3,079
Asset-backed(c)	—	726	4,819	—	5,545
Corporate – non-U.S.	70	1,214	1,295	—	2,579
Government – non-U.S.	895	1,021	41	—	1,957
U.S. government and federal	—	3,309	267	—	3,576
agency					
Retained interests	—	—	29	—	29
Equity					
Available-for-sale	570	15	11	—	596
Trading	263	—	—	—	263
Derivatives(d)	—	12,349	368	(7,383)	5,334
Other(e)	54	—	781	—	835
Total	\$ 1,852	\$ 49,036	\$ 11,383	\$ (7,383)	\$ 54,888
Liabilities					
Derivatives	\$ —	\$ 4,982	\$ 14	\$ (4,133)	\$ 863
Other(f)	—	945	—	—	945
Total	\$ —	\$ 5,927	\$ 14	\$ (4,133)	\$ 1,808
December 31, 2011					
Assets					
Investment securities					
Debt					
U.S. corporate	\$ —	\$ 20,535	\$ 3,235	\$ —	\$ 23,770
State and municipal	—	3,157	77	—	3,234
Residential mortgage-backed	—	2,568	41	—	2,609
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	2,824	4	—	2,828
Asset-backed(c)	—	930	4,040	—	4,970
Corporate – non-U.S.	71	1,058	1,204	—	2,333
Government – non-U.S.	1,003	1,444	84	—	2,531
U.S. government and federal	—	3,805	253	—	4,058
agency					
Retained interests	—	—	35	—	35
Equity					
Available-for-sale	730	18	17	—	765
Trading	241	—	—	—	241
Derivatives(d)	—	15,252	393	(5,604)	10,041
Other(e)	—	—	817	—	817
Total	\$ 2,045	\$ 51,591	\$ 10,200	\$ (5,604)	\$ 58,232

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

- (a) There were no securities transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 during the nine months ended September 30, 2012.
- (b) The netting of derivative receivables and payables is permitted when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists and when collateral is posted to us.
- (c) Includes investments in our CLL business in asset-backed securities collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries.
- (d) The fair value of derivatives included an adjustment for non-performance risk. The cumulative adjustment was a loss of \$21 million and \$13 million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. See Note 16 for additional information on the composition of our derivative portfolio.
- (e) Included private equity investments and loans designated under the fair value option.
- (f) Primarily represented the liability associated with certain of our deferred incentive compensation plans.

(31)

The following tables present the changes in Level 3 instruments measured on a recurring basis for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The majority of our Level 3 balances consist of investment securities classified as available-for-sale with changes in fair value recorded in shareowners' equity.

Changes in Level 3 Instruments for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2012

(In millions)	Balance at July 2012	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in comprehensive income	Net unrealized gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3(b)	Transfers out of Level 3(b)	Balance at September 30, 2012	Net change in
										unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at September 30, 2012(c)
Investment securities										
Debt										
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,372	\$ 10	\$ 32	\$ 71	\$ (34)	\$ (16)	\$ 144	\$ —	\$ 3,579	\$ —
State and municipal	81	—	8	12	—	(1)	78	(25)	153	—
Residential mortgage-backed	97	—	(2)	1	—	—	5	(67)	34	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
Asset-backed	4,304	(3)	90	483	(58)	5	4	(6)	4,819	—
Corporate – non-U.S.	1,363	(7)	20	18	(30)	(59)	—	(10)	1,295	—
Government – non-U.S.	51	—	2	—	—	(12)	—	—	41	—
U.S. government and federal agency	261	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	267	—
Retained interests	31	1	—	3	(3)	(3)	—	—	29	—
Equity										
Available-for-sale	14	—	—	—	—	(1)	1	(3)	11	—
Derivatives(d)(e)	348	41	—	(8)	3	(25)	—	(1)	358	40
Other	785	(7)	9	52	(58)	—	—	—	781	(10)
Total	\$ 10,707	\$ 35	\$ 165	\$ 632	\$ (180)	\$ (112)	\$ 238	\$ (112)	\$ 11,373	\$ 30

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

(32)

Changes in Level 3 Instruments for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2011

(In millions)	Balance at July 1, 2011	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in comprehensive income (a)	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income (b)	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3 (b)	Transfers out of Level 3 (b)	Balance at September 30, 2011	Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at September 30, 2011 (c)
									\$	\$
Investment securities										
Debt										
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,097	\$ (22)	\$ (32)	\$ 530	\$ (25)	\$ 2	\$ 120	\$ (2)	\$ 3,668	\$ –
State and municipal	209	–	4	–	–	(4)	–	(120)	89	–
Residential mortgage-backed	45	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	44	–
Commercial mortgage-backed	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Asset-backed	3,132	–	(65)	269	(14)	–	–	(417)	2,905	–
Corporate – non-U.S.	1,537	1	(55)	–	(26)	(14)	–	(4)	1,439	–
Government – non-U.S.	274	(1)	(22)	14	–	(13)	–	(140)	112	–
U.S. government and federal agency	224	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	256	–
Retained interests	45	(1)	(6)	1	(1)	(1)	–	–	37	–
Equity										
Available-for-sale	22	–	(1)	–	–	–	3	–	24	–
Derivatives(d)(e)	297	13	–	(3)	–	(7)	–	(1)	299	18
Other	1,149	(21)	(14)	27	(116)	(1)	–	–	1,024	(22)
Total	\$ 10,038	\$ (31)	\$ (159)	\$ 838	\$ (182)	\$ (38)	\$ 123	\$ (684)	\$ 9,905	\$ (4)

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

(b)

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

- (c) Represented the amount of unrealized gains or losses for the period included in earnings.
- (d) Represented derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$6 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.
- (e) Gains (losses) included in net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings were offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. See Note 16.

(33)

Changes in Level 3 Instruments for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012

(In millions)	Net		Net		Net		Net		Net	
	Balance	realized/	realized/	unrealized	realized/	unrealized	realized/	unrealized	Balance	change
	at	gains	gains	gains	gains	gains	gains	gains	at	in
	(losses)	included	included	included	included	included	included	included	September	unrealized
	January	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	30,	relating
	2012	earnings	comprehensive	comprehensive	comprehensive	comprehensive	comprehensive	comprehensive	2012	to
	Earnings	(a)	income	income	income	income	income	income	2012	instruments
			Purchases	Purchases	Purchases	Purchases	Purchases	Purchases	2012	still
			Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	2012	held
			Settlements	Settlements	Settlements	Settlements	Settlements	Settlements	2012	at
			Transfers	Transfers	Transfers	Transfers	Transfers	Transfers	2012	September
			into	into	into	into	into	into	2012	30,
			Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	2012	30,
			3(b)	3(b)	3(b)	3(b)	3(b)	3(b)	2012	2012(c)
			Transfers	Transfers	Transfers	Transfers	Transfers	Transfers	2012	2012(c)
			out of	out of	out of	out of	out of	out of	2012	2012(c)
			Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level	2012	2012(c)
			3(b)	3(b)	3(b)	3(b)	3(b)	3(b)	2012	2012(c)
Investment securities										
Debt										
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,235	\$ 69	\$ (2)	\$ 203	\$ (105)	\$ (63)	\$ 260	\$ (18)	\$ 3,579	\$ -
State and municipal	77	-	11	13	-	(1)	78	(25)	153	-
Residential										
mortgage-backed	41	(3)	1	1	-	(3)	74	(77)	34	-
Commercial										
mortgage-backed	4	-	-	-	(1)	-	6	(3)	6	-
Asset-backed	4,040	-	43	881	(164)	5	20	(6)	4,819	-
Corporate										
- non-U.S.	1,204	(19)	17	334	(30)	(137)	23	(97)	1,295	-
Government										
- non-U.S.	84	(34)	37	65	(72)	(39)	-	-	41	-
U.S. government										
and										
federal agency	253	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	267	-
Retained interests	35	1	(8)	12	(6)	(5)	-	-	29	-
Equity										
Available-for-sale	17	-	(2)	3	(4)	(1)	1	(3)	11	-
Derivatives(d)(e)	369	71	(1)	13	-	(43)	(1)	(50)	358	68
Other	817	25	(4)	93	(100)	-	-	(50)	781	24
Total	\$ 10,176	\$ 110	\$ 106	\$ 1,618	\$ (482)	\$ (287)	\$ 461	\$ (329)	\$ 11,373	\$ 92

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

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

- (c) Represented the amount of unrealized gains or losses for the period included in earnings.
- (d) Represented derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$4 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.
- (e) Gains (losses) included in net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings were offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. See Note 16.

(34)

Changes in Level 3 Instruments for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011

(In millions)	Net		Net	Net		Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3(b)	Transfers out of Level 3(b)	Balance at September 30, 2011	Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at September 30, 2011 (c)
	realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in accumulated	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in comprehensive income		realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in							
Investment securities												
Debt												
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,199	\$ 79	\$ (52)	\$ 605	\$ (180)	\$ (101)	\$ 120	\$ (2)	\$ 3,668	\$ -		
State and municipal	225	-	(1)	4	-	(8)	-	(131)	89	-		
Residential mortgage-backed	66	-	-	2	(4)	(1)	71	(90)	44	-		
Commercial mortgage-backed	49	-	2	6	-	-	3	(52)	8	-		
Asset-backed	2,540	-	(10)	1,049	(166)	(11)	1	(498)	2,905	-		
Corporate												
- non-U.S.	1,486	(27)	27	12	(54)	(74)	73	(4)	1,439	-		
Government												
- non-U.S.	156	(17)	(8)	27	-	(13)	107	(140)	112	-		
U.S. government and												
federal agency	210	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	256	-		
Retained interests	39	(19)	24	1	(4)	(4)	-	-	37	-		
Equity												
Available-for-sale	24	-	(1)	-	-	-	4	(3)	24	-		
Derivatives(d)(e)	265	70	4	2	-	(197)	150	5	299	54		
Other	906	81	14	145	(116)	(6)	-	-	1,024	74		
Total	\$ 9,165	\$ 167	\$ 45	\$ 1,853	\$ (524)	\$ (415)	\$ 529	\$ (915)	\$ 9,905	\$ 128		

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

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

- (c) Represented the amount of unrealized gains or losses for the period included in earnings.
- (d) Represented derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$6 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.
- (e) Gains (losses) included in net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings were offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. See Note 16.

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Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table represents non-recurring fair value amounts (as measured at the time of the adjustment) for those assets remeasured to fair value on a non-recurring basis during the fiscal year and still held at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. These assets can include loans and long-lived assets that have been reduced to fair value when they are held for sale, impaired loans that have been reduced based on the fair value of the underlying collateral, cost and equity method investments and long-lived assets that are written down to fair value when they are impaired and the remeasurement of retained investments in formerly consolidated subsidiaries upon a change in control that results in deconsolidation of a subsidiary, if we sell a controlling interest and retain a noncontrolling stake in the entity. Assets that are written down to fair value when impaired and retained investments are not subsequently adjusted to fair value unless further impairment occurs.

(In millions)	Remeasured during the nine months ended September 30, 2012		Remeasured during the year ended December 31, 2011	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ 482	\$ 3,798	\$ 158	\$ 5,159
Cost and equity method investments(a)	4	336	—	403
Long-lived assets, including real estate	483	1,565	1,343	3,282
Total	\$ 969	\$ 5,699	\$ 1,501	\$ 8,844

(a) Includes the fair value of private equity and real estate funds included in Level 3 of \$82 million and \$123 million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

The following table represents the fair value adjustments to assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and still held at September 30, 2012 and 2011.

(In millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ (225)	\$ (254)	\$ (411)	\$ (716)
Cost and equity method investments(a)	(50)	(84)	(105)	(257)
Long-lived assets, including real estate(b)	(451)	(368)	(651)	(1,265)
Total	\$ (726)	\$ (706)	\$ (1,167)	\$ (2,238)

(a) Includes fair value adjustments associated with private equity and real estate funds of \$(1) million and \$(3) million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$(3) million and \$(16) million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(b)

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Includes impairments related to real estate equity properties and investments recorded in other costs and expenses of \$71 million and \$223 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$126 million and \$999 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(36)

Level 3 Measurements

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

(Dollars in millions)	Fair value at September 30, 2012	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
Recurring fair value measurements				
Investment securities				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 1,579	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	1.6%-28.8% (10.8%)
Asset-backed	4,773	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	1.3%-13.3% (3.5%)
Corporate Non-U.S.	922	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	0.2%-29.7% (12.2%)
Other financial assets	398	Market comparables	Weighted average cost of capital	9.2%-10.9% (9.3%)
	262	Market comparables	EBITDA multiple	3.9X-9.4X (7.7X)
Non-recurring fair value measurements				
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ 2,382	Income approach	Capitalization rate(b)	5.4%-27.9% (8.4%)
	225	Business enterprise value	EBITDA multiple	4.0X-6.9X (4.6X)
Cost and equity method investments	99	Income approach	Capitalization rate(b)	8.6%-12.8% (9.2%)
	764			

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Long-lived assets, including real estate	Income approach	Capitalization rate(b)	4.8%-14.6% (8.2%)
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- (a) Discount rates are determined based on inputs that market participants would use when pricing investments, including credit and liquidity risk. An increase in the discount rate would result in a decrease in the fair value.
- (b) Represents the rate of return on net operating income which is considered acceptable for an investor and is used to determine a property's capitalized value. An increase in the capitalization rate would result in a decrease in the fair value.

Other Level 3 recurring fair value measurements of \$3,123 million and non-recurring measurements of \$1,862 million are valued using non-binding broker quotes or other third-party sources. For a description of our process to evaluate third-party pricing servicers, see Note 1 in our 2011 consolidated financial statements. Other recurring fair value measurements of \$312 million and non-recurring fair value measurements of \$367 million were individually insignificant and utilize a number of different unobservable inputs not subject to meaningful aggregation.

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16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

(In millions)	At					
	Notional amount	September 30, 2012 Assets (liabilities) Carrying amount (net)	Estimated fair value	Notional amount	December 31, 2011 Assets (liabilities) Carrying amount (net)	Estimated fair value
GE						
Assets						
Investments and notes						
receivable	\$ (a)	\$ 188	\$ 188	\$ (a)	\$ 285	\$ 285
Liabilities						
Borrowings	(a)	(12,057)	(13,047)	(a)	(11,589)	(12,535)
GECC						
Assets						
Loans	(a)	237,565	239,198	(a)	250,999	251,433
Other commercial mortgages	(a)	1,616	1,692	(a)	1,494	1,537
Loans held for sale	(a)	494	501	(a)	496	497
Other financial instruments(c)	(a)	2,001	2,450	(a)	2,071	2,534
Liabilities						
Borrowings and bank deposits(b)(d)	(a)	(420,356)	(436,189)	(a)	(443,097)	(449,403)
Investment contract benefits	(a)	(3,356)	(4,208)	(a)	(3,493)	(4,240)
Guaranteed investment contracts	(a)	(1,695)	(1,730)	(a)	(4,226)	(4,266)
Insurance – credit life(e)	2,178	(114)	(97)	1,944	(106)	(88)

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

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- (b) See Note 8.
- (c) Principally cost method investments.
- (d) Fair values exclude interest rate and currency derivatives designated as hedges of borrowings. Had they been included, the fair value of borrowings at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 would have been reduced by \$8,357 million and \$9,051 million, respectively.
- (e) Net of reinsurance of \$2,000 million at both September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

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Loan Commitments

(In millions)	Notional amount at	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Ordinary course of business lending commitments(a)	\$ 3,205	\$ 3,756
Unused revolving credit lines(b)		
Commercial(c)	16,912	18,757
Consumer – principally credit cards	268,759	257,646

(a) Excluded investment commitments of \$2,007 million and \$2,064 million as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

(b) Excluded inventory financing arrangements, which may be withdrawn at our option, of \$13,540 million and \$12,354 million as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

(c) Included commitments of \$12,283 million and \$14,057 million as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, associated with secured financing arrangements that could have increased to a maximum of \$14,378 million and \$17,344 million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, based on asset volume under the arrangement.

Derivatives and hedging

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

The notional amounts of derivative contracts represent the basis upon which interest and other payments are calculated and are reported gross, except for offsetting foreign currency forward contracts that are executed in order to manage our currency risk of net investment in foreign subsidiaries. Of the outstanding notional amount of \$330,000 million, approximately 87% or \$287,000 million, is associated with reducing or eliminating the interest rate, currency or market risk between financial assets and liabilities in our financial services businesses. The remaining derivative activities primarily relate to hedging against adverse changes in currency exchange rates and commodity prices related to anticipated sales and purchases and contracts containing certain clauses which meet the accounting definition of a derivative. The instruments used in these activities are designated as hedges when practicable. When we are not able to apply hedge accounting, or when the derivative and the hedged item are both recorded in earnings concurrently, the derivatives are deemed economic hedges and hedge accounting is not applied. This most frequently occurs when we hedge a recognized foreign currency transaction (e.g., a receivable or payable) with a derivative. Since the effects of changes in exchange rates are reflected concurrently in earnings for both the derivative and the transaction, the economic hedge does not require hedge accounting.

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

(In millions)	At			
	September 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives accounted for as hedges				
Interest rate contracts	\$ 8,967	768	\$ 9,446	\$ 1,049
Currency exchange contracts	836	3,204	3,750	2,325
Other contracts	2	1	1	11
	9,805	3,973	13,197	3,385
Derivatives not accounted for as hedges				
Interest rate contracts	364	195	319	241
Currency exchange contracts	2,140	761	1,748	1,274
Other contracts	408	67	381	137
	2,912	1,023	2,448	1,652
Netting adjustments(a)	(3,444)	(3,423)	(3,294)	(3,281)
Cash collateral(b)(c)	(3,939)	(710)	(2,310)	(1,027)
Total	\$ 5,334	\$ 863	\$ 10,041	\$ 729

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

(a) The netting of derivative receivables and payables is permitted when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists. Amounts included fair value adjustments related to our own and counterparty non-performance risk. At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the cumulative adjustment for non-performance risk was a loss of \$(21) million and \$(13) million, respectively.

(b) Excludes excess cash collateral received of \$69 million and \$579 million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Excludes excess cash collateral posted of \$13 million at September 30, 2012.

(c) Excludes securities pledged to us as collateral of \$6,241 million and \$10,574 million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, which includes excess securities collateral of \$347 million at September 30, 2012.

Fair value hedges

We use interest rate and currency exchange derivatives to hedge the fair value effects of interest rate and currency exchange rate changes on local and non-functional currency denominated fixed-rate debt. For relationships designated as fair value hedges, changes in fair value of the derivatives are recorded in earnings within interest and other financial charges, along with offsetting adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged debt. The following tables provide

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information about the earnings effects of our fair value hedging relationships for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(In millions)	Three months ended September 30			
	2012	2012	2011	2011
	Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items	Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items
Interest rate contracts	\$ 441	\$ (552)	\$ 5,708	\$ (5,829)
Currency exchange contracts	8	(10)	64	(74)

Fair value hedges resulted in \$(113) million and \$(131) million of ineffectiveness in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In both the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, there were insignificant amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness.

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(In millions)	Nine months ended September 30			
	2012		2011	
	Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items	Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items
Interest rate contracts	\$ 1,226	\$ (1,514)	\$ 5,318	\$ (5,634)
Currency exchange contracts	(204)	192	103	(121)

Fair value hedges resulted in \$(300) million and \$(334) million of ineffectiveness in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In both the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, there were insignificant amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness.

Cash flow hedges

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

The following tables provide information about the amounts recorded in AOCI, as well as the gain (loss) recorded in earnings, primarily in interest and other financial charges, when reclassified out of AOCI, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(In millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in AOCI for the three months ended September 30		Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into earnings for the three months ended September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	Cash flow hedges			
Interest rate contracts	\$ (68)	\$ (170)	\$ (118)	\$ (182)
Currency exchange contracts	301	(639)	204	(575)
Commodity contracts	4	(4)	(1)	1
Total	\$ 237	\$ (813)	\$ 85	\$ (756)

(In millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in AOCI for the nine months ended September 30		Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into earnings for the nine months ended September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011

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Cash flow hedges

Interest rate contracts	\$	(147)	\$	(287)	\$	(384)	\$	(660)
Currency exchange contracts		(97)		125		(214)		377
Commodity contracts		8		(2)		(3)		9
Total	\$	(236)	\$	(164)	\$	(601)	\$	(274)

The total pre-tax amount in AOCI related to cash flow hedges of forecasted transactions was a \$1,074 million loss at September 30, 2012. We expect to transfer \$471 million to earnings as an expense in the next 12 months contemporaneously with the earnings effects of the related forecasted transactions. In the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, 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 September 30, 2012 and 2011, the maximum term of derivative instruments that hedge forecasted transactions was 20 years and 21 years, respectively.

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For cash flow hedges, the amount of ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship and amount of the changes in fair value of the derivatives that are not included in the measurement of ineffectiveness are both reflected in earnings each reporting period. These amounts are primarily reported in GECC revenues from services and totaled \$1 million and \$53 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$4 million and \$65 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Net investment hedges in foreign operations

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

The following tables provide information about the amounts recorded in AOCI for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, as well as the gain (loss) recorded in GECC revenues from services when reclassified out of AOCI.

(In millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in CTA for the three months ended September 30		Gain (loss) reclassified from CTA for the three months ended September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net investment hedges				
Currency exchange contracts	\$ (2,939)	\$ 1,948	\$ 39	\$ (15)

(In millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in CTA for the nine months ended September 30		Gain (loss) reclassified from CTA for the nine months ended September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net investment hedges				
Currency exchange contracts	\$ (2,588)	\$ (1,458)	\$ 27	\$ (713)

The amounts related to the change in the fair value of the forward points that are excluded from the measure of effectiveness were \$(183) million and \$(386) million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$(663) million and \$(1,041) million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and are recorded in interest and other financial charges.

Free-standing derivatives

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not designated as hedges are recorded in earnings each period. As discussed above, these derivatives are typically entered into as economic hedges of changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, commodity prices and other risks. Gains or losses related to the derivative are typically recorded in GECC revenues from services or other income, based on our accounting policy. In general, the earnings effects of the item that represent the economic risk exposure are recorded in the same caption as the derivative. Losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 on derivatives not designated as hedges were \$(528) million composed of amounts related to interest rate contracts of \$(217) million, currency exchange contracts of \$(472) million, and other

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derivatives of \$161 million. These losses were more than offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. Gains for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 on derivatives not designated as hedges were \$68 million composed of amounts related to interest rate contracts of \$59 million, currency exchange contracts of \$100 million, and other derivatives of \$(91) million. These gains more than offset the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged.

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Counterparty credit risk

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

As discussed above, we have provisions in certain of our master agreements that require counterparties to post collateral (typically, cash or U.S. Treasury securities) when our receivable due from the counterparty, measured at current market value, exceeds a specified limit. At September 30, 2012, our exposure to counterparties, including interest due, and net of collateral we hold, was \$374 million. The fair value of such collateral was \$9,833 million, of which \$3,939 million was cash and \$5,894 million was in the form of securities held by a custodian for our benefit. Under certain of these same agreements, we post collateral to our counterparties for our derivative obligations, the fair value of which was \$710 million at September 30, 2012.

Additionally, our master agreements typically contain mutual downgrade provisions that provide the ability of each party to require termination if the long-term credit rating of the counterparty were to fall below A-/A3. In certain of these master agreements, each party also has the ability to require termination if the short-term rating of the counterparty were to fall below A-1/P-1. The net amount relating to our derivative liability subject to these provisions, after consideration of collateral posted by us and outstanding interest payments, was \$784 million at September 30, 2012.

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

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

COMMERCIAL

Financing Receivables and Allowance for Losses

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

(In millions)	Financing receivables	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
CLL		
Americas	\$ 74,488	\$ 80,505
Europe	34,916	36,899
Asia	11,597	11,635
Other	659	436
Total CLL	121,660	129,475
Energy Financial Services	4,989	5,912
GECAS	11,628	11,901
Other	537	1,282
Total Commercial financing receivables, before allowance for losses	\$ 138,814	\$ 148,570
Non-impaired financing receivables	\$ 132,900	\$ 142,908
General reserves	569	718
Impaired loans	5,914	5,662
Specific reserves	680	812

Past Due Financing Receivables

The following table displays payment performance of Commercial financing receivables.

CLL	September 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due
Americas	1.1 %	0.6 %	1.3 %	0.8 %
Europe	4.4	2.6	3.8	2.1

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Asia	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.0
Other	–	–	2.0	0.1
Total CLL	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.2
Energy Financial Services	–	–	0.3	0.3
GECAS	0.1	–	–	–
Other	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.5
Total	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.1

(44)

Nonaccrual Financing Receivables

The following table provides further information about Commercial financing receivables that are classified as nonaccrual. Of our \$5,124 million and \$4,718 million of nonaccrual financing receivables at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, \$3,392 million and \$1,227 million, respectively, are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms.

(Dollars in millions)	Nonaccrual financing receivables		Nonearning financing receivables	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
CLL				
Americas	\$ 2,339	\$ 2,417	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,862
Europe	2,011	1,599	1,533	1,167
Asia	333	428	206	269
Other	53	68	53	11
Total CLL	4,736	4,512	3,392	3,309
Energy Financial Services	51	22	2	22
GECAS	304	69	50	55
Other	33	115	16	65
Total	\$ 5,124	\$ 4,718	\$ 3,460	\$ 3,451
Allowance for losses percentage	24.4 %	32.4 %	36.1 %	44.3 %

(45)

Impaired Loans

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

(In millions)	With no specific allowance			Recorded investment in loans	With a specific allowance		Average investment in loans
	Recorded investment in loans	Unpaid principal balance	Average investment in loans		Unpaid principal balance	Associated allowance	
September 30, 2012							
CLL							
Americas	\$ 2,702	\$ 2,972	\$ 2,547	\$ 902	\$ 1,145	\$ 246	\$ 1,095
Europe	1,087	1,676	979	913	1,282	406	845
Asia	52	55	62	126	152	19	140
Other	44	56	53	9	13	2	7
Total CLL	3,885	4,759	3,641	1,950	2,592	673	2,087
Energy Financial							
Services	2	2	3	—	—	—	9
GECAS	41	41	21	3	3	—	6
Other	13	20	28	20	20	7	48
Total	\$ 3,941	\$ 4,822	\$ 3,693	\$ 1,973	\$ 2,615	\$ 680	\$ 2,150
December 31, 2011							
CLL							
Americas	\$ 2,136	\$ 2,219	\$ 2,128	\$ 1,367	\$ 1,415	\$ 425	\$ 1,468
Europe	936	1,060	1,001	730	717	263	602
Asia	85	83	94	156	128	84	214
Other	54	58	13	11	11	2	5
Total CLL	3,211	3,420	3,236	2,264	2,271	774	2,289
Energy Financial							
Services	4	4	20	18	18	9	87
GECAS	28	28	59	—	—	—	11
Other	62	63	67	75	75	29	97
Total	\$ 3,305	\$ 3,515	\$ 3,382	\$ 2,357	\$ 2,364	\$ 812	\$ 2,484

We recognized \$181 million, \$193 million and \$131 million of interest income, including \$70 million, \$59 million and \$43 million on a cash basis, for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively, principally in our CLL Americas business. The total average investment in impaired loans for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$5,843 million and \$5,866 million, respectively.

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Impaired loans classified as TDRs in our CLL business were \$4,248 million and \$3,642 million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, and were primarily attributable to CLL Americas (\$2,991 million and \$2,746 million, respectively). For the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we modified \$2,281 million of loans classified as TDRs, primarily in CLL Americas (\$1,453 million) and CLL EMEA (\$668 million). Changes to these loans primarily included debt to equity exchange, extensions, interest only payment periods and forbearance or other actions, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. Of our \$2,736 million of modifications classified as TDRs in the last twelve months, \$157 million have subsequently experienced a payment default in the last nine months.

Credit Quality Indicators

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

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

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

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(In millions)	Secured			Total
	A	B	C	
September 30, 2012				
CLL				
Americas	\$ 69,945	\$ 1,727	\$ 2,816	\$ 74,488
Europe	31,486	1,046	1,359	33,891
Asia	10,884	111	412	11,407
Other	197	44	68	309
Total CLL	112,512	2,928	4,655	120,095
Energy Financial Services	4,771	47	49	4,867
GECAS	11,441	176	11	11,628
Other	537	—	—	537
Total	\$ 129,261	\$ 3,151	\$ 4,715	\$ 137,127
December 31, 2011				
CLL				
Americas	\$ 73,103	\$ 2,816	\$ 4,586	\$ 80,505
Europe	33,481	1,080	1,002	35,563
Asia	10,644	116	685	11,445
Other	345	—	91	436
Total CLL	117,573	4,012	6,364	127,949
Energy Financial Services	5,727	24	18	5,769
GECAS	10,881	970	50	11,901
Other	1,282	—	—	1,282
Total	\$ 135,463	\$ 5,006	\$ 6,432	\$ 146,901

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

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

closer monitoring; and as such, these loans are not necessarily classified as nonearning or impaired.

Our unsecured Commercial financing receivables portfolio is primarily attributable to our Interbanca S.p.A. and GE Sanyo Credit acquisitions in Europe and Asia, respectively. At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, these financing receivables included \$533 million and \$325 million rated A, \$648 million and \$748 million rated B, and \$506 million and \$596 million rated C, respectively.

(48)

REAL ESTATE

Financing Receivables and Allowance for Losses

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

(In millions)	Financing receivables	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Debt	\$ 21,225	\$ 24,501
Business Properties	5,069	8,248
Total Real Estate financing receivables, before allowance for losses	\$ 26,294	\$ 32,749
Non-impaired financing receivables	\$ 18,817	\$ 24,002
General reserves	178	267
Impaired loans	7,477	8,747
Specific reserves	558	822

Past Due Financing Receivables

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

	September 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due
Debt	2.4 %	2.3 %	2.4 %	2.3 %
Business Properties	4.7	4.5	3.9	3.0
Total	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5

Nonaccrual Financing Receivables

The following table provides further information about Real Estate financing receivables that are classified as nonaccrual. Of our \$5,633 million and \$6,949 million of nonaccrual financing receivables at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, \$4,911 million and \$6,061 million, respectively, are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms.

Nonaccrual financing

Nonearning financing

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(Dollars in millions)	receivables		receivables	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Debt	\$ 5,141	\$ 6,351	\$ 454	\$ 541
Business Properties	492	598	228	249
Total	\$ 5,633	\$ 6,949	\$ 682	\$ 790
Allowance for losses percentage	13.1 %	15.7 %	107.9 %	137.8 %

(49)

Impaired Loans

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

(In millions)	With no specific allowance			With a specific allowance			Average investment in loans
	Recorded investment in loans	Unpaid principal balance	Average investment in loans	Recorded investment in loans	Unpaid principal balance	Associated allowance	
September 30, 2012							
Debt	\$ 3,684	\$ 3,930	\$ 3,645	\$ 3,312	\$ 3,606	\$ 472	\$ 3,798
Business Properties	198	198	198	283	283	86	341
Total	\$ 3,882	\$ 4,128	\$ 3,843	\$ 3,595	\$ 3,889	\$ 558	\$ 4,139
December 31, 2011							
Debt	\$ 3,558	\$ 3,614	\$ 3,568	\$ 4,560	\$ 4,652	\$ 717	\$ 5,435
Business Properties	232	232	215	397	397	105	460
Total	\$ 3,790	\$ 3,846	\$ 3,783	\$ 4,957	\$ 5,049	\$ 822	\$ 5,895

We recognized \$265 million, \$399 million and \$309 million of interest income, including \$183 million, \$339 million and \$272 million on a cash basis, for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively, principally in our Real Estate-Debt portfolio. The total average investment in impaired loans for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$7,982 million and \$9,678 million, respectively.

Real Estate TDRs decreased from \$7,006 million at December 31, 2011 to \$6,510 million at September 30, 2012, primarily driven by resolution of TDRs through paydowns, restructurings and foreclosures, partially offset by extensions of loans scheduled to mature during 2012, some of which were classified as TDRs upon modification. We deem loan modifications to be TDRs when we have granted a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty and we do not receive adequate compensation in the form of an effective interest rate that is at current market rates of interest given the risk characteristics of the loan or other consideration that compensates us for the value of the concession. The limited liquidity and higher return requirements in the real estate market for loans with higher loan-to-value (LTV) ratios has typically resulted in the conclusion that the modified terms are not at current market rates of interest, even if the modified loans are expected to be fully recoverable. For the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we modified \$3,619 million of loans classified as TDRs, substantially all in our Debt portfolio. Changes to these loans primarily included maturity extensions, principal payment acceleration, changes to collateral or covenant terms and cash sweeps, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. Of our \$4,606 million of modifications classified as TDRs in the last twelve months, \$212 million have subsequently experienced a payment default in the last nine months.

Credit Quality Indicators

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

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(In millions)	September 30, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Loan-to-value ratio Less than 80%	80% to 95%	Greater than 95%	Loan-to-value ratio Less than 80%	80% to 95%	Greater than 95%
Debt	\$ 14,092	\$ 3,215	\$ 3,918	\$ 14,454	\$ 4,593	\$ 5,454

(In millions)	September 30, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Internal Risk Rating A	B	C	Internal Risk Rating A	B	C
Business Properties	\$ 4,610	\$ 64	\$ 395	\$ 7,628	\$ 110	\$ 510

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

CONSUMER

At September 30, 2012, our U.S. consumer financing receivables included private-label credit card and sales financing for approximately 52 million customers across the U.S. with no metropolitan area accounting for more than 6% of the portfolio. Of the total U.S. consumer financing receivables, approximately 64% relate to credit card loans, which are often subject to profit and loss sharing arrangements with the retailer (which are recorded in revenues), and the remaining 36% are sales finance receivables, which provide financing to customers in areas such as electronics, recreation, medical and home improvement.

Financing Receivables and Allowance for Losses

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

(In millions)	Financing receivables	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	\$ 33,855	\$ 35,550
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	18,504	18,544
U.S. installment and revolving credit	46,939	46,689

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Non-U.S. auto		4,601		5,691
Other		7,996		7,244
Total Consumer financing receivables, before allowance for losses	\$	111,895	\$	113,718
Non-impaired financing receivables	\$	108,745	\$	110,825
General reserves		2,737		2,891
Impaired loans		3,150		2,893
Specific reserves		658		680

(51)

Past Due Financing Receivables

The following table displays payment performance of Consumer financing receivables.

	September 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due(a)	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due(a)
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	12.2 %	7.7 %	12.3 %	7.9 %
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	3.9	1.2	4.1	1.2
U.S. installment and revolving credit	4.8	2.0	5.0	2.2
Non-U.S. auto	3.1	0.5	3.1	0.5
Other	3.2	2.0	3.5	2.0
Total	6.7	3.5	6.9	3.7

(a) Included \$38 million and \$45 million of loans at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, which are over 90 days past due and accruing interest, mainly representing accretion on loans acquired at a discount.

Nonaccrual Financing Receivables

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

(Dollars in millions)	Nonaccrual financing receivables		Nonearning financing receivables	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	\$ 2,742	\$ 2,995	\$ 2,659	\$ 2,870
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	234	321	234	263
U.S. installment and revolving credit	896	990	896	990
Non-U.S. auto	27	43	27	43
Other	429	487	339	419
Total	\$ 4,328	\$ 4,836	\$ 4,155	\$ 4,585
Allowance for losses percentage	78.4 %	73.8 %	81.7 %	77.9 %

Impaired Loans

The vast majority of our Consumer nonaccrual financing receivables are smaller balance homogeneous loans evaluated collectively, by portfolio, for impairment and therefore are outside the scope of the disclosure requirement for impaired loans. Accordingly, impaired loans in our Consumer business represent restructured smaller balance homogeneous loans meeting the definition of a TDR, and are therefore subject to the disclosure requirement for impaired loans, and commercial loans in our Consumer–Other portfolio. The recorded investment of these impaired loans totaled \$3,150 million (with an unpaid principal balance of \$3,197 million) and comprised \$113 million with no specific allowance, primarily all in our Consumer–Other portfolio, and \$3,037 million with a specific allowance of \$658 million at September 30, 2012. The impaired loans with a specific allowance included \$305 million with a specific allowance of \$84 million in our Consumer–Other portfolio and \$2,732 million with a specific allowance of \$574 million across the remaining Consumer business and had an unpaid principal balance and average investment of \$3,047 million and \$2,917 million, respectively, at September 30, 2012. We recognized \$127 million, \$141 million and \$101 million of interest income, including \$5 million, \$15 million and \$12 million on a cash basis, for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, the year ended December 31, 2011 and the nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively, principally in our Consumer–U.S. installment and revolving credit portfolios. The total average investment in impaired loans for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$3,016 million and \$2,623 million, respectively.

Impaired loans classified as TDRs in our Consumer business were \$3,002 million and \$2,723 million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. We utilize certain loan modification programs for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties in our Consumer loan portfolio. These loan modification programs primarily include interest rate reductions and payment deferrals in excess of three months, which were not part of the terms of the original contract, and are primarily concentrated in our non-U.S. residential mortgage and U.S. credit card portfolios. For the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we modified \$1,336 million of consumer loans for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties, which are classified as TDRs, and included \$915 million of non-U.S. consumer loans, primarily residential mortgages, credit cards and personal loans and \$421 million of U.S. consumer loans, primarily credit cards. We expect borrowers whose loans have been modified under these programs to continue to be able to meet their contractual obligations upon the conclusion of the modification. Of our \$1,699 million of modifications classified as TDRs in the last twelve months, \$188 million have subsequently experienced a payment default in the last nine months, primarily in our installment and revolving credit portfolios.

Credit Quality Indicators

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

Non-U.S. residential mortgages

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

(In millions)	Loan-to-value ratio					
	September 30, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	80% or less	Greater than 80% to 90%	Greater than 90%	80% or less	Greater than 80% to 90%	Greater than 90%
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	\$ 18,799	\$ 5,847	\$ 9,209	\$ 19,834	\$ 6,087	\$ 9,629

The majority of these financing receivables are in our U.K. and France portfolios and have re-indexed loan-to-value ratios of 84% and 57%, respectively. We have third-party mortgage insurance for approximately 36% of the balance of Consumer non-U.S. residential mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios greater than 90% at September 30, 2012. Such loans were primarily originated in Poland, France and the U.K.

Installment and Revolving Credit

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

(In millions)	Internal ratings translated to approximate credit bureau equivalent score					
	September 30, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	681 or higher	615 to 680	614 or less	681 or higher	615 to 680	614 or less
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	\$ 10,474	\$ 4,530	\$ 3,500	\$ 9,913	\$ 4,838	\$ 3,793
U.S. installment and revolving credit	30,845	8,935	7,159	28,918	9,398	8,373
Non-U.S. auto	3,363	750	488	3,927	1,092	672

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Of those financing receivable accounts with credit bureau equivalent scores of 614 or less at September 30, 2012, 96% relate to installment and revolving credit accounts. These smaller balance accounts have an average outstanding balance less than one thousand U.S. dollars and are primarily concentrated in our retail card and sales finance receivables in the U.S. (which are often subject to profit and loss sharing arrangements), and closed-end loans outside the U.S., which minimizes the potential for loss in the event of default. For lower credit scores, we adequately price for the incremental risk at origination and monitor credit migration through our risk ratings process. We continuously adjust our credit line underwriting management and collection strategies based on customer behavior and risk profile changes.

Consumer – Other

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

At September 30, 2012, Consumer – Other financing receivables of \$6,661 million, \$458 million and \$877 million were rated A, B, and C, respectively. At December 31, 2011, Consumer – Other financing receivables of \$5,580 million, \$757 million and \$907 million were rated A, B, and C, respectively.

18. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

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

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

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

potential significance of our economic interests is a matter that requires the exercise of professional judgment.

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Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

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

- Trinity comprises two consolidated entities that hold investment securities, the majority of which are investment grade, and were funded by the issuance of GICs. These entities were consolidated in 2003 and ceased issuing new investment contracts beginning in the first quarter of 2010. Since 2004, GECC has fully guaranteed repayment of these entities' GIC obligations. These obligations included conditions under which certain GIC holders could require immediate repayment of their investment should the long-term credit ratings of GECC fall below AA-/Aa3 or the short-term credit ratings fall below A-1+/P-1. To the extent that amounts due were to exceed the ultimate value of proceeds realized from Trinity assets, GECC would be required to provide such excess amount. Following the April 3, 2012 Moody's downgrade of GECC's long-term credit ratings to A1, substantially all of these GICs became redeemable by the holders. In the second quarter of 2012, holders of \$1,981 million of GICs redeemed their holdings. The redemption was funded primarily through advances from GECC. The remaining outstanding GICs will continue to be subject to the existing terms and maturities of their respective contracts. Following the redemption period, if the long-term credit ratings of GECC were to fall below AA-/A2 or the short-term credit ratings were to fall below A-1+/P-1, GECC could be required to provide up to \$1,470 million as of September 30, 2012 to repay holders of Trinity GICs.
- Consolidated Securitization Entities (CSEs) comprise primarily our previously unconsolidated QSPEs that were consolidated on January 1, 2010 in connection with our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17. These entities were created to facilitate securitization of financial assets and other forms of asset-backed financing which serve as an alternative funding source by providing access to the commercial paper and term markets. The securitization transactions executed with these entities are similar to those used by many financial institutions and substantially all are non-recourse. We provide servicing for substantially all of the assets in these entities.

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

- Other remaining assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs relate primarily to three categories of entities: (1) joint ventures that lease light industrial equipment of \$1,398 million of assets and \$877 million of liabilities; (2) other entities that are involved in power generating and leasing activities of \$2,426 million of assets and \$610 million of liabilities; and (3) insurance entities that, among other lines of business, provide property and casualty and workers' compensation coverage for GE of \$1,211 million of assets and \$621 million of liabilities.

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

(In millions)	Trinity(a)	Consolidated Securitization Entities					Other(d)	Total
		Credit Cards(b)	Equipment(b)	Real Estate(c)	Trade Receivables			
September 30, 2012								
Assets(e)								
Financing receivables, net	\$ -	\$ 22,133	\$ 12,066	\$ 2,921	\$ 1,830	\$ 1,832	\$ 40,782	
Investment securities	3,733	-	-	-	-	1,065	4,798	
Other assets	80	28	332	134	-	3,920	4,494	
Total	\$ 3,813	\$ 22,161	\$ 12,398	\$ 3,055	\$ 1,830	\$ 6,817	\$ 50,074	
Liabilities(e)								
Borrowings Non-recourse borrowings	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 25	\$ -	\$ 1,263	\$ 1,292	
Other liabilities	-	16,050	9,705	2,936	1,579	-	30,270	
Total	1,705	116	1	3	17	1,228	3,070	
Total	\$ 1,705	\$ 16,166	\$ 9,710	\$ 2,964	\$ 1,596	\$ 2,491	\$ 34,632	
December 31, 2011								
Assets(e)								
Financing receivables, net	\$ -	\$ 19,229	\$ 10,523	\$ 3,521	\$ 1,614	\$ 2,973	\$ 37,860	
Investment securities	4,289	-	-	-	-	1,031	5,320	
Other assets	389	17	283	210	-	2,636	3,535	
Total	\$ 4,678	\$ 19,246	\$ 10,806	\$ 3,731	\$ 1,614	\$ 6,640	\$ 46,715	
Liabilities(e)								
Borrowings Non-recourse borrowings	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 25	\$ -	\$ 821	\$ 848	
Other liabilities	-	14,184	8,166	3,659	1,769	980	28,758	
Total	4,456	37	-	19	23	1,071	5,606	
Total	\$ 4,456	\$ 14,221	\$ 8,168	\$ 3,703	\$ 1,792	\$ 2,872	\$ 35,212	

(a) Excludes intercompany advances from GECC to Trinity, which are eliminated in consolidation of \$2,616 million and \$1,006 million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

(b) We provide servicing to the CSEs and are contractually permitted to commingle cash collected from customers on financing receivables sold to CSE investors with our own cash prior to payment to a CSE, provided our short-term

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credit rating does not fall below A-1/P-1. These CSEs also owe us amounts for purchased financial assets and scheduled interest and principal payments. At September 30, 2012, the amount of commingled cash owed to the CSEs and the amount owed to us by CSEs were \$5,885 million and \$5,751 million, respectively.

- (c) On October 1, 2012, we completed the sale of our Business Property business, which includes servicing rights for most of these CSEs. We will deconsolidate substantially all of these securitization entities in the fourth quarter of 2012 as we will no longer have the power to direct the activities of these entities.
- (d) Includes \$1,519 million in other assets and \$537 million of borrowings at September 30, 2012 due to the consolidation of an entity involved in power generating activities. This entity was previously subject to a leveraged lease and we consolidated this entity in March 2012 following the execution of an agreement that gave us the power to direct activities of this entity.
- (e) Asset amounts exclude intercompany receivables for cash collected on behalf of the entities by GE as servicer, which are eliminated in consolidation. Such receivables provide the cash to repay the entities' liabilities. If these intercompany receivables were included in the table above, assets would be higher. In addition, other assets, borrowings and other liabilities exclude intercompany balances that are eliminated in consolidation.

Total revenues from our consolidated VIEs were \$1,707 million and \$1,475 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$5,065 million and \$4,457 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Related expenses consisted primarily of provisions for losses of \$414 million and \$332 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$784 million and \$882 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and interest and other financial charges of \$97 million and \$144 million in the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$344 million and \$451 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. These amounts do not include intercompany revenues and costs, principally fees and interest between GE and the VIEs, which are eliminated in consolidation.

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Investments in Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

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

The largest unconsolidated VIE with which we are involved is Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P. (PTL), a joint venture and limited partnership formed in 1988 between Penske Truck Leasing Corporation (PTLC) and GE. PTLC is the sole general partner of PTL and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Penske Corporation. PTL is engaged in truck leasing and support services, including full-service leasing, dedicated logistics support and contract maintenance programs, as well as rental operations serving commercial and consumer customers. Our direct and indirect interest in PTL is accounted for using the equity method. During the second quarter of 2012, PTL effected a recapitalization and subsequently acquired third-party financing which, through the third quarter of 2012, was used to repay \$4,750 million of its outstanding debt owed to GECC. At September 30, 2012, our direct and indirect investment in PTL of \$2,732 million primarily comprised partnership interests of \$816 million and loans and advances of \$1,880 million.

Our largest exposure to any single unconsolidated VIE at September 30, 2012 is an investment in high quality senior secured debt of various middle-market companies (\$4,792 million). Other significant unconsolidated VIEs include investments in real estate entities (\$3,151 million), which generally consist of passive limited partnership investments in tax-advantaged, multi-family real estate and investments in various European real estate entities; and exposures to joint ventures that purchase factored receivables (\$1,876 million). The vast majority of our other unconsolidated entities consist of passive investments in various asset-backed financing entities.

The classification of our variable interests in these entities in our financial statements is based on the nature of the entity and the type of investment we hold. Variable interests in partnerships and corporate entities are classified as either equity method or cost method investments. In the ordinary course of business, we also make investments in entities in which we are not the primary beneficiary but may hold a variable interest such as limited partner interests or mezzanine debt investments. These investments are classified in two captions in our financial statements: "All other assets" for investments accounted for under the equity method, and "Financing receivables – net" for debt financing provided to these entities. Our investments in unconsolidated VIEs at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 follow.

(In millions)	September 30, 2012			At December 31, 2011		
	PTL	All other	Total	PTL	All other	Total
Other assets and investment securities	\$ 2,732	\$ 7,907	\$ 10,639	\$ 7,038	\$ 6,954	\$ 13,992
Financing receivables – net	–	3,171	3,171	–	2,507	2,507
Total investments	2,732	11,078	13,810	7,038	9,461	16,499
Contractual obligations to fund investments or guarantees	159	2,324	2,483	600	2,253	2,853
Revolving lines of credit	–	68	68	1,356	92	1,448
Total	\$ 2,891	\$ 13,470	\$ 16,361	\$ 8,994	\$ 11,806	\$ 20,800

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

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19. INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS

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

These intercompany transactions are reported in the GE and GECC columns of our financial statements, but are eliminated in deriving our consolidated financial statements. Effects of these eliminations on our consolidated cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are \$(5,606) million, \$68 million and \$5,554 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and \$205 million, \$(1,102) million and \$850 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively. Dividends from GECC to GE of \$5,446 million have been eliminated from consolidated cash from operating and financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. There were no such dividends for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Net decrease (increase) in GE customer receivables sold to GECC of \$(197) million, \$347 million, and \$(150) million have been eliminated from consolidated cash from operating, investing and financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively. Net decrease (increase) in GE customer receivables sold to GECC of \$570 million have been eliminated from consolidated cash from operating and investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Intercompany borrowings (includes GE investment in GECC short-term borrowings) of \$258 million and \$850 million have been eliminated from financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Other reclassifications and eliminations of \$37 million and \$(365) million have been eliminated from consolidated cash from operating activities and \$(279) million and \$(532) million have been eliminated from consolidated cash from investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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

A. Results of Operations

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

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

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

Overview

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Earnings from continuing operations attributable to the Company increased 5% to \$3.454 billion in the third quarter of 2012 compared with \$3.289 billion in the third quarter of 2011. Earnings per share (EPS) from continuing operations increased 43% to \$0.33 in the third quarter of 2012 compared with \$0.23 in the third quarter of 2011. Operating earnings (non-GAAP measure), which excludes non-operating pension costs, increased 10% to \$3.802 billion in the third quarter of 2012 compared with \$3.461 billion in the third quarter of 2011. Operating earnings per share excluding the effects of the 2011 preferred stock redemption (non-GAAP measure) increased 13% to \$0.36 in the third quarter of 2012 compared with \$0.32 in the third quarter of 2011.

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Earnings from continuing operations attributable to the Company increased 1% to \$10.363 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$10.257 billion in the same period of 2011. EPS from continuing operations increased 13% to \$0.98 in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$0.87 in the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Operating earnings (non-GAAP measure), which excludes non-operating pension costs, increased 6% to \$11.399 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$10.773 billion in the same period of 2011. Operating earnings per share excluding the effects of the 2011 preferred stock redemption (non-GAAP measure) increased 8% to \$1.07 in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$0.99 in the same period of 2011.

Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, was an insignificant amount in the third quarter of 2012 compared with \$(0.1) billion in the third quarter of 2011. In the third quarter of 2012, we recorded a loss of \$0.1 billion related to the discontinued operations of our WMC business and a \$0.1 billion tax benefit related to the 2007 sale of our Plastics business. In the third quarter of 2011, we recorded a loss from operations of \$0.1 billion at our Consumer Ireland business. For additional information related to discontinued operations, see Note 2 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, was \$(0.7) billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$0.2 billion in the same period of 2011. In the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we recorded losses of \$0.4 billion related to GE Money Japan, \$0.3 billion related to WMC and \$0.2 billion related to the discontinued operations of our Consumer Ireland business. This was partially offset by a \$0.1 billion tax benefit related to the 2007 sale of our Plastics business. The nine months ended September 30, 2011 included a \$0.3 billion gain related to the sale of Consumer Singapore and \$0.1 billion of earnings from operations of Australian Home Lending, partially offset by a \$0.1 billion loss on the sale of Australian Home Lending and a \$0.1 billion loss from operations at our Consumer Ireland business.

Net earnings attributable to GE common shareowners increased 49% to \$3.491 billion and EPS increased 50% to \$0.33 in the third quarter of 2012 compared with \$2.343 billion and \$0.22, respectively, in the third quarter of 2011.

Net earnings attributable to GE common shareowners increased 3% to \$9.630 billion and EPS increased 3% to \$0.91 in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$9.390 billion and \$0.88, respectively, in the same period of 2011.

Revenues of \$36.3 billion in the third quarter of 2012 increased 3% compared with the third quarter of 2011, reflecting organic revenue growth partially offset by the stronger U.S. dollar. Industrial sales increased 7% to \$24.7 billion, primarily reflecting an increase in organic revenue partially offset by the stronger U.S. dollar. Sales of product services (including sales of spare parts and related services) of \$10.3 billion in the third quarter of 2012 increased 1% compared with the third quarter of 2011. Financial Services revenues decreased 5% over the comparable period of last year to \$11.4 billion as a result of organic revenue declines, primarily due to lower GE Capital Ending Net Investment (ENI), and the stronger U.S. dollar, partially offset by higher gains. Other income increased to \$0.8 billion in the third quarter of 2012 from \$0.6 billion in the same period of 2011 mainly attributable to an NBCU LLC gain on disposition, partially offset by non-repeat of 2011 transactions.

Revenues of \$108 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 decreased 1% compared with the same period of 2011, reflecting the non-repeat of the 2011 gain related to the NBCU transaction and the stronger U.S. dollar partially offset by organic revenue growth. Revenues excluding the impact of NBCU were 3% higher compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Industrial sales increased 8% to \$73.6 billion, primarily reflecting an increase in organic revenue partially offset by the stronger U.S. dollar. Sales of product services (including sales of spare parts and related services) of \$31.6 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 increased 4%

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compared with the same period of 2011. Financial Services revenues decreased 9% over the comparable period of last year to \$34.3 billion as a result of organic revenue declines, primarily due to lower GE Capital ENI, the absence of the 2011 gain on sale of a substantial portion of our Garanti Bank equity investment (2011 Garanti gain) and the stronger U.S. dollar. Other income decreased to \$1.7 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 from \$4.8 billion in the same period of 2011 mainly attributable to the NBCU transaction in the first quarter of 2011.

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Overall, acquisitions contributed \$0.5 billion and \$1.3 billion to consolidated revenues in the third quarters of 2012 and 2011, respectively. Our consolidated earnings in the third quarters of 2012 and 2011 included \$0.1 billion and an insignificant amount from acquired businesses, respectively. We integrate acquisitions as quickly as possible. Only revenues and earnings from the date we complete the acquisition through the end of the fourth following quarter are attributed to such businesses. Dispositions also affected our operations through lower revenues of \$0.3 billion and \$3.6 billion in the third quarters of 2012 and 2011, respectively. The effects of dispositions on earnings were a decrease of \$0.1 billion and an insignificant amount in the third quarters of 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Overall, acquisitions contributed \$2.6 billion and \$2.9 billion to consolidated revenues in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Our consolidated earnings in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 included \$0.2 billion and an insignificant amount from acquired businesses, respectively. Dispositions also affected our operations through lower revenues of \$5.1 billion and \$7.7 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The effects of dispositions on earnings were decreases of \$0.4 billion and \$0.1 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The most significant acquisition affecting results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 was the 2011 acquisition of Converteam at Energy Infrastructure.

Segment Operations

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

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

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

As previously announced, we reorganized our Energy Infrastructure segment into three stand-alone businesses, effective October 1, 2012. We will report these businesses on the new basis beginning with the fourth quarter of 2012.

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

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We have reclassified certain prior-period amounts to conform to the current-period presentation. In addition to providing information on segments in their entirety, we have also provided supplemental information for certain operations within the segments. Refer to the Summary of Operating Segments in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for a reconciliation of the total reportable segments' profit to the consolidated net earnings attributable to the Company.

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Energy Infrastructure

(In millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues	\$ 12,180	\$ 10,855	\$ 35,267	\$ 30,706
Segment profit	\$ 1,695	\$ 1,503	\$ 4,974	\$ 4,436
Revenues				
Energy	\$ 8,872	\$ 7,566	\$ 25,473	\$ 21,857
Oil & Gas	3,650	3,520	10,724	9,558
Segment profit				
Energy	\$ 1,210	\$ 1,087	\$ 3,674	\$ 3,319
Oil & Gas	534	453	1,469	1,242

Energy Infrastructure revenues increased \$1.3 billion, or 12%, to \$12.2 billion (including \$0.3 billion from acquisitions), in the third quarter of 2012 as higher volume (\$2.0 billion) was partially offset by the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.6 billion) and lower prices (\$0.1 billion). Higher volume and the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar were at both Energy and Oil & Gas. The effects of lower prices were primarily at Energy.

Segment profit of \$1.7 billion in the third quarter of 2012 increased \$0.2 billion, or 13%, as increased volume (\$0.3 billion) was partially offset by lower prices (\$0.1 billion) and the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion) across the segment. Higher volume and the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar were at both Energy and Oil & Gas. The effects of lower prices were primarily at Energy.

Energy Infrastructure revenues increased \$4.6 billion, or 15%, to \$35.3 billion (including \$1.7 billion from acquisitions), in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 as higher volume (\$5.8 billion) and increased other income (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$1.2 billion) and lower prices (\$0.2 billion). Higher volume and the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar were at both Energy and Oil & Gas. Increased other income was at Energy, partially offset by decreased other income at Oil & Gas. The effects of lower prices were at Energy.

Segment profit of \$5.0 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 increased \$0.5 billion, or 12%, as increased volume (\$0.8 billion) and increased other income (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by lower prices (\$0.2 billion) and the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion). Higher volume and the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar were at both Energy and Oil & Gas. Increased other income was at Energy, partially offset by decreased other income at Oil & Gas. The effects of lower prices were at Energy.

Aviation revenues of \$4.8 billion in the third quarter of 2012 decreased \$0.1 billion, or 1%, due primarily to lower volume (\$0.1 billion) and lower other income (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by higher prices (\$0.1 billion). Lower revenues were driven by the non-repeat of a 2011 gain on the disposition of Unison Rings partially offset by the effects of 2011 supplier contract terminations, and lower service revenues.

Segment profit of \$0.9 billion in the third quarter of 2012 increased \$0.1 billion, or 7%, as higher prices (\$0.1 billion) and increased productivity (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by lower other income (\$0.1 billion).

Aviation revenues of \$14.5 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 increased \$0.6 billion, or 4%, due primarily to higher prices (\$0.4 billion) and higher volume (\$0.3 billion), partially offset by lower other income (\$0.1 billion). Higher revenue was driven by increased equipment revenue (\$0.7 billion), which was primarily due to higher commercial and military engine shipments, partially offset by lower service revenues (\$0.1 billion).

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Segment profit of \$2.7 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 increased 2%, as higher prices (\$0.4 billion) and higher volume (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by higher inflation (\$0.2 billion), lower productivity (\$0.1 billion) and lower other income (\$0.1 billion). The impact of higher equipment revenues more than offset lower service revenues.

Healthcare revenues of \$4.3 billion in the third quarter of 2012 decreased 1% as the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion) and lower prices (\$0.1 billion) were offset by higher volume (\$0.2 billion). Growth in emerging markets was offset by declines in Europe.

Segment profit of \$0.6 billion in the third quarter of 2012 increased 2% reflecting increased productivity (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by lower prices (\$0.1 billion).

Healthcare revenues of \$13.1 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 increased \$0.2 billion, or 1%, due to higher volume (\$0.7 billion), partially offset by the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.3 billion) and lower prices (\$0.2 billion). Higher revenues were due to increased equipment sales (\$0.2 billion), primarily driven by growth in emerging markets.

Segment profit of \$1.9 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 increased 3% reflecting increased productivity (\$0.3 billion) and higher volume (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by lower prices (\$0.2 billion) and higher labor inflation (\$0.2 billion).

Transportation revenues of \$1.4 billion in the third quarter of 2012 increased \$0.1 billion, or 9%, primarily due to higher volume (\$0.1 billion) related to increased service revenues.

Segment profit of \$0.3 billion in the third quarter of 2012 increased \$0.1 billion, or 35%, primarily as a result of increased productivity.

Transportation revenues of \$4.2 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 increased \$0.8 billion, or 24%, primarily due to higher volume (\$0.8 billion) and higher prices (\$0.1 billion), which is attributable to increased equipment sales (\$0.7 billion) and services (\$0.2 billion). The increase in equipment revenue was primarily driven by an increase in locomotive sales and growth in our global mining equipment business.

Segment profit of \$0.8 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 increased \$0.2 billion, or 47%, as a result of increased volume (\$0.1 billion), increased productivity (\$0.1 billion) and higher prices (\$0.1 billion), primarily reflecting increases in service revenues and equipment sales.

Home & Business Solutions revenues of \$2.1 billion in the third quarter of 2012 increased 1% compared with the third quarter of 2011, reflecting increases at Appliances partially offset by lower revenues at Lighting and Intelligent Platforms. Overall, revenues increased primarily as a result of increased prices (\$0.1 billion).

Segment profit of \$0.1 billion increased 61% in the third quarter of 2012 as increased prices (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by decreased productivity, reflecting investment in new product development, and the effects of inflation.

Home & Business Solutions revenues of \$6.4 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 increased \$0.2 billion, or 3%, compared with the same period of 2011, reflecting increases at Appliances partially offset by lower revenues at Lighting and Intelligent Platforms. Overall, revenues increased primarily as a result of increased prices (\$0.3 billion), partially offset by decreased volume (\$0.1 billion).

Segment profit of \$0.2 billion was flat in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 as the effects of inflation (\$0.2 billion) and decreased productivity (\$0.2 billion), reflecting investment in new product development, were partially offset by increased prices (\$0.3 billion).

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GE Capital	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
(In millions)	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues	\$ 11,369	\$ 12,015	\$ 34,269	\$ 37,491
Segment profit	\$ 1,679	\$ 1,519	\$ 5,593	\$ 4,924

	September	At	September
	30,	December	30,
(In millions)	2012	2011	2011
Total assets	\$ 561,602	\$ 584,536	\$ 603,062

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30		September 30	
(In millions)	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues				
Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL)	\$ 4,124	\$ 4,512	\$ 12,707	\$ 13,786
Consumer	3,911	4,028	11,600	13,023
Real Estate	948	935	2,660	2,834
Energy Financial Services	401	221	1,086	931
GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS)	1,249	1,265	3,897	3,917
Segment profit				
CLL	\$ 568	\$ 688	\$ 1,879	\$ 1,943
Consumer	749	803	2,485	3,086
Real Estate	217	(82)	494	(775)
Energy Financial Services	132	79	325	330
GECAS	251	208	877	835

	September	At	September
	30,	December	30,
(In millions)	2012	2011	2011
Assets			
CLL	\$ 180,542	\$ 193,869	\$ 195,257
Consumer	135,975	138,534	140,535
Real Estate	55,349	60,873	64,449
Energy Financial Services	19,517	18,357	18,199
GECAS	49,276	48,821	48,613

GE Capital revenues decreased 5% and net earnings increased 11% in the third quarter of 2012. Revenues were reduced by \$0.1 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues also decreased as a result of organic revenue declines, primarily due to lower ENI, and the stronger U.S. dollar, partially offset by higher gains. Net earnings increased as a result of higher gains and lower impairments, partially offset by core increases, which included higher provisions for losses on financing receivables.

GE Capital revenues decreased 9% and net earnings increased 14% in the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Revenues included \$0.1 billion from acquisitions and were reduced by \$0.5 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues also decreased as a result of organic revenue declines, primarily due to lower ENI, the absence of the 2011 Garanti gain and the stronger U.S. dollar. Net earnings increased as a result of lower impairments and core increases, which included lower provisions for losses on financing receivables, partially offset by the absence of the 2011 Garanti gain and operations.

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Additional information about certain GE Capital businesses follows.

CLL revenues decreased 9% and net earnings decreased 17% in the third quarter of 2012. Revenues were reduced by \$0.1 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues also decreased as a result of organic revenue declines (\$0.1 billion), primarily due to lower ENI (\$0.2 billion), and the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion). Net earnings decreased reflecting core decreases (\$0.1 billion).

CLL revenues decreased 8% and net earnings decreased 3% in the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Revenues were reduced by \$0.3 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues also decreased as a result of organic revenue declines (\$0.5 billion), primarily due to lower ENI (\$0.3 billion), and the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.3 billion). Net earnings decreased reflecting dispositions (\$0.1 billion) and core decreases.

Consumer revenues decreased 3% and net earnings decreased 7% in the third quarter of 2012. Revenues decreased as a result of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.2 billion), partially offset by organic revenue growth (\$0.1 billion). The decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from core decreases (\$0.1 billion), which included higher provisions for losses on financial receivables (\$0.1 billion) reflecting the use of a more granular portfolio segmentation approach, by loss type, in determining the incurred loss period in our U.S. Installment and Revolving Credit portfolio.

Consumer revenues decreased 11% and net earnings decreased 19% in the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Revenues included \$0.1 billion from acquisitions and were reduced by \$0.1 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues also decreased as a result of the absence of the 2011 Garanti gain (\$0.7 billion), the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.4 billion) and organic revenue declines (\$0.3 billion). The decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from the absence of the 2011 Garanti gain and operations (\$0.4 billion), core decreases (\$0.1 billion), which included higher provisions for losses on financing receivables, and dispositions (\$0.1 billion).

Real Estate revenues increased 1% and net earnings were favorable in the third quarter of 2012. Revenues increased as a result of increases in net gains on property sales (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by organic revenue declines, primarily due to lower ENI. Real Estate net earnings increased as a result of core increases (\$0.2 billion) including higher tax benefits (\$0.1 billion), lower impairments (\$0.1 billion) and increases in net gains on property sales (\$0.1 billion). Depreciation expense on real estate equity investments totaled \$0.2 billion in both the third quarters of 2012 and 2011.

Real Estate revenues decreased 6% and net earnings were favorable in the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Revenues decreased as a result of organic revenue declines (\$0.2 billion), primarily due to lower ENI, partially offset by increases in net gains on property sales (\$0.1 billion). Real Estate net earnings increased as a result of lower impairments (\$0.6 billion), core increases (\$0.5 billion) including higher tax benefits of \$0.4 billion, increases in net gains on property sales (\$0.1 billion) and lower provisions for losses on financing receivables (\$0.1 billion). Depreciation expense on real estate equity investments totaled \$0.6 billion and \$0.7 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Energy Financial Services revenues increased 81% and net earnings increased 67% in the third quarter of 2012. Revenues increased primarily as a result of higher gains (\$0.1 billion) and organic revenue growth (\$0.1 billion). The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from higher gains (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by core decreases.

Energy Financial Services revenues increased 17% and net earnings decreased 2% in the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Revenues increased primarily as a result of organic revenue growth (\$0.2 billion) including asset sales by investees, partially offset by lower gains (\$0.1 billion). The decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from lower gains, partially offset by core increases.

GECAS revenues decreased 1% and net earnings increased 21% in the third quarter of 2012. Revenues decreased as a result of higher impairments (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by organic revenue growth (\$0.1 billion). The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core increases (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by higher impairments.

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GECAS revenues decreased 1% and net earnings increased 5% in the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Revenues decreased as a result of higher impairments (\$0.1 billion) and lower gains, partially offset by organic revenue growth (\$0.1 billion). The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core increases (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by higher impairments (\$0.1 billion) and lower gains.

Corporate Items and Eliminations

(In millions)	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues				
NBCU/NBCU LLC	\$ 818	\$ 394	\$ 1,247	\$ 5,474
Gains (losses) on disposed or held for sale businesses	(178)	—	96	—
Eliminations and other	(457)	(448)	(1,140)	(867)
Total	\$ 183	\$ (54)	\$ 203	\$ 4,607
Operating Profit (Cost)				
NBCU/NBCU LLC	\$ 818	\$ 394	\$ 1,247	\$ 4,323
Gains (losses) on disposed or held for sale businesses	(178)	—	96	—
Principal retirement plans(a)	(741)	(481)	(2,344)	(1,431)
Unallocated corporate overhead and other costs	(918)	(616)	(2,528)	(1,787)
Total	\$ (1,019)	\$ (703)	\$ (3,529)	\$ 1,105

(a) Included non-operating (non-GAAP) pension income (cost) of \$(0.5) billion and \$(0.3) billion in the third quarters of 2012 and 2011, respectively, and \$(1.6) billion and \$(0.8) billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, which includes expected return on plan assets, interest costs and non-cash amortization of actuarial gains and losses. See Exhibit 99(a) of this Form 10-Q Report.

Revenues in the third quarter of 2012 increased \$0.2 billion, primarily due to \$0.4 billion of higher NBCU/NBCU LLC related revenues (primarily due to an NBCU LLC gain on disposition), partially offset by \$0.2 billion of pre-tax losses recorded in the third quarter related to a commitment to sell a plant in the U.K., the sale of which was completed in October 2012. Operating cost increased \$0.3 billion as \$0.3 billion of higher costs of our principal retirement plans, \$0.2 billion of losses related to a commitment to sell a plant in the U.K., \$0.1 billion of higher restructuring, \$0.1 billion of higher research and development spending and global corporate costs were partially offset by \$0.4 billion of higher NBCU/NBCU LLC related earnings.

Revenues in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 decreased \$4.4 billion as \$4.2 billion of lower NBCU/NBCU LLC related revenues (primarily due to the non-repeat of the pre-tax gain on the NBCU transaction and the deconsolidation of NBCU in 2011, partially offset by an NBCU LLC gain on disposition in 2012) and \$0.2 billion of pre-tax losses related to a commitment to sell a plant in the U.K. were partially offset by \$0.3 billion of gains on formation of an aviation joint venture. Operating cost increased \$4.6 billion as \$3.1 billion of lower NBCU/NBCU LLC related earnings (primarily due to the non-repeat of the 2011 gain related to the NBCU transaction, partially offset by an NBCU LLC gain on disposition in 2012), \$0.9 billion of higher costs of our principal retirement plans, \$0.3 billion of higher research and development spending and global corporate costs, \$0.2 billion from a non-repeat of

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a favorable commercial settlement and \$0.2 billion of losses related to a commitment to sell a plant in the U.K. were partially offset by \$0.3 billion of a gain on formation of an aviation joint venture and \$0.1 billion of lower restructuring and other charges.

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Certain amounts included in Corporate items and eliminations cost are not allocated to GE operating segments because they are excluded from the measurement of their operating performance for internal purposes. For the third quarter of 2012, these included \$0.1 billion of costs at Energy Infrastructure, primarily technology and product development costs, restructuring, rationalization and other charges, and acquisition-related costs and \$0.1 billion of costs at both Healthcare and Aviation, primarily technology and product development costs and restructuring, rationalization and other charges. In the nine months ended September 30, 2012, these included \$0.3 billion of gain related to a joint venture formation at Aviation, \$0.3 billion of costs at Energy Infrastructure, primarily technology and product development costs, restructuring, rationalization and other charges and acquisition-related costs and \$0.4 billion of costs at Healthcare, \$0.2 billion of costs at Aviation, and \$0.1 billion of costs at Home and Business Solutions, primarily technology and product development costs and restructuring, rationalization and other charges, and \$0.1 billion at Transportation, primarily technology and product development costs. For the third quarter of 2011, these included \$0.1 billion at Energy Infrastructure, primarily acquisition-related costs and technology and product development costs and \$0.1 billion at Healthcare, primarily technology and product development costs. For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, these included \$0.5 billion at Energy Infrastructure, primarily acquisition-related costs and technology and product development costs, \$0.3 billion at Healthcare, \$0.2 billion at Aviation and \$0.1 billion at both Home & Business Solutions and Transportation, primarily technology and product development costs and restructuring, rationalization and other charges.

In the third quarter of 2012, unallocated corporate overhead and other costs increased \$0.3 billion compared with the same period of 2011, reflecting increased costs at our global research centers and global corporate costs as well as higher restructuring and other charges.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2012, unallocated corporate overhead and other costs increased \$0.7 billion compared with the same period of 2011, reflecting increased costs at our global research centers and global corporate costs and the absence of a prior year favorable commercial settlement.

Income Taxes

The consolidated provision for income taxes was an expense of \$0.6 billion in the third quarter of 2012 (an effective tax rate of 13.8%), compared with \$0.4 billion for the same period of 2011 (an effective tax rate of 11.6%). Our consolidated income tax rate increased from the third quarter of 2011 to the third quarter of 2012, primarily due to an increase during 2012 of income in higher-tax jurisdictions and from the adjustment in the third quarter of 2012 to bring our nine month tax rate in line with the projected full year tax rate, partially offset by lower benefits from lower-taxed international operations.

The consolidated provision for income taxes was an expense of \$1.7 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 (an effective tax rate of 13.9%), compared with \$5.3 billion for the same period of 2011 (an effective tax rate of 33.5%). Our consolidated income tax rate decreased from the nine months ended September 30, 2011 to the nine months ended September 30, 2012, primarily because of the lack of a comparable item to the first quarter 2011 gain on NBCU and the benefit of the high tax basis in the entity being sold in the Business Property disposition.

Approximately 16 percentage points of the 20 percentage point decrease in the consolidated effective tax rate from the nine months ended September 30, 2011 to the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was due to the 2011 disposition of NBCU. In connection with the transaction, we recognized income tax expense of \$3.2 billion on a pretax gain of \$3.7 billion, reflecting the low tax basis in our investment in the NBCU business, and the recognition of deferred tax liabilities related to our 49% investment in NBCU LLC. As our investment in NBCU LLC is structured as a partnership for U.S. tax purposes, U.S. taxes are recorded separately from the equity investment.

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

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income is lower than the U.S. statutory rate and because GECC funds the majority of its non-U.S. operations through foreign companies that are subject to low foreign taxes.

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

Discontinued Operations

(In millions)	Three months ended September		Nine months ended September 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ 37	\$ (65)	\$ (733)	\$ 164

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

Earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes, in the three months ended September 30, 2012 primarily reflect a \$0.1 billion tax benefit related to the resolution with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regarding the tax treatment of the 2007 sale of our Plastics business, offset by a \$0.1 billion after-tax effect of incremental reserves related to retained representation and warranty obligations to repurchase previously sold loans on the 2007 sale of WMC.

Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, in the three months ended September 30, 2011 primarily reflected a \$0.1 billion loss from operations at our Consumer Ireland business.

Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 primarily reflect a \$0.3 billion after-tax effect of incremental reserves for excess interest claims related to our loss-sharing arrangement on the 2008 sale of GE Money Japan, a \$0.3 billion after-tax effect of incremental reserves related to retained representation and warranty obligations to repurchase previously sold loans on the 2007 sale of WMC, a \$0.2 billion loss (which includes a \$0.1 billion loss on disposal) related to Consumer Ireland, partially offset by a \$0.1 billion tax benefit related to the resolution with the IRS regarding the tax treatment of the 2007 sale of our Plastics business.

Earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes, in the nine months ended September 30, 2011 primarily reflected a \$0.3 billion gain related to the sale of Consumer Singapore and earnings from operations of Australian Home Lending of \$0.1 billion, partially offset by a \$0.1 billion loss on the sale of Australian Home Lending and a \$0.1 billion loss from operations at our Consumer Ireland business.

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

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B. Statement of Financial Position

Overview of Financial Position

Major changes in our financial position for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 resulted from the following:

- At GECC, repayments exceeded new issuances of total borrowings by \$28.4 billion and collections on financing receivables exceeded originations by \$9.5 billion.
- The U.S. dollar was weaker for most major currencies at September 30, 2012 than at December 31, 2011, increasing the translated levels of our non-U.S. dollar assets and liabilities.
- GECC issued 22,500 shares of preferred stock for proceeds of \$2.2 billion during the second quarter of 2012 and 17,500 shares of preferred stock for proceeds of \$1.7 billion during the third quarter of 2012. The effects of these issuances are reported as a \$4.0 billion increase in consolidated noncontrolling interests and consolidated total equity.
 - GECC paid \$5.4 billion of dividends to GE.
- GE working capital balances increased \$3.1 billion in order to support equipment sales through the end of the year.

Consolidated assets were \$698.9 billion at September 30, 2012, a decrease of \$18.4 billion from December 31, 2011. GE assets increased \$5.0 billion, and Financial Services assets decreased \$22.9 billion.

GE assets were \$223.0 billion at September 30, 2012, a \$5.0 billion increase from December 31, 2011 and reflect an increase in inventories of \$2.2 billion and an increase in other assets of \$1.7 billion.

Financial Services assets were \$561.6 billion at September 30, 2012, a \$22.9 billion decrease from December 31, 2011, and reflect a reduction of net financing receivables (\$17.2 billion) and a decrease in derivative assets (\$4.8 billion).

Consolidated liabilities were \$570.9 billion at September 30, 2012, a \$28.2 billion decrease from December 31, 2011. GE liabilities decreased \$0.9 billion and Financial Services liabilities decreased \$27.2 billion.

GE liabilities were \$99.6 billion at September 30, 2012, a \$0.9 billion decrease from December 31, 2011 and reflect a decrease in progress collections of \$0.9 billion. The ratio of borrowings to total capital invested for GE at September 30, 2012 was 8.9% compared with 9.0% at December 31, 2011 and 7.8% at September 30, 2011.

Financial Services liabilities decreased \$27.2 billion from December 31, 2011 to \$479.5 billion at September 30, 2012, and reflect a \$28.4 billion net reduction in borrowings, primarily in long-term borrowings and commercial paper which is consistent with our overall reduction in assets, and redemptions of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) at Trinity (\$2.0 billion), partially offset by higher deposits at our banks (\$1.2 billion).

Cash Flows

Consolidated cash and equivalents were \$85.5 billion at September 30, 2012, an increase of \$1.0 billion during the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Cash and equivalents totaled \$91.4 billion at September 30, 2011, an increase of \$12.4 billion during the nine months ended September 30, 2011.

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.

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GE Cash Flow

GE cash and equivalents were \$8.4 billion at September 30, 2012, compared with \$8.7 billion at September 30, 2011. GE CFOA totaled \$10.7 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared with \$6.5 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. With respect to GE CFOA, we believe that it is useful to supplement our GE Condensed Statement of Cash Flows and to examine in a broader context the business activities that provide and require cash.

(In billions)	Nine months ended	
	September 30	
	2012	2011
Operating cash collections(a)	\$ 73.8	\$ 67.7
Operating cash payments	(68.5)	(61.2)
Cash dividends from GECC	5.4	—
GE cash from operating activities (GE CFOA)(a)	\$ 10.7	\$ 6.5

(a) GE sells customer receivables to GECC in part to fund the growth of our industrial businesses. These transactions can result in cash generation or cash use. During any given period, GE receives cash from the sale of receivables to GECC. It also foregoes collection of cash on receivables sold. The incremental amount of cash received from sale of receivables in excess of the cash GE would have otherwise collected had those receivables not been sold, represents the cash generated or used in the period relating to this activity. The incremental cash generated in GE CFOA from selling these receivables to GECC decreased GE CFOA by \$0.2 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and increased GE CFOA by \$0.4 billion in the nine months ended September 30, 2011. See Note 19 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements for additional information about the elimination of intercompany transactions between GE and GECC.

The most significant source of cash in GE CFOA is customer-related activities, the largest of which is collecting cash following a product or services sale. GE operating cash collections increased by \$6.1 billion during the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This increase is consistent with the comparable changes in sales.

The most significant operating use of cash is to pay our suppliers, employees, tax authorities and others for a wide range of material and services. GE operating cash payments increased by \$7.3 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, consistent with the increase in total costs and expenses, increase in GE inventory levels and the effect of current year pension funding.

GE CFOA increased \$4.1 billion compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2011, primarily reflecting the dividends received from GECC, partially offset by an overall increase in working capital balances to support equipment sales through the end of the year.

Dividends from GECC, including special dividends, represent the distribution of a portion of GECC retained earnings, and are distinct from cash from continuing operating activities within the financial services business. The amounts we show in GE CFOA are the total dividends, including special dividends from excess capital. Beginning in the second quarter of 2012, GECC restarted its dividend to GE. During the third quarter of 2012, GECC paid a dividend of \$0.5 billion and a special dividend of \$2.0 billion to GE. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, GECC paid dividends of \$0.9 billion and special dividends of \$4.5 billion to GE.

On July 6, 2012, the U.S. Government enacted the “Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act”, which contained provisions that changed the interest rate methodology used to calculate minimum pension funding requirements in the U.S. We currently estimate that the change will reduce our GE Pension Plan cash funding by approximately \$2.5 billion through year-end 2013.

GECC Cash Flow

GECC cash and equivalents were \$77.7 billion at September 30, 2012, compared with \$83.3 billion at September 30, 2011. GECC cash from operating activities totaled \$15.0 billion for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared with cash from operating activities of \$16.7 billion for the same period of 2011.

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Consistent with our plan to reduce GECC asset levels, cash from investing activities was \$16.1 billion during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, primarily resulting from a \$9.5 billion reduction in financing receivables due to collections exceeding originations and \$5.1 billion related to net loan repayments from our equity method investments, partially offset by \$3.2 billion of net purchases of equipment leased to others (ELTO).

GECC cash used for financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 of \$31.4 billion related primarily to a \$28.4 billion reduction in total borrowings, consisting primarily of reductions in long-term borrowings and commercial paper, \$5.4 billion of dividends paid to GE, and \$2.0 billion of redemptions of guaranteed investment contracts at Trinity, partially offset by \$4.0 billion of proceeds from the issuance of preferred stock and \$1.2 billion of higher deposits at our banks.

Intercompany Eliminations

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

Fair Value Measurements

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

At September 30, 2012, the aggregate amount of assets that are measured at fair value through earnings totaled \$6.6 billion and consisted primarily of various assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business, as well as equity investments.

C. Financial Services Portfolio Quality

Investment securities comprise mainly investment grade debt securities supporting obligations to annuitants, policyholders and holders of GICs in our run-off insurance operations and Trinity, investment securities at our treasury operations and investments held in our CLL business collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries. The fair value of investment securities increased to \$48.7 billion at September 30, 2012 from \$47.4 billion at December 31, 2011, primarily due to the impact of lower interest rates and additional purchases in our CLL business. Of the amount at September 30, 2012, we held debt securities with an estimated fair value of \$47.9 billion, which included corporate debt securities, asset-backed securities (ABS), residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) with estimated fair values of \$26.8 billion, \$5.5 billion, \$2.4 billion and \$3.1 billion, respectively. Net unrealized gains on debt securities were \$4.8 billion and \$3.0 billion at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. This amount included unrealized losses on corporate debt securities, ABS, RMBS and CMBS of \$0.5 billion, \$0.1 billion, \$0.1 billion and \$0.1 billion, respectively, at September 30, 2012, as compared with \$0.6 billion, \$0.2 billion, \$0.3 billion and \$0.2 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2011.

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We regularly review investment securities for impairment using both qualitative and quantitative criteria. For debt securities, our qualitative review considers our intent to sell the security and the financial health of and specific prospects for the issuer, including whether the issuer is in compliance with the terms and covenants of the security. Our quantitative review considers whether there has been an adverse change in expected future cash flows. Unrealized losses are not indicative of the amount of credit loss that would be recognized. We presently do not intend to sell the vast majority of our debt securities that are in an unrealized loss position and believe that it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the vast majority of these securities before recovery of our amortized cost. For equity securities, we consider the length of time and magnitude of the amount that each security is in an unrealized loss position. We believe that the unrealized loss associated with our equity securities will be recovered within the foreseeable future. Uncertainty in the capital markets may cause increased levels of other-than-temporary impairments.

Our RMBS portfolio is collateralized primarily by pools of individual, direct mortgage loans (a majority of which were originated in 2006 and 2005), not other structured products such as collateralized debt obligations. Substantially all of our RMBS are in a senior position in the capital structure of the deals and more than 70% are agency bonds or insured by Monoline insurers (on which we continue to place reliance). Of our total RMBS portfolio at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, approximately \$0.5 billion and \$0.6 billion, respectively, relate to residential subprime credit, primarily supporting our guaranteed investment contracts. A majority of exposure to residential subprime credit related to investment securities backed by mortgage loans originated in 2006 and 2005. Substantially all of the subprime RMBS were investment grade at the time of purchase and approximately 70% have been subsequently downgraded to below investment grade.

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

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

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

Monolines provide credit enhancement for certain of our investment securities, primarily RMBS and municipal securities. The credit enhancement is a feature of each specific security that guarantees the payment of all contractual cash flows, and is not purchased separately by GE. The Monoline industry continues to experience financial stress from increasing delinquencies and defaults on the individual loans underlying insured securities. We continue to rely on Monolines with adequate capital and claims paying resources. We have reduced our reliance on Monolines that do not have adequate capital or have experienced regulator intervention. At September 30, 2012, our investment securities insured by Monolines on which we continue to place reliance were \$1.4 billion, including \$0.2 billion of our \$0.5 billion investment in subprime RMBS. At September 30, 2012, the unrealized loss associated with securities subject to Monoline credit enhancement, for which there is an expected credit loss, was \$0.2 billion.

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

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

Total pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairment losses during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 were \$0.1 billion, of which \$0.1 billion was recognized in earnings and primarily relates to credit losses on non-U.S. corporate securities and other-than-temporary losses on equity securities.

Total pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairment losses during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 were \$0.3 billion, of which \$0.2 billion was recognized in earnings and primarily relates to credit losses on non-U.S. corporate securities, retained interests, non-U.S. government securities and RMBS.

At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, unrealized losses on investment securities totaled \$1.0 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively, including \$0.9 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively, aged 12 months or longer. Of the amount aged 12 months or longer at September 30, 2012, more than 65% are debt securities that were considered to be investment grade by the major rating agencies. In addition, of the amount aged 12 months or longer, \$0.4 billion and \$0.4 billion related to structured securities (mortgage-backed and asset-backed) and corporate debt securities, respectively. With respect to our investment securities that are in an unrealized loss position at September 30, 2012, the majority relate to debt securities held to support obligations to holders of GICs. We presently do not intend to sell the vast majority of our debt securities that are in an unrealized loss position and believe that it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities before recovery of our amortized cost. For additional information, see Note 3 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

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

Our consumer portfolio is composed primarily of non-U.S. mortgage, sales finance, auto and personal loans in various European and Asian countries and U.S. consumer credit card and sales financing receivables. In 2007, we exited the U.S. mortgage business and we have no U.S. auto or student loans.

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

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

for losses. It is possible to experience credit losses that are different from our current estimates.

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

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

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

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

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(In millions)	Financing receivables		Nonearning receivables		Allowance for losses	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Commercial CLL						
Americas	\$ 74,488	\$ 80,505	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,862	\$ 567	\$ 889
Europe	34,916	36,899	1,533	1,167	574	400
Asia	11,597	11,635	206	269	72	157
Other	659	436	53	11	2	4
Total CLL	121,660	129,475	3,392	3,309	1,215	1,450
Energy Financial Services	4,989	5,912	2	22	13	26
GECAS	11,628	11,901	50	55	12	17
Other	537	1,282	16	65	9	37
Total Commercial	138,814	148,570	3,460	3,451	1,249	1,530
Real Estate Debt(a)	21,225	24,501	454	541	631	949
Business Properties(b)	5,069	8,248	228	249	105	140
Total Real Estate	26,294	32,749	682	790	736	1,089
Consumer Non-U.S. residential mortgages(c)	33,855	35,550	2,659	2,870	467	546
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	18,504	18,544	234	263	654	717
U.S. installment and revolving credit	46,939	46,689	896	990	2,030	2,008
Non-U.S. auto	4,601	5,691	27	43	73	101
Other	7,996	7,244	339	419	171	199
Total Consumer	111,895	113,718	4,155	4,585	3,395	3,571
Total	\$ 277,003	\$ 295,037	\$ 8,297	\$ 8,826	\$ 5,380	\$ 6,190

(a) Financing receivables included an insignificant amount and \$0.1 billion of construction loans at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

- (b) Our Business Properties portfolio is underwritten primarily by the credit quality of the borrower and secured by tenant and owner-occupied commercial properties.
- (c) At September 30, 2012, net of credit insurance, approximately 37% of our Consumer non-U.S. residential mortgage portfolio comprised loans with introductory, below market rates that are scheduled to adjust at future dates; with high loan-to-value ratios at inception (greater than 90%); whose terms permitted interest-only payments; or whose terms resulted in negative amortization. At origination, we underwrite loans with an adjustable rate to the reset value. Of these loans, 88% are in our U.K. and France portfolios, which comprise mainly loans with interest-only payments, high loan-to-value ratios at inception and introductory below market rates, have a delinquency rate of 15%, have a loan-to-value ratio at origination of 82% and have re-indexed loan-to-value ratios of 92% and 65%, respectively. At September 30, 2012, 10% (based on dollar values) of these loans in our U.K. and France portfolios have been restructured.

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The portfolio of financing receivables, before allowance for losses, was \$277.0 billion at September 30, 2012, and \$295.0 billion at December 31, 2011. Financing receivables, before allowance for losses, decreased \$18.0 billion from December 31, 2011, primarily as a result of collections exceeding originations (\$9.5 billion) (which includes sales), transfers to held-for-sale (\$4.3 billion), write-offs (\$4.6 billion), partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar (\$2.4 billion).

Related nonearning receivables totaled \$8.3 billion (3.0% of outstanding receivables) at September 30, 2012, compared with \$8.8 billion (3.0% of outstanding receivables) at December 31, 2011. Nonearning receivables decreased from December 31, 2011, primarily due to write-offs and payoffs in Real Estate and improved economic conditions and collections in the U.S. for Consumer.

The allowance for losses at September 30, 2012 totaled \$5.4 billion compared with \$6.2 billion at December 31, 2011, representing our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio. Allowance for losses decreased \$0.8 billion from December 31, 2011, primarily because provisions were lower than write-offs, net of recoveries by \$0.8 billion, which is attributable to a reduction in the overall financing receivables balance and an improvement in the overall credit environment. The allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables decreased from 2.1% at December 31, 2011 to 1.9% at September 30, 2012 primarily due to a decrease in the allowance for losses as discussed above, partially offset by a decline in the overall financing receivables balance as collections exceeded originations. Further information surrounding the allowance for losses related to each of our portfolios is detailed below.

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

	Nonearning financing receivables as a percent of		Allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning financing receivables		Allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables	
	financing receivables		receivables		total financing receivables	
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Commercial						
CLL						
Americas	2.1 %	2.3 %	35.4 %	47.7 %	0.8 %	1.1 %
Europe	4.4	3.2	37.4	34.3	1.6	1.1
Asia	1.8	2.3	35.0	58.4	0.6	1.3
Other	8.0	2.5	3.8	36.4	0.3	0.9
Total CLL	2.8	2.6	35.8	43.8	1.0	1.1
Energy Financial Services	–	0.4	650.0	118.2	0.3	0.4
GECAS	0.4	0.5	24.0	30.9	0.1	0.1
Other	3.0	5.1	56.3	56.9	1.7	2.9
Total Commercial	2.5	2.3	36.1	44.3	0.9	1.0
Real Estate						
Debt	2.1	2.2	139.0	175.4	3.0	3.9
Business Properties	4.5	3.0	46.1	56.2	2.1	1.7
Total Real Estate	2.6	2.4	107.9	137.8	2.8	3.3
Consumer						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	7.9	8.1	17.6	19.0	1.4	1.5
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	1.3	1.4	279.5	272.6	3.5	3.9
U.S. installment and revolving credit	1.9	2.1	226.6	202.8	4.3	4.3
Non-U.S. auto	0.6	0.8	270.4	234.9	1.6	1.8
Other	4.2	5.8	50.4	47.5	2.1	2.7

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Total Consumer	3.7	4.0	81.7	77.9	3.0	3.1
Total	3.0	3.0	64.8	70.1	1.9	2.1

Included below is a discussion of financing receivables, allowance for losses, nonearning receivables and related metrics for each of our significant portfolios.

CLL – Americas. Nonearning receivables of \$1.6 billion represented 19.3% of total nonearning receivables at September 30, 2012. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 47.7% at December 31, 2011, to 35.4% at September 30, 2012, reflecting an overall improvement in the credit quality of the remaining portfolio and an overall decrease in nonearning receivables. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 2.3% at December 31, 2011, to 2.1% at September 30, 2012, primarily due to reduced nonearning exposures in most of our portfolios, partially offset by declines in overall financing receivables. Collateral supporting these nonearning financing receivables primarily includes assets in the restaurant and hospitality, trucking and industrial equipment industries and corporate aircraft, and for our leveraged finance business, equity of the underlying businesses.

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CLL – Europe. Nonearning receivables of \$1.5 billion represented 18.5% of total nonearning receivables at September 30, 2012. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 34.3% at December 31, 2011, to 37.4% at September 30, 2012, reflecting increases in nonearning receivables and the allowance for losses in our Interbanca S.p.A. and acquisition finance portfolios. The majority of our CLL – Europe nonearning receivables are attributable to the Interbanca S.p.A. portfolio, which was acquired in 2009. The loans acquired with Interbanca S.p.A. were recorded at fair value, which incorporates an estimate at the acquisition date of credit losses over their remaining life. Accordingly, these loans generally have a lower ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables compared to the remaining portfolio. Excluding the nonearning loans attributable to the 2009 acquisition of Interbanca S.p.A., the ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 55.9% at December 31, 2011, to 56.9% at September 30, 2012, primarily due to an increase in the allowance for losses in our acquisition finance portfolio. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables increased from 3.2% at December 31, 2011, to 4.4% at September 30, 2012, for the reasons described above. Collateral supporting these secured nonearning financing receivables are primarily equity of the underlying businesses for our Interbanca S.p.A. business and equipment for our equipment finance portfolio.

CLL – Asia. Nonearning receivables of \$0.2 billion represented 2.5% of total nonearning receivables at September 30, 2012. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 58.4% at December 31, 2011, to 35.0% at September 30, 2012, primarily due to a decline in allowance for losses as a result of write-offs in Japan, partially offset by collections and write-offs of nonearning receivables in our asset-based financing businesses in Japan. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 2.3% at December 31, 2011, to 1.8% at September 30, 2012, primarily due to the decline in nonearning receivables related to our asset-based financing businesses in Japan. Collateral supporting these nonearning financing receivables is primarily commercial real estate, manufacturing equipment and assets in the auto industry.

Real Estate – Debt. Nonearning receivables of \$0.5 billion represented 5.5% of total nonearning receivables at September 30, 2012. The decrease in nonearning receivables from December 31, 2011, was driven primarily by the resolution of North American multi-family and hotel nonearning loans, through payoffs and foreclosures, partially offset by new European retail nonearning loans. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables decreased from 3.9% at December 31, 2011 to 3.0% at September 30, 2012, driven primarily by write-offs related to settlements and payoffs from impaired loan borrowers and improvement in collateral values. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 175.4% to 139.0% reflecting write-offs and resolution of nonearning loans as mentioned above.

The Real Estate financing receivables portfolio is collateralized by income-producing or owner-occupied commercial properties across a variety of asset classes and markets. At September 30, 2012, total Real Estate financing receivables of \$26.3 billion were primarily collateralized by office buildings (\$6.0 billion), owner-occupied properties (\$5.1 billion), apartment buildings (\$3.7 billion) and hotel properties (\$3.4 billion). In the first nine months of 2012, commercial real estate markets continued to show signs of improved stability and liquidity in certain markets; however, the pace of improvement varies significantly by asset class and market and the long term outlook remains uncertain. We have and continue to maintain an intense focus on operations and risk management. Loan loss reserves related to our Real Estate–Debt financing receivables are particularly sensitive to declines in underlying property values. Assuming global property values decline an incremental 1% or 5%, and that decline occurs evenly across geographies and asset classes, we estimate incremental loan loss reserves would be required of less than \$0.1 billion and approximately \$0.2 billion, respectively. Estimating the impact of global property values on loss performance across our portfolio depends on a number of factors, including macroeconomic conditions, property level operating performance, local market dynamics and individual borrower behavior. As a result, any sensitivity analyses or attempts to forecast potential losses carry a high degree of imprecision and are subject to change. At September 30, 2012, we had 119 foreclosed commercial real estate properties totaling \$1.0 billion.

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Consumer – Non-U.S. residential mortgages. Nonearning receivables of \$2.7 billion represented 32.0% of total nonearning receivables at September 30, 2012. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 19.0% at December 31, 2011 to 17.6% at September 30, 2012, primarily as a result of improved portfolio quality in the U.K. and write-offs in Hungary. Our non-U.S. mortgage portfolio has a loan-to-value ratio of approximately 76% at origination and the vast majority are first lien positions. Our U.K. and France portfolios, which comprise a majority of our total mortgage portfolio, have reindexed loan-to-value ratios of 84% and 57%, respectively. About 5% of these loans are without mortgage insurance and have a reindexed loan-to-value ratio equal to or greater than 100%. Loan-to-value information is updated on a quarterly basis for a majority of our loans and considers economic factors such as the housing price index. At September 30, 2012, we had in repossession stock 479 houses in the U.K., which had a value of approximately \$0.1 billion. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 8.1% at December 31, 2011 to 7.9% at September 30, 2012.

Consumer – Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit. Nonearning receivables of \$0.2 billion represented 2.8% of total nonearning receivables at September 30, 2012. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 272.6% at December 31, 2011 to 279.5% at September 30, 2012, reflecting lower nonearning receivables due to improved delinquencies, collections and write-offs primarily in Australia and New Zealand.

Consumer – U.S. installment and revolving credit. Nonearning receivables of \$0.9 billion represented 10.8% of total nonearning receivables at September 30, 2012. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 202.8% at December 31, 2011 to 226.6% at September 30, 2012 reflecting improved economic conditions, lower entry rates and improved collections resulting in reductions in our nonearning receivables balance and an increase in the allowance for losses primarily due to the use of a more granular portfolio segmentation approach, by loss type, in determining the incurred loss period. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percentage of financing receivables decreased from 2.1% at December 31, 2011 to 1.9% at September 30, 2012 primarily due to improved collections reflecting an improvement in the overall credit environment.

Nonaccrual Financing Receivables

The following table provides details related to our nonaccrual and nonearning financing receivables. Nonaccrual financing receivables include all nonearning receivables and are those on which we have stopped accruing interest. We stop accruing interest at the earlier of the time at which collection becomes doubtful or the account becomes 90 days past due. Substantially all of the differences between nonearning and nonaccrual financing receivables relate to loans which are classified as nonaccrual financing receivables but are paying on a cash accounting basis, and therefore excluded from nonearning receivables. Of our \$15.1 billion nonaccrual loans at September 30, 2012, \$9.2 billion are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms.

(In millions)	Nonaccrual financing receivables	Nonearning financing receivables
September 30, 2012		
Commercial		
CLL	\$ 4,736	\$ 3,392
Energy Financial Services	51	2
GECAS	304	50

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Other	33	16
Total Commercial	5,124	3,460
Real Estate	5,633	682
Consumer	4,328	4,155
Total	\$ 15,085	\$ 8,297

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Impaired Loans

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

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

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

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

(In millions)	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Loans requiring allowance for losses		
Commercial(a)	\$ 1,973	\$ 2,357
Real Estate	3,595	4,957
Consumer	3,037	2,824
Total loans requiring allowance for losses	8,605	10,138
Loans expected to be fully recoverable		
Commercial(a)	3,941	3,305
Real Estate	3,882	3,790
Consumer	113	69
Total loans expected to be fully recoverable	7,936	7,164
Total impaired loans	\$ 16,541	\$ 17,302
Allowance for losses (specific reserves)		
Commercial(a)	\$ 680	\$ 812
Real Estate	558	822
Consumer	658	680
Total allowance for losses (specific reserves)	\$ 1,896	\$ 2,314
Average investment during the period	\$ 16,841	\$ 18,167
Interest income earned while impaired(b)	573	733

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

(b) Recognized principally on a cash basis.

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

Of our \$7.5 billion impaired loans at Real Estate at September 30, 2012, \$6.8 billion are currently paying in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan and are typically loans where the borrower has adequate debt service coverage to meet contractual interest obligations. Impaired loans at CLL primarily represent senior secured lending positions.

Our impaired loan balance at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, classified by the method used to measure impairment was as follows.

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(In millions)	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Method used to measure impairment		
Discounted cash flow	\$ 8,307	\$ 8,858
Collateral value	8,234	8,444
Total	\$ 16,541	\$ 17,302

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

Our loss mitigation strategy is intended to minimize economic loss and, at times, can result in rate reductions, principal forgiveness, extensions, forbearance or other actions, which may cause the related loan to be classified as a TDR, and also as impaired. Changes to Real Estate's loans primarily include maturity extensions, principal payment acceleration, changes to collateral terms and cash sweeps, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. The determination of whether these changes to the terms and conditions of our commercial loans meet the TDR criteria includes our consideration of all relevant facts and circumstances. At September 30, 2012, TDRs included in impaired loans were \$13.8 billion, primarily relating to Real Estate (\$6.5 billion), CLL (\$4.2 billion) and Consumer (\$3.0 billion).

Real Estate TDRs decreased from \$7.0 billion at December 31, 2011 to \$6.5 billion at September 30, 2012, primarily driven by resolution of TDRs through paydowns, restructuring and foreclosures, partially offset by extensions of loans scheduled to mature during 2012, some of which were classified as TDRs upon modification. For borrowers with demonstrated operating capabilities, we work to restructure loans when the cash flow and projected value of the underlying collateral support repayment over the modified term. We deem loan modifications to be TDRs when we have granted a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty and we do not receive adequate compensation in the form of an effective interest rate that is at current market rates of interest given the risk characteristics of the loan or other consideration that compensates us for the value of the concession. For the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we modified \$3.6 billion of loans classified as TDRs substantially all in our Debt portfolio. Changes to these loans primarily included maturity extensions, principal payment acceleration, changes to collateral or covenant terms and cash sweeps, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. The limited liquidity and higher return requirements in the real estate market for loans with higher loan-to-value (LTV) ratios has typically resulted in the conclusion that the modified terms are not at current market rates of interest, even if the modified loans are expected to be fully recoverable. We received the same or additional compensation in the form of rate increases and fees for the majority of these TDRs. Of our \$4.6 billion of modifications classified as TDRs in the last twelve months, \$0.2 billion have subsequently experienced a payment default in the last nine months.

The substantial majority of the Real Estate TDRs have reserves determined based upon collateral value. Our specific reserves on Real Estate TDRs were \$0.4 billion at September 30, 2012 and \$0.6 billion at December 31, 2011, and were 6.8% and 8.4%, respectively, of Real Estate TDRs. In many situations these loans did not require a specific reserve as collateral value adequately covered our recorded investment in the loan. While these modified loans had adequate collateral coverage, we were still required to complete our TDR classification evaluation on each of the modifications without regard to collateral adequacy.

We utilize certain short-term (three months or less) loan modification programs for borrowers experiencing temporary financial difficulties in our Consumer loan portfolio. These loan modification programs are primarily concentrated in our non-U.S. residential mortgage and non-U.S. installment and revolving portfolios. We sold our U.S. residential mortgage business in 2007 and as such, do not participate in the U.S. government-sponsored mortgage modification programs. For the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we provided short-term modifications of approximately \$0.6 billion of consumer loans for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties, substantially all in our non-U.S. residential mortgage, credit card and personal loan portfolios, which are not classified as TDRs. For these modified loans, we provided insignificant interest rate reductions and payment deferrals, which were not part of the terms of the original contract. We expect borrowers whose loans have been modified under these short-term programs to continue to be able to meet their contractual obligations upon the conclusion of the short-term modification. In addition, we have modified \$1.3 billion of consumer loans for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, which are classified as TDRs. Further information on Consumer impaired loans is provided in Note 17 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

Delinquencies

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

GECC Selected European Exposures

At September 30, 2012, we had \$89 billion in financing receivables to consumer and commercial customers in Europe. The GECC financing receivables portfolio in Europe is well diversified across European geographies and customers. Approximately 87% of the portfolio is secured by collateral and represents approximately 500,000 commercial customers. Several European countries, including Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Hungary (“focus countries”), have been subject to credit deterioration due to weaknesses in their economic and fiscal situations. The carrying value of GECC funded exposures in these focus countries and in the rest of Europe comprised the following at September 30, 2012.

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September 30, 2012 (In millions)	Spain	Portugal	Ireland	Italy	Greece	Hungary	Rest of Europe	Total Europe
Financing receivables, before allowance for losses on financing receivables	\$ 2,029	\$ 497	\$ 353	\$ 7,270	\$ 57	\$ 3,061	\$ 77,237	\$ 90,504
Allowance for losses on financing receivables	(105)	(27)	(12)	(348)	–	(94)	(1,399)	(1,985)
Financing receivables, net of allowance for losses on financing receivables(a)(b)	1,924	470	341	6,922	57	2,967	75,838	88,519
Investments(c)(d)	115	–	–	494	–	221	1,838	2,668
Cost and equity method investments(e)	386	22	350	63	32	2	680	1,535
Derivatives, net of collateral(c)(f)	3	–	–	84	–	–	159	246
ELTO(g)	535	63	311	873	256	349	9,871	12,258
Real estate held for investment(g)	795	–	–	406	–	–	6,248	7,449
Total funded exposures(h)	\$ 3,758	\$ 555	\$ 1,002	\$ 8,842	\$ 345	\$ 3,539	\$ 94,634	\$ 112,675
Unfunded commitments	\$ 19	\$ 9	\$ 28	\$ 370	\$ 5	\$ 632	\$ 8,460	\$ 9,523

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

(b)

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Substantially all relates to non-sovereign obligors. Includes residential mortgage loans of approximately \$33.6 billion before consideration of purchased credit protection. We have third-party mortgage insurance for approximately 14% of these residential mortgage loans, substantially all of which were originated in the U.K., Poland and France.

- (c) Investments and derivatives are classified based on the location of the parent of the obligor or issuer.
- (d) Includes \$1.0 billion related to financial institutions, \$0.3 billion related to non-financial institutions and \$1.4 billion related to sovereign issuers. Sovereign issuances totaled \$0.1 billion and \$0.2 billion related to Italy and Hungary, respectively. We held no investments issued by sovereign entities in the other focus countries.
 - (e) Substantially all is non-sovereign.
 - (f) Net of cash collateral; entire amount is non-sovereign.
- (g) These assets are held under long-term investment and operating strategies, and our ELTO strategies contemplate an ability to redeploy assets under lease should default by the lessee occur. The values of these assets could be subject to decline or impairment in the current environment.
- (h) Excludes \$42.6 billion of cash and equivalents, which is composed of \$23.5 billion of cash on short-term placement with highly rated global financial institutions based in Europe, sovereign central banks and agencies or supra national entities, of which \$1.2 billion is in focus countries, and \$19.1 billion of cash and equivalents placed with highly rated European financial institutions on a short-term basis, secured by U.S. Treasury securities (\$11.1 billion) and sovereign bonds of non-focus countries (\$8.0 billion), where the value of our collateral exceeds the amount of our cash exposure.

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

All other assets comprise mainly real estate equity properties and investments, equity and cost method investments, derivative instruments and assets held for sale, and totaled \$64.9 billion at September 30, 2012, a decrease of \$10.7 billion, primarily related to decreases in the fair value of derivative instruments (\$4.8 billion), decreases in our Penske investment (\$4.0 billion) and the sale of certain held-for-sale real estate and aircraft (\$3.1 billion), partially offset by the consolidation of an entity involved in power generating activities (\$1.5 billion). During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we recognized \$0.1 billion of other-than-temporary impairments of cost and equity method investments, excluding those related to real estate.

Included in other assets are Real Estate equity investments of \$22.6 billion and \$23.9 billion at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Our portfolio is diversified, both geographically and by asset type. We review the estimated values of our commercial real estate investments at least annually, or more frequently as conditions warrant. Based on the most recent valuation estimates available, the carrying value of our Real Estate investments exceeded their estimated value by about \$2.6 billion. Commercial real estate valuations in 2011 and the first nine months of 2012 showed signs of improved stability and liquidity in certain markets, primarily in the U.S.; however, the pace of improvement varies significantly by asset class and market. Accordingly, there continues to be risk and uncertainty surrounding commercial real estate values. Declines in estimated value of real estate below carrying amount result in impairment losses when the aggregate undiscounted cash flow estimates used in the estimated value measurement are below the carrying amount. As such, estimated losses in the portfolio will not necessarily result in recognized impairment losses. During both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, Real Estate recognized pre-tax impairments of \$0.1 billion in its real estate held for investment, which were primarily driven by declining cash flow projections for properties in Japan and Europe. Real Estate investments with undiscounted cash flows in excess of carrying value of 0% to 5% at September 30, 2012 had a carrying value of \$1.0 billion and an associated estimated unrealized loss of an insignificant amount. Continued deterioration in economic conditions or prolonged market illiquidity may result in further impairments being recognized.

Liquidity and Borrowings

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

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

the U.S., principally within fiscal quarters. During the third quarter of 2012, GECC paid a dividend of \$0.5 billion and a special dividend of \$2.0 billion to GE. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, GECC paid dividends of \$0.9 billion and special dividends of \$4.5 billion to GE.

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

Our 2012 GECC funding plan anticipates repayment of principal on outstanding short-term borrowings, including the current portion of its long-term debt (\$82.7 billion at December 31, 2011), through issuance of long-term debt and reissuance of commercial paper, cash on hand, collections of financing receivables exceeding originations, dispositions, asset sales, and deposits and other alternative sources of funding. Long-term maturities were \$13 billion in the third quarter of 2012. Interest on borrowings is primarily repaid through interest earned on existing financing receivables. During the third quarter of 2012, GECC earned interest income on financing receivables of \$5.1 billion, which more than offset interest expense of \$2.8 billion.

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

GECC is a savings and loan holding company under U.S. law and became subject to Federal Reserve Board (FRB) supervision on July 21, 2011, the one-year anniversary of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (DFA). The FRB has recently finalized a regulation that requires certain organizations it supervises to submit annual capital plans for review, including institutions' plans to make capital distributions, such as dividend payments. The applicability and timing of this proposed regulation to GECC is not yet determined; however, the FRB has indicated that it expects to extend these requirements to large savings and loan holding companies through separate rulemaking or by order. While GECC is not yet subject to this regulation, GECC's capital allocation planning is still subject to FRB review. The FRB recently proposed regulations to revise and replace its current rules on capital adequacy. The proposed regulations would apply to savings and loan holding companies like GECC. The transition period for achieving compliance with the proposed regulations following final adoption is unclear. As expected, the U.S. Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) recently notified GECC that it is under consideration for a proposed determination as a nonbank systemically important financial institution (nonbank SIFI) under the DFA. While not final, such a determination would subject GECC to proposed enhanced supervisory standards.

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

Liquidity Sources

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

We have consolidated cash and equivalents of \$85.5 billion at September 30, 2012, which is available to meet our needs. Of this, approximately \$8 billion is held at GE and approximately \$78 billion is held at GECC.

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In addition to our \$85.5 billion of cash and equivalents, we have a centrally-managed portfolio of high-quality, liquid investments with a fair value of \$3.0 billion at September 30, 2012. The Liquidity Portfolio is used to manage liquidity and meet the operating needs of GECC under both normal and stress scenarios. The investments consist of unencumbered U.S. government securities, U.S. agency securities, securities guaranteed by the government, supranational securities, and a select group of non-U.S. government securities. We believe that we can readily obtain cash for these securities, even in stressed market conditions.

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We have committed, unused credit lines totaling \$48.5 billion that have been extended to us by 51 financial institutions at September 30, 2012. GECC can borrow up to \$48.5 billion under all of these credit lines. GE can borrow up to \$12.0 billion under certain of these credit lines. These lines include \$32.1 billion of revolving credit agreements under which we can borrow funds for periods exceeding one year. Additionally, \$16.4 billion are 364-day lines that contain a term-out feature that allows us to extend borrowings for one or two years from the date of expiration of the lending agreement.

Cash and equivalents of \$54.8 billion at September 30, 2012 are held outside of the U.S. Of this amount at quarter-end, \$13.0 billion is indefinitely reinvested. Indefinitely reinvested cash held outside of the U.S. is available to fund operations and other growth of non-U.S. subsidiaries; it is also used to fund our needs in the U.S. on a short-term basis through short-term loans, without being subject to U.S. tax. Under the Internal Revenue Code, these loans are permitted to be outstanding for 30 days or less and the total of all such loans are required to be outstanding for less than 60 days during the year.

\$1.5 billion of GE cash and equivalents is held in countries with currency controls that may restrict the transfer of funds to the U.S. or limit our ability to transfer funds to the U.S. without incurring substantial costs. These funds are available to fund operations and growth in these countries and we do not currently anticipate a need to transfer these funds to the U.S.

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

If we were to repatriate indefinitely reinvested cash held outside the U.S., we would be subject to additional U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding taxes.

Funding Plan

We have reduced our GE Capital ending net investment, excluding cash and equivalents, from \$513 billion at January 1, 2009 to \$425 billion at September 30, 2012.

Through September 30, 2012, we completed issuances of \$28.9 billion of senior unsecured debt with maturities up to 25 years (and subsequent to September 30, 2012, an additional \$7.0 billion at GE and \$1.1 billion at GECC). Average commercial paper borrowings for GECC and GE during the third quarter were \$41.5 billion and \$15.9 billion, respectively, and the maximum amounts of commercial paper borrowings outstanding for GECC and GE during the third quarter were \$43.1 billion and \$18.9 billion, respectively. GECC commercial paper maturities are funded principally through new commercial paper issuances and at GE are substantially repaid before quarter-end using indefinitely reinvested overseas cash which, as discussed above, is available for use in the U.S. on a short-term basis without being subject to U.S. tax.

Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC) Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP), the FDIC guaranteed certain senior, unsecured debt issued by GECC on or before October 31, 2009 for which we paid \$2.3 billion of fees to the FDIC for our participation. Our TLGP-guaranteed debt has remaining maturities of \$13 billion in 2012. We anticipate funding these and our other long-term debt maturities through a combination of existing cash, new debt issuances, collections exceeding originations, dispositions, asset sales, deposits and other alternative sources of funding. GECC and GE are parties to an Eligible Entity Designation Agreement and GECC is subject to the terms of a Master Agreement, each entered into with the FDIC. The terms of these agreements include, among other things, a requirement that GE and GECC reimburse the FDIC for any amounts that the FDIC pays to holders of GECC debt that is guaranteed by the FDIC.

We securitize financial assets as an alternative source of funding. During 2012, we completed \$12.8 billion of non-recourse issuances and had maturities of \$10.9 billion. At September 30, 2012, consolidated non-recourse borrowings were \$31.2 billion.

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

Total alternative funding at September 30, 2012 was \$68 billion, composed mainly of \$45 billion bank deposits, \$8 billion of funding secured by real estate, aircraft and other collateral and \$8 billion GE Interest Plus notes. The comparable amount at December 31, 2011 was \$66 billion.

Credit Ratings

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

As further disclosed in our 2011 consolidated financial statements, GECC had fully guaranteed repayment of \$4.1 billion of guaranteed investment contract (GIC) obligations of Trinity. As a result of Moody's downgrade, substantially all of these GICs became redeemable by the holders. In addition, another consolidated entity also had issued GICs where proceeds are loaned to GECC and \$1.1 billion of these GICs became redeemable by the holders. During the second and third quarters of 2012, holders of \$2.4 billion in principal amount of GICs redeemed their holdings and GECC made related cash payments. These redemptions were fully considered in our previously discussed liquidity plan. The remaining outstanding GICs will continue to be subject to the existing terms and maturities of their respective contracts. Following the redemption period, if the long-term credit ratings of GECC were to fall below AA-/A2 or the short-term credit ratings were to fall below A-1+/P-1, GECC could be required to provide up to \$1.5 billion as of September 30, 2012, to repay holders of Trinity GICs. If the long-term credit ratings of GECC were to fall below AA-/A2, GECC could be required to provide up to \$0.7 billion as of September 30, 2012 to repay holders of certain GICs.

Additionally, there were other contracts affected by the downgrade with provisions requiring us to provide additional funding, post collateral and make other payments. The total cash and collateral impact of these contracts was less than \$0.5 billion.

Income Maintenance Agreement

As set forth in Exhibit 99(b) hereto, GECC's ratio of earnings to fixed charges was 1.61:1 during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 due to higher pre-tax earnings at GECC, which were primarily driven by lower losses and delinquencies. For additional information, see the Income Maintenance Agreement section in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our 2011 consolidated financial statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

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

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Under the direction of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting and concluded that (i) our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2012, and (ii) no change in internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2012, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, such internal control over financial reporting.

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Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The following information supplements and amends our discussion set forth under Part I, Item 3 “Legal Proceedings” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 and in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2012 and June 30, 2012.

WMC is a party to ten lawsuits pending in three federal district courts that arise out of mortgage loan repurchase claims. The adverse parties in these cases are trustees to private label residential mortgage-backed securitizations. Six cases are pending in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota (the “Minnesota Cases”) against US Bank National Association (US Bank), of which three were initiated by WMC seeking declaratory judgment. The Minnesota Cases involve breach of contract claims on mortgage loans with an original principal balance of approximately \$365 million. Three cases are pending in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut (the “Connecticut Cases”) where the adverse parties are Deutsche Bank National Trust Company (Deutsche Bank) (two cases) and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York (Law Debenture) (one case). In the Deutsche Bank cases, Deutsche Bank alleges that WMC has breached its contractual obligations relating to mortgage loans with an original principal balance of approximately \$1,750 million and seeks to recover in excess of \$940 million of alleged losses on these loans. The Deutsche Bank cases arise out of the same repurchase claims that had been at issue in two declaratory judgment actions initiated by WMC in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, which were dismissed in the third quarter of 2012. In the Law Debenture case, initiated during the fourth quarter of 2012, Law Debenture seeks the repurchase of mortgage loans having an original principal balance of approximately \$210 million and other relief. GECC is also named a defendant in the Connecticut Cases. One other action, initiated during the third quarter of 2012 and involving WMC and The Bank of New York Mellon (BNY), is pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. It involves repurchase claims on mortgage loans with an original principal balance of approximately \$670 million.

The company is reporting the following two matters in compliance with SEC requirements to disclose environmental proceedings where the government is a party potentially involving monetary sanctions of \$100,000 or greater:

As previously reported, in June 2008, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a notice of violation and in January 2011 filed a complaint alleging non-compliance with the Clean Air Act at a power cogeneration plant in Homer City, PA. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, the New York Attorney General’s Office and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection have intervened in the EPA case. The plant is currently operated exclusively by EME Homer City Generation L.P., and is owned and leased to EME Homer City Generation L.P. by subsidiaries of GECC and one other entity. EME Homer City Generation L.P. has entered into an agreement with Homer City Generation L.P., a subsidiary of GECC, to transfer operational control of the plant to Homer City Generation L.P. upon satisfaction of certain conditions. The EPA complaints did not indicate a specific penalty amount but make reference to statutory fines. In October 2011, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania granted a motion to dismiss the matter with prejudice with regard to all federal counts, and with leave to re-file in state court for the non-federal counts. On December 8, 2011, EPA filed notice of its intent to appeal. NY, NJ and PA filed similar notices on December 9, 2011.

As previously reported, in July 2011, the EPA informed the company that it would be seeking a penalty for the company’s alleged failure to accurately report releases of certain materials under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act at its Hydril Oil & Gas facility in Houston, Texas. EPA and GE have settled the matter for \$49,500.

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

Period(a) (Shares in thousands)	Total number of shares purchased(a)(b)	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of our share repurchase program(a)(c)	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under our share repurchase program
2012				
July	40,596	\$ 20.16	40,272	
August	27,117	\$ 20.88	26,839	
September	33,843	\$ 22.14	33,581	
Total	101,556	\$ 21.01	100,692	\$4.9 billion

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

(b) This category includes 864 thousand shares repurchased from our various benefit plans, primarily the GE Savings and Security Program (the S&SP). Through the S&SP, a defined contribution plan with Internal Revenue Service Code 401(k) features, we repurchase shares resulting from changes in investment options by plan participants.

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

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Item 6. Exhibits.

- Exhibit 10(a) Non-Competition Agreement between General Electric Company and John Krenicki effective July 24, 2012.*
- Exhibit 11 Computation of Per Share Earnings**.
- Exhibit 12 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
- Exhibit 31(a) Certification Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Amended.
- Exhibit 31(b) Certification Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Amended.
- Exhibit 32 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
- Exhibit 99(a) Financial Measures That Supplement Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- Exhibit 99(b) Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 12 to General Electric Capital Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2012 (Commission file number 001-06461)).
- Exhibit 101 The following materials from General Electric Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language); (i) Condensed Statement of Earnings for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareowners' Equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, (iv) Condensed Statement of Financial Position at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, (v) Condensed Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, and (vi) Notes to Condensed, Consolidated Financial Statements.

* Filed electronically herewith.

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

Signatures

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

General Electric Company
(Registrant)

November 6, 2012	/s/ Jamie S. Miller
Date	Jamie S. Miller Vice President and Controller Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Accounting Officer

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