

GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP

Form 10-K

February 25, 2011

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

or

Transition Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to

Commission file number 1-6461

General Electric Capital Corporation
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

901 Main Avenue, Norwalk, CT
(Address of principal executive
offices)

06851-1168
(Zip Code)

13-1500700
(I.R.S. Employer Identification
No.)

203/840-6300
(Registrant's Telephone No.,
including area code)

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class
6.625% Public Income Notes Due June 28, 2032
6.10% Public Income Notes Due November 15, 2032
5.875% Notes Due February 18, 2033
Step-Up Public Income Notes Due January 28, 2035
6.45% Notes Due June 15, 2046
6.05% Notes Due February 6, 2047
6.00% Public Income Notes Due April 24, 2047
6.50% GE Capital InterNotes Due August 15, 2048

Name of each exchange on which registered
New York Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange

Edgar Filing: GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP - Form 10-K

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

(Title of each class)

NONE

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

Aggregate market value of the outstanding common equity held by nonaffiliates of the registrant as of the last business day of the registrant's recently completed second fiscal quarter: None.

At February 24, 2011, 3,985,404 shares of voting common stock, which constitute all of the outstanding common equity, with a par value of \$14 per share were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The consolidated financial statements of General Electric Company, set forth in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of General Electric Company for the year ended December 31, 2010, are incorporated by reference into Part IV hereof.

REGISTRANT MEETS THE CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN GENERAL INSTRUCTION I(1)(a) AND (b) OF FORM 10-K AND IS THEREFORE FILING THIS FORM 10-K WITH THE REDUCED DISCLOSURE FORMAT.

(1)

General Electric Capital Corporation

Table of Contents

	Page
Part I	
Item 1.	Business 3
Item 1A.	Risk Factors 7
Item 1B.	Unresolved Staff Comments 12
Item 2.	Properties 12
Item 3.	Legal Proceedings 12
Item 4.	Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders 13
Part II	
Item 5.	Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities 13
Item 6.	Selected Financial Data 14
Item 7.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations 14
Item 7A.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk 54
Item 8.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data 55
Item 9.	Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure 125
Item 9A.	Controls and Procedures 126
Item 9B.	Other Information 126
Part III	
Item 10.	Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance 126
Item 11.	Executive Compensation 126
Item 12.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters 126
Item 13.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence 126
Item 14.	Principal Accounting Fees and Services 126
Part IV	
Item 15.	Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules 127
	Signatures 135

PART I

Item 1. Business.

General Electric Capital Corporation

General Electric Capital Corporation (GE Capital or GECC) was incorporated in 1943 in the State of New York under the provisions of the New York Banking Law relating to investment companies, as successor to General Electric Contracts Corporation, which was formed in 1932. Until November 1987, our name was General Electric Credit Corporation. On July 2, 2001, we changed our state of incorporation to Delaware. All of our outstanding common stock is owned by General Electric Capital Services, Inc. (GE Capital Services or GECS), formerly General Electric Financial Services, Inc., the common stock of which is in turn wholly-owned by General Electric Company (GE Company or GE). Financing and services offered by GE Capital are diversified, a significant change from the original business of GE Capital, which was, financing distribution and sale of consumer and other GE products. Currently, GE manufactures few of the products financed by GE Capital.

We operate in five segments described below. These operations are subject to a variety of regulations in their respective jurisdictions. Our operations are located in North America, South America, Europe, Australia and Asia.

Our principal executive offices are located at 901 Main Avenue, Norwalk, CT 06851-1168. At December 31, 2010, our employment totaled approximately 55,000.

Our financial information, including filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), is available at www.ge.com/secreports. Copies are also available, without charge, from GE Corporate Investor Communications, 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, CT, 06828-0001. Reports filed with the SEC may be viewed at www.sec.gov or obtained at the SEC Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information regarding the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. References to our website addressed in this report are provided as a convenience and do not constitute, or should not be viewed as, an incorporation by reference of the information contained on, or available through, the website. Therefore, such information should not be considered part of this report.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains “forward-looking statements”- that is, statements related to future, not past, events. In this context, forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance and financial condition, and often contain words such as “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “seek,” “see” or “will.” Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. For us, particular uncertainties that could cause our actual results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements include: current economic and financial conditions, including volatility in interest and exchange rates, commodity and equity prices and the value of financial assets; the impact of conditions in the financial and credit markets on the availability and cost of GECC’s funding and on our ability to reduce GECC’s asset levels as planned; the impact of conditions in the housing market and unemployment rates on the level of commercial and consumer credit defaults; changes in Japanese consumer behavior that may affect our estimates of liability for excess interest refund claims (Grey Zone); our ability to maintain our current credit rating and the impact on our funding costs and competitive position if we do not do so; the level of demand and financial performance of the major industries we serve, including, without limitation, air transportation, real estate and healthcare; the impact of regulation and regulatory, investigative and legal proceedings and legal compliance risks, including the impact of financial services

regulation; strategic actions, including acquisitions and dispositions and our success in integrating acquired businesses; and numerous other matters of national, regional and global scale, including those of a political, economic, business and competitive nature. These uncertainties may cause our actual future results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements. These uncertainties are described in more detail in Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” of this Form 10-K Report. We do not undertake to update our forward-looking statements.

(3)

Operating Segments

Segment revenue and profit information and additional financial data and commentary on recent financial results for operating segments are provided in the Segment Operations section in Part II, Item 7. “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and in Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report.

Operating businesses that are reported as segments include Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL), Consumer, Real Estate, Energy Financial Services and GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS). A summary description of each of our operating segments follows.

GE Capital businesses offer a broad range of financial services and products worldwide for businesses of all sizes. Services include commercial loans and leases, fleet management, financial programs, home loans, credit cards, personal loans and other financial services. GE Capital also develops strategic partnerships and joint ventures that utilize GE’s industry-specific expertise in aviation, energy, infrastructure, healthcare and media to capitalize on market-specific opportunities.

During 2010, GE Capital provided approximately \$90 billion of new financings in the U.S. to various companies, infrastructure projects and municipalities. Additionally, we extended approximately \$78 billion of credit to approximately 52 million U.S. consumers. GE Capital provided credit to approximately 29,000 new commercial customers and 46,000 new small businesses in the U.S. during 2010 and ended the period with outstanding credit to more than 302,000 commercial customers and 179,000 small businesses through retail programs in the U.S.

We have communicated our goal of reducing our ending net investment (ENI). To achieve this goal, we are more aggressively focusing our businesses on selective financial services products where we have domain knowledge, broad distribution, and the ability to earn a consistent return on capital, while managing our overall balance sheet size and risk. We have a strategy of exiting those businesses where we are underperforming or that are deemed to be non-strategic. We have completed a number of dispositions in our businesses in the past and will continue to evaluate options going forward.

We also continue our longstanding practice of providing supplemental information for certain businesses within the segments.

Commercial Lending and Leasing

CLL provides customers around the world with a broad range of financing solutions. We have particular mid-market expertise, and primarily offer collateralized loans, leases and other financial services to customers, including manufacturers, distributors and end-users for a variety of equipment and major capital assets. These assets 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. During 2009, we acquired a 100% ownership interest in Interbanca S.p.A., an Italian corporate bank in exchange for the Consumer businesses in Austria and Finland, our credit card and auto businesses in the U.K. and our credit card business in Ireland.

Historically, we have operated in a highly competitive environment. Our competitors include commercial banks, investment banks, leasing companies, financing companies associated with manufacturers, and independent finance companies. Competition related to our lending and leasing operations is based on price, that is, interest rates and fees, as well as deal structure and terms. More recently, competition has been affected by disruption in the capital markets,

access to and availability of capital and a reduced number of competitors. Profitability is affected not only by broad economic conditions that affect customer credit quality and the availability and cost of capital funding, but also by successful management of credit risk, operating risk and market risks such as interest rate and currency exchange risks. Success requires high quality risk management systems, customer and industry specific knowledge, diversification, service and distribution channels, strong collateral and asset management knowledge, deal structuring expertise and the ability to reduce costs through technology and productivity.

In the first quarter of 2009, we deconsolidated Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P. (PTL) following our sale of a partial interest in a limited partnership in PTL.

Our headquarters are in Norwalk, Connecticut with offices throughout North America, Europe, Asia, Australia and Latin America.

(4)

Consumer

Consumer, through consolidated entities and associated companies, is a leading provider of financial services to consumers and retailers around the world. We offer a full range of financial products to suit customers' needs. These products include, on a global basis, private-label credit cards; personal loans; bank cards; auto loans and leases; mortgages; debt consolidation; home equity loans; deposit and other savings products; and small and medium enterprise lending.

During 2008, we completed the sale of GE Money Japan, which included our Japanese personal loan business (Lake) along with our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our investment in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd. GE Money Japan has been classified as discontinued operations. Also in 2008, we completed the sale of the Consumer business in Germany. In 2009, we completed the sale of our Consumer businesses in Austria and Finland, the credit card and auto businesses in the U.K., and the credit card business in Ireland in exchange for a 100% ownership in Interbanca S.p.A. Also in 2009, we completed the sale of a portion of our Australian residential mortgage business.

In the fourth quarter of 2010, we entered into agreements to sell our U.S. recreational vehicle and marine equipment financing portfolio (Consumer RV Marine) and Consumer Mexico, which have been classified as discontinued operations.

In 2008, we acquired a controlling interest in Bank BPH. In June 2009, we acquired a controlling interest in BAC Credomatic GECF Inc. (BAC) and, in December 2010, completed the sale of BAC. BAC has been classified as a discontinued operation.

In October 2010, we purchased sales finance portfolios from Citi Retail Partner Cards, which provides consumer financing programs and related services to small to mid-sized retailers and dealers.

Our operations are subject to a variety of bank and consumer protection regulations. Further, a number of countries have ceilings on rates chargeable to consumers in financial service transactions. We are subject to competition from various types of financial institutions including commercial banks, leasing companies, consumer loan companies, independent finance companies, finance companies associated with manufacturers, and insurance companies. Industry participants compete on the basis of price, servicing capability, promotional marketing, risk management, and cross selling. The markets in which we operate are also subject to the risks from fluctuations in retail sales, interest and currency exchange rates, and the consumer's capacity to repay debt.

Our headquarters are in Norwalk, Connecticut and our operations are located in North America, South America, Europe, Australia and Asia.

Real Estate

Real Estate offers a comprehensive range of capital and investment solutions, including equity capital for acquisition or development, as well as fixed and floating rate mortgages for new acquisitions or re-capitalizations of commercial real estate worldwide. Our business finances, with both equity and loan structures, the acquisition, refinancing and renovation of office buildings, apartment buildings, retail facilities, hotels, parking facilities and industrial properties. Our typical real estate loans are intermediate term, senior, fixed or floating-rate, and are secured by existing income-producing commercial properties. We invest in, and provide restructuring financing for, portfolios of commercial mortgage loans, limited partnerships and tax-exempt bonds.

We own and operate a global portfolio of real estate with the objective of maximizing property cash flows and asset values. In the normal course of our business operations, we sell certain real estate equity investments when it is

economically advantageous for us to do so. However, as real estate values are affected by certain forces beyond our control (e.g., market fundamentals and demographic conditions), it is difficult to predict with certainty the level of future sales, sales prices, impairments or write-offs.

Our competitors include banks, financial institutions, real estate companies, real estate investment funds and other financial companies. Competition in our equity investment business is primarily based on price, and competition in our lending business is primarily based on interest rates and fees, as well as deal structure and terms. As we compete globally, our success is sensitive to the economic and political environment of each country in which we do business.

Our headquarters are in Norwalk, Connecticut with offices throughout North America, Europe, Australia and Asia.

(5)

Energy Financial Services

Energy Financial Services offers structured equity, debt, leasing, partnership financing, project finance and broad-based commercial finance to the global energy and water industries and invests in operating assets in these industries. In May 2010, we sold our general partnership interest in Regency Energy Partners L.P. (Regency), a midstream natural gas services provider, and retained a limited partnership interest. This resulted in the deconsolidation of Regency.

We operate in a highly competitive environment. Our competitors include banks, financial institutions, energy and water companies, and other finance and leasing companies. Competition is primarily based on price, that is, interest rates and fees, as well as deal structure and terms. As we compete globally, our success is sensitive to the economic and political environment of each country in which we do business.

Our headquarters are in Stamford, Connecticut with offices throughout North America, Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

GE Capital Aviation Services

GECAS engages in commercial aircraft leasing and finance, delivering fleet and financing solutions to companies across the spectrum of the aviation industry. Our product offerings include leases and secured loans on commercial passenger aircraft, freighters and regional jets; engine leasing and financing solutions; aircraft parts solutions; and airport equity and debt financing. We also co-sponsor an infrastructure private equity fund, which invests in large infrastructure projects including gateway airports.

We operate in a highly competitive environment. Our competitors include aircraft manufacturers, banks, financial institutions, equity investors, and other finance and leasing companies. Competition is based on lease rate financing terms, aircraft delivery dates, condition and availability, as well as available capital demand for financing.

Our headquarters are in Stamford, Connecticut and Shannon, Ireland with offices throughout North America, Europe, the Middle East, Asia and South America.

GECC Corporate Items and Eliminations

GECC Corporate Items and Eliminations primarily include unallocated Treasury and Tax operations; Trinity, a group of sponsored special purpose entities, (which ceased issuing new investment contracts beginning in the first quarter of 2010); certain consolidated, liquidating securitization entities; the effects of eliminating transactions between GE Capital's five operating businesses; underabsorbed corporate overhead; and certain non-allocated amounts determined by the GECC Chairman.

Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations primarily comprised BAC, GE Money Japan, our U.S. mortgage business (WMC), Consumer RV Marine and Consumer Mexico.

For further information about discontinued operations see Part II, Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

(6)

Geographic Data

Geographic data is reported in Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report.

Additional financial data about our geographic operations is provided in the Geographic Operations section in Part II, Item 7. “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of this Form 10-K Report.

Regulations and Competition

Our activities are subject to a variety of U.S. federal and state regulations including, at the federal level, the Consumer Credit Protection Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and certain regulations issued by the Federal Trade Commission. A majority of states have ceilings on rates chargeable to customers on retail loan transactions, installment loans and revolving credit financing. Our insurance activities are regulated by various state insurance commissions and non-U.S. regulatory authorities. We are a unitary savings and loan holding company by virtue of owning a federal savings bank in the U.S.; as such, we are subject to holding company supervision by the Office of Thrift Supervision. Our global operations are subject to regulation in their respective jurisdictions. To date, compliance with such regulations has not had a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

The businesses in which we engage are highly competitive. We are subject to competition from various types of financial institutions, including banks, thrifts, investment banks, broker-dealers, credit unions, leasing companies, consumer loan companies, independent finance companies, finance companies associated with manufacturers and insurance and reinsurance companies.

Business and Economic Conditions

Our businesses are generally affected by general business and economic conditions in countries in which we conduct business. When overall economic conditions deteriorate in those countries, there generally are adverse effects on our operations, although those effects are dynamic and complex. For example, a downturn in employment or economic growth in a particular national or regional economy will generally increase the pressure on customers, which generally will result in deterioration of repayment patterns and a reduction in the value of collateral. However, in such a downturn, demand for loans and other products and services we offer may actually increase. Interest rates, another macro-economic factor, are important to our businesses. In the lending and leasing businesses, higher real interest rates increase our cost to borrow funds, but also provide higher levels of return on new investments. For our operations, such as the insurance activities, that are linked less directly to interest rates, rate changes generally affect returns on investment portfolios.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following discussion of risk factors contains “forward-looking statements,” as discussed in Item 1. “Business”. These risk factors may be important to understanding any statement in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or elsewhere. The following information should be read in conjunction with Part II, Item 7. “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” (MD&A), and the consolidated financial statements and related notes in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report.

Our businesses routinely encounter and address risks, some of which will cause our future results to be different – sometimes materially different – than we presently anticipate. Discussion about important operational risks that our businesses encounter can be found in the MD&A section and in the business descriptions in Item 1. “Business” of this Form 10-K Report. Below, we describe certain important operational and strategic risks. Our reactions to material future developments as well as our competitors’ reactions to those developments will affect our future results.

(7)

Our global growth is subject to economic and political risks.

We conduct our operations in virtually every part of the world. In 2010, approximately 53% of our revenue was attributable to activities outside the United States. Our operations are subject to the effects of global competition. They are also affected by local economic environments, including inflation, recession and currency volatility. Political changes, some of which may be disruptive, can interfere with our supply chain, our customers and all of our activities in a particular location. While some of these risks can be hedged using derivatives or other financial instruments and some are insurable, such attempts to mitigate these risks are costly and not always successful, and our ability to engage in such mitigation has decreased or become even more costly as a result of more volatile market conditions.

We are subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations that may change in significant ways.

Our businesses are subject to regulation under a wide variety of U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. laws, regulations and policies. There can be no assurance that laws and regulations will not be changed in ways that will require us to modify our business models and objectives or affect our returns on investments by restricting existing activities and products, subjecting them to escalating costs or prohibiting them outright. In particular, U.S. and non-U.S. governments are undertaking a substantial review and revision of the regulation and supervision of bank and non-bank financial institutions, consumer lending, the over-the-counter derivatives market and tax laws and regulations, which may have an effect on GE Capital's structure, operations, liquidity and performance. We are also subject to a number of trade control laws and regulations that may affect our ability to sell our products in global markets. In addition, we are subject to regulatory risks from laws that reduce the allowable lending rate or limit consumer borrowing, local capital requirements that may increase the risk of not being able to retrieve assets, and changes to tax law that may affect our return on investments. For example, GE's effective tax rate is reduced because active business income earned and indefinitely reinvested outside the United States is taxed at less than the U.S. rate. A significant portion of this reduction depends upon a provision of U.S. tax law that defers the imposition of U.S. tax on certain active financial services income until that income is repatriated to the United States as a dividend. This provision is consistent with international tax norms and permits U.S. financial services companies to compete more effectively with non-U.S. banks and other non-U.S. financial institutions in global markets. This provision, which expires at the end of 2011, has been scheduled to expire and has been extended by Congress on six previous occasions, including in December of 2010, but there can be no assurance that it will continue to be extended. In the event the provision is not extended after 2011, the current U.S. tax imposed on active financial services income earned outside the United States would increase, making it more difficult for U.S. financial services companies to compete in global markets. If this provision is not extended, we expect our effective tax rate to increase significantly after 2012. In addition, efforts by public and private sectors to control the growth of healthcare costs may lead to lower reimbursements and increased utilization controls related to the use of our products by healthcare providers. Increased government regulatory scrutiny of medical devices, including reviews of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (U.S. FDA) device pre-market authorization process, may impact the requirements for marketing GE's products and slow its ability to introduce new products, resulting in an adverse impact on GE's business. Furthermore, we have been, and expect to continue, participating in U.S. and international economic stimulus programs, which require us to comply with strict governmental regulations. Inability to comply with these regulations could adversely affect our status in these projects and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

We are subject to legal proceedings and legal compliance risks.

We are subject to a variety of legal proceedings and legal compliance risks in virtually every part of the world. We, our representatives, and the industries in which we operate are at times being reviewed or investigated by regulators, which could lead to enforcement actions, fines and penalties or the assertion of private litigation claims and damages. Additionally, GE and its subsidiaries are involved in a sizable number of remediation actions to clean up hazardous wastes as required by federal and state laws. These include the dredging of polychlorinated biphenyls from a 40-mile

stretch of the upper Hudson River in New York State. We are also subject to certain other legal proceedings described in Item 3. "Legal Proceedings" of this Form 10-K Report. While we believe that we have adopted appropriate risk management and compliance programs, the global and diverse nature of our operations means that legal and compliance risks will continue to exist and additional legal proceedings and other contingencies, the outcome of which cannot be predicted with certainty, will arise from time to time.

(8)

The success of our business depends on achieving our objectives for strategic acquisitions, dispositions and joint ventures.

With respect to acquisitions, mergers and joint ventures, we may not be able to identify suitable candidates at terms acceptable to us or may not achieve expected returns and other benefits as a result of various factors, including integration and collaboration challenges, such as personnel and technology. We will continue to evaluate the potential disposition of assets and businesses that may no longer help us meet our objectives. When we decide to sell assets or a business, we may encounter difficulty in finding buyers or alternative exit strategies on acceptable terms in a timely manner, which could delay the accomplishment of our strategic objectives. Alternatively, we may dispose of a business at a price or on terms that are less than we had anticipated. Even upon reaching an agreement with a buyer or seller for the acquisition or disposition of a business, we are subject to satisfaction of pre-closing conditions as well as to necessary regulatory and governmental approvals on acceptable terms, which may prevent us from completing the transaction.

Sustained increases in costs of pension and healthcare benefits may reduce GE's profitability.

Our results of operations may be positively or negatively affected by the amount of income or expense GE records its defined benefit pension plans. U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) require that we calculate income or expense for the plans using actuarial valuations. These valuations reflect assumptions about financial market and other economic conditions, which may change based on changes in key economic indicators. The most significant year-end assumptions GE used to estimate pension income or expense for 2011 are the discount rate and the expected long-term rate of return on the plan assets. In addition, we are required to make an annual measurement of plan assets and liabilities, which may result in a significant change to equity through a reduction or increase to Accumulated gains (losses) – net, Benefit plans. At the end of 2010, the GE Pension Plan was underfunded by \$2.8 billion, and the GE Supplementary Pension Plan, an unfunded plan, had a projected benefit obligation of \$4.4 billion. Although GAAP expense and pension funding contributions are not directly related, key economic factors that affect GAAP expense would also likely affect the amount of cash GE would contribute to pension plans as required under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). Failure to achieve expected returns on plan assets could also result in an increase to the amount of cash GE would be required to contribute to pension plans. In addition, upward pressure on the cost of providing healthcare benefits to current employees and retirees may increase future funding obligations. Although GE has actively sought to control increases in these costs, there can be no assurance that GE will succeed in limiting cost increases, and continued upward pressure could reduce GE's profitability.

Conditions in the financial and credit markets may affect the availability and cost of GE Capital funding.

A large portion of GE Capital's borrowings is in the form of commercial paper and long-term debt. GE Capital's outstanding commercial paper and long-term debt was \$37 billion and \$350 billion as of December 31, 2010, respectively. We continue to rely on the availability of the unsecured debt markets to access funding for term maturities for 2011 and beyond. In addition, we rely on the availability of the commercial paper markets to refinance maturing commercial paper debt throughout the year. In order to further diversify our funding sources, we also plan to expand our reliance on alternative sources of funding, including bank deposits, securitizations and other asset-based funding. There can be no assurance that we will succeed in diversifying our funding sources or that the short and long-term credit markets will be available or, if available, that the cost of funding will not substantially increase and affect the overall profitability of GE Capital. Factors that may cause an increase in our funding costs include: a decreased reliance on short-term funding, such as commercial paper, in favor of longer-term funding arrangements; decreased capacity and increased competition among debt issuers; and increased competition for deposits in our affiliate banks' markets. If GE Capital's cost of funding were to increase, it may adversely affect its competitive position and result in lower lending margins, earnings and cash flows as well as lower returns on its shareowner's equity and invested capital.

(9)

If conditions in the financial markets deteriorate, it may adversely affect the business and results of operations of GE Capital.

Increased payment defaults and foreclosures and sustained levels of high unemployment have resulted in significant write-downs of asset values by financial institutions, including GE Capital. If these conditions continue or worsen, there can be no assurance that we will be able to recover fully the value of certain assets, including goodwill, intangibles and tax assets. In addition, although we have established allowances for losses in GE Capital's portfolio of financing receivables that we believe are adequate, further deterioration in the economy and in default and recovery rates could require us to increase these allowances and write-offs, which, depending on the amount of the increase, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations. To reduce GE's exposure to volatile conditions in the financial markets and rebalance the relative size of its financial and industrial businesses, we decided to reduce the size of GE Capital, as measured by its ending net investment. While we are currently ahead of our reduction targets, there can be no assurance that we will be able to timely execute on our reduction targets and failure to do so would result in greater exposure to financial markets than contemplated under our strategic funding plan or may result in the need for GE to make additional contributions to GE Capital.

The soundness of other financial institutions could adversely affect GE Capital.

GE Capital has exposure to many different industries and counterparties, and routinely executes transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks and other institutional clients. Many of these transactions expose GE Capital to credit risk in the event of default of our counterparty or client. In addition, GE Capital's credit risk may be increased when the collateral held cannot be realized upon sale or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the loan or derivative exposure due to us. GE Capital also has exposure to these financial institutions in the form of unsecured debt instruments held in its investment portfolios. GE Capital has policies relating to initial credit rating requirements and to exposure limits to counterparties (as described in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report), which are designed to limit credit and liquidity risk. There can be no assurance, however, that any losses or impairments to the carrying value of financial assets would not materially and adversely affect GE Capital's business, financial position and results of operations.

The real estate markets in which GE Capital participates are highly uncertain, which may adversely affect GE Capital's business, financial position and results of operations.

GE Capital participates in the commercial real estate market in two ways: we provide financing for the acquisition, refinancing and renovation of various types of properties, and we also acquire equity positions in various types of properties or real estate investments. The profitability of real estate investments is largely dependent upon the economic conditions in specific geographic markets in which the properties are located and the perceived value of those markets at the time of sale. The level of transactions for real estate assets continue to remain at levels below historical norms in many of the markets in which we operate. Continued high levels of unemployment, slowdown in business activity, excess inventory capacity and limited availability of credit may continue to adversely affect the value of real estate assets and collateral to real estate loans GE Capital holds. Under current market and credit conditions, there can be no assurance as to the level of sales GE Capital will complete or the net sales proceeds we will realize. Also, occupancy rates and market rent levels may worsen, which may result in impairments to the carrying value of equity investments or increases in the allowance for loan losses on commercial real estate loans.

GE Capital is also a residential mortgage lender in certain geographic markets outside the United States that have been, and may continue to be, adversely affected by declines in real estate values and home sale volumes, job losses, consumer bankruptcies and other factors that may negatively impact the credit performance of our mortgage loans. Our allowance for loan losses on these mortgage loans is based on our analysis of current and historical delinquency

and loan performance, as well as other management assumptions that may be inaccurate predictions of credit performance in this environment. There can be no assurance that, in this environment, credit performance will not be materially worse than anticipated and, as a result, materially and adversely affect GE Capital's business, financial position and results of operations.

(10)

Failure to maintain our credit ratings could adversely affect our cost of funds and related margins, liquidity, competitive position and access to capital markets.

The major debt rating agencies routinely evaluate our debt. This evaluation is based on a number of factors, which include financial strength as well as transparency with rating agencies and timeliness of financial reporting. As of December 31, 2010, GE and GECC's long-term unsecured debt credit rating from Standard and Poor's Ratings Service (S&P) was "AA+" (the second highest of 22 rating categories) with a stable outlook and from Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") was "Aa2" (the third highest of 21 rating categories) with a stable outlook. As of December 31, 2010, GE, GE Capital Services and GE Capital's short-term credit rating from S&P was "A-1+" (the highest rating category of six categories) and from Moody's was "P-1" (the highest rating category of four categories). There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our credit ratings and failure to do so could adversely affect our cost of funds and related margins, liquidity, competitive position and access to capital markets. Various debt and derivative instruments, guarantees and covenants would require posting additional capital or collateral in the event of a ratings downgrade, which, depending on the extent of the downgrade, could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and capital position.

Current conditions in the global economy and the major industries we serve also may materially and adversely affect the business and results of operations of GE's non-financial businesses.

The business and operating results of GE's technology infrastructure, energy infrastructure, home and business solutions and media businesses have been, and will continue to be, affected by worldwide economic conditions, including conditions in the air and rail transportation, energy generation, healthcare, media, home building and other major industries GE serves. As a result of slower global economic growth, the credit market crisis, declining consumer and business confidence, increased unemployment, reduced levels of capital expenditures, fluctuating commodity prices, bankruptcies and other challenges affect the global economy, some of GE's customers have experienced deterioration of their businesses, cash flow shortages, and difficulty obtaining financing. As a result, existing or potential customers may delay or cancel plans to purchase GE's products and services, including large infrastructure projects, and may not be able to fulfill their obligations to GE in a timely fashion. In particular, the airline industry is highly cyclical, and the level of demand for air travel is correlated to the strength of the U.S. and international economies. An extended period of slow growth in the U.S. or internationally that results in the loss of business and leisure traffic could have a material adverse effect on our airline customers and the viability of their business. Service contract cancellations could affect GE's ability to fully recover its contract costs and estimated earnings. Further, our vendors may be experiencing similar conditions, which may impact their ability to fulfill their obligations to GE. If slower growth in the global economy continues for a significant period or there is significant deterioration in the global economy, GE's results of operations, financial position and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

Increased IT security threats and more sophisticated and targeted computer crime could pose a risk to our systems, networks, products, solutions and services.

Increased global IT security threats and more sophisticated and targeted computer crime pose a risk to the security of our systems and networks and the confidentiality, availability and integrity of our data. While we attempt to mitigate these risks by employing a number of measures, including employee training, comprehensive monitoring of our networks and systems, and maintenance of backup and protective systems, our systems, networks, products, solutions and services remain potentially vulnerable to advanced persistent threats. Depending on their nature and scope, such threats could potentially lead to the compromising of confidential information, improper use of our systems and networks, manipulation and destruction of data, defective products, production downtimes and operational disruptions, which in turn could adversely affect our reputation, competitiveness and results of operations.

GE may face quality problems from operational failures that could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, financial position and results of operations, and we are dependent on market acceptance of new product introductions and product innovations for continued revenue growth.

GE produces highly sophisticated products and provides specialized services for both GE and third-party products that incorporate or use leading-edge technology, including both hardware and software. While GE has built extensive operational processes to ensure that the design, manufacture and servicing of such products meet the most rigorous quality standards, there can be no assurance that GE or its customers will not experience operational process failures that could result in potential product, safety, regulatory or environmental risks. Such operational failures or quality issues could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, financial position and results of operations. In addition, the markets in which we operate are subject to technological change. Our long-term operating results depend substantially upon our ability to continually develop, introduce, and market new and innovative products, to modify existing products, to respond to technological change, and to customize certain products to meet customer requirements.

(11)

Our intellectual property portfolio may not prevent competitors from independently developing products and services similar to or duplicative to GE's.

Our patents and other intellectual property may not prevent competitors from independently developing or selling products and services similar to or duplicative of GE's, and there can be no assurance that the resources invested by us to protect our intellectual property will be sufficient or that our intellectual property portfolio will adequately deter misappropriation or improper use of our technology. We could also face competition in some countries where we have not invested in an intellectual property portfolio. In addition, we may be the target of aggressive and opportunistic enforcement of patents by third parties, including non-practicing entities. Regardless of the merit of such claims, responding to infringement claims can be expensive and time-consuming. If GE is found to infringe any third-party rights, GE could be required to pay substantial damages or GE could be enjoined from offering some of its products and services. Also, there can be no assurances that we will be able to obtain or re-new from third parties the licenses we need in the future, and there is no assurance that such licenses can be obtained on reasonable terms.

Significant raw material shortages, supplier capacity constraints, supplier production disruptions, supplier quality issues or price increases could increase our operating costs and adversely impact the competitive positions of GE's products.

GE's reliance on third-party suppliers, contract manufacturers and service providers and commodity markets to secure raw materials, parts, components and sub-systems used in its products exposes GE to volatility in the prices and availability of these materials, parts, components, systems and services. A disruption in deliveries from GE's third-party suppliers, contract manufacturers or service providers, capacity constraints, production disruptions, price increases, or decreased availability of raw materials or commodities, could have an adverse effect on GE's ability to meet its commitments to customers or increase its operating costs. Quality issues experienced by third-party providers can also adversely affect the quality and effectiveness of GE's products and services and result in liability and reputational harm.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

We conduct our business from various facilities, most of which are leased. The locations of our primary facilities are described in Item 1. "Business" of this Form 10-K Report.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

As previously reported, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) are conducting an industry-wide investigation of marketing and sales of guaranteed investment contracts, and other financial instruments, to municipalities. In connection with this investigation, two subsidiaries of General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC) have received subpoenas and requests for information in connection with the investigation: GE Funding CMS (Trinity Funding Co.) and GE Funding Capital Market Services, Inc. (GE FCMS). GECC has cooperated and continues to cooperate fully with the SEC and DOJ in this matter. In July 2008, GE FCMS received a "Wells notice" advising that the SEC staff was considering recommending that the SEC bring a civil injunctive action or institute an administrative proceeding in connection with the bidding for various financial

instruments associated with municipal securities by certain former employees of GE FCMS. GE FCMS is one of several industry participants that received Wells notices during 2008. GE FCMS disagrees with the SEC staff regarding this recommendation and has had discussions with the staff, including discussions concerning a potential resolution of the matter. GE FCMS intends to continue those discussions and understands that it will have the opportunity to address any disagreements with the SEC staff with respect to its recommendation through the Wells process with the full Commission. Separately, GE FCMS and Trinity Funding Co. also received subpoenas from the Attorneys General of the State of Connecticut and Florida on behalf of a working group of State Attorneys General in June 2008, and a Civil Investigative Demand from the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in October 2010. GE FCMS and Trinity Funding Co. are cooperating with those investigations.

(12)

As previously reported, in March 2008, GE FCMS and Trinity Funding Co. were served with a federal class action complaint asserting antitrust violations. This action was combined with other related actions in a multidistrict litigation proceeding in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The claims against GE FCMS and Trinity Funding Co. in the federal class action complaint and the similar claims asserted in the other related actions were dismissed without prejudice. In June 2010, one existing complaint was amended to bring claims against GE FCMS asserting antitrust violations. Since September 2010, four additional complaints have been brought against GE FCMS, Trinity Funding Co., Trinity Plus Funding Co. LLC (Trinity Plus), and GECC asserting antitrust violations. In January 2011, an additional action was brought against Trinity Plus and FGIC Capital Market Services, Inc. (the predecessor of GE FCMS) asserting antitrust violations. Additionally, in February 2011, plaintiffs in eleven complaints that were dismissed in April 2010 (as well as five additional complaints that had not previously named Trinity Funding Co. or GE FCMS) were granted leave to file amended complaints against Trinity Funding Co., Trinity Plus, GE FCMS, and GECC.

As previously reported, and in compliance with SEC requirements to disclose environmental proceedings potentially involving monetary sanctions of \$100,000 or greater, 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 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. The complaints do not indicate a specific penalty amount but makes reference to statutory fines. We believe that we have meritorious defenses and that EME Homer City Generation L.P. is obligated to indemnify GECC's subsidiaries and pay all costs associated with this matter.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

Not required by this form.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

See Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report. Our common stock is owned entirely by GE Capital Services and, therefore, there is no trading market in such stock.

(13)

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(In millions)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Revenues	\$ 47,040	\$ 49,746	\$ 67,645	\$ 67,217	\$ 57,943
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to GECC	3,265	1,462	8,063	12,305	10,324
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes attributable to GECC	(974)	151	(641)	(2,067)	379
Net earnings attributable to GECC	2,291	1,613	7,422	10,238	10,703
GECC Shareowner's equity	72,881	73,718	58,229	61,230	56,585
Short-term borrowings	113,646	127,947	157,811	173,678	155,536
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities	30,060	3,883	6,168	8,825	11,868
Bank deposits	37,298	33,519	36,854	11,968	9,824
Long-term borrowings	284,346	325,358	311,185	304,146	246,946
Return on average GECC shareowner's equity(a)	4.94 %	2.36 %	13.30 %	21.11 %	19.75 %
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	1.13	0.85	1.24	1.59	1.66
Ratio of debt to equity	6.39:1(b)	6.66:1(b)	8.79:1	8.14:1	7.50:1
Financing receivables - net	319,277	326,941	366,207	377,249	322,037
Total assets	\$ 581,136	\$ 622,785	\$ 636,353	\$ 620,645	\$ 536,367

(a) Represents earnings from continuing operations before accounting changes divided by average total shareowner's equity, excluding effects of discontinued operations (on an annual basis, calculated using a five-point average). Average total shareowner's equity, excluding effects of discontinued operations, as of the end of each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2010, is described in the Supplemental Information section in Part II, Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of this Form 10-K Report.

(b) Ratios of 4.94:1 and 5.17:1 for 2010 and 2009, respectively, net of cash and equivalents and with classification of hybrid debt as equity.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Operations

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 the Supplemental Information section.

We present Management’s Discussion of Operations in four parts: Overview of Our Earnings from 2008 through 2010, Global Risk Management, Segment Operations and Geographic Operations. Unless otherwise indicated, we refer to captions such as revenues and earnings from continuing operations attributable to General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC) simply as “revenues” and “earnings” throughout this Management’s Discussion and Analysis. Similarly, discussion of other matters in our consolidated financial statements relates to continuing operations unless otherwise indicated.

Effective January 1, 2010, General Electric Company (GE) expanded the GE Capital Finance segment to include all of the continuing operations of GECC and renamed it GE Capital. In addition, the Transportation Financial Services business, previously reported in GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS), is included in Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL) and our Consumer business in Italy, previously reported in Consumer, is included in CLL.

Results for 2010 and prior periods are reported on the basis under which we managed our businesses in 2010.

(14)

Overview of Our Earnings from 2008 through 2010

Our earnings increased to \$3.3 billion in 2010 due to stabilization in the overall economic environment after declining to \$1.5 billion in 2009 from the effects of the challenging economic environment and credit markets. Over the last several years, we tightened underwriting standards, shifted teams from origination to collection and maintained a proactive risk management focus. This, along with recent increased stability in the financial markets, contributed to lower losses and a return to pre-tax earnings and a significant increase in segment profit in 2010. GE also reduced the GE Capital ending net investment (ENI), excluding cash and equivalents, from \$526 billion at January 1, 2010 to \$477 billion at December 31, 2010. The current credit cycle has begun to show signs of stabilization and we expect further signs of stabilization as we enter 2011. Our focus is to reposition ourselves as a diversely funded and smaller, more focused finance company with strong positions in several mid-market, corporate and consumer financing segments.

CLL (40% and 30% of total three-year revenues and segment profit, respectively) offers a broad range of financial services worldwide with particular mid-market expertise. Earnings increased by \$0.6 billion in 2010 reflecting lower delinquencies after declining by \$0.9 billion in 2009, reflecting the continued weakening economic and credit environment. CLL continues to originate at higher margins and apply its disciplined risk management practices while integrating acquisitions to the portfolio and reducing costs through technology and productivity in order to grow in 2011 and beyond by reinvesting in higher returning core businesses. The most significant acquisitions affecting CLL results in 2009 were CitiCapital and Interbanca S.p.A. The acquisitions collectively contributed \$1.7 billion and \$0.4 billion to 2009 revenues and net earnings, respectively. Also during 2009, we recorded a gain on the sale of a limited partnership interest in Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P. (PTL) and a related gain on the remeasurement of the retained interest to fair value totaling \$0.3 billion.

Consumer (36% and 52% of total three-year revenues and total segment profit, respectively) earnings increased by \$1.2 billion in 2010 reflecting lower delinquencies after declining by \$2.2 billion in 2009, reflecting the current U.S. and global economic environments. In response, Consumer continued to reassess strategic alternatives and tighten underwriting, increased focus on collection effectiveness and adjusted reserve levels in response to when it is probable that losses have been incurred in the respective portfolios. During 2010, we completed the sale of our Central American bank and card business, BAC Credomatic GECF, Inc. (BAC). During 2009, we completed the sale of our Consumer businesses in Austria and Finland, the credit card and auto businesses in the U.K., the credit card business in Ireland and acquired a controlling interest in BAC. During 2008, Consumer executed on its previously announced plan to sell GE Money Japan, which comprised our Japanese personal loan business (Lake) and our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our minority ownership in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd., and sold its Germany business.

Real Estate (9% and (15)% of total three-year revenues and total segment profit, respectively) earnings declined by \$0.2 billion and \$2.7 billion in 2010 and 2009, respectively, reflecting the current global economic environment, unemployment levels and continued challenging conditions in the real estate and credit markets. In response to the current environment, Real Estate re-aligned its business strategy to a longer-term hold model utilizing its operating skills and global asset management resources to maximize existing portfolio value. Given the current and expected challenging market conditions, there continues to be risk and uncertainty surrounding commercial real estate values. As such, continued deterioration in economic conditions or prolonged market illiquidity may result in further earnings declines.

Energy Financial Services (5% and 10% of total three-year revenues and total segment profit, respectively) earnings increased \$0.2 billion in 2010 after declining by \$0.6 billion in 2009. Energy Financial Services has over \$19 billion in energy and water investments, often financed for 20 to 30 year terms, about 14% of the assets held outside of the U.S.

GECAS (9% and 23% of total three-year revenues and total segment profit, respectively) is a leader in commercial aircraft leasing and finance. In a competitive and challenging environment, this business' earnings increased by \$0.2 billion in 2010 after declining by \$0.1 billion in 2009. At December 31, 2010, we owned 1,546 commercial aircraft, of which all but one was on lease, and we held \$15.4 billion (list price) of multiple-year orders for various Boeing, Airbus and other aircraft, including 74 aircraft (\$5.7 billion list price) scheduled for delivery in 2011, all under agreement to commence operations with commercial airline customers.

(15)

Overall, acquisitions contributed \$0.2 billion, \$2.1 billion and \$4.4 billion to total revenues in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, excluding the effects of acquisition gains following our adoption of an amendment to Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810, Consolidation. Our earnings included \$0.1 billion, \$0.4 billion and \$0.5 billion in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, from acquired businesses. We integrate acquisitions as quickly as possible. Only revenues and earnings from the date we complete the acquisition through the end of the fourth following quarter are attributed to such businesses. Dispositions also affected our ongoing results through lower revenues of \$2.1 billion and \$4.5 billion in 2010 and 2009, respectively, and higher revenues of \$0.1 billion in 2008. This resulted in lower earnings of \$0.3 billion in 2010 and higher earnings of \$0.3 billion and \$0.2 billion in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Significant matters relating to our Statement of Earnings are explained below.

Discontinued Operations. Consistent with our goal of reducing GECC ENI and focusing our businesses on selective financial services products where we have domain knowledge, broad distribution, and the ability to earn a consistent return on capital, while managing our overall balance sheet size and risk, in December 2010, we sold our Central American bank and card business, BAC Credomatic GECF Inc. (BAC). In September 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 2008, we completed the sale of GE Money Japan, which included Lake, along with our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our minority ownership in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd. Discontinued operations also includes our U.S. recreational vehicle and marine equipment finance business (Consumer RV Marine) and Consumer Mexico. All of these businesses were previously reported in the Consumer segment.

We reported the businesses described above as discontinued operations for all periods presented. For further information about discontinued operations, see “Segment Operations – Discontinued Operations” in this Item and Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report.

Interest on borrowings amounted to \$14.9 billion, \$17.5 billion and \$24.6 billion in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Average borrowings declined from 2009 to 2010 and from 2008 to 2009, in line with changes in average assets. Interest rates have decreased over the three-year period attributable to declining global benchmark interest rates, partially offset by higher average credit spreads. Our average borrowings were \$474.6 billion, \$491.2 billion and \$514.6 billion in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Our average composite effective interest rate was 3.2% in 2010, 3.6% in 2009 and 4.8% in 2008. In 2010, our average assets of \$588.8 billion were 4% lower than in 2009, which in turn were 5% lower than in 2008. See the Liquidity and Borrowings section for a discussion of liquidity, borrowings and interest rate risk management.

Income taxes have a significant effect on our net earnings. As a global commercial enterprise, our tax rates are affected by many factors, including our global mix of earnings, the extent to which those global earnings are indefinitely reinvested outside the United States, legislation, acquisitions, dispositions and tax characteristics of our income. Our tax returns are routinely audited and settlements of issues raised in these audits sometimes affect our tax provisions.

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

because GECC funds the majority of its non-U.S. operations through foreign companies that are subject to low foreign taxes.

We expect our ability to benefit from non-U.S. income taxed at less than the U.S. rate to continue subject to changes of U.S. or foreign law, including, as discussed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report, the possible expiration of the U.S. tax law provision deferring tax on active financial services income. In addition, since this benefit depends on management’s intention to indefinitely reinvest amounts outside the U.S., our tax provision will increase to the extent we no longer indefinitely reinvest foreign earnings.

(16)

Our benefits from lower taxed global operations declined to \$1.2 billion in 2010 from \$2.5 billion in 2009 principally because of lower earnings in our operations subject to tax in countries where the tax on that income is lower than the U.S. statutory rate and from losses for which there was not a full tax benefit. These decreases also reflected management's decision in 2009 to indefinitely reinvest prior year earnings outside the U.S. To the extent global interest rates and operating income increase we would expect tax benefits to increase, subject to management's intention to indefinitely reinvest those earnings.

Our benefit from lower taxed global operations included the effect of the lower foreign tax rate on our indefinitely reinvested non-U.S. earnings which provided a tax benefit of \$1.6 billion in 2010 and \$2.3 billion in 2009. The tax benefit from non-U.S. income taxed at a local country rather than the U.S. statutory tax rate is reported in the effective tax rate reconciliation in the line "Tax on global earnings including exports."

Our benefits from lower taxed global operations declined to \$2.5 billion in 2009 from \$4.0 billion in 2008 (including in each year a benefit from the decision to indefinitely reinvest prior year earnings outside the U.S.) principally because of lower earnings in our operations subject to tax in countries where the tax on that income is lower than the U.S. statutory rate. These decreases were partially offset by management's decision in 2009 to indefinitely reinvest prior year earnings outside the U.S. that was larger than the 2008 decision to indefinitely reinvest prior year earnings outside the U.S.

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 it otherwise would have reduced the liability of the group absent the tax on joint venture formation.

Our effective tax rate was (39.7)% in 2010, compared with 163.3% in 2009 and (34.7)% in 2008. Comparing a tax benefit to pre-tax income resulted in a negative tax rate in 2010 and 2008. Comparing a tax benefit to pre-tax loss results in the positive tax rate in 2009. The GECC tax benefit of \$3.8 billion in 2009 decreased by \$2.9 billion to \$0.9 billion in 2010. The lower 2010 tax benefit resulted in large part from the change from a pre-tax loss in 2009 to pre-tax income in 2010 which increased pre-tax income \$4.7 billion and decreased the benefit (\$1.6 billion), the non-repeat of the one-time benefit related to the 2009 decision (discussed below) to indefinitely reinvest undistributed prior year non-U.S. earnings (\$0.7 billion), and a decrease in lower-taxed global operations in 2010 as compared to 2009 (\$0.6 billion) caused in part by an increase in losses for which there was not a full tax benefit, including an increase in the valuation allowance associated with the deferred tax asset related to the 2008 loss on the sale of GE Money Japan (\$0.2 billion). These lower benefits were partially offset by the benefit from resolution of the 2003-2005 IRS audit (\$0.3 billion), which is reported in the caption "All other-net" in the effective tax rate reconciliation in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

Our tax benefit of \$2.1 billion in 2008 increased by \$1.7 billion to \$3.8 billion in 2009. The higher benefit resulted in large part from the change from pre-tax income in 2008 to a pre-tax loss in 2009 which decreased pre-tax income \$8.5 billion and increased the benefit (\$3.0 billion), and the one-time benefit related to the 2009 decision (discussed below) to indefinitely reinvest undistributed prior-year non-U.S. earnings that was larger than the 2008 decision to indefinitely reinvest prior-year non-U.S. earnings (\$0.4 billion). These increases in benefits were significantly offset by a decrease in 2009 benefits from lower-taxed global operations as compared to 2008 (\$1.9 billion), substantially as a result of the impact in 2009 of lower interest rates and foreign exchange on the funding of our non-U.S. operations through companies that are subject to a low rate of tax.

During 2009, following the change in our external credit ratings, funding actions taken and our continued review of our operations, liquidity and funding, we determined that undistributed prior-year earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries of GECC, on which we had previously provided deferred U.S. taxes, would be indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S. This change increased the amount of prior-year earnings indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S. by approximately \$2 billion, resulting in an income tax benefit of \$0.7 billion in 2009.

Our 2008 rate reflects a reduction during 2008 of income in higher-taxed jurisdictions which increased the relative effect of tax benefits from lower-taxed global operations on the tax rate.

(17)

Global Risk Management

A disciplined approach to risk is important in a diversified organization like ours in order to ensure that we are executing according to our strategic objectives and that we only accept risk for which we are adequately compensated. We evaluate risk at the individual transaction level, and evaluate aggregated risk at the customer, industry, geographic and collateral-type levels, where appropriate.

Risk assessment and risk management are the responsibility of management. The GE Board of Directors (Board) has overall responsibility for risk oversight with a focus on the most significant risks facing the company, including strategic, operational and reputational risks. At the end of each year, management and the Board jointly develop a list of major risks that GE plans to prioritize in the next year. Throughout the year, the Board and the committees to which it has delegated responsibility dedicate a portion of their meetings to review and discuss specific risk topics in greater detail. Strategic, operational and reputational risks are presented and discussed in the context of the CEO's report on operations to the Board at regularly scheduled Board meetings and at presentations to the Board and its committees by the vice chairmen, chief risk officer, general counsel and other officers. The Board has delegated responsibility for the oversight of specific risks to Board committees as follows:

- In February 2011, the Board created a Risk Committee. This Committee oversees GE's key risks, including strategic, operational, market, liquidity, funding, credit and product risk and the guidelines, policies and processes for monitoring and mitigating such risks. Starting in March 2011, as part of its overall risk oversight responsibilities for GE, the Risk Committee will also oversee risks related to GECS (including GECC), which previously was subject to direct Audit Committee oversight. The Risk Committee is expected to meet at least four times a year.
- The Audit Committee oversees GE's and GE Capital's policies and processes relating to the financial statements, the financial reporting process, compliance and auditing. The GE Audit Committee receives an annual risk update, which focuses on the key risks affecting GE as well as reporting on the company's risk assessment and risk management guidelines, policies and processes. In addition to monitoring ongoing compliance issues and matters, the GE Audit Committee also annually conducts an assessment of compliance issues and programs.
- The Public Responsibilities Committee oversees risks related to GE's public policy initiatives, the environment and similar matters.
- The Management Development and Compensation Committee oversees the risks associated with management resources, structure, succession planning, management development and selection processes, including evaluating the effect compensation structure may have on risk decisions.
- The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee oversees risks related to the company's governance structure and processes and risks arising from related person transactions.

The GE Board's risk oversight process builds upon management's risk assessment and mitigation processes, which include standardized reviews of long-term strategic and operational planning; executive development and evaluation; code of conduct compliance under GE's The Spirit & The Letter; regulatory compliance; health, safety and environmental compliance; financial reporting and controllership; and information technology and security. GE's chief risk officer (CRO) is responsible for overseeing and coordinating risk assessment and mitigation on an enterprise-wide basis. The CRO leads the Corporate Risk Function and is responsible for the identification of key business risks, providing for appropriate management of these risks within stated limits, and enforcement through policies and procedures. Management has two committees to further assist it in assessing and mitigating risk. The Policy Compliance Review Board meets between 10 and 14 times a year, is chaired by the company's general counsel and includes the chief financial officer and other senior level functional leaders. It has principal responsibility for

monitoring compliance matters across the company. The Corporate Risk Committee (CRC) meets at least four times a year, is chaired by the CRO and comprises the Chairman and CEO and other senior level business and functional leaders. It has principal responsibility for evaluating and addressing risks escalated to the CRO and Corporate Risk Function.

GE's Corporate Risk Function leverages the risk infrastructures in each of our businesses, which have adopted an approach that corresponds to the company's overall risk policies, guidelines and review mechanisms. In 2010, we augmented the risk infrastructure by formalizing enterprise risk ownership at the business unit level and within our corporate functions. Our risk infrastructure is designed to identify, evaluate and mitigate risks within each of the following categories:

(18)

- **Strategic.** Strategic risk relates to the company's future business plans and strategies, including the risks associated with the markets and industries in which we operate, demand for our products and services, competitive threats, technology and product innovation, mergers and acquisitions and public policy.
- **Operational.** Operational risk relates to the effectiveness of our people, integrity of our internal systems and processes, as well as external events that affect the operation of our businesses. It includes product life cycle and execution, product performance, information management and data security, business disruption, human resources and reputation.
- **Financial.** Financial risk relates to our ability to meet financial obligations and mitigate credit risk, liquidity risk and exposure to broad market risks, including volatility in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates and commodity prices. Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to accommodate liability maturities, fund asset growth and meet contractual obligations through access to funding at reasonable market rates and credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from a customer or counterparty failure to meet its contractual obligations. We face credit risk in our industrial businesses, as well as in our GE Capital investing, lending and leasing activities and derivative financial instruments activities.
- **Legal and Compliance.** Legal and compliance risk relates to changes in the government and regulatory environment, compliance requirements with policies and procedures, including those relating to financial reporting, environmental health and safety, and intellectual property risks. Government and regulatory risk is the risk that the government or regulatory actions will impose additional cost on us or cause us to have to change our business models or practices.

Risks identified through our risk management processes are prioritized and, depending on the probability and severity of the risk, escalated to the CRO. The CRO, in coordination with the CRC, assigns responsibility for the risks to the business or functional leader most suited to manage the risk. Assigned owners are required to continually monitor, evaluate and report on risks for which they bear responsibility. Enterprise risk leaders within each business and corporate function are responsible to present to the CRO and CRC risk assessments and key risks at least annually. We have general response strategies for managing risks, which categorize risks according to whether the company will avoid, transfer, reduce or accept the risk. These response strategies are tailored to ensure that risks are within acceptable GE Board tolerance levels.

Depending on the nature of the risk involved and the particular business or function affected, we use a wide variety of risk mitigation strategies, including hedging, delegation of authorities, operating reviews, insurance, standardized processes and strategic planning reviews. As a matter of policy, we generally hedge the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. GE's service businesses employ a comprehensive tollgate process leading up to and through the execution of a contractual service agreement to mitigate legal, financial and operational risks. Furthermore, we centrally manage some risks by purchasing insurance, the amount of which is determined by balancing the level of risk retained or assumed with the cost of transferring risk to others. We manage the risk of fluctuations in economic activity and customer demand by monitoring industry dynamics and responding accordingly, including by adjusting capacity, implementing cost reductions and engaging in mergers, acquisitions and dispositions.

GE Capital Risk Management and Oversight

GE Capital has developed a robust risk infrastructure and processes to manage risks related to its businesses and the GE Corporate Risk Function relies upon them in fulfillment of its mission. As discussed above, starting in March 2011, the GE Risk Committee will oversee GE Capital's risk assessment and management processes, which was previously an Audit Committee responsibility.

At the GE Capital level, the GECS Board of Directors oversees the GE Capital risk management process, and approves all significant acquisitions and dispositions as well as significant borrowings and investments. All participants in the GE Capital risk management process must comply with approval limits established by the GECS Board.

GE Capital's risk management approach rests upon three major tenets: a broad spread of risk based on managed exposure limits; senior, secured commercial financings; and a hold to maturity model with transactions underwritten to "on-book" standards. Dedicated risk professionals across the businesses include underwriters, portfolio managers, collectors, environmental and engineering specialists, and specialized asset managers who evaluate leased asset residuals and remarket off-lease equipment. The senior risk officers have, on average, over 25 years of experience.

(19)

GE Capital manages risk categories identified in GE Capital's business environment, which if materialized, could prevent GE Capital from achieving its risk objectives and/or result in losses. These risks are defined as GE Capital's Enterprise Risk Universe, which includes the following risks: strategic (including earnings and capital), reputational, liquidity, credit, market, operations (including financial, information technology and legal), and compliance.

GE Capital's Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC), which is comprised of the most senior leaders in GE Capital as well as the GE CRO, oversees the establishment of appropriate risk systems, including policies, procedures, and management committees that support risk controls to ensure the enterprise risks are effectively identified, measured, monitored, and controlled.

The ERMC also oversees the development of GE Capital's overall risk appetite. The risk appetite is the amount of risk that GE Capital is willing and able to bear, expressed as the combination of the enterprise risk objectives and risk limits. GE Capital's risk appetite is determined relative to its desired risk objectives, including, but not limited to, stand-alone credit ratings, capital levels, liquidity management, regulatory assessments, earnings, dividends and compliance. GE Capital determines its risk appetite through consideration of portfolio analytics, including stress testing and economic capital measurement, experience and judgment of senior risk officers, current portfolio levels, strategic planning, and regulatory and rating agency expectations.

GE Capital uses stress testing to supplement other risk management processes. The ERMC approves the high-level scenarios for, and reviews the results of, GE Capital-wide stress tests across key risk areas, such as credit and investment, liquidity and market risk. Stress test results are also expressed in terms of impact to capital levels and metrics, and that information is reviewed with the GECS Board and the GE Risk Committee at least twice a year. Stress testing requirements are set forth in the Company's approved risk policies. Key policies, such as the Enterprise Risk Management Policy, the Enterprise Risk Appetite Statement and the Liquidity and Capital Management policies are approved by the GE Risk Committee at least annually.

GE Capital, in coordination with and under the oversight of the GE CRO, provides comprehensive risk reports to the GE Risk Committee. At these meetings, which occur at least four times a year, GE Capital senior management focuses on the risk strategy and financial services portfolio, including the risk oversight processes used to manage all the elements of risk managed by the ERMC.

Additional information about our liquidity and how we manage this risk can be found in the Financial Resources and Liquidity section. Additional information about our credit risk and GECS portfolio can be found in the Financial Resources and Liquidity and Critical Accounting Estimates sections.

Segment Operations

Our five segments are focused on the broad markets they serve: CLL, Consumer, Real Estate, Energy Financial Services and GECAS. The Chairman allocates resources to, and assesses the performance of, these five businesses. In addition to providing information on GECS segments in their entirety, we have also provided supplemental information for the geographic regions within the CLL segment for greater clarity.

GECC corporate items and eliminations include unallocated Treasury and Tax operations; Trinity, a group of sponsored special purpose entities; certain consolidated liquidating securitization entities; the effects of eliminating transactions between operating segments; underabsorbed corporate overhead; certain non-allocated amounts determined by the Chairman; and a variety of sundry items. GECC corporate items and eliminations is not an operating segment. Rather, it is added to operating segment totals to reconcile to consolidated totals on the financial statements.

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

(20)

Segment profit excludes the effects of principal pension plans, results reported as discontinued operations, earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests of consolidated subsidiaries and accounting changes. Segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as “net earnings”, includes interest and income taxes. Beginning January 1, 2011, GE will allocate service costs related to its principal pension plans and GE will no longer allocate the retiree costs of its postretirement healthcare benefits to its segments. This revised allocation methodology will better align segment operating costs to the active employee costs, which are managed by the segments. We do not expect this change to significantly affect reported segment results.

We have reclassified certain prior-period amounts to conform to the current-period presentation. For additional information about our segments, see Part I, Item 1. “Business” and Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report.

Summary of Operating Segments

(In millions)	2010	2009	2008
Revenues			
CLL(a)	\$ 18,447	\$ 20,762	\$ 26,856
Consumer(a)	17,822	17,634	24,177
Real Estate	3,744	4,009	6,646
Energy Financial Services	1,957	2,117	3,707
GECAS(a)	5,127	4,594	4,688
Total segment revenues	47,097	49,116	66,074
GECC corporate items and eliminations	(57)	630	1,571
Total revenues in GECC	\$ 47,040	\$ 49,746	\$ 67,645
Segment profit (loss)			
CLL(a)	\$ 1,554	\$ 963	\$ 1,838
Consumer(a)	2,629	1,419	3,623
Real Estate	(1,741)	(1,541)	1,144
Energy Financial Services	367	212	825
GECAS(a)	1,195	1,016	1,140
Total segment profit	4,004	2,069	8,570
GECC corporate items and eliminations(b)(c)	(739)	(607)	(507)
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to GECC	3,265	1,462	8,063
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes,			
attributable to GECC	(974)	151	(641)
Total net earnings attributable to GECC	\$ 2,291	\$ 1,613	\$ 7,422

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

(b) Included restructuring and other charges for 2010 and 2009 of \$0.2 billion and \$0.4 billion, respectively; related to CLL (\$0.2 billion and \$0.3 billion), primarily business exits and Consumer (an insignificant amount and \$0.1 billion), primarily restructuring and other charges.

(c) Included \$0.1 billion of net losses during both 2010 and 2009, related to our treasury operations.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

(21)

CLL

(In millions)	2010	2009	2008
Revenues	\$ 18,447	\$ 20,762	\$ 26,856
Segment profit	\$ 1,554	\$ 963	\$ 1,838

December 31 (In millions)	2010	2009
Total assets	\$ 202,650	\$ 210,742

(In millions)	2010	2009	2008
Revenues			
Americas	\$ 9,867	\$ 10,191	\$ 11,594
Europe	4,140	4,938	6,011
Asia	2,202	2,157	2,400
Other	2,238	3,476	6,851
Segment profit (loss)			
Americas	\$ 1,263	\$ 659	\$ 1,195
Europe	393	362	723
Asia	246	132	147
Other	(348)	(190)	(227)

December 31 (In millions)	2010	2009
Total assets		
Americas	\$ 114,685	\$ 115,628
Europe	50,026	54,651
Asia	18,269	19,451
Other	19,670	21,012

CLL 2010 revenues decreased 11% and net earnings increased 61% compared with 2009. Revenues in 2010 and 2009 included \$0.2 billion and \$0.1 billion, respectively, from acquisitions, and in 2010 were reduced by \$1.2 billion from dispositions, primarily related to the deconsolidation of PTL, which included \$0.3 billion related to a gain on the sale of a partial interest in a limited partnership in PTL and remeasurement of our retained investment. Revenues in 2010 also decreased \$1.2 billion compared with 2009 as a result of organic revenue declines (\$1.4 billion), partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.2 billion). Net earnings increased by \$0.6 billion in 2010, reflecting lower provisions for losses on financing receivables (\$0.6 billion), higher gains (\$0.2 billion) and lower selling, general and administrative costs (\$0.1 billion). These increases were partially offset by the absence of the gain on the PTL sale and remeasurement (\$0.3 billion) and declines in lower-taxed earnings from global operations (\$0.1 billion).

CLL 2009 revenues decreased 23% and net earnings decreased 48% compared with 2008. Revenues in 2009 and 2008 included \$1.9 billion and \$0.3 billion from acquisitions, respectively, and were reduced by \$3.2 billion from

dispositions, primarily related to the deconsolidation of PTL. Revenues in 2009 also included \$0.3 billion related to a gain on the sale of a partial interest in a limited partnership in PTL and remeasurement of our retained investment. Revenues in 2009 decreased \$4.7 billion compared with 2008 as a result of organic revenue declines (\$4.0 billion) and the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.7 billion). Net earnings decreased by \$0.9 billion in 2009, reflecting higher provisions for losses on financing receivables (\$0.5 billion), lower gains (\$0.5 billion) and declines in lower-taxed earnings from global operations (\$0.4 billion), partially offset by acquisitions (\$0.4 billion), higher investment income (\$0.3 billion) and the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion). Net earnings also included the gain on PTL sale and remeasurement (\$0.3 billion) and higher Genpact gains (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by mark-to-market losses and other-than-temporary impairments (\$0.1 billion).

(22)

Consumer

(In millions)	2010	2009	2008
Revenues	\$ 17,822	\$ 17,634	\$ 24,177
Segment profit	\$ 2,629	\$ 1,419	\$ 3,623
December 31 (In millions)	2010	2009	
Total assets	\$ 154,469	\$ 160,494	

Consumer 2010 revenues increased 1% and net earnings increased 85% compared with 2009. Revenues in 2010 were reduced by \$0.3 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues in 2010 increased \$0.5 billion compared with 2009 as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.5 billion). The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core growth (\$1.2 billion) and the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by the effects of dispositions (\$0.1 billion). Core growth included lower provisions for losses on financing receivables across most platforms (\$1.5 billion) and lower selling, general and administrative costs (\$0.2 billion), partially offset by declines in lower-taxed earnings from global operations (\$0.7 billion) including the absence of the first quarter 2009 tax benefit (\$0.5 billion) from the decision to indefinitely reinvest prior-year earnings outside the U.S. and an increase in the valuation allowance associated with Japan (\$0.2 billion).

Consumer 2009 revenues decreased 27% and net earnings decreased 61% compared with 2008. Revenues in 2009 included \$0.2 billion from acquisitions and were reduced by \$1.7 billion as a result of dispositions, and the lack of a current-year counterpart to the 2008 gain on sale of our Corporate Payment Services (CPS) business (\$0.4 billion). Revenues in 2009 decreased \$4.7 billion compared with 2008 as a result of organic revenue declines (\$3.1 billion) and the stronger U.S. dollar (\$1.6 billion). The decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from core declines (\$2.4 billion) and the lack of a current-year counterpart to the 2008 gain on sale of our CPS business (\$0.2 billion). These decreases were partially offset by higher securitization income (\$0.3 billion) and the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion). Core declines primarily resulted from lower results in the U.S., U.K., and our banks in Eastern Europe, reflecting higher provisions for losses on financing receivables (\$1.3 billion) and declines in lower-taxed earnings from global operations (\$0.7 billion). The benefit from lower-taxed earnings from global operations included \$0.5 billion from the decision to indefinitely reinvest prior-year earnings outside the U.S.

(23)

Real Estate

(In millions)	2010	2009	2008
Revenues	\$ 3,744	\$ 4,009	\$ 6,646
Segment profit (loss)	\$ (1,741)	\$ (1,541)	\$ 1,144
December 31 (In millions)	2010	2009	
Total assets	\$ 72,630	\$ 81,505	

Real Estate 2010 revenues decreased 7% and net earnings decreased 13% compared with 2009. Revenues for 2010 decreased \$0.3 billion compared with 2009 as a result of organic revenue declines and a decrease in property sales, partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar. Real Estate net earnings decreased \$0.2 billion compared with 2009, primarily from an increase in impairments related to equity properties and investments (\$0.9 billion), partially offset by a decrease in provisions for losses on financing receivables (\$0.4 billion), and core increases (\$0.3 billion). Depreciation expense on real estate equity investments totaled \$1.0 billion and \$1.2 billion for 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Real Estate 2009 revenues decreased 40% and net earnings decreased \$2.7 billion compared with 2008. Revenues in 2009 decreased \$2.6 billion compared with 2008 as a result of organic revenue declines (\$2.4 billion), primarily as a result of a decrease in sales of properties, and the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.2 billion). Real Estate net earnings decreased \$2.7 billion compared with 2008, primarily from an increase in provisions for losses on financing receivables and impairments (\$1.2 billion) and a decrease in gains on sales of properties as compared to the prior period (\$1.1 billion). In the normal course of our business operations, we sell certain real estate equity investments when it is economically advantageous for us to do so. Depreciation expense on real estate equity investments totaled \$1.2 billion in both 2009 and 2008.

(24)

Energy Financial Services

(In millions)	2010	2009	2008
Revenues	\$ 1,957	\$ 2,117	\$ 3,707
Segment profit	\$ 367	\$ 212	\$ 825
December 31 (In millions)	2010	2009	
Total assets	\$ 19,549	\$ 22,616	

Energy Financial Services 2010 revenues decreased 8% and net earnings increased 73% compared with 2009. Revenues in 2010 included a \$0.1 billion gain related to the Regency transaction and in 2009 were reduced by \$0.1 billion of gains from dispositions. Revenues in 2010 decreased compared with 2009 as a result of organic revenue growth (\$0.4 billion), primarily increases in associated company revenues resulting from an asset sale by an investee (\$0.2 billion), more than offset by the deconsolidation of Regency. The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core increases (\$0.1 billion), primarily increases in associated company earnings resulting from an asset sale by an investee (\$0.2 billion) and the gain related to the Regency transaction (\$0.1 billion).

Energy Financial Services 2009 revenues decreased 43% and net earnings decreased 74% compared with 2008. Revenues in 2009 included \$0.1 billion of gains from dispositions. Revenues in 2009 also decreased \$1.7 billion compared with 2008 as a result of organic declines (\$1.7 billion), primarily as a result of the effects of lower energy commodity prices and a decrease in gains on sales of assets. The decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from core declines, including a decrease in gains on sales of assets as compared to the prior period and the effects of lower energy commodity prices.

GECAS

(In millions)	2010	2009	2008
Revenues	\$ 5,127	\$ 4,594	\$ 4,688
Segment profit	\$ 1,195	\$ 1,016	\$ 1,140
December 31 (In millions)	2010	2009	
Total assets	\$ 49,106	\$ 48,178	

GECAS 2010 revenues increased 12% and net earnings increased 18% compared with 2009. Revenues in 2010 increased compared with 2009 as a result of organic revenue growth (\$0.5 billion), including higher investment income. The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core increases (\$0.2 billion), including the benefit from resolution of the 2003-2005 IRS audit, lower credit losses and higher investment income, partially offset by higher impairments related to our operating lease portfolio of commercial aircraft.

GECAS 2009 revenues decreased 2% and net earnings decreased 11% compared with 2008. The decrease in revenues resulted primarily from lower asset sales (\$0.2 billion). The decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from lower asset sales (\$0.1 billion) and core declines reflecting higher credit losses and impairments.

(25)

Corporate Items and Eliminations

GECC Corporate Items and Eliminations include Treasury operation expenses for both 2010 and 2009 of \$0.1 billion. These Treasury results were primarily related to derivative activities that reduce or eliminate interest rate, currency or market risk between financial assets and liabilities.

GECC Corporate Items and Eliminations include \$0.2 billion of unallocated Tax benefits for 2009 related to the decision to indefinitely reinvest prior-year earnings outside the U.S.

Certain amounts included in GECC Corporate Items and Eliminations cost are not allocated to the five operating businesses within the GE Capital segment because they are excluded from the measurement of their operating performance for internal purposes. Unallocated costs included \$0.2 billion and \$0.4 billion for 2010 and 2009, respectively, primarily related to restructuring and other charges. In addition, effective January 1, 2010, the cost of certain CLL and Consumer headquarters activities, previously reported in the respective businesses, were allocated to Corporate Items and Eliminations (\$0.2 billion).

Discontinued Operations

(In millions)	2010	2009	2008
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (974)	\$ 151	\$ (641)

Discontinued operations primarily comprised BAC, GE Money Japan, our U.S. mortgage business (WMC), Consumer RV Marine and Consumer Mexico. Results of these businesses are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

During the fourth quarter of 2010, we completed the sale of our 100% interest in BAC for \$1.9 billion. As a result, we recognized an after-tax gain of \$0.8 billion in 2010. The disposition of BAC is consistent with our goal of reducing ENI and focusing our businesses on selective financial services products where we have domain knowledge, broad distribution, and the ability to earn a consistent return on capital, while managing our overall balance sheet size and risk.

In the fourth quarter of 2010, we entered into agreements to sell Consumer RV Marine and Consumer Mexico for approximately \$2.4 billion and approximately \$2.0 billion, respectively, and have classified these businesses as discontinued operations.

During the third quarter of 2007, we committed to a plan to sell our Lake business and recorded an after-tax loss of \$0.9 billion, which represented the difference between the net book value of our Lake business and the projected sale price. During 2008, we completed the sale of GE Money Japan, which included Lake, along with our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our minority ownership interest in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd. In connection with this sale, and primarily related to our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, we recorded an incremental \$0.4 billion loss in 2008.

In 2010, loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, primarily reflected incremental reserves for excess interest claims related to our loss-sharing arrangement on the 2008 sale of GE Money Japan (\$1.7 billion) and estimated

after-tax losses of \$0.2 billion and \$0.1 billion on the planned sales of Consumer Mexico and Consumer RV Marine, respectively, partially offset by an after-tax gain on the sale of BAC of \$0.8 billion and earnings from operations at Consumer Mexico of \$0.2 billion and at BAC of \$0.1 billion.

Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, in 2009, primarily reflected incremental reserves for excess interest claims related to our loss-sharing arrangement on the 2008 sale of GE Money Japan of \$0.1 billion.

Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, in 2008 was \$0.6 billion, primarily reflected a loss from operations of \$0.3 billion, and incremental reserves for excess interest claims related to our loss-sharing arrangement on the 2008 sale of GE Money Japan of \$0.4 billion.

For additional information related to discontinued operations, see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

(26)

Geographic Operations

Our global activities span all geographic regions and primarily encompass leasing of aircraft and provision of financial services within these regional economies. Thus, when countries or regions experience currency and/or economic stress, we often have increased exposure to certain risks, but also often have new profit opportunities. Potential increased risks include, among other things, higher receivable delinquencies and bad debts, delays or cancellations of sales and orders principally related to aircraft equipment, higher local currency financing costs and slowdown in our established activities. New profit opportunities include, among other things, more opportunities for lower cost outsourcing, expansion of our activities through purchases of companies or assets at reduced prices and lower U.S. debt financing costs.

Revenues are classified according to the region to which products and services are sold. For purposes of this analysis, U.S. is presented separately from the remainder of the Americas. We classify certain operations that cannot meaningfully be associated with specific geographic areas as "Other Global" for this purpose.

Geographic Revenues

(In billions)

	2010	2009	2008
U.S.	\$ 22.3	\$ 24.5	\$ 31.4
Europe	12.5	14.9	21.2
Pacific Basin	7.3	7.1	10.0
Americas	3.5	2.2	3.7
Middle East and Africa	0.5	0.5	0.4
Other Global	0.9	0.5	0.9
Total	\$ 47.0	\$ 49.7	\$ 67.6

Global revenues decreased 2% to \$24.7 billion in 2010, compared with \$25.2 billion and \$36.2 billion in 2009 and 2008, respectively, primarily as a result of decreases in Europe. Global revenues as a percentage of total revenues were 53% in 2010, compared with 51% and 54% in 2009 and 2008, respectively. Global revenue decreased by 31% in 2009 from \$36.2 billion in 2008, primarily due to dispositions in Europe and the Pacific Basin. The effects of currency fluctuations on reported results increased revenues by \$0.8 billion in 2010, decreased revenues by \$2.5 billion in 2009 and increased revenues by \$1.2 billion in 2008.

Total Assets (continuing operations)

December 31 (In billions)

	2010	2009
U.S.	\$ 296.3	\$ 300.2
Europe	139.0	162.3
Pacific Basin	54.3	60.2
Americas	32.8	30.7
Other Global	53.5	54.3
Total	\$ 575.9	\$ 607.7

Our global assets on a continuing basis of \$279.6 billion at the end of 2010 were 9% lower than at the end of 2009, reflecting core declines in Europe and the Pacific Basin, primarily due to portfolio run-off in various businesses at Consumer and lower financing receivables and equipment leased to others at CLL.

Financial results of our global activities reported in U.S. dollars are affected by currency exchange. We use a number of techniques to manage the effects of currency exchange, including selective borrowings in local currencies and selective hedging of significant cross-currency transactions. Such principal currencies are the pound sterling, the euro, the Japanese yen, the Canadian dollar and the Australian dollar.

(27)

Financial Resources and Liquidity

This discussion of financial resources and liquidity addresses the Statement of Financial Position, Liquidity and Borrowings, Debt and Derivative Instruments, Guarantees and Covenants, the Statement of Changes in Shareowner's Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows, Contractual Obligations, and Variable Interest Entities.

Overview of Financial Position

Major changes to our shareowner's equity are discussed in the Statement of Changes in Shareowner's Equity section. In addition, other significant changes to balances in our Statement of Financial Position follow.

Statement of Financial Position

Investment securities comprise mainly investment grade debt securities supporting obligations to annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations and holders of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) in Trinity (which ceased issuing new investment contracts beginning in the first quarter of 2010) and investment securities held at our global banks. The fair value of investment securities decreased to \$18.0 billion at December 31, 2010, from \$26.9 billion at December 31, 2009, primarily driven by a decrease in retained interests as a result of our adoption of FASB Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-16 and ASU 2009-17, amendments to ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing, and ASC 810, Consolidations, respectively (ASU 2009-16 & 17), and maturities partially offset by improved market conditions. Of the amount at December 31, 2010, we held debt securities with an estimated fair value of \$16.4 billion, which included corporate debt securities, residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) with estimated fair values of \$5.1 billion, \$1.8 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively. Unrealized losses on debt securities were \$1.0 billion and \$1.8 billion at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. This amount included unrealized losses on corporate debt securities, RMBS and CMBS of \$0.1 billion, \$0.4 billion and \$0.1 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2010, as compared with \$0.3 billion, \$0.7 billion and \$0.3 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2009.

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

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 securities are in a senior position in the capital structure of the deals and 66% are agency bonds or insured by Monoline insurers (on which we continue to place reliance). Of our total RMBS portfolio at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, approximately \$0.7 billion and \$0.9 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 73% 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. Substantially all 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 asset-backed securities (ABS) portfolio is collateralized by a variety of diversified pools of assets such as student loans and credit cards, as well as large senior secured loans of high quality middle market companies in a variety of industries. The vast majority of our ABS securities 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.

For ABS, including RMBS, we estimate the portion of loss attributable to credit using a discounted cash flow model that considers estimates of cash flows generated from the underlying collateral. Estimates of cash flows consider internal credit risk, interest rate and prepayment assumptions that incorporate management's best estimate of key assumptions, including default rates, loss severity and prepayment rates. For CMBS, we estimate the portion of loss attributable to credit by evaluating potential losses on each of the underlying loans in the security. Collateral cash flows are considered in the context of our position in the capital structure of the deals. Assumptions can vary widely depending upon the collateral type, geographic concentrations and vintage.

(28)

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 December 31, 2010, our investment securities insured by Monolines on which we continue to place reliance were \$1.3 billion, including \$0.3 billion of our \$0.7 billion investment in subprime RMBS. At December 31, 2010, the unrealized loss associated with securities subject to Monoline credit enhancement for which there is an expected credit loss was \$0.3 billion.

Total pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairment losses during 2010 were \$0.4 billion, of which \$0.2 billion was recognized in earnings and primarily relates to credit losses on RMBS, non-U.S. government securities, non-U.S. corporate securities and equity securities, and \$0.2 billion primarily relates to non-credit related losses on RMBS and is included within accumulated other comprehensive income.

Our qualitative review attempts to identify issuers' securities that are "at-risk" of other-than-temporary impairment, that is, for securities that we do not intend to sell and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell before recovery of our amortized cost, whether there is a possibility of credit loss that would result in an other-than-temporary impairment recognition in the following 12 months. Securities we have identified as "at-risk" primarily relate to investments in RMBS securities and non-U.S. corporate debt securities across a broad range of industries. The amount of associated unrealized loss on these securities at December 31, 2010, is \$0.4 billion. Credit losses that would be recognized in earnings are calculated when we determine the security to be other-than-temporarily impaired. Uncertainty in the capital markets may cause increased levels of other-than-temporary impairments.

At December 31, 2010, unrealized losses on investment securities totaled \$1.0 billion aged 12 months or longer, compared with unrealized losses of \$1.9 billion, including \$1.7 billion aged 12 months or longer, at December 31, 2009. Of the amount aged 12 months or longer at December 31, 2010, more than 70% of our debt securities were considered to be investment grade by the major rating agencies. In addition, of the amount aged 12 months or longer, \$0.6 billion and \$0.1 billion related to structured securities (mortgage-backed, asset-backed and securitization retained interests) and corporate debt securities, respectively. With respect to our investment securities that are in an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2010, the vast majority relate to debt securities held to support obligations to holders of GICs and annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations. We presently do not intend to sell our debt securities and believe that it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities that are in an unrealized loss position before recovery of our amortized cost. For additional information, see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

Fair Value Measurements. For financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, fair value is the price we would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction with a market participant at the measurement date. In the absence of active markets for the identical assets or liabilities, such measurements involve developing assumptions based on market observable data and, in the absence of such data, internal information that is consistent with what market participants would use in a hypothetical transaction that occurs at the measurement date. Additional information about our application of this guidance is provided in Notes 1 and 14 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

Investments measured at fair value in earnings include equity investments of \$0.8 billion at year-end 2010. The earnings effects of changes in fair value on these assets, favorable and unfavorable, will be reflected in the period in which those changes occur. As discussed in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report, we also have assets that are classified as held for sale in the ordinary course of business, loans and real estate properties, carried at \$3.5 billion at year-end 2010, which represents the lower of carrying amount or estimated fair value less costs to sell. To the extent that the estimated fair value less costs to sell is lower than carrying value, any favorable or unfavorable changes in fair value will be reflected in earnings in the period in which such changes occur.

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 largely non-U.S. and primarily comprises mortgage, sales finance, auto and personal loans in various European and Asian countries. Our U.S. consumer financing receivables comprise 14% of our total portfolio. Of those, approximately 63% relate primarily to credit cards, which are often subject to profit and loss sharing arrangements with the retailer (the results of which are reflected in revenues), and have a smaller average balance and lower loss severity as compared to bank cards. The remaining 37% are sales finance receivables, which provide electronics, recreation, medical and home improvement financing to customers. In 2007, we exited the U.S. mortgage business and we have no U.S. auto or student loans.

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

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

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

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

(30)

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 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 the Critical Accounting Estimates section of this Item and Notes 1, 4 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report.

(31)

Edgar Filing: GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP - Form 10-K

(In millions)	Financing receivables at			Nonearning receivables at			Allowance for losses at		
	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
Commercial									
CLL(b)									
Americas	\$ 86,596	\$ 99,666	\$ 87,496	\$ 2,571	\$ 3,437	\$ 3,155	\$ 1,287	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,179
Europe	37,498	43,403	41,455	1,241	1,441	1,441	429	575	575
Asia	11,943	13,159	13,202	406	559	576	222	234	244
Other	2,626	2,836	2,836	8	24	24	7	11	11
Total CLL	138,663	159,064	144,989	4,226	5,461	5,196	1,945	2,065	2,009
Energy									
Financial									
Services	7,011	7,790	7,790	62	78	78	22	28	28
GECAS(b)	12,615	13,254	13,254	–	153	153	20	104	104
Other(c)	1,788	2,614	2,614	102	72	72	58	34	34
Total Commercial	160,077	182,722	168,647	4,390	5,764	5,499	2,045	2,231	2,175
Real Estate									
Debt(d)	30,249	36,257	36,565	961	939	939	1,292	1,355	1,358
Business properties(e)	9,962	12,416	8,276	386	419	313	196	181	136
Total Real Estate	40,211	48,673	44,841	1,347	1,358	1,252	1,488	1,536	1,494
Consumer(b)									
Non-U.S. residential mortgages(f)									
	45,536	54,921	54,921	3,812	4,331	4,331	828	926	926
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit									
	20,368	23,443	23,443	290	409	409	945	1,116	1,116
U.S. installment and revolving credit									
	43,974	44,008	20,027	1,201	1,624	832	2,333	3,153	1,551
Non-U.S. auto	8,877	12,762	12,762	48	66	66	174	303	303
Other	8,306	10,156	10,156	478	610	610	259	291	291
Total Consumer	127,061	145,290	121,309	5,829	7,040	6,248	4,539	5,789	4,187
Total	\$ 327,349	\$ 376,685	\$ 334,797	\$ 11,566	\$ 14,162	\$ 12,999	\$ 8,072	\$ 9,556	\$ 7,856

- (a) Reflects the effects of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010. See Notes 4 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.
- (b) During the first quarter of 2010, we transferred the Transportation Financial Services business from GECAS to CLL and the Consumer business in Italy from Consumer to CLL. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation.
- (c) Primarily consisted of loans and financing leases in former consolidated, liquidating securitization entities, which became wholly owned affiliates in December 2010.
- (d) Financing receivables included \$218 million and \$317 million of construction loans at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.
- (e) Our Business properties portfolio is underwritten primarily by the credit quality of the borrower and secured by tenant and owner-occupied commercial properties.
- (f) At December 31, 2010, net of credit insurance, approximately 24% of our secured Consumer non-U.S. residential mortgage portfolio comprised loans with introductory, below market rates that are scheduled to adjust at future dates; with high loan-to-value ratios at inception (greater than 90%); whose terms permitted interest-only payments; or whose terms resulted in negative amortization. At origination, we underwrite loans with an adjustable rate to the reset value. Of these loans, 82% are in our U.K. and France portfolios, which comprise mainly loans with interest-only payments and introductory below market rates, have a delinquency rate of 15%, have a loan-to-value ratio at origination of 75% and have re-indexed loan-to-value ratios of 83% and 60%, respectively. At December 31, 2010, 4% (based on dollar values) of these loans in our U.K. and France portfolios have been restructured.

(32)

On January 1, 2010, we adopted ASU 2009-16 & 17, resulting in the consolidation of \$40.2 billion of net financing receivables at January 1, 2010. We have provided comparisons of our financing receivables portfolio at December 31, 2010 to January 1, 2010, as we believe that it provides a more meaningful comparison of our portfolio quality following the adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17.

The portfolio of financing receivables, before allowance for losses, was \$327.3 billion at December 31, 2010, and \$376.7 billion at January 1, 2010. Financing receivables, before allowance for losses, decreased \$49.4 billion from January 1, 2010, primarily as a result of collections exceeding originations (\$26.3 billion) (which includes sales), write-offs (\$10.1 billion), the stronger U.S. dollar (\$2.1 billion) and dispositions (\$1.2 billion), partially offset by acquisitions (\$2.8 billion).

Related nonearning receivables totaled \$11.6 billion (3.5% of outstanding receivables) at December 31, 2010, compared with \$14.2 billion (3.8% of outstanding receivables) at January 1, 2010. Nonearning receivables decreased from January 1, 2010, primarily due to improvements in our entry rates in Consumer and improved performance in Commercial, offset by increased Real Estate delinquencies driven by the continued challenging environment in the commercial real estate markets.

The allowance for losses at December 31, 2010 totaled \$8.1 billion compared with \$9.6 billion at January 1, 2010, representing our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio. Allowance for losses decreased \$1.5 billion from January 1, 2010, primarily because provisions were lower than write-offs, net of recoveries by \$1.3 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 increased from 2.3% at December 31, 2009 to 2.5% at December 31, 2010 primarily due to the adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010. Further information surrounding the allowance for losses related to each of our portfolios is detailed below.

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

(33)

Edgar Filing: GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP - Form 10-K

	Nonearning financing receivables as a percent of financing receivables			Allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning financing receivables			Allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables		
	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
Commercial CLL(b)									
Americas	3.0 %	3.4 %	3.6 %	50.1 %	36.2 %	37.4 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	1.3 %
Europe	3.3	3.3	3.5	34.6	39.9	39.9	1.1	1.3	1.4
Asia	3.4	4.2	4.4	54.7	41.9	42.4	1.9	1.8	1.8
Other	0.3	0.8	0.8	87.5	45.8	45.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total CLL	3.0	3.4	3.6	46.0	37.8	38.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
Energy Financial Services	0.9	1.0	1.0	35.5	35.9	35.9	0.3	0.4	0.4
GECAS(b)	-	1.2	1.2	-	68.0	68.0	0.2	0.8	0.8
Other	5.7	2.8	2.8	56.9	47.2	47.2	3.2	1.3	1.3
Total Commercial	2.7	3.2	3.3	46.6	38.7	39.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
Real Estate Debt Business properties	3.2	2.6	2.6	134.4	144.3	144.6	4.3	3.7	3.7
	3.9	3.4	3.8	50.8	43.2	43.5	2.0	1.5	1.6
Total Real Estate	3.3	2.8	2.8	110.5	113.1	119.3	3.7	3.2	3.3
Consumer(b) Non-U.S. residential mortgages	8.4	7.9	7.9	21.7	21.4	21.4	1.8	1.7	1.7
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	1.4	1.7	1.7	325.9	272.9	272.9	4.6	4.8	4.8
U.S. installment and revolving									

Edgar Filing: GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP - Form 10-K

credit	2.7	3.7	4.2	194.3	194.2	186.4	5.3	7.2	7.7
Non-U.S.	0.5	0.5	0.5	362.5	459.1	459.1	2.0	2.4	2.4
auto									
Other	5.8	6.0	6.0	54.2	47.7	47.7	3.1	2.9	2.9
Total	4.6	4.8	5.2	77.9	82.2	67.0	3.6	4.0	3.5
Consumer									
Total	3.5	3.8	3.9	69.8	67.5	60.4	2.5	2.5	2.3

(a) Reflects the effects of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010. See Notes 4 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

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

(34)

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 \$2.6 billion represented 22.2% of total nonearning receivables at December 31, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 36.2% at January 1, 2010, to 50.1% at December 31, 2010 reflecting an overall decrease in nonearning receivables combined with a further slight increase in loss severity in our equipment, and franchise restaurant and hotel portfolios. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 3.4% at January 1, 2010, to 3.0% at December 31, 2010, primarily due to reduced nonearning exposures in our corporate lending, corporate aircraft, and industrial materials portfolios, which more than offset deterioration in our healthcare and franchise restaurant and hotel portfolios. Collateral supporting these nonearning financing receivables primarily includes corporate aircraft and assets in the restaurant and hospitality, trucking, and forestry industries, and for our leveraged finance business, equity of the underlying businesses.

CLL – Europe. Nonearning receivables of \$1.2 billion represented 10.7% of total nonearning receivables at December 31, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 39.9% at January 1, 2010, to 34.6% at December 31, 2010, as a greater proportion of nonearning receivables was attributable to the Interbanca S.p.A. portfolio, which was acquired in 2009. The loans acquired with Interbanca S.p.A were recorded at fair value, which incorporates an estimate at the acquisition date of credit losses over their remaining life. Accordingly, these loans generally have a lower ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables compared to the remaining portfolio. Excluding the nonearning loans attributable to the 2009 acquisition of Interbanca S.p.A., the ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased slightly from 67.2% at January 1, 2010, to 65.7% at December 31, 2010, due to the increase of highly collateralized nonearning receivables in our senior secured lending portfolio, partially offset by a reduction in nonearning receivables in our senior secured lending and equipment finance portfolios due to restructuring, sale, or write-off. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables remained consistent at 3.3% at December 31, 2010, due to an increase in nonearning receivables in the Interbanca S.p.A. portfolio offset by the decrease in nonearning receivables across our senior secured lending, equipment finance and asset-based lending portfolios, primarily for the reasons previously mentioned. Collateral supporting these secured nonearning financing receivables are primarily equity of the underlying businesses for our senior secured lending business and equipment and trade receivables for our equipment finance and asset-based lending portfolios, respectively.

CLL – Asia. Nonearning receivables of \$0.4 billion represented 3.5% of total nonearning receivables at December 31, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 41.9% at January 1, 2010, to 54.7% at December 31, 2010, primarily as a result of restructuring, sale or write-off of nonearning receivables in our asset-based financing businesses in Japan, which is highly collateralized. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 4.2% at January 1, 2010, to 3.4% at December 31, 2010, primarily due to the decline in nonearning receivables related to our asset-based financing businesses in Japan, partially offset by a lower financing receivables balance. Collateral supporting these nonearning financing receivables is primarily commercial real estate, manufacturing equipment, corporate aircraft, and assets in the auto industry.

Real Estate – Debt. Nonearning receivables of \$1.0 billion represented 8.3% of total nonearning receivables at December 31, 2010. The increase in nonearning receivables from January 1, 2010, was driven primarily by increased delinquencies in the U.S. office portfolio and the European hotel and retail portfolios, partially offset by foreclosures and discounted payoffs primarily related to U.S. multi-family loans. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 144.3% to 134.4% reflecting write-offs driven by settlements and payoffs from impaired loan borrowers. Since our approach identifies loans as impaired even when the loan is currently paying in accordance with contractual terms, increases in nonearning receivables do not necessarily require proportionate

increases in reserves upon migration to nonearning status as specific reserves have often been established on the loans prior to their migration to nonearning status. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables increased from 3.7% at January 1, 2010, to 4.3% at December 31, 2010, driven primarily by continued rental rate deterioration in the U.S. markets, which resulted in an increase in specific credit loss provisions.

(35)

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 December 31, 2010, total Real Estate financing receivables of \$40.2 billion were primarily collateralized by owner occupied properties (\$10.0 billion), office buildings (\$9.4 billion), apartment buildings (\$6.2 billion) and hotel properties (\$4.4 billion). In 2010, commercial real estate markets have continued to be under pressure, with limited market liquidity and challenging economic conditions. 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 approximately \$0.1 billion and \$0.4 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 December 31, 2010, we had 116 foreclosed commercial real estate properties which had a value of approximately \$0.6 billion.

Consumer – Non-U.S. residential mortgages. Nonearning receivables of \$3.8 billion represented 33.0% of total nonearning receivables at December 31, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased slightly from 21.4% at January 1, 2010, to 21.7% at December 31, 2010. In 2010, our nonearning receivables decreased primarily due to continued collection and loss mitigation efforts and signs of stabilization in the U.K. housing market. Our non-U.S. mortgage portfolio has a loan-to-value ratio of approximately 75% at origination and the vast majority are first lien positions. Our U.K. and France portfolios, which comprise a majority of our total mortgage portfolio, have reindexed loan-to-value ratios of 83% and 60%, respectively. About 3% 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 December 31, 2010, we had in repossession stock approximately 700 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 increased from 7.9% at January 1, 2010, to 8.4% at December 31, 2010, primarily due to reduced originations across all platforms.

Consumer – Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit. Nonearning receivables of \$0.3 billion represented 2.5% of total nonearning receivables at December 31, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 272.9% at January 1, 2010, to 325.9% at December 31, 2010, reflecting changes in business mix following the reclassification of nonearning receivables to assets of businesses held for sale following our commitment in 2010 to sell our Consumer businesses in Argentina, Brazil and Canada.

Consumer – U.S. installment and revolving credit. Nonearning receivables of \$1.2 billion represented 10.4% of total nonearning receivables at December 31, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables remained consistent at approximately 194.2%. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percentage of financing receivables decreased from 3.7% at January 1, 2010, to 2.7% at December 31, 2010, primarily due to lower delinquencies reflecting an improvement in the overall credit environment.

(36)

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 \$21.4 billion nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2010, \$9.3 billion are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms.

(In millions)	Nonaccrual financing receivables	Nonearning financing receivables
December 31, 2010		
Commercial		
CLL	\$ 5,246	\$ 4,226
Energy Financial Services	78	62
GECAS	—	—
Other	139	102
Total Commercial	5,463	4,390
Real Estate	9,719	1,347
Consumer	6,211	5,829
Total	\$ 21,393	\$ 11,566

Impaired Loans

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

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

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

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

(In millions)	At		
	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
Loans requiring allowance for losses			
Commercial(b)	\$ 2,733	\$ 2,853	\$ 2,876
Real Estate	6,812	5,339	5,284
Consumer	2,448	1,300	936
Total loans requiring allowance for losses	11,993	9,492	9,096
Loans expected to be fully recoverable			
Commercial(b)	3,087	2,232	2,110
Real Estate	3,005	1,284	1,234
Consumer	106	397	397
Total loans expected to be fully recoverable	6,198	3,913	3,741
Total impaired loans	\$ 18,191	\$ 13,405	\$ 12,837
Allowance for losses (specific reserves)			
Commercial(b)	\$ 1,031	\$ 1,031	\$ 1,073
Real Estate	1,150	1,038	1,017
Consumer	555	301	235
Total allowance for losses (specific reserves)	\$ 2,736	\$ 2,370	\$ 2,325
Average investment during the period	\$ 15,543	(d)	\$ 8,462
Interest income earned while impaired(c)	392	(d)	219

(a) Reflects the effects of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010. See Notes 4 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

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

(c) Recognized principally on a cash basis for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(d) Not applicable.

Impaired loans consolidated as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 primarily related to our Consumer business. Impaired loans increased by \$4.8 billion from January 1, 2010, to December 31, 2010, primarily relating to increases at Real Estate. 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. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report. We classify Real Estate loans as impaired when the most recent valuation reflects a projected loan-to-value ratio at maturity in excess of 100%, even if the loan is currently paying in accordance with contractual terms. The increase in Real Estate impaired loans reflects deterioration in commercial real estate values, particularly in Japan and the U.S., as well as an increase in troubled debt restructurings (TDRs). Real Estate specific reserves have not increased proportionately to the

increase in impaired loans, primarily due to an increase in TDRs that are expected to be fully recoverable based on the value of the underlying collateral and are performing in accordance with their modified terms. Of our \$9.8 billion impaired loans at Real Estate at December 31, 2010, \$8.1 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 December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, classified by the method used to measure impairment was as follows.

(38)

(In millions)	At	
	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Method used to measure impairment		
Discounted cash flow	\$ 7,650	\$ 6,971
Collateral value	10,541	5,866
Total	\$ 18,191	\$ 12,837

See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report for further information on collateral dependent loans and our valuation process.

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 December 31, 2010, TDRs included in impaired loans were \$10.1 billion, primarily relating to Real Estate (\$4.9 billion), CLL (\$2.9 billion) and Consumer (\$2.3 billion). TDRs consolidated as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 primarily related to our Consumer business (\$0.4 billion).

We utilize certain short-term loan modification programs for borrowers experiencing temporary financial difficulties in our Consumer loan portfolio. These loan modification programs are primarily concentrated in our U.S. credit card and non-U.S. residential mortgage 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. During 2010, we provided short-term modifications of approximately \$2.7 billion of consumer loans for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. This included approximately \$1.2 billion of credit card loans in the U.S. and approximately \$1.5 billion of other consumer loans, primarily non-U.S. residential mortgages, credit cards and personal loans, which were not classified as TDRs. For these modified loans, we provided short-term (12 months or less) 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. Our experience indicates that a substantial majority of loan modifications during 2010 have been successful as approximately \$2.2 billion are performing in accordance with the revised contractual terms.

Delinquencies

Additional information on delinquency rates at each of our major portfolios follows:

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
CLL	2.1 %	3.1 %
Consumer	8.1	9.4
Real Estate	4.4	4.3

Delinquency rates on commercial loans and leases decreased from December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2010, as a result of improvements in the global economic and credit environment. We expect the global environment to show further signs of stabilization in 2011; however, the credit environment continues to be uncertain and may impact future levels of commercial delinquencies and provisions for losses on financing receivables.

Delinquency rates on consumer financing receivables decreased from December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2010, primarily due to improved collections and lower delinquency entry rates in our U.S. markets. We expect the global environment, along with U.S. unemployment levels, to further show signs of stabilization in 2011; however, the uncertain economic environment may result in higher provisions for loan losses. At December 31, 2010, approximately 41% of our U.S. portfolio, which consisted of credit cards, installment and revolving loans, were receivable from subprime borrowers. We had no U.S. subprime residential mortgage loans at December 31, 2010. See Notes 4 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements in part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report, for additional information.

Delinquency rates on Real Estate loans and leases increased from December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2010, primarily reflecting continued challenging real estate market fundamentals, including reduced occupancy rates and rentals and the effects of real estate market liquidity, which despite stabilization in certain markets, continues to remain limited in many others. Slow economic recovery could result in a continuation of elevated delinquency levels and provisions for losses on financing receivables.

Other receivables totaled \$13.7 billion at December 31, 2010, and \$17.8 billion at December 31, 2009, and consisted primarily of amounts due from GE (primarily related to material procurement programs of \$2.7 billion and \$2.5 billion at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively), nonfinancing customer receivables, amounts due under operating leases, tax receivable and various sundry items. Amounts due from Qualified Special Purpose Entities (QSPEs) declined from \$3.7 billion in 2009 to \$0.1 billion in 2010 as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17.

Property, plant and equipment totaled \$53.8 billion at December 31, 2010, down \$2.7 billion from 2009, primarily reflecting a reduction in equipment leased to others and the deconsolidation of Regency. Property, plant and equipment consisted primarily of equipment provided to third parties on operating leases. Details by category of investment are presented in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report. Additions to property, plant and equipment were \$7.7 billion and \$6.4 billion during 2010 and 2009, respectively, primarily reflecting acquisitions and additions of commercial aircraft at GECAS, offset by disposals of fleet vehicles at CLL.

Goodwill and other intangible assets totaled \$27.6 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2010. Goodwill decreased \$0.9 billion from 2009, primarily from the deconsolidation of Regency and the strengthening of the U.S. dollar. Other intangible assets decreased \$1.0 billion from 2009, primarily from dispositions and amortization expense. See Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

Other assets comprise mainly real estate equity properties and investments, equity and cost method investments, derivative instruments and assets held for sale, and totaled \$79.0 billion at December 31, 2010, a decrease of \$7.2 billion, primarily related to declines in our real estate equity properties due to impairments, depreciation and the strengthening of the U.S. dollar. During 2010, we recognized other-than-temporary impairments of cost and equity method investments, excluding those related to real estate, of \$0.1 billion.

(40)

Included in other assets are Real Estate equity investments of \$27.2 billion and \$32.2 billion at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Our portfolio is diversified, both geographically and by asset type. We review the estimated values of our commercial real estate investments semi-annually. As of our most recent estimate performed in 2010, the carrying value of our Real Estate investments exceeded their estimated value by approximately \$5.1 billion. The estimated value of the portfolio continues to reflect deterioration in real estate values and market fundamentals, including reduced market occupancy rates and market rents as well as the effects of limited real estate market liquidity. Given the current and expected challenging market conditions, there continues to be risk and uncertainty surrounding commercial real estate values. 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 2010, Real Estate recognized pre-tax impairments of \$2.3 billion in its real estate held for investment, compared with \$0.8 billion in 2009. Real Estate investments with undiscounted cash flows in excess of carrying value of 0% to 5% at December 31, 2010 had a carrying value of \$1.8 billion and an associated unrealized loss of approximately \$0.4 billion. Continued deterioration in economic conditions or prolonged market illiquidity may result in further impairments being recognized.

Liquidity and Borrowings

We maintain a strong focus on liquidity. We manage our liquidity to help ensure access to sufficient funding at acceptable costs to meet our business needs and financial obligations throughout business cycles. Our liquidity and borrowing plans are established within the context of our annual financial and strategic planning processes.

GECS liquidity and funding plans are designed to meet GECS' funding requirements under normal and stress scenarios, which include primarily extensions of credit, payroll, principal payments on outstanding borrowings, interest on borrowings, dividends to GE, and general obligations such as operating expenses, collateral deposits held or collateral posted to counterparties. GECS' funding plan also has been developed in connection with GE's strategy to reduce its ending net investment in GE Capital. GECS relies on cash generated through collection of principal, interest and other payments on our existing portfolio of loans and leases, sales of assets and unsecured and secured funding sources, including commercial paper, term debt, bank borrowings, securitization and other retail funding products.

Our 2011 funding plan anticipates repayment of principal on outstanding short-term borrowings, including the current portion of our long-term debt (\$113.6 billion at December 31, 2010), through issuance of commercial paper and long-term debt, cash on hand, collections of financing receivables exceeding originations, dispositions, asset sales, and deposits and alternative sources of funding. Interest on borrowings is primarily repaid through interest earned on existing financing receivables. During 2010, we earned interest income on financing receivables of \$24.1 billion, which more than offset interest expense of \$14.9 billion.

Both the GECS Board of Directors and the GE Audit Committee have approved a detailed liquidity policy for GECS which includes a requirement to maintain a contingency funding plan. The liquidity policy defines GECS' liquidity risk tolerance under different scenarios based on its liquidity sources and also establishes procedures to escalate potential issues. We actively monitor GECS' access to funding markets and 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.

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

Liquidity Sources

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

GE has cash and equivalents of \$79.0 billion at December 31, 2010, which is available to meet its needs. A substantial portion of this is freely available. About \$10 billion is in regulated entities and is subject to regulatory restrictions or is in restricted countries. About \$18 billion is held outside the U.S. and is available to fund operations and other growth of non-U.S. subsidiaries; it is also available to fund our needs in the U.S. on a short-term basis without being subject to U.S. tax. We anticipate that we will continue to generate cash from operating activities in the future, which will be available to help meet our liquidity needs.

(41)

In addition to GE's \$79 billion of cash and equivalents, we have a centrally-managed portfolio of high-quality, liquid investments with a fair value of \$2.9 billion at December 31, 2010. The Liquidity Portfolio is used to manage liquidity and meet our operating needs under both normal and stress scenarios. The investments consist of unencumbered U.S. government securities, U.S. agency securities, securities guaranteed by the government, supranational securities, and a select group of non-U.S. government securities. We believe that we can readily obtain cash for these securities, even in stressed market conditions.

We have committed, unused credit lines totaling \$51.8 billion that have been extended to us by 58 financial institutions at December 31, 2010. These lines include \$35.6 billion of revolving credit agreements under which we can borrow funds for periods exceeding one year. Additionally, \$16.2 billion are 364-day lines that contain a term-out feature that allows us to extend borrowings for one year from the date of expiration of the lending agreement. During 2010, we renewed all of the 364-day lines and we extended the term of \$23 billion of multi-year lines by one year to 2013.

At December 31, 2010, our aggregate cash and equivalents and committed credit lines were more than twice our GECS commercial paper borrowings balance.

Funding Plan

GE's strategy has been to reduce its ending net investment in GE Capital. In 2010, GE reduced its GE Capital ending net investment, excluding cash and equivalents, from \$526 billion at January 1, 2010 to \$477 billion at December 31, 2010.

In 2010, we completed issuances of \$25 billion of senior, unsecured debt with maturities up to 17 years (and subsequent to December 31, 2010, an additional \$11 billion). Average commercial paper borrowings during the fourth quarter were \$34.9 billion and the maximum amount of commercial paper borrowings outstanding during the fourth quarter was \$36.9 billion. Our commercial paper maturities are funded principally through new issuances.

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 incurred \$2.3 billion of fees for our participation. Our TLGP-guaranteed debt has remaining maturities of \$18 billion in 2011 (\$2.5 billion matured in January 2011) and \$35 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 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. On January 1, 2010, we adopted ASU 2009-16 & 17, which resulted in the consolidation of \$36.1 billion of non-recourse borrowings from all of our securitization QSPEs. During 2010, we completed \$10.3 billion of non-recourse issuances and had maturities of \$22.3 billion. At December 31, 2010, consolidated non-recourse borrowings were \$30.1 billion. We anticipate that securitization will remain a part of our overall funding capabilities notwithstanding the changes in consolidation rules described in Notes 1 and 17 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

Our issuances of securities repurchase agreements are insignificant and are limited to activities at certain of our foreign banks. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we were party to repurchase agreements totaling insignificant amounts, which were accounted for as on-book financings. We have had no repurchase agreements which were not

accounted for as financings and we do not engage in securities lending transactions.

We have deposit-taking capability at 10 banks outside of the U.S. and two banks in the U.S. – GE Money Bank, a Federal Savings Bank (FSB), and GE Capital Financial Inc., an industrial bank (IB). The FSB and IB currently issue certificates of deposit (CDs) distributed by brokers in maturity terms from three months to ten years.

Total alternative funding at December 31, 2010 was \$60 billion, composed mainly of \$37 billion bank deposits, \$11 billion of funding secured by real estate, aircraft and other collateral and \$9 billion GE Interest Plus notes. The comparable amount at December 31, 2009 was \$57 billion.

(42)

On March 5, 2010, we arranged for the issuance of approximately 2.97 billion USD equivalent trust preferred securities in exchange for outstanding subordinated debentures of GECC which mature in 2066 and 2067, with terms corresponding to the original debentures.

Exchange rate and interest rate risks are managed with a variety of techniques, including match funding and selective use of derivatives. We use derivatives to mitigate or eliminate certain financial and market risks because we conduct business in diverse markets around the world and local funding is not always efficient. In addition, we use derivatives to adjust the debt we are issuing to match the fixed or floating nature of the assets we are originating. We apply strict policies to manage each of these risks, including prohibitions on speculative activities. Following is an analysis of the potential effects of changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates using so-called “shock” tests that model effects of shifts in rates. These are not forecasts.

- It is our policy to minimize exposure to interest rate changes. We fund our financial investments using debt or a combination of debt and hedging instruments so that the interest rates of our borrowings match the expected interest rate profile on our assets. To test the effectiveness of our fixed rate positions, we assumed that, on January 1, 2011, interest rates increased by 100 basis points across the yield curve (a “parallel shift” in that curve) and further assumed that the increase remained in place for 2011. We estimated, based on the year-end 2010 portfolio and holding all other assumptions constant, that our 2011 consolidated earnings would decline by \$0.1 billion as a result of this parallel shift in the yield curve.
- It is our policy to minimize currency exposures and to conduct operations either within functional currencies or using the protection of hedge strategies. We analyzed year-end 2010 consolidated currency exposures, including derivatives designated and effective as hedges, to identify assets and liabilities denominated in other than their relevant functional currencies. For such assets and liabilities, we then evaluated the effects of a 10% shift in exchange rates between those currencies and the U.S. dollar, holding all other assumptions constant. This analysis indicated that there would be an insignificant effect on 2011 earnings of such a shift in exchange rates.

Debt and Derivative Instruments, Guarantees and Covenants

Principal debt and derivative conditions are described below.

Certain of our derivative instruments can be terminated if specified credit ratings are not maintained and certain debt and derivatives agreements of other consolidated entities have provisions that are affected by these credit ratings. As of December 31, 2010, GE and GECC’s long-term unsecured debt credit rating from Standard and Poor’s Ratings Service (S&P) was “AA+” with a stable outlook and from Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) was “Aa2” with a stable outlook. As of December 31, 2010, GE, GECS and GECC’s short-term credit rating from S&P was “A-1+” and from Moody’s was “P-1”. We are disclosing these ratings to enhance understanding of our sources of liquidity and the effects of our ratings on our costs of funds. Although we currently do not expect a downgrade in the credit ratings, our ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization, and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

Derivatives agreements:

Swap, forward and option contracts are executed under standard master agreements that typically contain mutual downgrade provisions that provide the ability of the counterparty to require termination if the long-term credit rating of the applicable GE entity were to fall below A-/A3. In certain of these master agreements, the counterparty also has the ability to require termination if the short-term rating of the applicable GE entity were to fall below A-1/P-1. The net derivative liability after consideration of netting arrangements, outstanding interest payments and collateral posted

by us under these master agreements was estimated to be \$0.8 billion at December 31, 2010. See Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

(43)

Other debt and derivative agreements of consolidated entities:

- One group of consolidated entities holds investment securities funded by the issuance of GICs. If the long-term credit rating of GECC were to fall below AA-/Aa3 or its short-term credit rating were to fall below A-1+/P-1, GECC would be required to provide approximately \$1.5 billion to such entities as of December 31, 2010, pursuant to letters of credit issued by GECC, as compared to \$2.4 billion at December 31, 2009. Furthermore, to the extent that the entities' liabilities exceed the ultimate value of the proceeds from the sale of its assets and the amount drawn under the letters of credit, GECC is required to provide such excess amount. As of December 31, 2010, the value of these entities' liabilities was \$5.7 billion and the fair value of its assets was \$6.0 billion (which included unrealized losses on investment securities of \$0.7 billion). With respect to these investment securities, we intend to hold them at least until such time as their individual fair values exceed their amortized cost and we have the ability to hold all such debt securities until maturity.
- Another consolidated entity also issues GICs where proceeds are loaned to GECC. If the long-term credit rating of GECC were to fall below AA-/Aa3 or its short-term credit rating were to fall below A-1+/P-1, GECC could be required to provide up to approximately \$2.3 billion as of December 31, 2010, to repay holders of GICs, compared to \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2009. These obligations are included in long-term borrowings in our Statement of Financial Position in the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.
- If the short-term credit rating of GECC were reduced below A-1/P-1, GECC would be required to partially cash collateralize certain covered bonds. The maximum amount that would be required to be provided in the event of such a downgrade is determined by contract and amounted to \$0.8 billion at both December 31, 2010 and 2009. These obligations are included in long-term borrowings in our Statement of Financial Position in the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges, Income Maintenance Agreement and Subordinated Debentures

On March 28, 1991, GE entered into an agreement with GECC to make payments to GECC, constituting additions to pre-tax income under the agreement, to the extent necessary to cause the ratio of earnings to fixed charges of GECC and consolidated affiliates (determined on a consolidated basis) to be not less than 1.10:1 for the period, as a single aggregation, of each GECC fiscal year commencing with fiscal year 1991. GECC's ratio of earnings to fixed charges increased to 1.13:1 during 2010 due to higher pre-tax earnings at GECC, which were primarily driven by higher margins and lower provisions for losses on financing receivables.

On October 29, 2009, GE and GECC amended this agreement to extend the notice period for termination from three years to five years. It was further amended to provide that any future amendments to the agreement that could adversely affect GECC require the consent of the majority of the holders of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of senior unsecured debt securities issued or guaranteed by GECC (with an original stated maturity in excess of 270 days), unless the amendment does not trigger a downgrade of GECC's long-term ratings. No payment is required in 2011 pursuant to this agreement.

GE made a \$9.5 billion payment to GECS in the first quarter of 2009 (of which \$8.8 billion was further contributed to GECC through capital contribution and share issuance) to improve tangible capital and reduce leverage. This payment constitutes an addition to pre-tax income under the agreement and therefore increased the ratio of earnings to fixed charges of GECC for the fiscal year 2009 for purposes of the agreement to 1.33:1. As a result, no further payments under the agreement in 2010 were required related to 2009.

Any payment made under the Income Maintenance Agreement will not affect the ratio of earnings to fixed charges as determined in accordance with current SEC rules because it does not constitute an addition to pre-tax income under current U.S. GAAP.

In addition, in connection with certain subordinated debentures for which GECC receives equity credit by rating agencies, GE has agreed to promptly return dividends, distributions or other payments it receives from GECC during events of default or interest deferral periods under such subordinated debentures. There were \$7.3 billion of such debentures outstanding at December 31, 2010. We have committed to maintain the total capital level for GECS' run-off insurance operations at 300% of the regulatory minimum required level of \$0.2 billion. At December 31, 2010, the total capital of these operations, which was approximately \$0.8 billion, exceeded the committed level. See Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

(44)

Statement of Changes in Shareowner's Equity

Shareowner's equity decreased by \$0.8 billion and increased \$15.5 billion in 2010 and 2009, respectively, compared with a decrease of \$3.0 billion in 2008.

Net earnings increased GECC shareowner's equity by \$2.3 billion and \$1.6 billion in 2010 and 2009, respectively, and increased shareowner's equity by \$7.4 billion, partially offset by dividends declared of \$2.4 billion in 2008. There were no dividends declared in 2010 and 2009.

Elements of Other Comprehensive Income decreased shareowner's equity by \$1.6 billion in 2010, as compared with an increase of \$5.3 billion in 2009 and a decrease of \$13.5 billion in 2008, inclusive of changes in accounting principles.

The components of these changes are as follows:

- Currency translation adjustments decreased shareowner's equity by \$2.7 billion in 2010, increased equity by \$2.6 billion in 2009 and decreased equity by \$8.7 billion in 2008. Changes in currency translation adjustments reflect the effects of changes in currency exchange rates on our net investment in non-U.S. subsidiaries that have functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar. At the end of 2010, the U.S. dollar was stronger against most major currencies, including the pound sterling and the euro and weaker against the Australian dollar, compared with a weaker dollar against those currencies at the end of 2009 and a stronger dollar against those currencies at the end of 2008.
- The change in fair value of investment securities increased shareowner's equity by \$0.5 billion in 2010, reflecting improved market conditions related to U.S. corporate securities and lower market interest rates. The change in fair value of investment securities increased shareowner's equity by \$1.3 billion and decreased shareholders' equity by \$2.0 billion in 2009 and 2008, respectively. Further information about investment securities is provided in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.
- Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges increased shareowner's equity by \$0.5 billion in 2010, primarily related to the effective portion of the change in fair value of designated interest rate and cross currency hedges and other comprehensive income (OCI) released to earnings to match the underlying forecasted cash flows. The change in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges increased equity by \$1.4 billion and decreased equity by \$2.5 billion in 2009 and 2008, respectively. Further information about the fair value of derivatives is provided in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

As discussed previously in the Liquidity and Borrowings section of this Item, in the fourth quarter of 2008, GE raised \$15 billion to GECS in cash through common and preferred stock offerings and contributed \$15.0 billion to GECS, including \$9.5 billion in the first quarter of 2009 (of which \$8.8 billion was further contributed to us through capital contribution and share issuance). As a result of this action, additional paid-in capital increased by \$8.8 billion and \$5.5 billion in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Statement of Cash Flows – Overview from 2008 through 2010

GECC cash and equivalents were \$59.6 billion at December 31, 2010, compared with \$61.9 billion at December 31, 2009. GECC cash from operating activities totaled \$20.5 billion in 2010, compared with \$6.6 billion in 2009. This was primarily due to decreases, compared to the prior year, in net cash collateral held from counterparties on derivative contracts of \$6.9 billion, in cash used for other liabilities of \$2.3 billion, higher current-year earnings, and lower gains and higher impairments at Real Estate of \$2.9 billion.

Consistent with our plan to reduce GECC asset levels, cash from investing activities was \$37.0 billion in 2010. Primary sources were \$26.3 billion resulting from a reduction in financing receivables, primarily from collections exceeding originations, a \$2.4 billion reduction in investment securities, and \$1.6 billion of recoveries of financing receivables previously written off. Additionally, we received proceeds of \$2.5 billion from sales of discontinued operations, primarily BAC, and \$1.2 billion resulted from proceeds from business dispositions, including the consumer businesses in Hong Kong and Indonesia. These sources were partially offset by cash used for acquisitions of \$0.6 billion for the acquisition of certain financing businesses of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

(45)

GECC cash used for financing activities in 2010 reflected our continued reduction in ending net investment. Cash used for financing activities of \$59.6 billion related primarily to a \$60.7 billion reduction in borrowings consisting primarily of reductions in long-term borrowings (which includes reductions related to borrowings consolidated upon the adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17) and commercial paper, partially offset by a \$4.6 billion increase in bank deposits.

GECC pays dividends to GECS through a distribution of its retained earnings, including special dividends from proceeds of certain business sales. Beginning in the first quarter of 2009, GECC suspended its normal dividend to GECS. Dividends in 2008 were \$2.4 billion. There were no special dividends paid to GECS in 2010, 2009 or 2008.

Contractual Obligations

As defined by reporting regulations, our contractual obligations for future payments as of December 31, 2010, follow.

(In billions)	Total	Payments due by period				2016 and thereafter
		2011	2012-2013	2014-2015		
Borrowings and bank deposits (Note 8)	\$ 465.4	\$ 149.6	\$ 140.5	\$ 56.9	\$ 118.4	
Interest on borrowings and bank deposits	110.9	12.7	17.6	11.6	69.0	
Operating lease obligations (Note 13)	2.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	
Purchase obligations(a)(b)	24.6	13.3	7.3	3.9	0.1	
Insurance liabilities (Note 9)(c)	5.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	2.8	
Other liabilities(d)	24.3	19.6	2.8	1.0	0.9	
Contractual obligations of discontinued operations(e)	1.6	1.6	—	—	—	

(a) Included all take-or-pay arrangements, capital expenditures, contractual commitments to purchase equipment that will be leased to others, contractual commitments related to factoring agreements, software acquisition/license commitments and any contractually required cash payments for acquisitions.

(b) Excluded funding commitments entered into in the ordinary course of business. Further information on these commitments and other guarantees is provided in Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

(c) Included contracts with reasonably determinable cash flows mainly guaranteed investment contracts.

(d) Included an estimate of future expected funding requirements related to our pension and postretirement benefit plans and included liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits. Because their future cash outflows are uncertain, the following non-current liabilities are excluded from the table above: deferred taxes, derivatives, deferred revenue and other sundry items. For further information on certain of these items, see Notes 10 and 15 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

(e) Included payments for other liabilities.

Variable Interest Entities

We securitize financial assets and arrange other forms of asset-backed financing in the ordinary course of business to improve shareowner returns and as an alternative source of funding. The securitization transactions we engage in are similar to those used by many financial institutions.

The assets we securitize include: receivables secured by equipment, commercial real estate, credit card receivables, floorplan inventory receivables, GE trade receivables and other assets originated and underwritten by us in the ordinary course of business. The securitizations are funded with asset-backed commercial paper and term debt. Our securitization activities prior to January 1, 2010 used QSPEs and were therefore not required to be consolidated.

On January 1, 2010, we adopted ASU 2009-16 & 17. ASU 2009-16 eliminated the QSPE concept, and ASU 2009-17 required that all such entities be evaluated for consolidation as Variable Interest Entities (VIEs). Adoption of these amendments resulted in the consolidation of all of our sponsored QSPEs. In addition, we consolidated assets of VIEs related to direct investments in entities that hold loans and fixed income securities, a media joint venture and a small number of companies to which we have extended loans in the ordinary course of business and subsequently were subject to a TDR.

(46)

Substantially all of our securitization VIEs are consolidated because we are considered to be the primary beneficiary of the entity. Our interests in other VIEs for which we are not the primary beneficiary and QSPEs are accounted for as investment securities, financing receivables or equity method investments depending on the nature of our involvement.

We consolidated the assets and liabilities of these entities at amounts at which they would have been reported in our financial statements had we always consolidated them. We also deconsolidated certain entities where we did not meet the definition of the primary beneficiary under the revised guidance; however the effect was insignificant at January 1, 2010. The incremental effect on total assets and liabilities, net of our retained interests, was an increase of \$30.9 billion and \$32.4 billion respectively, at January 1, 2010. The net reduction of total equity (including noncontrolling interests) was \$1.4 billion at January 1, 2010, principally related to the reversal of previously recognized securitization gains as a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings.

At December 31, 2010, consolidated variable interest entity assets and liabilities were \$48.1 billion and \$36.6 billion, respectively, an increase of \$32.9 billion and \$22.7 billion from 2009, respectively. Assets held by these entities are of equivalent credit quality to our on-book assets. We monitor the underlying credit quality in accordance with our role as servicer and apply rigorous controls to the execution of securitization transactions. With the exception of credit and liquidity support discussed below, investors in these entities have recourse only to the underlying assets.

At December 31, 2009, prior to the effective date of ASU 2009-16 & 17, our Statement of Financial Position included \$10.0 billion in retained interests in these entities related to the transferred financial assets discussed above. These retained interests took two forms: (1) sellers' interests, which were classified as financing receivables, and (2) subordinated interests, designed to provide credit enhancement to senior interests, which were classified as investment securities. The carrying value of our retained interests classified as financing receivables was \$2.5 billion at December 31, 2009. The carrying value of our retained interests classified as investment securities was \$7.5 billion at December 31, 2009.

At December 31, 2010, investments in unconsolidated VIEs, including our noncontrolling interest in PTL and investments in real estate entities, were \$12.6 billion, an increase of \$3.3 billion from 2009, primarily related to \$1.7 billion of investments in entities whose status as a VIE changed upon adoption of ASU 2009-17 and \$1.2 billion of additional investment in pre-existing unconsolidated VIEs. In addition to our existing investments, we have contractual obligations to fund additional investments in the unconsolidated VIEs of \$2.0 billion, an increase of \$0.6 billion from 2009.

We are party to various credit enhancement positions with securitization entities, including liquidity and credit support agreements and guarantee and reimbursement contracts, and have provided our best estimate of the fair value of estimated losses on such positions. The estimate of fair value is based on prevailing market conditions at December 31, 2010. Should market conditions deteriorate, actual losses could be higher. Our exposure to loss under such agreements was limited to \$0.9 billion at December 31, 2010.

We do not have implicit support arrangements with any VIE or QSPE. We did not provide non-contractual support for previously transferred financing receivables to any VIE or QSPE in either 2010 or 2009.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates and assumptions discussed in this section are those that we consider to be the most critical to an understanding of our financial statements because they involve significant judgments and uncertainties. Many of these estimates include determining fair value. All of these estimates reflect our best judgment about current, and for some

estimates future, economic and market conditions and their effects based on information available as of the date of these financial statements. If these conditions change from those expected, it is reasonably possible that the judgments and estimates described below could change, which may result in future impairments of investment securities, goodwill, intangibles and long-lived assets, incremental losses on financing receivables, increases in reserves for contingencies, establishment of valuation allowances on deferred tax assets and increased tax liabilities, among other effects. Also see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report, which discusses the significant accounting policies that we have selected from acceptable alternatives.

(47)

Losses on financing receivables are recognized when they are incurred, which requires us to make our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio. The method for calculating the best estimate of losses depends on the size, type and risk characteristics of the related financing receivable. Such an estimate requires consideration of historical loss experience, adjusted for current conditions, and judgments about the probable effects of relevant observable data, including present economic conditions such as delinquency rates, financial health of specific customers and market sectors, collateral values (including housing price indices as applicable), and the present and expected future levels of interest rates. The underlying assumptions, estimates and assessments we use to provide for losses are updated periodically to reflect our view of current conditions. Changes in such estimates can significantly affect the allowance and provision for losses. It is possible that we will experience credit losses that are different from our current estimates. Write-offs in both our consumer and commercial portfolios can also reflect both losses that are incurred subsequent to the beginning of a fiscal year and information becoming available during that fiscal year which may identify further deterioration on exposures existing prior to the beginning of that fiscal year, and for which reserves could not have been previously recognized. 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.

Further information is provided in the Global Risk Management section and Financial Resources and Liquidity – Financing Receivables section of this Item, the Asset impairment section that follows and in Notes 1, 4 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report.

Asset impairment assessment involves various estimates and assumptions as follows:

Investments. We regularly review investment securities for impairment using both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Effective April 1, 2009, the FASB amended ASC 320 and modified the requirements for recognizing and measuring other-than-temporary impairment for debt securities. If we do not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovery of our amortized cost, we evaluate other qualitative criteria to determine whether a credit loss exists, such as the financial health of and specific prospects for the issuer, including whether the issuer is in compliance with the terms and covenants of the security. Quantitative criteria include determining whether there has been an adverse change in expected future cash flows. For equity securities, our criteria include the length of time and magnitude of the amount that each security is in an unrealized loss position. Our other-than-temporary impairment reviews involve our finance, risk and asset management functions as well as the portfolio management and research capabilities of our internal and third-party asset managers. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report, which discusses the determination of fair value of investment securities.

Further information about actual and potential impairment losses is provided in the Financial Resources and Liquidity – Investment Securities section of this Item and in Notes 1, 3 and 7 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report.

Long-Lived Assets. We review long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Determining whether an impairment has occurred typically requires various estimates and assumptions, including determining which undiscounted cash flows are directly related to the potentially impaired asset, the useful life over which cash flows will occur, their amount, and the asset’s residual value, if any. In turn, measurement of an impairment loss requires a determination of fair value, which is based on the best information available. We derive the required undiscounted cash flow estimates from our historical experience and our internal business plans. To determine fair value, we use quoted market prices when available, our internal cash flow estimates discounted at an appropriate interest rate and independent appraisals, as appropriate.

Our operating lease portfolio of commercial aircraft is a significant concentration of assets in GECAS, and is particularly subject to market fluctuations. Therefore, we test recoverability of each aircraft in our operating lease portfolio at least annually. Additionally, we perform quarterly evaluations in circumstances such as when aircraft are re-leased, current lease terms have changed or a specific lessee's credit standing changes. We consider market conditions, such as global demand for commercial aircraft. Estimates of future rentals and residual values are based on historical experience and information received routinely from independent appraisers. Estimated cash flows from future leases are reduced for expected downtime between leases and for estimated technical costs required to prepare aircraft to be redeployed. Fair value used to measure impairment is based on management's best estimate. In determining its best estimate, management evaluates average current market values (obtained from third parties) of similar type and age aircraft, which are adjusted for the attributes of the specific aircraft under lease.

(48)

We recognized impairment losses on our operating lease portfolio of commercial aircraft of \$0.4 billion and \$0.1 billion in 2010 and 2009, respectively. Provisions for losses on financing receivables related to commercial aircraft were insignificant and \$0.1 billion in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Further information on impairment losses and our exposure to the commercial aviation industry is provided in the Operations – Overview section of this Item and in Notes 5 and 18 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report.

Real Estate. We review the estimated value of our commercial real estate investments semi-annually. The cash flow estimates used for both estimating value and the recoverability analysis are inherently judgmental, and reflect current and projected lease profiles, available industry information about expected trends in rental, occupancy and capitalization rates and expected business plans, which include our estimated holding period for the asset. Our portfolio is diversified, both geographically and by asset type. However, the global real estate market is subject to periodic cycles that can cause significant fluctuations in market values. As of our most recent estimate performed in 2010, the carrying value of our Real Estate investments exceeded their estimated value by about \$5.1 billion. The estimated value of the portfolio continues to reflect deterioration in real estate values and market fundamentals, including reduced market occupancy rates and market rents as well as the effects of limited real estate market liquidity. Given the current and expected challenging market conditions, there continues to be risk and uncertainty surrounding commercial real estate values. Declines in the estimated value of real estate below carrying amount result in impairment losses when the aggregate undiscounted cash flow estimates used in the estimated value measurement are below the carrying amount. As such, estimated losses in the portfolio will not necessarily result in recognized impairment losses. When we recognize an impairment, the impairment is measured using the estimated fair value of the underlying asset, which is based upon cash flow estimates that reflect current and projected lease profiles and available industry information about capitalization rates and expected trends in rents and occupancy and is corroborated by external appraisals. During 2010, Real Estate recognized pre-tax impairments of \$2.3 billion in its real estate held for investment, as compared to \$0.8 billion in 2009. Continued deterioration in economic conditions or prolonged market illiquidity may result in further impairments being recognized. Furthermore, significant judgment and uncertainty related to forecasted valuation trends, especially in illiquid markets, results in inherent imprecision in real estate value estimates. Further information is provided in the Global Risk Management and the Other Assets sections of this Item and in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report.

Goodwill and Other Identified Intangible Assets. We test goodwill for impairment annually and more frequently if circumstances warrant. We determine fair values for each of the reporting units using an income approach. When available and appropriate, we use comparative market multiples to corroborate discounted cash flow results. For purposes of the income approach, fair value is determined based on the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at an appropriate risk-adjusted rate. We use our internal forecasts to estimate future cash flows and include an estimate of long-term future growth rates based on our most recent views of the long-term outlook for each business. Actual results may differ from those assumed in our forecasts. We derive our discount rates using a capital asset pricing model and analyzing published rates for industries relevant to our reporting units to estimate the cost of equity financing. We use discount rates that are commensurate with the risks and uncertainty inherent in the respective businesses and in our internally developed forecasts. Discount rates used in our reporting unit valuations ranged from 12% to 14.5%. Valuations using the market approach reflect prices and other relevant observable information generated by market transactions involving comparable businesses.

Compared to the market approach, the income approach more closely aligns each reporting unit valuation to our business profile, including geographic markets served and product offerings. Required rates of return, along with uncertainty inherent in the forecasts of future cash flows, are reflected in the selection of the discount rate. Equally important, under this approach, reasonably likely scenarios and associated sensitivities can be developed for

alternative future states that may not be reflected in an observable market price. A market approach allows for comparison to actual market transactions and multiples. It can be somewhat more limited in its application because the population of potential comparables is often limited to publicly-traded companies where the characteristics of the comparative business and ours can be significantly different, market data is usually not available for divisions within larger conglomerates or non-public subsidiaries that could otherwise qualify as comparable, and the specific circumstances surrounding a market transaction (e.g., synergies between the parties, terms and conditions of the transaction, etc.) may be different or irrelevant with respect to our business. It can also be difficult, under certain market conditions, to identify orderly transactions between market participants in similar businesses. We assess the valuation methodology based upon the relevance and availability of the data at the time we perform the valuation and weight the methodologies appropriately.

(49)

We performed our annual impairment test of goodwill for all of our reporting units in the third quarter using data as of July 1, 2010. 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. Based on the results of our step one testing, the fair values of 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.

Our Real Estate reporting unit had a goodwill balance of \$1.1 billion at December 31, 2010. As of July 1, 2010, the carrying amount exceeded the estimated fair value of our Real Estate reporting unit by approximately \$3.2 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 anticipated stabilization of the real estate market allowing for sales of real estate investments at normalized margins. Our assumed discount rate was 12% 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. 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 \$3.5 billion. Accordingly, no goodwill impairment was required. In the second step, unrealized losses in an entity's assets have the effect of increasing the estimated implied fair value of goodwill. The results of the second step analysis were attributable to several factors. The primary driver was the excess of the carrying value over the estimated fair value of our Real Estate Equity Investments, which approximated \$6.3 billion at that time. Further information about the Real Estate investment portfolio is provided in the Financial Resources and Liquidity – Statement of Financial Position – Other assets of this Item. Other drivers for the favorable outcome include the unrealized losses in the Real Estate finance receivable portfolio 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.

We review identified intangible assets with defined useful lives and subject to amortization for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Determining whether an impairment loss occurred requires comparing the carrying amount to the sum of undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. For our insurance activities remaining in continuing operations, we periodically test for impairment our deferred acquisition costs and present value of future profits.

Further information is provided in the Financial Resources and Liquidity – Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets section of this Item and in Notes 1 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report.

(50)

Income Taxes. Our annual tax rate is based on our income, statutory tax rates and tax planning opportunities available to us in the various jurisdictions in which we operate. Tax laws are complex and subject to different interpretations by the taxpayer and respective governmental taxing authorities. Significant judgment is required in determining our tax expense and in evaluating our tax positions, including evaluating uncertainties. We review our tax positions quarterly and adjust the balances as new information becomes available. Our income tax rate is significantly affected by the tax rate on our global operations. In addition to local country tax laws and regulations, this rate depends on the extent earnings are indefinitely reinvested outside the United States. Indefinite reinvestment is determined by management's judgment about and intentions concerning the future operations of the company. At December 31, 2010, \$62 billion of earnings have been indefinitely reinvested outside the United States. Most of these earnings have been reinvested in active non-U.S. business operations, and we do not intend to repatriate these earnings to fund U.S. operations. Because of the availability of U.S. foreign tax credits, it is not practicable to determine the U.S. federal income tax liability that would be payable if such earnings were not reinvested indefinitely. Deferred income tax assets represent amounts available to reduce income taxes payable on taxable income in future years. Such assets arise because of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, as well as from net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We evaluate the recoverability of these future tax deductions and credits by assessing the adequacy of future expected taxable income from all sources, including reversal of taxable temporary differences, forecasted operating earnings and available tax planning strategies. These sources of income rely heavily on estimates. We use our historical experience and our short and long-range business forecasts to provide insight. Further, our global and diversified business portfolio gives us the opportunity to employ various prudent and feasible tax planning strategies to facilitate the recoverability of future deductions. Amounts recorded for deferred tax assets related to non-U.S. net operating losses, net of valuation allowances, were \$3.3 billion and \$2.5 billion at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, including \$1.0 billion and \$1.3 billion at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, of deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances, associated with losses reported in discontinued operations, primarily related to our loss on the sale of GE Money Japan. Such year-end 2010 amounts are expected to be fully recoverable within the applicable statutory expiration periods. To the extent we do not consider it more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, a valuation allowance is established.

Further information on income taxes is provided in the Operations – Overview section of this Item and in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

Derivatives and Hedging. We use derivatives to manage a variety of risks, including risks related to interest rates, foreign exchange and commodity prices. Accounting for derivatives as hedges requires that, at inception and over the term of the arrangement, the hedged item and related derivative meet the requirements for hedge accounting. The rules and interpretations related to derivatives accounting are complex. Failure to apply this complex guidance correctly will result in all changes in the fair value of the derivative being reported in earnings, without regard to the offsetting changes in the fair value of the hedged item.

In evaluating whether a particular relationship qualifies for hedge accounting, we test effectiveness at inception and each reporting period thereafter by determining whether changes in the fair value of the derivative offset, within a specified range, changes in the fair value of the hedged item. If fair value changes fail this test, we discontinue applying hedge accounting to that relationship prospectively. Fair values of both the derivative instrument and the hedged item are calculated using internal valuation models incorporating market-based assumptions, subject to third-party confirmation, as applicable.

At December 31, 2010, derivative assets and liabilities were \$7.0 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively. Further information about our use of derivatives is provided in Notes 1, 7, 14 and 15 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K Report.

Fair Value Measurements. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value every reporting period include investments in debt and equity securities and derivatives. Assets that are not measured at fair value every reporting period but that are subject to fair value measurements in certain circumstances 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.

(51)

A fair value measurement is determined as the price we would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In the absence of active markets for the identical assets or liabilities, such measurements involve developing assumptions based on market observable data and, in the absence of such data, internal information that is consistent with what market participants would use in a hypothetical transaction that occurs at the measurement date. The determination of fair value often involves significant judgments about assumptions such as determining an appropriate discount rate that factors in both risk and liquidity premiums, identifying the similarities and differences in market transactions, weighting those differences accordingly and then making the appropriate adjustments to those market transactions to reflect the risks specific to our asset being valued. Further information on fair value measurements is provided in Notes 1, 14 and 15 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report.

Other loss contingencies are uncertain and unresolved matters that arise in the ordinary course of business and result from events or actions by others that have the potential to result in a future loss. Such contingencies include, but are not limited to environmental obligations, litigation, regulatory proceedings, product quality and losses resulting from other events and developments.

When a loss is considered probable and reasonably estimable, we record a liability in the amount of our best estimate for the ultimate loss. When there appears to be a range of possible costs with equal likelihood, liabilities are based on the low end of such range. However, the likelihood of a loss with respect to a particular contingency is often difficult to predict and determining a meaningful estimate of the loss or a range of loss may not be practicable based on the information available and the potential effect of future events and decisions by third parties that will determine the ultimate resolution of the contingency. Moreover, it is not uncommon for such matters to be resolved over many years, during which time relevant developments and new information must be continuously evaluated to determine both the likelihood of potential loss and whether it is possible to reasonably estimate a range of possible loss. When a loss is probable but a reasonable estimate cannot be made, disclosure is provided.

Disclosure also is provided when it is reasonably possible that a loss will be incurred or when it is reasonably possible that the amount of a loss will exceed the recorded provision. We regularly review all contingencies to determine whether the likelihood of loss has changed and to assess whether a reasonable estimate of the loss or range of loss can be made. As discussed above, development of a meaningful estimate of loss or a range of potential loss is complex when the outcome is directly dependent on negotiations with or decisions by third parties, such as regulatory agencies, the court system and other interested parties. Such factors bear directly on whether it is possible to reasonably estimate a range of potential loss and boundaries of high and low estimates.

Further information is provided in Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Form 10-K Report.

Supplemental Information

Financial Measures that Supplement Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

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 U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission rules. Specifically, we have referred, in various sections of this Form 10-K Report, to:

- Average total GECC shareowner’s equity, excluding effects of discontinued operations

- Ratio of debt to equity, net of cash and equivalents and with classification of hybrid debt as equity
- GE Capital ending net investment (ENI), excluding cash and equivalents, at January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010

The reasons we use these non-GAAP financial measures and the reconciliations to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures follow.

(52)

Average Total GECC Shareowner's Equity, Excluding Effects of Discontinued Operations(a)

December 31 (In millions)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Average total GECC shareowner's equity(b)	\$ 71,713	\$ 68,494	\$ 63,382	\$ 60,666	\$ 54,578
Less the effects of the average net investment in discontinued operations	(5,689)	(6,632)	(2,762)	(2,383)	(2,301)
Average total GECC shareowner's equity, excluding effects of discontinued operations(a)	\$ 66,024	\$ 61,862	\$ 60,620	\$ 58,283	\$ 52,277

(a) Used for computing return on average shareowner's equity and return on average total capital invested (ROTC).

(b) On an annual basis, calculated using a five-point average.

Our ROTC calculation excludes earnings (losses) of discontinued operations from the numerator because U.S. GAAP requires us to display those earnings (losses) in the Statement of Earnings. Our calculation of average total GECC shareowner's equity may not be directly comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. We believe that it is a clearer way to measure the ongoing trend in return on total capital for the continuing operations of our businesses given the extent that discontinued operations have affected our reported results. We believe that this results in a more relevant measure for management and investors to evaluate performance of our continuing operations, on a consistent basis, and to evaluate and compare the performance of our continuing operations with the ongoing operations of other businesses and companies.

Ratio of Debt to Equity, Net of Cash and Equivalents and with Classification of Hybrid Debt as Equity

December 31 (Dollars in millions)	2010	2009
GECC debt	\$ 465,350	\$ 490,707
Less cash and equivalents	59,553	61,923
Less hybrid debt	7,725	7,725
	\$ 398,072	\$ 421,059
GECC equity	\$ 72,881	\$ 73,718
Plus hybrid debt	7,725	7,725
	\$ 80,606	\$ 81,443
Ratio	4.94:1	5.17:1

We have provided the GECC ratio of debt to equity on a basis that reflects the use of cash and equivalents to reduce debt, and with long-term debt due in 2066 and 2067 classified as equity. We believe that this is a useful comparison to a GAAP-based ratio of debt to equity because cash balances may be used to reduce debt and because this long-term debt has equity-like characteristics. The usefulness of this supplemental measure may be limited, however, as the total amount of cash and equivalents at any point in time may be different than the amount that could practically be applied to reduce outstanding debt, and it may not be advantageous or practical to replace certain long-term debt with equity. In the first quarter of 2009, GE made a \$9.5 billion payment to GECS (of which \$8.8 billion was further contributed to GECC through capital contribution and share issuance). Despite these potential limitations, we believe that this measure, considered along with the corresponding GAAP measure, provides investors with additional information that may be more comparable to other financial institutions and businesses.

(53)

GE Capital Ending Net Investment (ENI), Excluding Cash and Equivalents

(In billions)	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
GECC total assets	\$ 581.1	\$ 653.6
Less assets of discontinued operations	5.2	15.1
Less non-interest bearing liabilities	38.9	50.3
GE Capital ENI	537.0	588.2
Less cash and equivalents	59.6	61.9
GE Capital ENI, excluding cash and equivalents	\$ 477.4	\$ 526.3

GE uses ENI to measure the size of its GE Capital segment. GE believes that this measure is a useful indicator of the capital (debt or equity) required to fund a business as it adjusts for non-interest bearing current liabilities generated in the normal course of business that do not require a capital outlay. GE also believes that by excluding cash and equivalents, it provides a meaningful measure of assets requiring capital to fund its GE Capital segment, as a substantial amount of this cash and equivalents resulted from debt issuances to pre-fund future debt maturities and will not be used to fund additional assets. Providing this measure will help investors measure how we are performing against our previously communicated goal to reduce the size of our financial services segment.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Information about our global risk management can be found in the Operations – Global Risk Management and Financial Resources and Liquidity – Exchange Rate and Interest Rate Risks sections in Part II, Item 7. “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of this Form 10-K Report.

(54)

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. With our participation, an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting was conducted as of December 31, 2010, based on the framework and criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Based on this evaluation, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2010.

Our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an audit report on our internal control over financial reporting. Their report follows.

/s/ Michael A. Neal
Michael A. Neal
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Jeffrey S. Bornstein
Jeffrey S. Bornstein
Chief Financial Officer

February 25, 2011

(55)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors of
General Electric Capital Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of General Electric Capital Corporation and consolidated affiliates (“GECC”) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related statements of earnings, changes in shareowner’s equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the financial statement schedule as listed in Item 15. We also have audited GECC’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). GECC’s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and schedule referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of GECC as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, GECC maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

(56)

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, GECC, in 2010, changed its method of accounting for consolidation of variable interest entities; in 2009, changed its method of accounting for impairment of debt securities, business combinations and noncontrolling interests; and in 2008, changed its method of accounting for fair value measurements and adopted the fair value option for certain financial assets and financial liabilities.

/s/ KPMG LLP
KPMG LLP
Stamford, Connecticut
February 25, 2011

(57)

General Electric Capital Corporation and consolidated affiliates

Statement of Earnings

For the years ended December 31 (In millions)	2010	2009	2008
Revenues			
Revenues from services (Note 12)(a)	\$ 46,739	\$ 49,035	\$ 65,872
Other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities;			
Total other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities	(431)	(571)	—
Less: Portion of other-than-temporary impairment recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	199	312	—
Net other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities recognized in earnings	(232)	(259)	—
Revenues from services (Note 12)	46,507	48,776	65,872
Sales of goods	533	970	1,773
Total revenues	47,040	49,746	67,645
Costs and expenses			
Interest	14,924	17,491	24,570
Operating and administrative (Note 13)	14,181	14,641	18,363
Cost of goods sold	501	808	1,517
Investment contracts, insurance losses and insurance annuity benefits	144	210	491
Provision for losses on financing receivables (Note 4)	7,191	10,627	7,233
Depreciation and amortization (Note 5)	7,750	8,304	9,314
Total costs and expenses	44,691	52,081	61,488
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	2,349	(2,335)	6,157
Benefit for income taxes (Note 10)	932	3,812	2,137
Earnings from continuing operations	3,281	1,477	8,294
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes (Note 2)	(974)	151	(641)
Net earnings	2,307	1,628	7,653
Less net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	16	15	231
Net earnings attributable to GECC	\$ 2,291	\$ 1,613	\$ 7,422
Amounts attributable to GECC			
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 3,265	\$ 1,462	\$ 8,063
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(974)	151	(641)

Net earnings attributable to GECC	\$	2,291	\$	1,613	\$	7,422
-----------------------------------	----	-------	----	-------	----	-------

(a) Excluding net other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities since April 1, 2009.

See accompanying notes.

(58)

Statement of Changes in Shareowner's Equity

(In millions)	2010	2009	2008
Changes in shareowner's equity (Note 11)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 73,718	\$ 58,229	\$ 61,230
Dividends and other transactions with shareowner	86	8,579	3,036
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Investment securities - net	549	1,337	(1,988)
Currency translation adjustments - net	(2,721)	2,565	(8,705)
Cash flow hedges - net	469	1,437	(2,504)
Benefit plans - net	54	(67)	(262)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,649)	5,272	(13,459)
Increases from net earnings attributable to GECC	2,291	1,613	7,422
Comprehensive income (loss)	642	6,885	(6,037)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles(a)	(1,565)	25	—
Balance at December 31	72,881	73,718	58,229
Noncontrolling interests(b)	1,164	2,204	2,383
Total equity balance at December 31	\$ 74,045	\$ 75,922	\$ 60,612

On January 1, 2009, we adopted an amendment to Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810, Consolidation, that requires certain changes to the presentation of our financial statements. This amendment requires us to classify noncontrolling interests (previously referred to as “minority interest”) as part of shareowner’s equity.

(a) On January 1, 2010, we adopted amendments to ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing, and ASC 810, Consolidation, and recorded a cumulative effect adjustment. See Notes 11 and 17. We adopted amendments to ASC 320, Investments – Debt and Equity Securities, and recorded a cumulative effect adjustment to increase retained earnings as of April 1, 2009. See Notes 3 and 11.

(b) See Note 11 for an explanation of the changes in noncontrolling interests for 2010 and 2009.

See accompanying notes.

(59)

General Electric Capital Corporation and consolidated affiliates

Statement of Financial Position

At December 31 (In millions, except share amounts)	2010	2009
Assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 59,553	\$ 61,923
Investment securities (Note 3)	17,952	26,911
Inventories	66	71
Financing receivables – net (Notes 4 and 16)	319,277	326,941
Other receivables	13,669	17,755
Property, plant and equipment– net (Note 5)	53,750	56,453
Goodwill (Note 6)	27,593	28,463
Other intangible assets – net (Note 6)	1,876	2,841
Other assets (Note 7)	79,045	86,224
Assets of businesses held for sale (Note 2)	3,127	125
Assets of discontinued operations (Note 2)	5,228	15,078
Total assets(a)	\$ 581,136	\$ 622,785
Liabilities and equity		
Short-term borrowings (Note 8)	\$ 113,646	\$ 127,947
Accounts payable	6,841	10,986
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities (Note 8)	30,060	3,883
Bank deposits (Note 8)	37,298	33,519
Long-term borrowings (Note 8)	284,346	325,358
Investment contracts, insurance liabilities and insurance annuity benefits (Note 9)	5,779	8,687
Other liabilities	20,434	22,652
Deferred income taxes (Note 10)	6,195	5,739
Liabilities of businesses held for sale (Note 2)	592	55
Liabilities of discontinued operations (Note 2)	1,900	8,037
Total liabilities(a)	507,091	546,863
Common stock, \$14 par value (4,166,000 shares authorized at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and 3,985,404 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively)	56	56
Accumulated other comprehensive income – net(b)		
Investment securities	(337)	(676)
Currency translation adjustments	(1,541)	1,228
Cash flow hedges	(1,347)	(1,816)
Benefit plans	(380)	(434)
Additional paid-in capital	28,463	28,431
Retained earnings	47,967	46,929
Total GECC shareowner's equity	72,881	73,718
Noncontrolling interests(c)	1,164	2,204

Total equity (Note 11)		74,045		75,922
Total liabilities and equity	\$	581,136	\$	622,785

- (a) Our consolidated assets at December 31, 2010 include total assets of \$47,023 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 \$38,612 million and investment securities of \$5,706 million. Our consolidated liabilities at December 31, 2010 include liabilities of certain VIEs for which the VIE creditors do not have recourse to General Electric Capital Services, Inc. (GECS). These liabilities include non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities (CSEs) of \$29,444 million. See Note 17.
- (b) The sum of accumulated other comprehensive income – net was \$(3,605) million and \$(1,698) million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.
- (c) Included accumulated other comprehensive income – net attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$(137) million and \$(191) million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

See accompanying notes.

(60)

General Electric Capital Corporation and consolidated affiliates

Statement of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31 (In millions)	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows – operating activities			
Net earnings	\$ 2,307	\$ 1,628	\$ 7,653
Less net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	16	15	231
Net earnings attributable to GECC	2,291	1,613	7,422
(Earnings) loss from discontinued operations	974	(151)	641
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings attributable to GECC			
to cash provided from operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	7,750	8,304	9,314
Deferred income taxes	1,232	(2,335)	(896)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	5	(6)	(14)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(300)	(480)	(824)
Provision for losses on financing receivables	7,191	10,627	7,233
All other operating activities (Note 19)	1,310	(10,992)	6,708
Cash from (used for) operating activities – continuing operations	20,453	6,580	29,584
Cash from (used for) operating activities – discontinued operations	546	189	960
Cash from (used for) operating activities	20,999	6,769	30,544
Cash flows – investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(7,674)	(6,440)	(13,321)
Dispositions of property, plant and equipment	7,200	6,734	10,865
Net decrease (increase) in financing receivables (Note 19)	26,298	43,179	(17,034)
Proceeds from sales of discontinued operations	2,510	–	5,220
Proceeds from principal business dispositions	1,171	9,088	4,928
Payments for principal businesses purchased	(559)	(7,414)	(24,961)
All other investing activities (Note 19)	8,042	(388)	6,970
Cash from (used for) investing activities – continuing operations	36,988	44,759	(27,333)
Cash from (used for) investing activities – discontinued operations	(2,260)	1,381	(1,036)
Cash from (used for) investing activities	34,728	46,140	(28,369)
Cash flows – financing activities			
Net increase (decrease) in borrowings (maturities of 90 days or less)	(840)	(27,075)	(45,217)
Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits	4,603	(3,784)	20,623
Newly issued debt (maturities longer than 90 days) (Note 19)	37,627	81,280	115,842
	(97,456)	(83,341)	(66,895)

Edgar Filing: GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP - Form 10-K

Repayments and other debt reductions (maturities longer than 90 days) (Note 19)			
Dividends paid to shareowner	–	–	(2,351)
Capital contribution and share issuance	–	8,750	5,500
Purchases of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interests	(633)	–	–
All other financing activities (Note 19)	(2,904)	(2,215)	(1,297)
Cash from (used for) financing activities – continuing operations	(59,603)	(26,385)	26,205
Cash from (used for) financing activities – discontinued operations	(116)	131	(59)
Cash from (used for) financing activities	(59,719)	(26,254)	26,146
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	(208)	619	(633)
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	(4,200)	27,274	27,688
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	63,879	36,605	8,917
Cash and equivalents at end of year	59,679	63,879	36,605
Less cash and equivalents of discontinued operations at end of year	126	1,956	255
Cash and equivalents of continuing operations at end of year	\$ 59,553	\$ 61,923	\$ 36,350
Supplemental disclosure of cash flows information			
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ (16,189)	\$ (18,742)	\$ (24,402)
Cash recovered (paid) during the year for income taxes	(1)	207	(1,121)

See accompanying notes.

(61)

General Electric Capital Corporation and consolidated affiliates

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting Principles

Our financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Consolidation

All of our outstanding common stock is owned by General Electric Capital Services, Inc. (GE Capital Services or GECS), all of whose common stock is owned by General Electric Company (GE Company or GE). Our financial statements consolidate all of our affiliates – entities in which we have a controlling financial interest, most often because we hold a majority voting interest. We also consolidate the economic interests we hold in certain businesses within companies in which we hold a voting equity interest and are majority owned by our ultimate parent, but which we have agreed to actively manage and control.

To determine if we hold a controlling financial interest in an entity we first evaluate if we are required to apply the Variable Interest Entity (VIE) model to the entity, otherwise the entity is evaluated under the Voting Interest model. Where we hold current or potential rights that give us the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance combined with a variable interest that gives us the right to receive potentially significant benefits or the obligation to absorb potentially significant losses, we have a controlling financial interest in that VIE. Rights held by others to remove the party with power over the VIE are not considered unless one party can exercise those rights unilaterally. When changes occur to the design of an entity we reconsider whether it is subject to the VIE model. We continuously evaluate whether we have a controlling financial interest in a VIE.

We hold a controlling financial interest in other entities where we currently hold, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the voting rights or where we exercise control through substantive participating rights or as a general partner. Where we are a general partner we consider substantive removal rights held by other partners in determining if we hold a controlling financial interest. We evaluate whether we have a controlling financial interest in these entities when our voting or substantive participating rights change.

Associated companies are unconsolidated VIEs and other entities in which we do not have a controlling financial interest, but over which we have significant influence, most often because we hold a voting interest of 20% to 50%. Associated companies are accounted for as equity method investments. Results of associated companies are presented on a one-line basis. Investments in and advances to associated companies are presented on a one-line basis in the caption "Other assets" in our Statement of Financial Position, net of allowance for losses that represents our best estimate of probable losses inherent in such assets.

Financial Statement Presentation

We have reclassified certain prior-year amounts to conform to the current-year's presentation.

Financial data and related measurements are presented in the following categories:

Consolidated - This represents the adding together all businesses and affiliates, giving effect to the elimination of transactions between affiliates.

Operating Segments - These comprise our five businesses, focused on the broad markets they serve: Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL), Consumer, Real Estate, Energy Financial Services and GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS). Prior-period information has been reclassified to be consistent with how we managed our businesses in 2010.

Unless otherwise indicated, information in these notes to consolidated financial statements relates to continuing operations. Certain of our operations have been presented as discontinued. See Note 2.

The effects of translating to U.S. dollars the financial statements of non-U.S. affiliates whose functional currency is the local currency are included in shareowner's equity. Asset and liability accounts are translated at year-end exchange rates, while revenues and expenses are translated at average rates for the respective periods.

(62)

Preparing financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates based on assumptions about current, and for some estimates future, economic and market conditions (for example, unemployment, market liquidity, the real estate market, etc.), which affect reported amounts and related disclosures in our financial statements. Although our current estimates contemplate current conditions and how we expect them to change in the future, as appropriate, it is reasonably possible that in 2011 actual conditions could be worse than anticipated in those estimates, which could materially affect our results of operations and financial position. Among other effects, such changes could result in future impairments of investment securities, goodwill, intangibles and long-lived assets, incremental losses on financing receivables, establishment of valuation allowances on deferred tax assets and increased tax liabilities.

Sales of Goods

We record all sales of goods only when a firm sales agreement is in place, delivery has occurred and collectibility of the fixed or determinable sales price is reasonably assured. If customer acceptance of goods is not assured, we record sales only upon formal customer acceptance.

Revenues from Services (Earned Income)

We use the interest method to recognize income on loans. Interest on loans includes origination, commitment and other non-refundable fees related to funding (recorded in earned income on the interest method). 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. Previously recognized interest income that was accrued but not collected from the borrower is evaluated as part of the overall receivable in determining the adequacy of the allowance for losses. Although we stop accruing interest in advance of payments, we recognize interest income as cash is collected when appropriate, provided the amount does not exceed that which would have been earned at the historical effective interest rate; otherwise, payments received are applied to reduce the principal balance of the loan. We resume accruing interest on nonaccrual, non-restructured commercial loans only when (a) payments are brought current according to the loan's original terms and (b) future payments are reasonably assured. When we agree to restructured terms with the borrower, we resume accruing interest only when it is reasonably assured that we will recover full contractual payments, and such loans pass underwriting reviews equivalent to those applied to new loans. We resume accruing interest on nonaccrual consumer loans when the customer's account is less than 90 days past due and collection of such amounts is probable. Interest accruals on modified consumer loans that are not considered to be troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) may return to current status (re-aged) only after receipt of at least three consecutive minimum monthly payments or the equivalent cumulative amount, subject to a re-aging limitation of once a year, or twice in a five-year period.

We recognize financing lease income on the interest method to produce a level yield on funds not yet recovered. Estimated unguaranteed residual values are based upon management's best estimates of the value of the leased asset at the end of the lease term. We use various sources of data in determining this estimate, including information obtained from third parties, which is adjusted for the attributes of the specific asset under lease. Guarantees of residual values by unrelated third parties are considered part of minimum lease payments. Significant assumptions we use in estimating residual values include estimated net cash flows over the remaining lease term, anticipated results of future remarketing, and estimated future component part and scrap metal prices, discounted at an appropriate rate.

We recognize operating lease income on a straight-line basis over the terms of underlying leases.

Fees include commitment fees related to loans that we do not expect to fund and line-of-credit fees. We record these fees in earned income on a straight-line basis over the period to which they relate. We record syndication fees in earned income at the time related services are performed, unless significant contingencies exist.

Depreciation and Amortization

The cost of our equipment leased to others on operating leases is depreciated on a straight-line basis to estimated residual value over the lease term or over the estimated economic life of the equipment.

The cost of acquired real estate investments is depreciated on a straight-line basis to the estimated salvage value over the expected useful life or the estimated proceeds upon sale of the investment at the end of the expected holding period if that approach produces a higher measure of depreciation expense.

(63)

The cost of intangible assets is generally amortized on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated economic life. We review long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. See Notes 5 and 6.

Losses on Financing Receivables

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

"Impaired" loans are defined as larger balance or restructured loans for which it is probable that the lender will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms of the loan agreement. TDRs are those loans for which we have granted a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties where we do not receive adequate compensation. Such loans are classified as impaired, and are individually reviewed for specific reserves.

"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 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.

When we repossess collateral in satisfaction of a loan, we write down the receivable against the allowance for losses. Repossessed collateral is included in the caption "All other assets" in the Statement of Financial Position and carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value less costs to sell.

We write off unsecured closed-end installment loans at 120 days contractually past due and unsecured open-ended revolving loans at 180 days contractually past due. We write down consumer loans secured by collateral other than residential real estate when such loans are 120 days past due. Consumer loans secured by residential real estate (both revolving and closed-end loans) are written down to the fair value of collateral, less costs to sell, no later than when they become 360 days past due. Unsecured consumer loans in bankruptcy are written off within 60 days of notification of filing by the bankruptcy court or within contractual write-off periods, whichever occurs earlier.

Write-offs on larger balance impaired commercial loans are based on amounts deemed uncollectible and are reviewed quarterly. Write-offs on Real Estate loans are recorded upon initiation of foreclosure or early settlement by the borrower, or in some cases, based on the passage of time depending on specific facts and circumstances. In CLL, loans are written off when deemed uncollectible (e.g., when the borrower enters restructuring, collateral is to be liquidated or at 180 days past due for smaller balance homogeneous loans).

(64)

Our consumer loan portfolio consists of smaller balance, homogeneous loans including card receivables, installment loans, auto loans and leases and residential mortgages. We collectively evaluate each portfolio for impairment quarterly. The allowance for losses on these receivables is established through a process that estimates the probable losses inherent in the portfolio based upon statistical analyses of portfolio data. These analyses include migration analysis, in which historical delinquency and credit loss experience is applied to the current aging of the portfolio, together with other analyses that reflect current trends and conditions. We also consider overall portfolio indicators including nonearning loans, trends in loan volume and lending terms, credit policies and other observable environmental factors such as unemployment rates and home price indices.

Our commercial loan and lease portfolio consists of a variety of loans and leases, including both larger-balance, non-homogeneous loans and leases and smaller-balance homogeneous commercial and equipment loans and leases. Losses on such loans and leases are recorded when probable and estimable. We routinely evaluate our entire portfolio for potential specific credit or collection issues that might indicate an impairment. For larger-balance, non-homogeneous loans and leases, we consider the financial status, payment history, collateral value, industry conditions and guarantor support related to specific customers. Any delinquencies or bankruptcies are indications of potential impairment requiring further assessment of collectibility. We routinely receive financial as well as rating agency reports on our customers, and we elevate for further attention those customers whose operations we judge to be marginal or deteriorating. We also elevate customers for further attention when we observe a decline in collateral values for asset-based loans. While collateral values are not always available, when we observe such a decline, we evaluate relevant markets to assess recovery alternatives – for example, for real estate loans, relevant markets are local; for commercial aircraft loans, relevant markets are global. Measurement of the loss on our impaired loans is based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or the fair value of collateral, net of expected selling costs, if the loan is determined to be collateral dependent. We determine whether a loan is collateral dependent if the repayment of the loan is expected to be provided solely by the underlying collateral. Our review process can often result in reserves being established in advance of a modification of terms or designation as a TDR. After providing for specific incurred losses, we then determine an allowance for losses that have been incurred in the balance of the portfolio but cannot yet be identified to a specific loan or lease. This estimate is based upon various statistical analyses considering historical and projected default rates and loss severity and aging, as well as our view on current market and economic conditions. It is prepared by each respective line of business. For Real Estate, this includes converting economic indicators into real estate market indicators that are calibrated by market and asset class and which are used to project expected performance of the portfolio based on specific loan portfolio metrics.

We consider multiple factors in evaluating the adequacy of our allowance for losses on Real Estate financing receivables, including loan-to-value ratios, collateral values at the individual loan level, debt service coverage ratios, delinquency status, and economic factors including interest rate and real estate market forecasts. In addition to evaluating these factors, we deem a Real Estate loan to be impaired if its projected loan-to-value ratio at maturity is in excess of 100%, even if the loan is currently paying in accordance with its contractual terms. The allowance for losses on Real Estate financing receivables is based on a discounted cash flow methodology, except in situations where the loan is within 24 months of maturity or foreclosure is deemed probable, in which case reserves are based on collateral values. If foreclosure is deemed probable or if repayment is dependent solely on the sale of collateral, we deduct estimated selling costs from the fair value of the underlying collateral values. Collateral values for our Real Estate loans are determined based upon internal cash flow estimates discounted at an appropriate rate and corroborated by external appraisals, as appropriate. Collateral valuations are updated at least semi-annually, or more frequently, for higher risk loans. A substantial majority of our Real Estate impaired loans have specific reserves that are determined based on the underlying collateral values. For further discussion on determining fair value see the Fair Value Measurements section below.

Experience is not available for new products; therefore, while we are developing that experience, we set loss allowances based on our experience with the most closely analogous products in our portfolio.

Our loss mitigation strategy intends to minimize economic loss and, at times, can result in rate reductions, principal forgiveness, extensions, forbearance or other actions, which may cause the related loan to be classified as a TDR.

We utilize certain loan modification programs for borrowers experiencing temporary financial difficulties in our Consumer loan portfolio. These loan modification programs are primarily concentrated in our U.S. credit card and non-U.S. residential mortgage portfolios and include short-term (12 months or less) interest rate reductions and payment deferrals, which were not part of the terms of the original contract. 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.

(65)

Our allowance for losses on financing receivables on these modified consumer loans is determined based upon a formulaic approach that estimates the probable losses inherent in the portfolio based upon statistical analyses of the portfolio. Data related to redefault experience is also considered in our overall reserve adequacy review. Once the loan has been modified, it returns to current status (re-aged) only after receipt of at least three consecutive minimum monthly payments or the equivalent cumulative amount, subject to a re-aging limitation of once a year, or twice in a five-year period in accordance with the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council guidelines on Uniform Retail Credit Classification and Account Management policy issued in June 2000. We believe that the allowance for losses would not be materially different had we not re-aged these accounts.

For commercial loans, we evaluate changes in terms and conditions to determine whether those changes meet the criteria for classification as a TDR on a loan-by-loan basis. In CLL, these changes primarily include: changes to covenants, short-term payment deferrals and maturity extensions. For these changes, we receive economic consideration, including additional fees and/or increased interest rates, and evaluate them under our normal underwriting standards and criteria. 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 of the relevant facts and circumstances. When the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, we carefully evaluate these changes to determine whether they meet the form of a concession. In these circumstances, if the change is deemed to be a concession, we classify the loan as a TDR.

Partial Sales of Business Interests

On January 1, 2009, we adopted amendments to Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810, Consolidation, which requires that gains or losses on sales of affiliate shares where we retain a controlling financial interest to be recorded in equity. Gains or losses on sales that result in our loss of a controlling financial interest are recorded in earnings along with remeasurement gains or losses on any investments in the entity that we retained. Effective January 1, 2009, we adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2010-02, Accounting and Reporting for Decreases in Ownership of a Subsidiary, which clarified the scope of Topic 810, Consolidation. Prior to January 1, 2009, we recorded gains or losses on sales of their own shares by affiliates except when realization of gains was not reasonably assured, in which case we recorded the results in shareowner's equity.

Cash and Equivalents

Debt securities and money market instruments with original maturities of three months or less are included in cash equivalents unless designated as available-for-sale and classified as investment securities.

Investment Securities

We report investments in debt and marketable equity securities, and certain other equity securities, at fair value. See Note 14 for further information on fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investment securities are included in shareowner's equity, net of applicable taxes and other adjustments. We regularly review investment securities for impairment using both quantitative and qualitative criteria.

If we do not intend to sell the security or it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovery of our amortized cost, we evaluate qualitative criteria to determine whether we do not expect to recover the amortized cost basis of the security, such as the financial health of and specific prospects for the issuer, including whether the issuer is in compliance with the terms and covenants of the security. We also evaluate quantitative criteria including determining whether there has been an adverse change in expected future cash flows. If

we do not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security, we consider the security to be other-than-temporarily impaired, and we record the difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its recoverable amount in earnings and the difference between the security's recoverable amount and fair value in other comprehensive income. If we intend to sell the security or it is more likely than not we will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the security is also considered other-than-temporarily impaired and we recognize the entire difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its fair value in earnings.

(66)

Prior to April 1, 2009, unrealized losses that were other-than-temporary were recognized in earnings at an amount equal to the difference between the security's amortized cost and fair value. In determining whether the unrealized loss was other-than-temporary, we considered both quantitative and qualitative criteria. Quantitative criteria included the length of time and magnitude of the amount that each security was in an unrealized loss position and, for securities with fixed maturities, whether the issuer was in compliance with terms and covenants of the security. For structured securities, we evaluated whether there was an adverse change in the timing or amount of expected cash flows. Qualitative criteria included the financial health of and specific prospects for the issuer, as well as our intent and ability to hold the security to maturity or until forecasted recovery.

Realized gains and losses are accounted for on the specific identification method. Unrealized gains and losses on investment securities classified as trading and certain retained interests are included in earnings.

Inventories

All inventories are stated at the lower of cost or realizable values. Our inventories consist of finished products held for sale; cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

Intangible Assets

We do not amortize goodwill, but test it at least annually for impairment at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is the operating segment, or a business one level below that operating segment (the component level) if discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by segment management. However, components are aggregated as a single reporting unit if they have similar economic characteristics. We recognize an impairment charge if the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value and the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill. We use discounted cash flows to establish fair values. When available and as appropriate, we use comparative market multiples to corroborate discounted cash flow results. When all or a portion of a reporting unit is disposed of, goodwill is allocated to the gain or loss on disposition based on the relative fair values of the business disposed of and the portion of the reporting unit that will be retained.

We amortize the cost of other intangibles over their estimated useful lives. The cost of intangible assets is generally amortized on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated economic life. Amortizable intangible assets are tested for impairment based on undiscounted cash flows and, if impaired, written down to fair value based on either discounted cash flows or appraised values.

Investment Contracts, Insurance Liabilities and Insurance Annuity Benefits

Certain entities, which we consolidate, provide guaranteed investment contracts to states, municipalities and municipal authorities.

Our insurance activities also include providing insurance and reinsurance for life and health risks and providing certain annuity products. Three product groups are provided: traditional insurance contracts, investment contracts and universal life insurance contracts. Insurance contracts are contracts with significant mortality and/or morbidity risks, while investment contracts are contracts without such risks. Universal life insurance contracts are a particular type of long-duration insurance contract whose terms are not fixed and guaranteed.

For short-duration insurance contracts, including accident and health insurance, we report premiums as earned income over the terms of the related agreements, generally on a pro-rata basis. For traditional long-duration insurance contracts including term, whole life and annuities payable for the life of the annuitant, we report premiums as earned income when due.

Premiums received on investment contracts (including annuities without significant mortality risk) and universal life contracts are not reported as revenues but rather as deposit liabilities. We recognize revenues for charges and assessments on these contracts, mostly for mortality, contract initiation, administration and surrender. Amounts credited to policyholder accounts are charged to expense.

Liabilities for traditional long-duration insurance contracts represent the present value of such benefits less the present value of future net premiums based on mortality, morbidity, interest and other assumptions at the time the policies were issued or acquired. Liabilities for investment contracts and universal life policies equal the account value, that is, the amount that accrues to the benefit of the contract or policyholder including credited interest and assessments through the financial statement date.

(67)

Liabilities for unpaid claims and estimated claim settlement expenses represent our best estimate of the ultimate obligations for reported and incurred-but-not-reported claims and the related estimated claim settlement expenses. Liabilities for unpaid claims and estimated claim settlement expenses are continually reviewed and adjusted through current operations.

Fair Value Measurements

For financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, fair value is the price we would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction with a market participant at the measurement date. In the absence of active markets for the identical assets or liabilities, such measurements involve developing assumptions based on market observable data and, in the absence of such data, internal information that is consistent with what market participants would use in a hypothetical transaction that occurs at the measurement date.

Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our market assumptions. Preference is given to observable inputs. These two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 – Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

Level 3 – Significant inputs to the valuation model are unobservable.

We maintain policies and procedures to value instruments using the best and most relevant data available. In addition, we have risk management teams that review valuation, including independent price validation for certain instruments. Further, in other instances, we retain independent pricing vendors to assist in valuing certain instruments.

The following section describes the valuation methodologies we use to measure different financial instruments at fair value on a recurring basis.

Investments in Debt and Equity Securities. When available, we use quoted market prices to determine the fair value of investment securities, and they are included in Level 1. Level 1 securities primarily include publicly-traded equity securities.

When quoted market prices are unobservable, we obtain pricing information from an independent pricing vendor. The pricing vendor uses various pricing models for each asset class that are consistent with what other market participants would use. The inputs and assumptions to the model of the pricing vendor are derived from market observable sources including: benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and other market-related data. Since many fixed income securities do not trade on a daily basis, the methodology of the pricing vendor uses available information as applicable such as benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector groupings, and matrix pricing. The pricing vendor considers available market observable inputs in determining the evaluation for a security. Thus, certain securities may not be priced using quoted prices, but rather determined from market observable information. These investments are included in Level 2 and primarily comprise our portfolio of corporate fixed income, and government, mortgage and asset-backed securities. In infrequent circumstances, our pricing vendors may provide us with valuations that are based on significant unobservable inputs, and in those circumstances we classify the investment securities in Level 3.

Annually, we conduct reviews of our primary pricing vendor to validate that the inputs used in that vendor's pricing process are deemed to be market observable as defined in the standard. While we were not provided access to proprietary models of the vendor, our reviews have included on-site walk-throughs of the pricing process, methodologies and control procedures for each asset class and level for which prices are provided. Our review also included an examination of the underlying inputs and assumptions for a sample of individual securities across asset classes, credit rating levels and various durations, a process we continue to perform for each reporting period. In addition, the pricing vendor has an established challenge process in place for all security valuations, which facilitates identification and resolution of potentially erroneous prices. We believe that the prices received from our pricing vendor are representative of prices that would be received to sell the assets at the measurement date (exit prices) and are classified appropriately in the hierarchy.

(68)

We use non-binding broker quotes as our primary basis for valuation when there is limited, or no, relevant market activity for a specific instrument or for other instruments that share similar characteristics. We have not adjusted the prices we have obtained. Investment securities priced using non-binding broker quotes are included in Level 3. As is the case with our primary pricing vendor, third-party brokers do not provide access to their proprietary valuation models, inputs and assumptions. Accordingly, our risk management personnel conduct internal reviews of pricing for all such investment securities quarterly to ensure reasonableness of valuations used in our financial statements. These reviews are designed to identify prices that appear stale, those that have changed significantly from prior valuations, and other anomalies that may indicate that a price may not be accurate. Based on the information available, we believe that the fair values provided by the brokers are representative of prices that would be received to sell the assets at the measurement date (exit prices).

Retained interests in securitizations are valued using a discounted cash flow model that considers the underlying structure of the securitization and estimated net credit exposure, prepayment assumptions, discount rates and expected life.

Derivatives. We use closing prices for derivatives included in Level 1, which are traded either on exchanges or liquid over-the-counter markets.

The majority of our derivatives are valued using internal models. The models maximize the use of market observable inputs including interest rate curves and both forward and spot prices for currencies and commodities. Derivative assets and liabilities included in Level 2 primarily represent interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and foreign currency and commodity forward and option contracts.

Derivative assets and liabilities included in Level 3 primarily represent interest rate products that contain embedded optionality or prepayment features.

Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements. Certain assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. These assets are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis, but are subject to fair value adjustments only in certain circumstances. 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.

The following describes the valuation methodologies we use to measure financial and non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Loans. When available, we use observable market data, including pricing on recent closed market transactions, to value loans that are included in Level 2. When this data is unobservable, we use valuation methodologies using current market interest rate data adjusted for inherent credit risk, and such loans are included in Level 3. When appropriate, loans are valued using collateral values as a practical expedient (see Long-Lived Assets below).

Cost and Equity Method Investments. Cost and equity method investments are valued using market observable data such as quoted prices when available. When market observable data is unavailable, investments are valued using a discounted cash flow model, comparative market multiples or a combination of both approaches as appropriate. These investments are generally included in Level 3.

Investments in private equity, real estate and collective funds are valued using net asset values. The net asset values are determined based on the fair values of the underlying investments in the funds. Investments in private equity and real estate funds are generally included in Level 3 because they are not redeemable at the measurement date. Investments in collective funds are included in Level 2.

(69)

Long-lived Assets. Fair values of long-lived assets, including aircraft and real estate, are primarily derived internally and are based on observed sales transactions for similar assets. In other instances, for example, collateral types for which we do not have comparable observed sales transaction data, collateral values are developed internally and corroborated by external appraisal information. Adjustments to third party valuations may be performed in circumstances where market comparables are not specific to the attributes of the specific collateral or appraisal information may not be reflective of current market conditions due to the passage of time and the occurrence of market events since receipt of the information. For real estate, fair values are based on discounted cash flow estimates which reflect current and projected lease profiles and available industry information about capitalization rates and expected trends in rents and occupancy and are corroborated by external appraisals. These investments are generally included in Level 3.

Retained Investments in Formerly Consolidated Subsidiaries. Upon a change in control that results in deconsolidation of a subsidiary, the fair value measurement of our retained noncontrolling stake in the former subsidiary is valued using an income approach, a market approach, or a combination of both approaches as appropriate. In applying these methodologies, we rely on a number of factors, including actual operating results, future business plans, economic projections, market observable pricing multiples of similar businesses and comparable transactions, and possible control premium. These investments are included in Level 3.

Accounting Changes

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) made the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The ASC combines all previously issued authoritative GAAP into one set of guidance codified by subject area. In these financial statements, references to previously issued accounting standards have been replaced with the relevant ASC references. Subsequent revisions to GAAP by the FASB are incorporated into the ASC through issuance of Accounting Standards Updates (ASU).

On January 1, 2010, we adopted ASU 2009-16 and ASU 2009-17, amendments to ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing, and ASC 810, Consolidation, respectively (ASU 2009-16 & 17). ASU 2009-16 eliminated the Qualified Special Purpose Entity (QSPE) concept, and ASU 2009-17 required that all such entities be evaluated for consolidation as VIEs. Adoption of these amendments resulted in the consolidation of all of our sponsored QSPEs. In addition, we consolidated assets of VIEs related to direct investments in entities that hold loans and fixed income securities and a small number of companies to which we have extended loans in the ordinary course of business and subsequently were subject to a TDR.

We consolidated the assets and liabilities of these entities at amounts at which they would have been reported in our financial statements had we always consolidated them. We also deconsolidated certain entities where we did not meet the definition of the primary beneficiary under the revised guidance; however the effect was insignificant at January 1, 2010. The incremental effect on total assets and liabilities, net of our investment in these entities, was an increase of \$30,917 million and \$32,359 million, respectively, at January 1, 2010. The net reduction of total equity (including noncontrolling interests) was \$1,442 million at January 1, 2010, principally related to the reversal of previously recognized securitization gains as a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. See Note 17 for additional information.

On January 1, 2009, we adopted an amendment to ASC 805, Business Combinations. This amendment significantly changed the accounting for business acquisitions both during the period of the acquisition and in subsequent periods. Among the more significant changes in the accounting for acquisitions are the following:

-

Acquired in-process research and development (IPR&D) is accounted for as an asset, with the cost recognized as the research and development is realized or abandoned. IPR&D was previously expensed at the time of the acquisition.

- Contingent consideration is recorded at fair value as an element of purchase price with subsequent adjustments recognized in operations. Contingent consideration was previously accounted for as a subsequent adjustment of purchase price.
- Subsequent decreases in valuation allowances on acquired deferred tax assets are recognized in operations after the measurement period. Such changes were previously considered to be subsequent changes in consideration and were recorded as decreases in goodwill.
 - Transaction costs are expensed. These costs were previously treated as costs of the acquisition.

(70)

- Upon gaining control of an entity in which an equity method or cost basis investment was held, the carrying value of that investment is adjusted to fair value with the related gain or loss recorded in earnings. Previously, this fair value adjustment would not have been made.

In April 2009, the FASB amended ASC 805 and changed the previous accounting for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. We adopted this amendment retrospectively effective January 1, 2009. The amendment requires pre-acquisition contingencies to be recognized at fair value, if fair value can be determined or reasonably estimated during the measurement period. If fair value cannot be determined or reasonably estimated, the standard requires measurement based on the recognition and measurement criteria of ASC 450, Contingencies.

On January 1, 2009, we adopted an amendment to ASC 810, that requires us to make certain changes to the presentation of our financial statements. This amendment requires us to classify earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests (previously referred to as "minority interest") as part of consolidated net earnings (\$16 million and \$15 million for 2010 and 2009, respectively) and to include the accumulated amount of noncontrolling interests as part of shareowner's equity (\$1,164 million and \$2,204 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively). The net earnings amounts we have previously reported are now presented as "Net earnings attributable to GECC". Similarly, in our presentation of shareowner's equity, we distinguish between equity amounts attributable to GECC shareowner and amounts attributable to the noncontrolling interests – previously classified as minority interest outside of shareowner's equity. Beginning January 1, 2009, dividends to noncontrolling interests (\$7 million and \$11 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively) are classified as financing cash flows. In addition to these financial reporting changes, this guidance provides for significant changes in accounting related to noncontrolling interests; specifically, increases and decreases in our controlling financial interests in consolidated subsidiaries will be reported in equity similar to treasury stock transactions. If a change in ownership of a consolidated subsidiary results in loss of control and deconsolidation, any retained ownership interests are remeasured with the gain or loss reported in net earnings.

We adopted amendments to ASC 320, Investments – Debt and Equity Securities, and recorded a cumulative effect adjustment to increase retained earnings as of April 1, 2009, of \$25 million. See Note 3.

We adopted ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, in two steps; effective January 1, 2008, we adopted it for all financial instruments and non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis and effective January 1, 2009, for all non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a non-recurring basis. This guidance establishes a new framework for measuring fair value and expands related disclosures. See Note 14.

Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted ASC 825, Financial Instruments. Upon adoption, we elected to report \$172 million of commercial mortgage loans at fair value in order to recognize them on the same accounting basis (measured at fair value through earnings) as the derivatives economically hedging these loans.

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

Assets and Liabilities of Businesses Held for Sale

In 2010, we committed to sell our Consumer businesses in Argentina, Brazil and Canada, a CLL business in South Korea, and our Interpark business in Real Estate. Assets and liabilities of these businesses of \$3,127 million and \$592 million, respectively, were classified as held for sale at December 31, 2010.

On January 7, 2009, we exchanged our Consumer businesses in Austria and Finland, the credit card and auto businesses in the U.K., and the credit card business in Ireland for a 100% ownership interest in Interbanca S.p.A., an

Italian corporate bank. We recognized a \$184 million loss, net of tax, related to the classification of the assets held for sale at the lower of carrying amount or estimated fair value less costs to sell.

On December 24, 2008, we committed to sell a portion of our Australian residential mortgage business, including certain underlying mortgage receivables, and completed this sale during the first quarter of 2009. We recognized a \$38 million loss, net of tax, related to the classifications of the assets held for sale at the lower of carrying amount or estimated fair value less costs to sell.

(71)

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

December 31 (In millions)	2010	2009
Assets		
Financing receivables - net	\$ 1,917	\$ 42
Intangible assets - net	187	10
Other	1,023	73
Assets of businesses held for sale	\$ 3,127	\$ 125
Liabilities		
Liabilities of businesses held for sale	\$ 592	\$ 55

Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations primarily comprised BAC Credomatic GECF Inc. (BAC) (our Central American bank and card business), 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) and Consumer Mexico. 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)	2010	2009	2008
Operations			
Total revenues	\$ 1,417	\$ 1,509	\$ 1,626
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ 100	\$ 219	\$ (534)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	111	(26)	254
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ 211	\$ 193	\$ (280)
Disposal			
Loss on disposal before income taxes	\$ (1,424)	\$ (37)	\$ (1,481)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	239	(5)	1,120
Loss on disposal, net of taxes	\$ (1,185)	\$ (42)	\$ (361)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (974)	\$ 151	\$ (641)
December 31 (In millions)			
Assets			
Financing receivables - net	\$ 3,546	\$ 9,985	

Edgar Filing: GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP - Form 10-K

Cash and equivalents	126	1,956
Intangible assets	8	676
Investment securities	–	598
All other assets	1,548	1,863
Assets of discontinued operations	\$ 5,228	\$ 15,078

December 31 (In millions)

	2010	2009
Liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	\$ –	\$ 5,314
Long-term borrowings	–	1,434
All other liabilities	1,900	1,289
Liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 1,900	\$ 8,037

Assets at December 31, 2010 and 2009, primarily comprised cash, financing receivables and a deferred tax asset for a loss carryforward, which expires in 2015, related to the sale of our GE Money Japan business.

(72)

BAC Credomatic GECF Inc. (BAC)

During the fourth quarter of 2010, we classified BAC as discontinued operations and completed the sale of BAC for \$1,920 million. Immediately prior to the sale, and in accordance with terms of a previous agreement, we increased our ownership interest in BAC from 75% to 100% for a purchase price of \$633 million. As a result of the sale of our interest in BAC, we recognized an after-tax gain of \$780 million in 2010.

BAC revenues from discontinued operations were \$983 million, \$943 million and \$159 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In total, BAC earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes were \$854 million, \$292 million and \$89 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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. As a result, we recognized an after-tax loss of \$908 million in 2007 and an incremental loss of \$361 million in 2008. In connection with the sale, we reduced the proceeds on the sale for estimated interest refund claims in excess of the statutory interest rate. Proceeds from the sale 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. While our average daily claims continued to decline through August 2010, the pace of the decline was slower than expected, and claims severity increased. We believe that the level of excess interest refund claims has been impacted by the challenging global economic conditions, in addition to Japanese legislative and regulatory changes. We accrued \$566 million of incremental reserves for these claims during the first six months of 2010, in addition to the third quarter charge discussed below.

Significantly, 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 September 2010 and higher average daily claims in the fourth quarter of 2010. Based on these factors and additional analysis, we recorded an adjustment to our reserves of \$1,100 million in the third quarter of 2010 to bring the reserve to a better estimate of our probable loss. This adjustment primarily reflects revisions in our assumptions and calculations of the number of estimated probable future incoming claims, increases in claims severity assumptions, reflecting recent trends in amounts paid per claim, and higher estimates of loss for claims in process of settlement. As of December 31, 2010, our reserve for reimbursement of claims in excess of the statutory interest rate was \$1,465 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 December 31, 2010 assumes the pace of incoming claims will decelerate, average exposure per claim remains consistent with recent experience, and we see the impact of our loss mitigation efforts. Estimating the pace of decline in incoming claims can have a significant effect on the total amount of our liability. For example, our third quarter 2010 estimate assumes incoming average daily claims will decline at a long-term average rate of 4% monthly. Holding all other assumptions constant, if claims declined at a rate of one percent higher or lower than assumed, our liability estimate would change

by approximately \$250 million.

Uncertainties around the impact of laws and regulations, challenging economic conditions, the runoff status of the underlying book of business and the effects of our mitigation efforts make it difficult to develop a meaningful estimate of the aggregate possible claims exposure. Recent trends, including the effect of governmental actions, market activity regarding other personal loan companies and consumer activity, may continue to have an adverse effect on claims development.

GE Money Japan revenues from discontinued operations were an insignificant amount in both 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$763 million in 2008. In total, GE Money Japan losses from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$1,671 million, \$158 million and \$651 million for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(73)

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 obligations related to loans sold prior to the disposal of the business, including WMC's contractual obligations to repurchase previously sold loans as to which there was an early payment default or with respect to which certain contractual representations and warranties were not met. All claims received for early payment default have either been resolved or are no longer being pursued.

Pending claims for unmet representations and warranties have declined from approximately \$800 million at December 31, 2009 to approximately \$350 million at December 31, 2010. Reserves related to these contractual representations and warranties were \$101 million at December 31, 2010, and \$205 million at December 31, 2009. The amount of these reserves is based upon pending and estimated future loan repurchase requests, the estimated percentage of loans validly tendered for repurchase, and our estimated losses on loans repurchased. Based on our historical experience, we estimate that a small percentage of the total loans WMC originated and sold will be tendered for repurchase, and of those tendered, only a limited amount will qualify as "validly tendered," meaning the loans sold did not satisfy specified contractual obligations. New claims received over the past three years have declined from \$859 million in 2008 to \$320 million in 2010. WMC's current reserve represents our best estimate of losses with respect to WMC's repurchase obligations. Actual losses could exceed the reserve amount if actual claim rates, valid tenders or losses WMC incurs on repurchased loans are higher than historically observed.

WMC revenues from discontinued operations were \$(4) million, \$2 million and \$(71) million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In total, WMC's losses from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$7 million, \$1 million and \$41 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Other

In the fourth quarter of 2010, we entered into agreements to sell our Consumer RV Marine portfolio and Consumer Mexico business. Consumer RV Marine revenues from discontinued operations were \$210 million, \$260 million and \$296 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Consumer RV Marine losses from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$99 million, \$83 million and \$58 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Consumer Mexico revenues from discontinued operations were \$228 million, \$303 million and \$479 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Consumer Mexico earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(59) million, \$66 million and \$31 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

NOTE 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 holders of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) in Trinity (which ceased issuing new investment contracts beginning in the first quarter of 2010), and investment securities held at our global banks. We do not have any securities classified as held to maturity.

December 31 (In millions)	2010				2009			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
Debt								
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,481	\$ 175	\$ (11)	\$ 3,645	\$ 5,035	\$ 82	\$ (236)	\$ 4,881
State and municipal	861	5	(176)	690	886	4	(216)	674
Residential mortgage-backed(a)	2,091	21	(354)	1,758	2,999	21	(722)	2,298
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,493	24	(81)	1,436	1,599	5	(302)	1,302
Asset-backed	3,242	7	(190)	3,059	2,468	29	(298)	2,199
Corporate – non-U.S.	1,475	41	(110)	1,406	939	18	(26)	931
Government – non-U.S.	1,804	8	(58)	1,754	2,180	9	(23)	2,166
U.S. government and federal agency	2,663	3	(5)	2,661	1,788	-	-	1,788
Retained interests(b)	55	10	(26)	39	8,479	392	(40)	8,831
Equity								
Available-for-sale	902	194	(9)	1,087	897	227	(3)	1,121
Trading	417	-	-	417	720	-	-	720
Total	\$ 18,484	\$ 488	\$ (1,020)	\$ 17,952	\$ 27,990	\$ 787	\$ (1,866)	\$ 26,911

(a) Substantially collateralized by U.S. mortgages. Of our total residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) portfolio at December 31, 2010, \$858 million relates to securities issued by government-sponsored entities and \$900 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.

(b) Included \$1,918 million of retained interests at December 31, 2009 accounted for at fair value in accordance with ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging. See Note 17.

The fair value of investment securities decreased to \$17,952 million at December 31, 2010, from \$26,911 million at December 31, 2009, primarily driven by a decrease in retained interests that were consolidated as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 and maturities, partially offset by improved market conditions.

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

December 31 (In millions)	In loss position for			
	Less than 12 months			12 months or more
	Estimated	Gross	Estimated	Gross
	fair value	unrealized	fair value	unrealized
		losses(a)		losses(a)
2010				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 163	\$ (2)	\$ 337	\$ (9)
State and municipal	108	(4)	443	(172)
Residential mortgage-backed	80	(2)	920	(352)
Commercial mortgage-backed	122	(1)	652	(80)
Asset-backed	111	(5)	902	(185)
Corporate – non-U.S.	61	(1)	673	(109)
Government – non-U.S.	642	(6)	105	(52)
U.S. government and federal agency	1,613	(5)	–	–
Retained interests	–	–	34	(26)
Equity	46	(9)	–	–
Total	\$ 2,946	\$ (35)	\$ 4,066	\$ (985)
2009				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 573	\$ (20)	\$ 1,365	\$ (216)
State and municipal	229	(120)	421	(96)
Residential mortgage-backed	74	(4)	1,561	(718)
Commercial mortgage-backed	–	–	1,015	(302)
Asset-backed	60	(7)	1,312	(291)
Corporate – non-U.S.	308	(14)	346	(12)
Government – non-U.S.	296	(1)	195	(22)
U.S. government and federal agency	–	–	–	–
Retained interests	208	(16)	27	(24)
Equity	22	(1)	8	(2)
Total	\$ 1,770	\$ (183)	\$ 6,250	\$ (1,683)

(a) At December 31, 2010, other-than-temporary impairments previously recognized through other comprehensive income (OCI) on securities still held amounted to \$(448) million, of which \$(360) million related to RMBS. Gross unrealized losses related to those securities at December 31, 2010 amounted to \$(313) million, of which \$(226) million related to RMBS.

We adopted amendments to ASC 320 and recorded a cumulative effect adjustment to increase retained earnings by \$25 million as of April 1, 2009.

We regularly review investment securities for impairment using both qualitative and quantitative criteria. We presently do not intend to sell our debt securities and believe that it is not more likely than not that we will be required

to sell these securities that are in an unrealized loss position before recovery of our amortized cost. We believe that the unrealized loss associated with our equity securities will be recovered within the foreseeable future.

The majority of our U.S. corporate debt securities are rated investment grade by the major rating agencies. We evaluate U.S. corporate debt securities based on a variety of factors, such as the financial health of and specific prospects for the issuer, including whether the issuer is in compliance with the terms and covenants of the security. In the event a U.S. corporate debt security is deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired, we isolate the credit portion of the impairment by comparing the present value of our expectation of cash flows to the amortized cost of the security. We discount the cash flows using the original effective interest rate of the security.

(76)

The majority of our RMBS have investment grade credit ratings from the major rating agencies and are in a senior position in the capital structure of the deal. Of our total RMBS at December 31, 2010 and 2009, approximately \$665 million and \$883 million, respectively, relate to residential subprime credit, primarily supporting our guaranteed investment contracts. These are 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. In addition, of the total residential subprime credit exposure at December 31, 2010 and 2009, approximately \$341 million and \$453 million, respectively, was insured by Monoline insurers (Monolines) on which we continue to place reliance.

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

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

For ABS, including RMBS, we estimate the portion of loss attributable to credit using a discounted cash flow model that considers estimates of cash flows generated from the underlying collateral. Estimates of cash flows consider internal credit risk, interest rate and prepayment assumptions that incorporate management's best estimate of key assumptions, including default rates, loss severity and prepayment rates. For CMBS, we estimate the portion of loss attributable to credit by evaluating potential losses on each of the underlying loans in the security. Collateral cash flows are considered in the context of our position in the capital structure of the deal. Assumptions can vary widely depending upon the collateral type, geographic concentrations and vintage.

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 credit worthiness of the 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 insurer or other regulator.

During 2010, we recorded other-than-temporary impairments of \$431 million, of which \$232 million was recorded through earnings (\$35 million relates to equity securities) and \$199 million was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). At January 1, 2010, cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$140 million. During 2010, we recognized first time impairments of \$157 million and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$35 million. These amounts included \$16 million related to securities that were subsequently sold.

During 2009, we recorded other-than-temporary impairments of \$735 million, of which \$422 million was recorded through earnings (\$28 million relates to equity securities), and \$312 million was recorded in AOCI.

During 2009, we recorded other-than-temporary impairments of \$735 million, of which \$33 million was reclassified to retained earnings at April 1, 2009, as a result of the amendments to ASC 320. Subsequent to April 1, 2009, first time and incremental credit impairments were \$79 million and \$147 million, respectively. Previous credit impairments related to securities sold were \$84 million.

(77)

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

(In millions)	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value
Due in		
2011	\$ 3,129	\$ 3,215
2012-2015	4,563	4,614
2016-2020	1,740	1,655
2021 and later	852	672

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)	2010	2009	2008
Gains	\$ 161	\$ 105	\$ 166
Losses, including impairments	(239)	(453)	(1104)
Net	\$ (78)	\$ (348)	\$ (938)

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 \$15,334 million, \$6,842 million and \$3,181 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, principally from the sales of short-term securities in our bank subsidiaries in 2010 and 2009 and securities that supported the guaranteed investment contract portfolio in 2008.

We recognized a pre-tax loss on trading securities of \$7 million and pre-tax gains of \$408 million and \$108 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Investments in retained interests decreased \$291 million and \$113 million during 2009 and 2008, respectively, reflecting changes in fair value. Effective January 1, 2010, with the adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17, we no longer have any retained interests that are recorded at fair value through earnings.

(78)

NOTE 4. FINANCING RECEIVABLES AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES ON FINANCING RECEIVABLES

(In millions)	At		
	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
Loans, net of deferred income(b)	\$281,639	\$321,589	\$280,465
Investment in financing leases, net of deferred income	45,710	55,096	54,332
	327,349	376,685	334,797
Less allowance for losses	(8,072)	(9,556)	(7,856)
Financing receivables – net(c)	\$319,277	\$367,129	\$326,941

- (a) Reflects the effects of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010.
- (b) Excludes deferred income of \$2,328 million and \$2,338 million at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.
- (c) Financing receivables at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 included \$1,503 million and \$2,635 million, respectively, relating to loans that had been acquired in a transfer but have been subject to credit deterioration since origination per ASC 310, Receivables.

GECS financing receivables include both loans and financing leases. Loans represent transactions in a variety of forms, including revolving charge and credit, mortgages, installment loans, intermediate-term loans and revolving loans secured by business assets. The portfolio includes loans carried at the principal amount on which finance charges are billed periodically, and loans carried at gross book value, which includes finance charges.

Investment in financing leases consists of direct financing and leveraged leases of aircraft, railroad rolling stock, autos, other transportation equipment, data processing equipment, medical equipment, commercial real estate and other manufacturing, power generation, and commercial equipment and facilities.

For federal income tax purposes, the leveraged leases and the majority of the direct financing leases are leases in which GECS depreciates the leased assets and is taxed upon the accrual of rental income. Certain direct financing leases are loans for federal income tax purposes. For these transactions, GECS is taxable only on the portion of each payment that constitutes interest, unless the interest is tax-exempt (e.g., certain obligations of state governments).

Investment in direct financing and leveraged leases represents net unpaid rentals and estimated unguaranteed residual values of leased equipment, less related deferred income. GECS has no general obligation for principal and interest on notes and other instruments representing third-party participation related to leveraged leases; such notes and other instruments have not been included in liabilities but have been offset against the related rentals receivable. The GECS share of rentals receivable on leveraged leases is subordinate to the share of other participants who also have security interests in the leased equipment. For federal income tax purposes, GECS is entitled to deduct the interest expense accruing on nonrecourse financing related to leveraged leases.

Net Investment in Financing Leases

December 31 (In millions)	Total financing leases		Direct financing leases(a)		Leveraged leases(b)	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Total minimum lease payments receivable	\$ 53,677	\$ 63,997	\$ 41,534	\$ 49,985	\$ 12,143	\$ 14,012
Less principal and interest on third-party non-recourse debt	(8,110)	(9,660)	—	—	(8,110)	(9,660)
Net rentals receivables	45,567	54,337	41,534	49,985	4,033	4,352
Estimated unguaranteed residual value of leased assets	8,496	9,604	5,992	6,815	2,504	2,789
Less deferred income	(8,353)	(9,609)	(6,616)	(7,630)	(1,737)	(1,979)
Investment in financing leases, net of deferred income	45,710	54,332	40,910	49,170	4,800	5,162
Less amounts to arrive at net investment						
Allowance for losses	(402)	(654)	(384)	(534)	(18)	(120)
Deferred taxes	(6,168)	(6,210)	(2,266)	(2,485)	(3,902)	(3,725)
Net investment in financing leases	\$ 39,140	\$ 47,468	\$ 38,260	\$ 46,151	\$ 880	\$ 1,317

(a) Included \$520 million and \$599 million of initial direct costs on direct financing leases at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(b) Included pre-tax income of \$133 million and \$164 million and income tax of \$51 million and \$64 million during 2010 and 2009, respectively. Net investment credits recognized on leveraged leases during 2010 and 2009 were insignificant.

Contractual Maturities

(In millions)	Total loans	Net rentals receivable
Due in		
2011	\$ 67,741	\$ 13,978
2012	29,947	8,921
2013	22,877	6,961
2014	21,074	4,610
2015	15,280	3,043
2016 and later	73,296	8,054
	230,215	45,567
Consumer revolving loans	51,424	—

Total	\$ 281,639	\$ 45,567
-------	------------	-----------

We expect actual maturities to differ from contractual maturities.

(80)

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

Financing Receivables – net

The following table displays our Financing Receivables balances.

(In millions)	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
CLL(b)			
Americas	\$ 86,596	\$ 99,666	\$ 87,496
Europe	37,498	43,403	41,455
Asia	11,943	13,159	13,202
Other	2,626	2,836	2,836
Total CLL	138,663	159,064	144,989
Energy Financial Services	7,011	7,790	7,790
GECAS(b)	12,615	13,254	13,254
Other(c)	1,788	2,614	2,614
Total Commercial Financing Receivables	160,077	182,722	168,647
Real Estate			
Debt	30,249	36,257	36,565
Business properties	9,962	12,416	8,276
Total Real Estate Financing Receivables	40,211	48,673	44,841
Consumer(b)			
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	45,536	54,921	54,921
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	20,368	23,443	23,443
U.S. installment and revolving credit	43,974	44,008	20,027
Non-U.S. auto	8,877	12,762	12,762
Other	8,306	10,156	10,156
Total Consumer Financing Receivables	127,061	145,290	121,309
Total Financing Receivables	327,349	376,685	334,797
Less allowance for losses	(8,072)	(9,556)	(7,856)
Total Financing Receivables – net	\$ 319,277	\$ 367,129	\$ 326,941

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

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

conform to the current-period presentation.

- (c) Primarily consisted of loans and financing leases in former consolidated, liquidating, securitization entities, which became wholly owned affiliates in December 2010.

(81)

Allowance for Losses on Financing Receivables

The following tables provide a roll-forward of our Allowance for Losses on Financing Receivables.

(In millions)	Balance	Adoption	Balance	Provision				Balance
	December	of	January 1,	charged to	Gross	Recoveries(c)	December	
	31,	ASU 2009	2010	operations	write-offs(c)		31,	
	2009	16 &					2010	
		17(a)			Other(b)			
Commercial								
CLL(d)								
Americas	\$ 1,179	\$ 66	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,058	\$ (10)	\$ (1,136)	\$ 130	\$ 1,287
Europe	575	–	575	272	(40)	(440)	62	429
Asia	244	(10)	234	153	(6)	(181)	22	222
Other	11	–	11	(4)	1	(1)	–	7
Total CLL	2,009	56	2,065	1,479	(55)	(1,758)	214	1,945
Energy Financial								
Services	28	–	28	65	–	(72)	1	22
GECAS(d)	104	–	104	12	–	(96)	–	20
Other	34	–	34	32	–	(9)	1	58
Total	2,175	56	2,231	1,588	(55)	(1,935)	216	2,045
Commercial								
Real Estate								
Debt	1,358	(3)	1,355	764	9	(838)	2	1,292
Business		45	181	146	(7)	(126)	2	196
properties	136							
Total Real Estate	1,494	42	1,536	910	2	(964)	4	1,488
Consumer(d)								
Non-U.S.								
residential								
mortgages	926	–	926	272	(40)	(408)	78	828
Non-U.S.								
installment								
and revolving	1,116	–	1,116	1,053	(70)	(1,745)	591	945
credit								
U.S. installment								
and								
revolving credit	1,551	1,602	3,153	3,018	(6)	(4,300)	468	2,333
Non-U.S. auto	303	–	303	85	(60)	(324)	170	174

Edgar Filing: GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP - Form 10-K

Other	291	–	291	265	7	(394)	90	259
Total Consumer	4,187	1,602	5,789	4,693	(169)	(7,171)	1,397	4,539
Total	\$ 7,856	\$ 1,700	\$ 9,556	\$ 7,191	\$ (222)	\$ (10,070)	\$ 1,617	\$ 8,072

- (a) Reflects the effects of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010.
- (b) Other primarily included the effects of currency exchange.
- (c) Net write-offs (write-offs less recoveries) in certain portfolios may exceed the beginning allowance for losses as our revolving credit portfolios turn over more than once per year or, in all portfolios, can reflect losses that are incurred subsequent to the beginning of the fiscal year due to information becoming available during the current year, which may identify further deterioration on existing financing receivables.
- (d) During the first quarter of 2010, we transferred the Transportation Financial Services business from GECAS to CLL and the Consumer business in Italy from Consumer to CLL. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation.

(82)

(In millions)	Balance	Provision	Other(a)	Gross	Recoveries(b)	Balance
	January 1, 2009	charged to operations		write-offs(b)		December 31, 2009
Commercial						
CLL(c)						
Americas	\$ 843	\$ 1,399	\$ (39)	\$ (1,117)	\$ 93	\$ 1,179
Europe	311	625	(14)	(431)	84	575
Asia	163	257	3	(203)	24	244
Other	4	9	2	(4)	–	11
Total CLL	1,321	2,290	(48)	(1,755)	201	2,009
Energy Financial						
Services	58	33	4	(67)	–	28
GECAS(c)	58	65	(3)	(16)	–	104
Other	28	29	–	(24)	1	34
Total Commercial	1,465	2,417	(47)	(1,862)	202	2,175
Real Estate						
Debt	282	1,295	13	(232)	–	1,358
Business properties	19	147	–	(32)	2	136
Total Real Estate	301	1,442	13	(264)	2	1,494
Consumer(c)						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	346	909	86	(508)	93	926
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,010	1,751	43	(2,252)	564	1,116
U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,616	3,367	(975)	(2,612)	155	1,551
Non-U.S. auto	197	395	31	(530)	210	303
Other	225	346	44	(389)	65	291
Total Consumer	3,394	6,768	(771)	(6,291)	1,087	4,187
Total	\$ 5,160	\$ 10,627	\$ (805)	\$ (8,417)	\$ 1,291	\$ 7,856

- (a) Other primarily included the effects of securitization activity and currency exchange.
- (b) Net write-offs (write-offs less recoveries) in certain portfolios may exceed the beginning allowance for losses as our revolving credit portfolios turn over more than once per year or, in all portfolios, can reflect losses that are incurred subsequent to the beginning of the fiscal year due to information becoming available during the current year, which may identify further deterioration on existing financing receivables.
- (c) During the first quarter of 2010, we transferred the Transportation Financial Services business from GECAS to CLL and the Consumer business in Italy from Consumer to CLL. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to

conform to the current-period presentation.

(83)

(In millions)	Balance	Provision	Other(a)	Gross	Recoveries(b)	Balance
	January 1, 2008	charged to operations		write-offs(b)		December 31, 2008
Commercial CLL(c)						
Americas	\$ 471	\$ 909	\$ 111	\$ (728)	\$ 80	\$ 843
Europe	256	344	(34)	(334)	79	311
Asia	226	152	34	(256)	7	163
Other	3	4	(3)	—	—	4
Total CLL	956	1,409	108	(1,318)	166	1,321
Energy Financial Services	19	36	3	—	—	58
GECAS(c)	8	51	—	(1)	—	58
Other	18	28	(1)	(18)	1	28
Total Commercial	1,001	1,524	110	(1,337)	167	1,465
Real Estate						
Debt	158	121	9	(6)	—	282
Business properties	10	14	—	(6)	1	19
Total Real Estate	168	135	9	(12)	1	301
Consumer(c)						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	232	296	(40)	(210)	68	346
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,278	1,664	(409)	(2,392)	869	1,010
U.S. installment and revolving credit	937	3,050	(624)			