



Progress



GE Works
2013 Annual Report

ON THE COVER: Shana Sands, GE Power & Water, Greenville, South Carolina. Turbine is destined for Djelfa, Algeria.

PICTURED: Lyman Jerome, GE Aviation

Focusing our best capabilities on what matters most to our investors, employees, customers and the world's progress.

PICTURED, PAGE 1
Back row (left to right):

JOHN G. RICE
Vice Chairman, GE

MARK M. LITTLE
Senior Vice President and
Chief Technology Officer

JEFFREY R. IMMELT
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

DANIEL C. HEINTZELMAN
Vice Chairman, Enterprise
Risk and Operations

KEITH S. SHERIN
Vice Chairman, GE
and Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer,
GE Capital

Front row (left to right):

JAMIE S. MILLER
Senior Vice President and
Chief Information Officer

BRACKETT B. DENNISTON III
Senior Vice President and
General Counsel

SUSAN P. PETERS
Senior Vice President,
Human Resources

JEFFREY S. BORNSTEIN
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

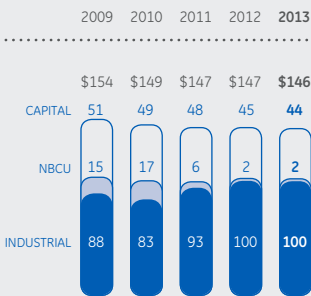
BETH COMSTOCK
Senior Vice President and
Chief Marketing Officer

NOT PICTURED: John L.
Flannery, Senior Vice President,
Business Development

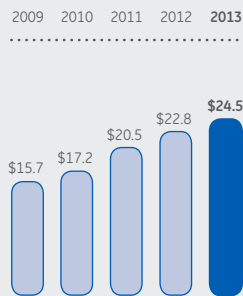


2013 PERFORMANCE

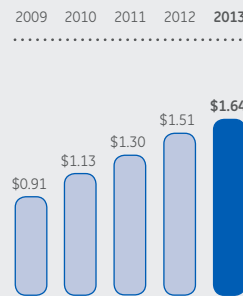
CONSOLIDATED REVENUES (In \$ billions)



SEGMENT PROFIT (In \$ billions)



OPERATING EARNINGS PER SHARE



GE CFOA (In \$ billions)



*Excludes NBCUniversal deal-related taxes

GE Scorecard

Industrial Segment Profit Growth	5%	Return on Total Capital	11.3%
Cash from GE Capital	\$6B	GE Capital Tier 1 Common Ratio	11.2%
Margin Growth	60bps	GE Year-End Market Capitalization	\$282B, +\$64B
Cash Returned to Investors	\$18.2B	GE Rank by Market Capitalization	#6

MAKING PROGRESS

GE has stayed competitive for more than a century—not because we are perfect—but because we make progress. Progress is about getting better, being better, doing better; this is why GE people get up every day. We are mission-based. GE technology and people move, power, build and cure the world. As investors, you can expect us to listen, learn, adapt and change. You should expect us to get better every day, to make progress.

The difficult part about progress is that great results take time. But, the pay-back can be huge. Last November, we received \$40 billion of engine wins at the Dubai Air Show—in two days. These commitments were for revolutionary new products that have come to market in the past few years. They are based on big bet technologies, years in the making and delivered ahead of the competition.

Leading these results was the GE9X, which is the sole-source engine for the Boeing 777X. This plane is 20% more fuel efficient than the one it replaced, saving airlines \$11 million per airplane per year. The GE engine drives 50% of this improvement based on innovative new technology in compressors and combustors. This new engine—the largest and most fuel efficient in the world—has only 16 fan blades, down from 22 in its predecessor. This achieves efficiency and

reliability for our customers. And, to further performance, it is based on a GE invention: a new material called ceramic matrix composite. This material retains its strength at 2200°F—500°F higher than metal—at one-third the weight.

Our wins in Dubai came primarily from three customers: Emirates, Etihad and Qatar Airways. None of us grew up at GE with them as customers. Each has emerged as a global leader in the past decade. And, we have built an excellent relationship with them based on solid operational performance and mutual trust. The combination of superior technology and strong relationships is the essence of competitiveness and allowed GE to win virtually all of the commitments at the show.

Winning takes bold commitments, a dedicated team and resilience. There were at least two “moments of truth” as we invested in our new

engine line-up. After the 9/11 tragedy, the commercial aviation industry was in full crisis. Instead of panicking, we increased our investment in the business and our customers. This has created trust and loyalty for GE that is unmatched. In 2008, during the depth of the financial crisis, we substantially increased our investment in commercial engine R&D. Because we made the right bets, we have the best products at the right time, securing decades of leadership for your Company. The desire to compete and win runs deep across the Company.

GE's ability to innovate is particularly crucial in the slow-growth and volatile economy we live in today. Frequently I tell investors that if we ever see a U.S. economy like the ones we had in the '90s, GE will have earnings upside. While we don't expect that soon, there are signs that the U.S. economy is getting a little better each day.

THE GE WORKS EQUATION

We look at
what the
world needs

×

A belief
in a better
way

+

A relentless
drive to invent
and build things
that matter

=

A world
that works
better



Meanwhile, Europe has stabilized; while its expansion is anemic, the “daily crises” have been eliminated. And, there are pockets in the region that are robust for GE like Germany, the Nordic region and Central Europe.

We still see opportunities in emerging markets. China is one important engine of growth. China has massive financial strength, and we see its reform efforts as a positive. GE has a major role in helping China solve its healthcare, clean energy and transportation challenges. In the resource-rich countries, our prospects are bright despite a more volatile macro-situation. GE provides the capability for these countries to industrialize through our technology and localization efforts. That is why our growth is accelerating in regions like the Middle East, Russia and Africa despite social and political unrest.

The world is complicated. But, through the fog of the last five years, I would take the 2014 economy any day. The recovery is slow, but there are no major headwinds. While governments are not addressing major challenges

like immigration and regulatory reform, there is less disruption. And, we have the financial strength to make progress on our own.

We are positive about the future. We have positioned GE to capitalize on the growth themes of the era. We are investing to lead in the new technologies that will drive efficiency for the Company and our customers. We are improving our speed and lowering our cost. We plan to deliver a valuable financial performance. We are making progress.

We Are the World’s Most Competitive Infrastructure Company

Investment in infrastructure is expected to reach \$60 trillion by 2030. Success requires technology, services and execution delivered at scale across a massive global footprint. With more than \$100 billion in revenue and nearly 16% margins, we are the largest and most profitable infrastructure company in the world. Our goal is for infrastructure earnings to be 70% of GE’s total.

Infrastructure is essential. Countries must invest in infrastructure to compete and create jobs. For instance, Africa has a 100 gigawatt deficit in electricity. Only by investing in power generation can it sustain growth. Fortunately, Africa is surrounded by some of the world’s largest reserves of oil and gas. Converting “gas to power” is its infrastructure challenge. Only GE can provide complete solutions to solve its electricity problem. In Africa, we are a productivity partner. As a result, we are growing 30% annually there.

GE has a unique advantage because of our depth and breadth. Customers value our technical depth. Our products are the heart of our customers’ operations. GE’s high-performance locomotive improves profitability and safety at a railroad. And, our unique breadth makes GE a desirable partner. In Russia, we are investing across five business segments. We are building local capability to deliver local solutions. GE is one of the largest multinationals in the country.

GE9X ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES

20%
Versus -300ER

Lower Airplane

FUEL BURN

10%
Fuel Burn

Engine Only

CONTRIBUTION

FAN BLADES

16

Blades

COMPRESSOR

27:1

Pressure Ratio

COMBUSTOR

29%
NOx

Regulatory Margin

CERAMIC-MATRIX COMPOSITES (CMCs)

20%

Less Cooling

GE9X commitments to date: \$25B

We have a set of enterprise initiatives that capitalize on our scale and ability to spread ideas horizontally across GE. These initiatives are customized for infrastructure and allow us to lead in both share and margins. We invest more than \$10 billion each year to reinforce this leadership.

GE wins with technology. We invest 5%–6% of revenue back into new products every year. Technology creates competitive advantage and margins. We spread ideas through our Global Research Center with six locations around the world. Our products must be both innovative and economical. I ran our Healthcare business in the late '90s, and we sold three types of MR scanners; today we sell many more with differentiated customer benefits. We know how to deliver the best technology at every price point with high margins.

GE wins in growth markets. We know how to be both global and local. Most countries want the same things — competitive capabilities that create jobs, sense of pride and progress that lifts all people up. They want to tap into the global



marketplace for progress, ideas, and the capability to export their goods. GE is an excellent partner as countries grow. For instance, we opened a new business-process center in Saudi Arabia that will employ thousands of local women. This is good for GE, while making us an integral part of the Kingdom's economy. Last year, growth market orders passed \$40 billion and grew by 11%. Our revenues exceed \$1 billion in 24 countries.

GE wins by delivering customer productivity. We understand the domain in which our customers operate. Our customers want outcomes: more power, better fuel burn, no unplanned downtime. We deliver these outcomes. For instance, we have an innovation for our power generation customers, called the Advanced Gas Path. This is a control and software upgrade to our installed base. Implementing this technology will extend our customers' operating parameters, delivering a 30% reduction in downtime and saving fuel. We have a service backlog of \$180 billion, aligned with achieving customer productivity.

We can leverage our enterprise advantages as we win in new infrastructure markets, like Oil & Gas. We have grown this business from a "standing start"

to nearly \$20 billion in 15 years. We invest on the premise that the oil and gas industry will require the same technical intensity and execution as Aviation, where GE leads. We can draw on the "GE store"—gas turbine technology, aviation materials, health-care imaging, global capability—to solve customer problems. To win in Oil & Gas, we have increased our R&D, built research centers in Oklahoma City and Brazil, and launched innovative solutions in areas like advanced subsea systems and enhanced oil recovery. We are investing in new manufacturing capacity in Angola, Indonesia, Brazil and Russia. Through our service offerings, we give our customers resilient systems that improve their output. Our ability to turn enterprise capabilities into profitable growth is valuable to investors.

The balance of our portfolio is a valuable specialty finance franchise, which we have decided to make smaller. We settled the remaining liabilities of our former Japanese consumer finance business. This business had been a financial drag on the Company, and our exit is a positive for investors. And, we announced a planned split-off of our Retail Finance business in a capital-efficient process beginning in

GE PORTFOLIO GOALS



● **70%**
PREMIER
INFRASTRUCTURE
COMPANY

● **30%**
VALUABLE
SPECIALTY
FINANCE

2014. We have a solid franchise in the private label credit card business, but it is a step removed from GE Capital's strength of lending to industrial middle-market companies. By 2015, we expect financial services should be 30% of our earnings.

GE Capital is a valuable middle-market franchise that builds on GE strengths and our domain expertise. We have strong leadership franchises in areas like equipment and inventory finance, and a portion of our assets are around GE's installed base. This gives us unique capability in aviation, energy and healthcare. We link our Capital customers to GE through a program called "Access GE," through which we share our best practices to help them run their businesses better. GE Capital has never been stronger or safer, and we are making substantial investments to meet the standards expected from a Federal Reserve regulated financial institution.

GE's portfolio sets our potential. We have completed substantial work over the past decade. We have **repositioned** GE Capital as a smaller

and safer specialty finance leader with less leverage and more liquidity. We have **redeployed** capital from businesses outside the GE core—like insurance and media—to platforms that can leverage our strengths like Oil & Gas and Life Sciences. We expect this portfolio to deliver valuable growth and trade at a premium in the future.

Leading in Productivity

We are consistently innovating inside GE. In an "efficiency-starved" world, our innovations are focused on productivity. We are investing in three initiatives that can deliver big gains in productivity for our customers and GE.

We will lead as the industrial and analytical worlds collide. We believe that every industrial company will become a software company; that ultimately deep domain knowledge is tougher to come by than writing code. In this sense, GE seeks to link the "iron and the data." Our assets have sensors that produce a customized stream of performance data. We can harness this data to optimize

ENTERPRISE ADVANTAGES



Technical leadership & scale



Growth market capabilities: breadth & depth



Services driving customer outcomes through analytics



Culture of simplification: low cost + speed

performance. We know that smart machines, guided by domain-based analytics, in a distributed setting, will drive new levels of productivity. We call this the Industrial Internet.

Our customers want our assets to operate with no unplanned downtime and optimal performance. Small improvements in asset performance could impact \$20 billion of benefits for our customers. We are delivering software and analytical solutions that can take data from our installed base and turn it into productive outcomes for our customers. We call our data solutions "Predictivity," and so far, we have launched 24 offerings generating \$800 million of incremental revenue. We expect Predictivity revenues to exceed \$1 billion in 2014.

Our systems can analyze the performance of individual engines in the Aviation installed base; this allows us to differentiate repairs, saving money and time for our customers. Through GE's Healthcare Asset Management, radiologists can keep "images in the cloud." This improves clinician productivity, expands networks of care and

enhances diagnostic confidence. For our rail customers, one point of system efficiency is worth \$2 billion of profit every year. In this market, GE delivers a complete solution from dispatch to network planning to train handling, called RailConnect 360. We plan to shift a substantial portion of our repairs to “condition-based” versus schedule-based; this will deliver substantial savings to our customers.

We will lead in advanced manufacturing. We spend about \$72 billion each year in our factories. Material science and analytics are transforming the way that our factories can operate. Digital tools will make us faster and more efficient.

We are investing in high-performance computing so that we can reduce design cycle time. We are a leader in advanced fabrication innovations like 3D printing, to lower product cost and drive speed. We have digitized our supply chain to enable collaboration. We are at the leading edge of robotics and automation. Our factories are smarter, more distributed and reconfigurable.

Advanced manufacturing will create a meaningful impact for our investors. Our Aviation business has a \$125 billion backlog of new products and services. We are launching one new engine each year for the rest of the decade. In the past, we might have outsourced 40% of these engines to global suppliers; in the future, we plan to manufacture more at GE, capturing an increased portion of supply chain value. Manufacturing is the basis on which we will compete and win in the future.

We will lead in the “age of gas.” Energy is becoming the major driver of regional competitiveness. Shale gas in the U.S. is creating electricity costs that are substantially below the rest of the developed world. But the U.S. is not alone; gas is being discovered and developed around the world.

This is creating a “tipping point” for fuel substitution. Gas is replacing coal in power generation around the world



based on efficiency and environmental impact. Gas is replacing diesel for distributed power and transportation. China plans to increase gas power generation by 10 gigawatts annually to clean its environment. Because of this trend, there are billions being invested in gas exploration, transportation and monetization to connect gas supply with demand. GE can participate in every step of the gas value chain.

The new drivers of productivity represent a trio of “only GE” applications. We are the only company

that is linking iron and data. We are uniquely positioned to lead in advanced manufacturing. And, we can create the “total gas solution” because we are a technical leader at every step. We are investing to win.

We Are Simplifying Everything We Do

To achieve our goals, we must simplify GE. We compete across eight platforms in 170 countries with multiple regulators. Having lived through multiple crisis events in the past decade,

GLOBAL GROWTH

\$1B+ REVENUE COUNTRIES

Over the last decade, GE has tripled its revenues from growth markets. In 2013, our countries with revenues of \$1 billion or more included expanding markets like Algeria, Turkey and Indonesia.



* 2003 as adjusted for discontinued operations through 2007

PREDICTIVITY™ INDUSTRIAL INTERNET SOLUTIONS

Leveraging big data from intelligent machines and predictive analytics to drive powerful outcomes for our customers.

Orders (\$MM)



PRODUCTS FOR:

Asset Optimization

- Higher Reliability
- Life Extension
- Product Integrity

Operations

- Optimization
- Higher Performance
- Insight
- Collaboration

Cumulative Launches

24

40+

we attempted to manage volatility through layers and reviewers. Like many companies, we were guilty of countering complexity with complexity: more P&Ls, more inspectors, multiple reviewers. Along the way, we had created a higher-cost structure, an artificial sense of risk management, and we were insulating our people from the heat of the market. If you want to see where speed and accountability go to die, watch the third review of anything.

We are transforming GE around the “culture of simplification.” This is not a reorganization or an initiative. Rather, it defines the way we make decisions, work together and work with our customers. We are focused on efficiency, speed and market impact. We are driving decisions closer to markets and making our teams accountable for outcomes, not process.

We are driving a leaner structure. In administration, less is more. We have learned that fewer layers, simpler rules and more field empowerment actually

improve execution and accountability. Every decision should have no more than two approvers: We should empower the experts in the market, reinforced by governance and best practice sharing. In addition, we plan to execute the majority of our administrative processes through shared services, with common standards across our businesses. This will make us more competitive. We expect to reduce our administrative overhead cost by \$4 billion between 2012 and 2016. Ultimately, we will end up with selling and administrative cost of 12% of revenue; this is a world-class benchmark. Our Power & Water business is reducing its overhead by more than 20%, while increasing its number of new products and growing share. Our Healthcare business has eliminated one-third of its P&Ls, while improving customer responsiveness. We are creating more value with lower cost.

All processes are faster. We have combined the principles of Lean Six Sigma with the culture of “The Lean

Startup,” from Silicon Valley, in a process called FastWorks. It is based on fast action, quick adjustments and measured outcomes. FastWorks accelerates impact, learning, improvement and validation. Dual-fuel power generation is an important product gap for our Distributed Power business. Our initial approach was an investment of \$350 million and seven years of development. Using FastWorks, we will be in the market in 2014, while investing a fraction of the initial estimate. FastWorks is catching fire inside GE across multiple processes, improving speed and competitiveness.

We are increasing customer intensity. We have reconfigured all of our commercial processes to work at market speed. Our commercial teams are empowered to lead, supported by enabling functions that are measured on market success. We have increased the number of experts in the field to deliver for our customers. Because we have invested in our growth market framework, we can

move commercial decisions closer to the customer. In our Aviation services business, 75% of the flow commercial deals are approved in the regions with quick turnaround. Our Company is beginning to feel the market speed.

In a digital world, the major source of scale advantage derives from a lean backroom structure with a foundation of information. GE will be a major beneficiary of cloud computing, simplified systems and mobility.

We will still make a few mistakes. But the biggest risks at GE are the inability to seize market opportunities, layers that block reality and leaders who are not personally accountable. Simplification is making us more competitive.

We Are Delivering for Investors

Executing our initiatives will deliver results for investors. We would like

investors to view our financial performance as a multi-year plan with substantial progress reached each quarter and year. By 2016, we expect to have 70% of GE's earnings from our industrial businesses. We expect to have industrial margins and returns exceeding 17%, at the top of our peers. We expect GE Capital to generate good returns while delivering cash to the parent. We expect to generate more than \$90 billion of cash to allocate, returning the majority of that to you in dividends and buyback. And, we plan to grow EPS each year.

We made progress in 2013. We earned \$24.5 billion of segment profit, up 7%. We grew operating EPS by 9% and returned \$18 billion to you through dividends and share repurchase. We ran the Company well, with margins expanding by 60 basis points and \$17 billion of cash generation, excluding NBCUniversal deal-related taxes. GE Capital finished the year with Tier 1 capital above 11% and \$75 billion of liquidity.

Our industrial segment earnings grew 5%. Performance was broad-based with four businesses growing earnings 10% or more: Aviation, Oil & Gas, Transportation and Appliances & Lighting. We ended the year with \$244 billion in backlog, a record. GE Capital grew its earnings by 12%, behind strong performance in Real Estate and international lending and leasing. We continued to shrink our balance sheet; ending net investment was \$380 billion at year-end, down more than 40% from our pre-crisis peak. With a shrinking balance sheet and massive financial strength, GE Capital was able to pay a \$6 billion dividend to the parent.

Our total shareholder return expanded by 38% in 2013, ahead of the market. We added \$64 billion of market cap and, at \$282 billion, are the sixth most valuable company in the world. At year-end, we increased our dividend by 16%.

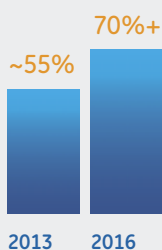
In 2014, we have planned for our industrial earnings to grow by more than 10%. We expect organic revenue growth between 4%–7%. The big initiatives will fuel our success. Growth market orders expanded by 11% in 2013; this will translate into solid revenue growth. Our service revenue is \$45 billion, and we expect solid revenue growth in 2014. We are planning for another year of substantial margin enhancement, beyond the 15.7% we achieved in 2013.

Margins have been an area of focus for GE. A decade ago, during the power bubble, we had artificially high margins. This has now been reset, and we have been making steady progress. Through simplification, we have made substantial reductions in structural cost. FastWorks is focused on equipment margins, which will be up substantially this year. We are restructuring our lower-margin businesses with a target of at least 10% margins for them in the near term.

GE Capital's earnings will decline in 2014 and 2015 as we exit Retail Finance. However, we plan to grow

DELIVERING FOR INVESTORS

1 70% OF EARNINGS FROM INDUSTRIAL



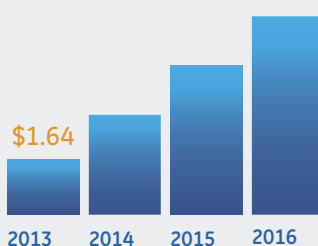
3 SIGNIFICANT CASH



2 INDUSTRIAL MARGIN GROWTH



4 GROW EPS EVERY YEAR



THE GE "STORE"

CROSS-BUSINESS INNOVATIONS FOR SUBSEA OIL & GAS FIELD SYSTEMS

At GE, we look at innovation through a broad lens. By taking breakthroughs in one business and applying them to others, we push expectations and change the idea of what's possible—all for the benefit of our customers.



TURBO MACHINERY

Pumps & Compressor Technology

SOFTWARE CENTER

Smart BOP & Advanced Controls

MEASUREMENT & CONTROL

Leak Detection & Multiphase Flow Measurement

HEALTHCARE

Diagnostic Software & Imaging

AVIATION

Valve Coatings & Advanced Materials

POWER & WATER

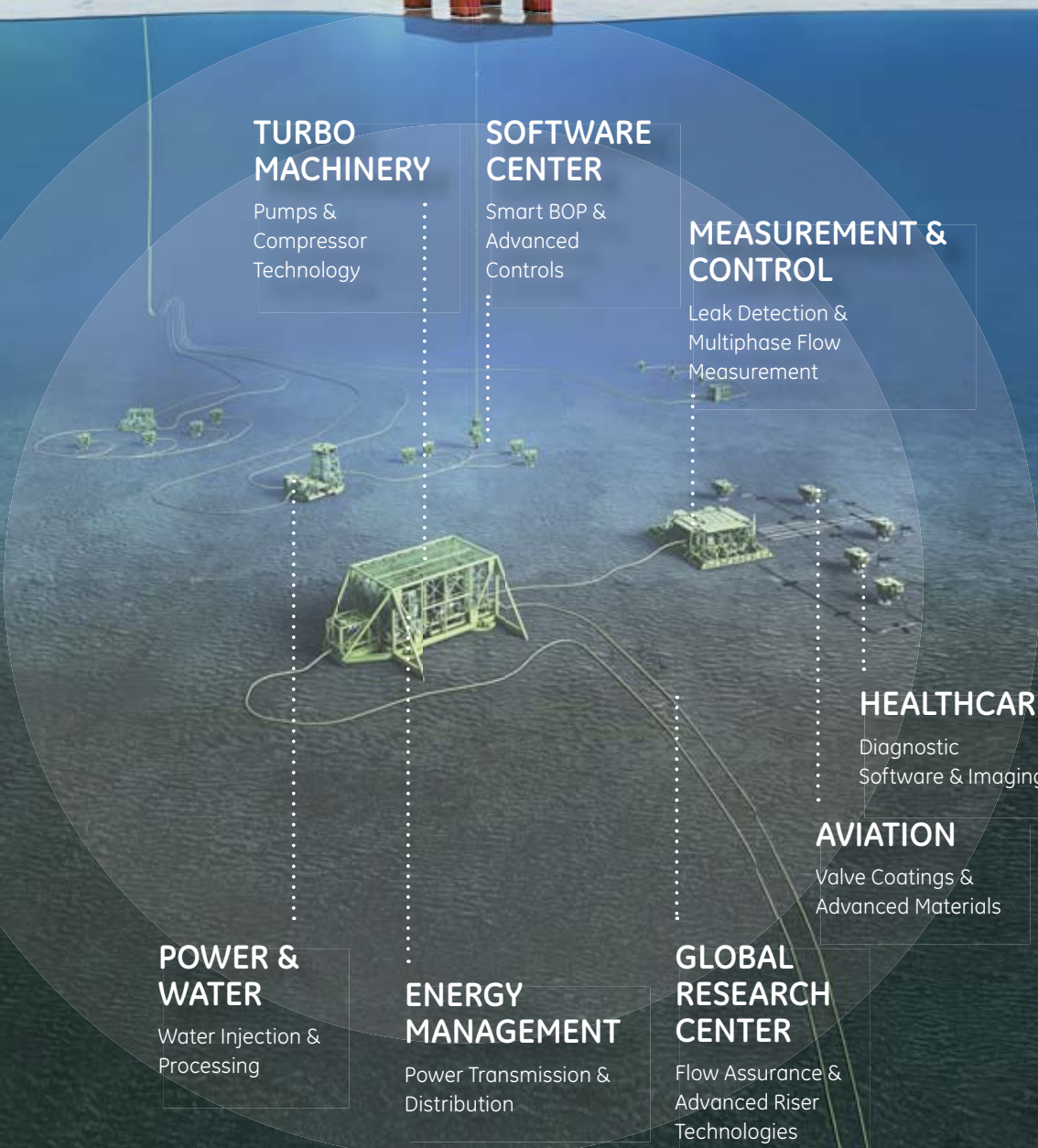
Water Injection & Processing

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Power Transmission & Distribution

GLOBAL RESEARCH CENTER

Flow Assurance & Advanced Riser Technologies



earnings in line with industrial growth thereafter. Our specialty finance franchises have strong positions with mid-market customers. We can originate new businesses at high margins.

We should have more than \$90 billion of cash to allocate over the next three years, based on CFOA growth, balance-sheet efficiency, GE Capital dividends, and dispositions. We plan to return the majority of this cash to investors. Growing the GE dividend remains most important to the majority of investors. We will reduce our share count, aiming for a 10% reduction between 2012 and 2015.

We will accelerate growth through “bolt-on” acquisitions. Early in the year, we announced the purchase of Thermo Fisher’s bioprocess manufacturing business in Healthcare, and Cameron’s reciprocating compressor business in Oil & Gas. Both fit our model of opportunistic purchases where GE adds value through technology, global distribution and supply chain scale. Importantly, they allow us to complete market solutions for our customers.

Our plans for 2014 and beyond should be attractive to investors. You will see steady EPS growth, with a more valuable mix. We have substantial cash available to create shareholder value. I am investing right alongside of you. I have invested my entire bonus in GE stock and have purchased 145,000 shares so far this year. I now own 2 million shares outright, with another 2.8 million available if we perform. Like the rest of our leaders, I believe in GE.

Our Team Is Making Progress

Jeff Bezos is an extraordinary leader and entrepreneur who founded Amazon.com. Recently, he made the assertion that most businesses have short life spans. He said: “Companies come and go. And, the companies that are the shiniest and most important in any era, you wait a few decades and they are gone.” But, GE has remained competitive because we learn and change. When we make progress, our investors are rewarded. The

foundation of the Company is determined people with a winning culture.

At our kickoff meeting this year, the leader of our Ultrasound business — Anders Wold — gave a presentation about the power of ultrasound to solve global and rural health issues. In the 1990s, we were #7 in ultrasound. Today we are #1. In the past, we broke even; today we grow profits 15% annually at high margins. Ultrasound is a fast-paced, global business; and we are the best. If we trapped ourselves in dogma and slogans — don’t try new things; big companies can’t be fast; stick to what you know — we would have given up on ultrasound long ago. Instead, we are winning.

Kevin Nolan is a 24-year GE veteran who is VP-Technology of our Appliances business. He is a great engineer, well versed in GE training and process. We asked him to be a leader of FastWorks. Kevin grew up in the world of GE process and structure. Today, we need Kevin to move faster than our Korean competitors. Kevin has reached outside of GE for help. We set up a venture with Quirky, a collaborative manufacturing startup. Working together, we will make progress towards a six-month cycle for new products and rapid consumer feedback.

Jen VanBelle is a 15-year GE veteran. She is leading our efforts to strengthen GE Capital’s regulatory capability. This is a job she couldn’t have imagined or wanted five years ago. But Jen is a great, adaptable leader; and because of her, we can make progress toward becoming a model financial services company.

Heiner Markhoff is a 20-year GE veteran who leads our Water business. Through his resilience and focused execution, we are turning this business into a successful GE franchise. More importantly, we are making progress in key infrastructure markets like industrial water reuse and unconventional fuels. This could be our “Ultrasound” for the future.

These are just a few examples of great leaders at GE. People love our Company because they are committed to the interesting and impactful work they do. They stay because they work with other great people. And this team is committed to solving the challenges of today’s complex global business environment.

Our team is excited and united. We will execute the strategy: driving infrastructure leadership; investing in the innovation of efficiency; building competitive advantage; achieving a culture of simplification; and investing your cash wisely. We will deliver a financial performance that creates shareholder value. We will focus on what is important and move faster.

In December, I sat with four of the most pre-eminent brain scientists in the U.S. We discussed the advanced technology around treating diseases of the brain, from Alzheimer’s to traumatic brain injury. They feel that GE can have a big role in treating brain disease through our leadership in diagnostics. This is one of the most interesting, promising and challenging horizons in healthcare.

I sat back and daydreamed about the Dubai Air Show. If we were able to make such strong progress in aviation innovation in five years — 20% improvement in fuel efficiency — just think what we can do in the next five years to treat brain diseases. We are just the company to advance brain science.

That is because we believe in progress ... because we are willing to take risks ... because we are GE.



Jeffrey R. Immelt
Chairman of the Board
and Chief Executive Officer

February 27, 2014

PICTURED AT RIGHT: Maria Cioce and Marco Cipriani, Avio Aero, a GE Aviation business



Progress

What is progress?

What defines progress? For GE, it means improving the way the world works. We do this by leading in infrastructure; by combining industrial capabilities with analytical smarts to launch products that optimize efficiencies; and by simplifying processes, enabling us to more quickly respond to market shifts and to collaborate more closely. We define progress as the ability to better compete, innovate and perform. At GE, we are successful—not because we are perfect—but because we make progress. This is a commitment we make to our customers, employees, shareholders and the world.

“We want to be a company that is always getting better. A company that understands where it fits in the markets and in society and appreciates its responsibility to both.” —Jeffrey R. Immelt





\$43B

R&D Over the Last Decade

6

Global Research Centers

35,800

Patents Filed Since 2000

45,000

Engineers

50,000

Sales + Service People

100+

Factories in
Growth Markets

50+

Service Shops in
Growth Markets

10,700

Customers
Using Access GE

PICTURED: Engine Alliance engine, a joint venture between GE and Pratt & Whitney



Scale of an Infrastructure Leader

GE builds, moves, powers and cures the world. We are the global leader in infrastructure, developing and changing markets. For example, GE Aviation's portfolio of engine technologies is helping improve air travel for customers in the Middle East. At the 2013 Dubai Air Show, GE and its partners, CFM International (GE and Safran) and the Engine Alliance (GE and Pratt & Whitney), won more than \$40 billion (list price) in commitments for advanced, fuel-efficient jet engines. We lead in infrastructure because our products are essential to our customers' operations — and to the economic vitality of every country and region in which we operate.

MOVE

ON TRACK FOR GROWTH IN KAZAKHSTAN

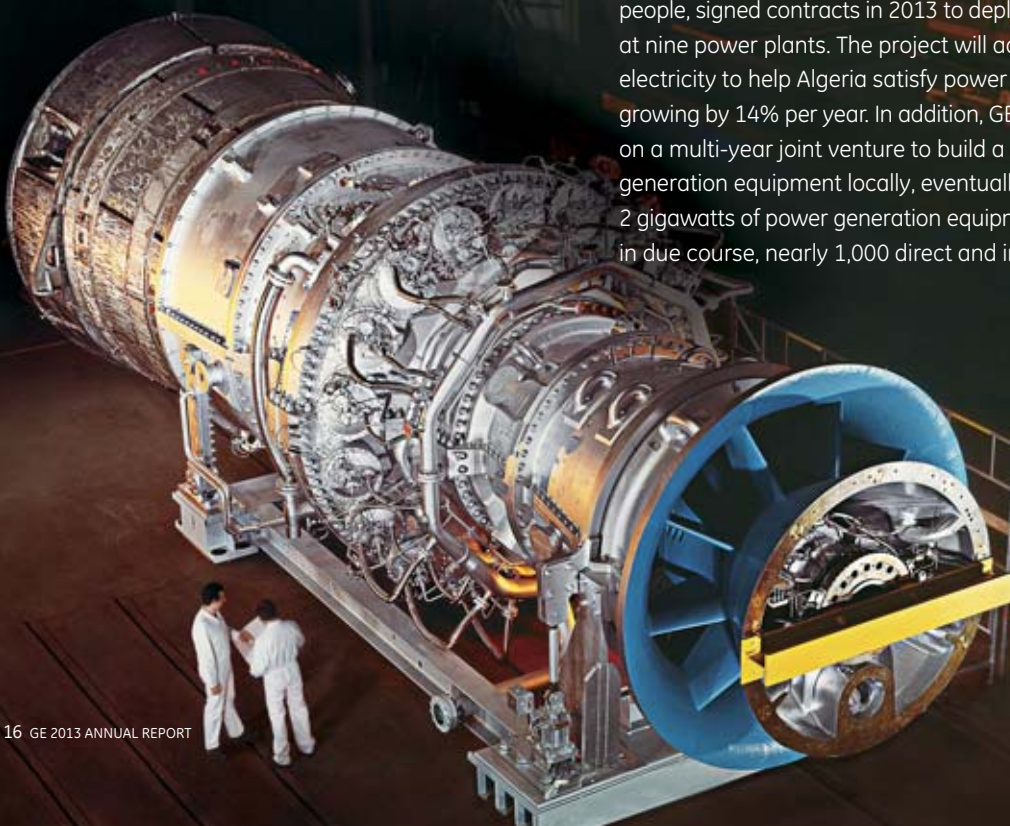
GE is a strategic partner for Kazakhstan, where rail transportation is crucial to the country's economic development. Working with the state-owned railroad company, Kazakhstan Temir Zholy (KTZ), we helped it build an assembly plant in Astana, Kazakhstan, that is now delivering state-of-the-art Evolution Series locomotives while also creating local job opportunities. Under a long-term service agreement, we are also maintaining 695 GE locomotives and training GE and KTZ employees to ensure that local personnel have the technical expertise to keep the rail system on the right track.



POWER

POWERING ALGERIA'S JOB GROWTH

To meet a growing demand for energy, Algeria is turning to GE technology and solutions. SPE, an affiliate of Sonelgaz, the national power company for this North African country of over 38 million people, signed contracts in 2013 to deploy GE gas turbine technology at nine power plants. The project will add nearly 9 gigawatts of electricity to help Algeria satisfy power needs that have been growing by 14% per year. In addition, GE and Sonelgaz are partnering on a multi-year joint venture to build a facility to produce power generation equipment locally, eventually producing more than 2 gigawatts of power generation equipment per year and creating, in due course, nearly 1,000 direct and indirect jobs.



BUILD

LEADING FROM THE MIDDLE

Middle-market companies are engines of economic opportunity, and GE Capital is dedicated to helping them grow. Our annual Middle-Market Summits, co-sponsored with The Ohio State University, have enabled thousands of midsize customers to interact with top executives and academics to explore new ways to build their businesses. And through Access GE and other programs, we're connecting these customers with valuable industrial technology. In 2013, we helped Aavid Thermalloy, a leader in thermal technologies and a portfolio company of Audax Group, a GE Capital customer, create new products by licensing our patented Dual Cool Jet (DCJ) technology. Developed by GE scientists at our Global Research Center, DCJ gives Aavid the ability to help its customers keep their electronic products cool and to reduce their size.



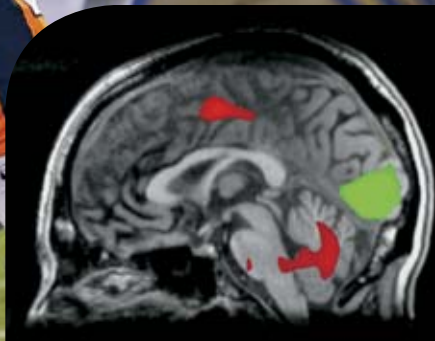
PICTURED: GE's Rod Bollins, Greg Gratson and Peter deBock and Aavid's Norm Soucy and Julie Hitchcock

CURE

TEAMING UP TO TACKLE BRAIN INJURIES

Every 20 seconds, someone in the United States suffers a brain injury. The Head Health Initiative is a partnership between GE and the NFL to develop better technologies for the diagnosis and treatment of these injuries. Guided by top neurosurgeons and other experts, the initiative includes a four-year, \$40 million R&D program to develop imaging technologies that can improve diagnosis and help doctors provide more targeted therapies. The NFL, GE and Under Armour also launched two open innovation challenges that will provide up to \$20 million for research and technology to better understand, diagnose and protect against mild traumatic brain injury.

Photo: AP



Leading in Productivity

Productivity drives wealth creation for the world. Just a 1% change in energy consumption and capital expenditures can create billions of dollars of savings across industries. At GE, we win with innovations that are focused on productivity. We're creating efficiencies for our customers and for our Company with the power of the Industrial Internet, with advanced manufacturing techniques, and by taking a leadership position in the age of natural gas.



PICTURED: GE launched the first "brilliant" wind turbine in 2013. Using the Industrial Internet to analyze data, it can talk to service technicians and even to other wind turbines.

POWER OF
1%

CUSTOMER
POWER OF
1%

1% Reduction in Fuel =
Aviation Savings **\$30B**
Power Savings **\$66B**

1% Reduction in System Inefficiencies =
Rail Savings **\$27B**
Healthcare Savings **\$63B**

1% Reduction in Capital Expenditures =
Oil & Gas Savings **\$90B**

Savings reflected over a 15-year period



ANALYTICS

REENERGI ZING ENERGY SOURCES

Dubai Aluminium (DUBAL) was the first GE customer to adopt our Advanced Gas Path (AGP) technology for its installed 9E gas turbines, powering one of the world's largest aluminum smelters. AGP, part of our Power LifeMax™ portfolio of hardware and software blended solutions, was engineered based on our analysis of over 100 million hours of gas turbine operating data. It can deliver industry-leading upgrade performance, reduce fuel consumption and extend the life of turbine assets. The result for DUBAL was 3.4% higher output and a 1.5% increase in fuel efficiency, which helped expand production and reduce costs.

ANALYTICS

INDUSTRIAL INTERNET POWERING LOCOMOTIVE PERFORMANCE

GE's RailConnect 360 Monitoring and Diagnostics (M&D) solution helps rail freight operators transport essential goods more reliably and cost-effectively. It's one of the first applications of the Predix software platform developed by our Software Center in San Ramon, California, designed to connect hard assets like trains to the Industrial Internet. By analyzing performance data, the RailConnect 360 M&D system enables proactive repairs and more informed routing decisions for customers like Vale, a global mining company headquartered in Brazil. The system has helped maximize Vale's locomotive productivity, reducing shop cycle time and increasing line availability.



ANALYTICS



REINVENTING IMAGING FOR BETTER PATIENT CARE

New healthcare challenges—such as demands for greater access to care, reduced reimbursements, and regulatory changes—require new thinking. GE Healthcare is collaborating with UPMC, an \$11 billion global health enterprise with 22 hospitals and 3,500 physicians serving nearly 2.3 million plan members, to use innovative science, technology and medicine to invent new models of accountable, cost-efficient, patient-centered care. Teams from UPMC and GE, working together at UPMC's Technology Development Center in Pittsburgh, will reimagine imaging workflow using cloud-enabled technology to improve the way providers archive, access and interpret MRIs, CT scans and other imaging modalities.

Photo courtesy of UPMC



ADVANCED
MANUFACTURING

BETTER ENGINEERS
BORN FROM INNOVATIVE
MANUFACTURING

GE's investments in our Rutland, Vermont, Aviation plant have created manufacturing capabilities as advanced as our engines. The Rutland team partnered with GE's Global Research Center on specialized tools to shape advanced materials, such as titanium aluminide. Advanced manufacturing is improving our financial performance: A \$75 million investment in Rutland's expansion led to more than \$300 million in engine production savings.

PICTURED: Bruce VanGuilder, GE Aviation

CLEANER POWER FOR CHINA

As China faces the need to diversify its energy sources, GE is helping the country turn to natural gas for power generation. In the Huadian Industrial Park in Beijing, we recently installed two Jenbacher natural gas engines to power China Huadian Engineering Co. The engines reduce the company's reliance on coal for power generation while increasing reliability through distributed power. Natural gas use for power generation in China is projected to increase threefold by 2025.



PICTURED: Wang Jin, China Huadian Engineering Co.

The Look of a Simpler Company

At GE, we think simpler is better. Simplification means quicker execution and closer collaboration with customers. It's a focus on efficiency, speed and market impact. With fewer layers and more field empowerment, we're putting accountability where it matters. We're bringing new ideas to market at a faster pace. And we are increasing customer intensity throughout the Company, so that all of us—from commercial teams to enabling functions—are aligned with market success.

Simplification Goals & Drivers

↑ 30pts
Increase in Shared Services

↓ 15%
Consolidate Supply Chain

↓ 30%+
Reduction in NPI Cycle
(New Product Introductions)

↓ 80%
Fewer ERPs
(Enterprise Resource Planning systems)

↓ 30%
Fewer P&Ls
(Profit & Loss centers)

↑ 50%+
Field Approvals

↓ 45%
Smaller HQ

↓ 10%+
Lower Indirect Spend

↓ 50%
Reduction in Deal Cycle



4x

Improved Customer Response Time

Aviation: FastWorks-related overhaul projects

Oil & Gas: FastWorks-related Measurement & Control projects



FASTWORKS

DYNAMIC TOOLS FOR FAST GROWTH

What happens when we combine a Silicon Valley startup mindset with Lean Six Sigma? The answer is FastWorks—a set of tools and processes to develop new products quickly, achieve better outcomes for our customers, and drive quality and competitive advantage. FastWorks was behind our co-creation with Chevron and Los Alamos National Laboratory of a new solution for flow metering in multi-phase oil wells. In less than a year, we went from a problem statement to prototypes, and we now have an alliance with Chevron to commercialize the resulting product. Known as the GE Safire™ flow meter, it will extend the benefits of better reservoir management to the entire oil and gas industry.



UNLEASHING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SAUDI WOMEN

In support of Saudi initiatives to reduce unemployment and increase the Kingdom's own labor force, GE is joining with Saudi Aramco and Tata Consultancy Services to open Saudi Arabia's first all-female business-process services and training center in Riyadh. Saudi women employed at the center will initially help Saudi Aramco and GE manage their supply chains, but the facility will expand to support other clients. The ultimate goal is to recruit and train up to 3,000 women, including 1,000 to manage GE business.



CUSTOMER DAY



imagination at work

INCREASING CUSTOMER INTENSITY

Putting customers first is key to our strategy, and our sales team works tirelessly to deliver for our customers every day. As part of simplification, we are rallying the rest of our employees around the sales team to help our customers win. GE's 2013 Customer Day kicked off this effort; everyone took the time to get to know and better understand our customers and their issues. Customers joined employees at more than 40 GE locations to share their views on what's working and where we can improve. New ideas emerged and our teams made specific commitments to support our sales team. Around the world, employees were energized by a deeper customer focus.



A Competitive Team

Our culture is about providing everyone who works at GE with opportunities to exercise their responsibility, integrity and creativity while growing themselves, their careers and our business.

41,000

PEOPLE
HIRED IN 2013

\$1B

INVESTED
IN LEARNING PER YEAR

97%

SENIOR LEADER
RETENTION ACROSS GE

15%

MORE LEADERS
OUTSIDE THE U.S. IN THE
LAST FIVE YEARS

GE's global leadership institute in Crotonville, New York. The Crotonville campus hosts thousands of GE employees and customers each year. Thousands more attend Crotonville leadership courses around the world.

The GE Healthcare Ultrasound team has created a leadership position in a fast-paced, global business, with innovative products to help solve health issues around the world.



GE teams, like our Distributed Power team working on a new diesel engine, are using the FastWorks process to improve speed and competitiveness.

The Capital Planning team ensures GE Capital is safe and secure, overseeing regulatory and economic capital efforts, running stress tests and managing recovery, and resolution efforts.



Around the world and in the U.S., our manufacturing teams tackle big projects, like the subsea blowout preventers built by our Deepwater Assembly teams in Houston, Texas.



THE GE BOARD

The GE Board held 14 meetings during 2013, including three meetings of the non-management directors of the Board. Each outside Board member is expected to visit at least two GE businesses without the involvement of corporate management in order to develop his or her own feel for the Company.

Board members focus on the areas that are important to shareowners — strategy, risk management, leadership development, and regulatory and compliance matters. In 2013, they received briefings on a variety of issues, including capital allocation and business development, risk management with a focus on GE Capital, business simplification, GE Customer Opinion Surveys, leadership development, technology excellence, IT and cybersecurity, global research and development strategy, Industrial Internet initiatives, and GE's branding, marketing and operating initiatives. At the end of the year, the Board and each of its committees conducted a thorough self-evaluation.

DIRECTORS Left to right

Andrea Jung^{2,3,5}

Former Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Avon Products, Inc., beauty products, New York, New York.
> Director since 1998.

Francisco D'Souza⁵

Chief Executive Officer, Cognizant Technology Solutions Corporation, global information technology, consulting and business process outsourcing, Teaneck, New Jersey.
> Director since 2013.

James S. Tisch⁴

President and Chief Executive Officer, Loews Corporation, diversified holding company, New York, New York.
> Director since 2010.

James E. Rohr

Executive Chairman of the Board and former Chief Executive Officer, The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., financial services, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
> Director since 2013.

Robert W. Lane^{1,2}

Former Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Deere & Company, agricultural, construction and forestry equipment, Moline, Illinois.
> Director since 2005.

Robert J. Swieringa¹

Professor of Accounting and former Anne and Elmer Lindseth Dean, Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
> Director since 2002.

Mary L. Schapiro⁴

Vice Chairman, Advisory Board of Promontory Financial Group, consulting firm, and former Chairman, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C.
> Director since 2013.

Ann M. Fudge³

Former Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Young & Rubicam Group, global marketing communications network, New York, New York.
> Director since 1999.

John J. Brennan⁴

Chairman Emeritus and Senior Advisor, The Vanguard Group, Inc., global investment management, Malvern, Pennsylvania.
> Director since 2012.

Marijn E. Dekkers^{2,5}

Chairman of the Board of Management, Bayer AG, global healthcare, crop science and material science, Leverkusen, Germany.
> Director since 2012.

W. Geoffrey Beattie^{1,4}

Chief Executive Officer, Generation Capital, investment company; former Chief Executive Officer, The Woodbridge Company; former Deputy Chairman, Thomson Reuters; Toronto, Canada.
> Director since 2009.

Ralph S. Larsen^{1,3,6}

Former Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Johnson & Johnson, pharmaceutical, medical and consumer products, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
> Director since 2002.

James I. Cash, Jr.^{2,5}

Emeritus James E. Robison Professor of Business Administration, Harvard Graduate School of Business, Boston, Massachusetts.
> Director since 1997.

Douglas A. Warner III^{1,2,3}

Former Chairman of the Board, J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., The Chase Manhattan Bank, and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, investment banking, New York, New York.
> Director since 1992.

Susan Hockfield^{3,5}

President Emerita and Professor of Neuroscience, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
> Director since 2006.

James J. Mulva^{1,5}

Former Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, ConocoPhillips, international integrated-energy company, Houston, Texas.
> Director since 2008.

Rochelle B. Lazarus³

Chairman Emeritus and former Chief Executive Officer, Ogilvy & Mather Worldwide, global marketing communications company, New York, New York.
> Director since 2000.

Jeffrey R. Immelt (pictured on page 1)

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, General Electric Company, Fairfield, Connecticut.
> Director since 2000.

1. Audit Committee
2. Management Development and Compensation Committee
3. Governance and Public Affairs Committee
4. Risk Committee
5. Science and Technology Committee
6. Presiding Director

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Management's Discussion of Financial Responsibility

We believe that great companies are built on a foundation of reliable financial information and compliance with the spirit and letter of the law. For General Electric Company, that foundation includes rigorous management oversight of, and an unyielding dedication to, controllership. The financial disclosures in this report are one product of our commitment to high-quality financial reporting. In addition, we make every effort to adopt appropriate accounting policies, we devote our full resources to ensuring that those policies are applied properly and consistently and we do our best to fairly present our financial results in a manner that is complete and understandable.

Members of our corporate leadership team review each of our businesses routinely on matters that range from overall strategy and financial performance to staffing and compliance. Our business leaders monitor financial and operating systems, enabling us to identify potential opportunities and concerns at an early stage and positioning us to respond rapidly. Our Board of Directors oversees management's business conduct, and our Audit Committee, which consists entirely of independent directors, oversees our internal control over financial reporting. We continually examine our governance practices in an effort to enhance investor trust and improve the Board's overall effectiveness. The Board and its committees annually conduct a performance self-evaluation and recommend improvements. Our lead director chaired three meetings of our independent directors this year, helping us sharpen our full Board meetings to better cover significant topics. Compensation policies for our executives are aligned with the long-term interests of GE investors.

We strive to maintain a dynamic system of internal controls and procedures—including internal control over financial reporting—designed to ensure reliable financial recordkeeping, transparent financial reporting and disclosure, and protection of physical and intellectual property. We recruit, develop and retain a world-class financial team. Our internal audit function, including members of our Corporate Audit Staff, conducts thousands of financial, compliance and process improvement audits each year. Our Audit Committee oversees the scope and evaluates the overall results of these audits, and members of that Committee regularly attend GE Capital Board of Directors, Corporate Audit Staff and Controllershship Council meetings. Our global integrity policies—"The Spirit & The Letter"—require compliance with law and policy, and pertain to such vital issues as upholding financial integrity and avoiding conflicts of interest. These integrity policies are available in 29 languages, and are provided to all of our employees, holding each of them accountable for compliance. Our strong compliance culture reinforces these efforts by requiring employees to raise any compliance concerns and by prohibiting retribution for doing so. To facilitate open and candid communication, we have designated ombudspersons throughout the Company to act as independent resources for reporting integrity or compliance concerns. We hold our directors, consultants, agents and independent contractors to the same integrity standards.

We are keenly aware of the importance of full and open presentation of our financial position and operating results, and rely for this purpose on our disclosure controls and procedures, including our Disclosure Committee, which comprises senior executives with detailed knowledge of our businesses and the related needs of our investors. We ask this committee to review our compliance with accounting and disclosure requirements, to evaluate the fairness of our financial and non-financial disclosures, and to report their findings to us. We further ensure strong disclosure by holding approximately 400 analyst and investor meetings annually.

We welcome the strong oversight of our financial reporting activities by our independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP, engaged by and reporting directly to the Audit Committee. U.S. legislation requires management to report on internal control over financial reporting and for auditors to render an opinion on such controls. Our report follows and the KPMG LLP report for 2013 appears on the following page.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

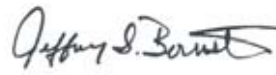
Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. With our participation, an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting was conducted as of December 31, 2013, based on the framework and criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 1992.

Based on this evaluation, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013.

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



JEFFREY R. IMMELT
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
February 27, 2014



JEFFREY S. BORNSTEIN
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To Shareowners and Board of Directors of General Electric Company:

We have audited the statement of financial position of General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related statements of earnings, comprehensive income, changes in shareowners' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013 appearing on pages 70 through 138. We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). The Company'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 referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by COSO.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying consolidating information appearing on pages 71, 73 and 75 is presented for purposes of additional analysis of the consolidated financial statements rather than to present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the individual entities. The consolidating information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

KPMG LLP

KPMG LLP
Stamford, Connecticut
February 27, 2014

Operations

The consolidated financial statements of General Electric Company (the Company) combine the industrial manufacturing and services businesses of General Electric Company (GE) with the financial services businesses of General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC or financial services). Unless otherwise indicated by the context, we use the terms "GE" and "GECC" on the basis of consolidation described in Note 1.

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 five parts: Overview of Our Earnings from 2011 through 2013, Global Risk Management, Segment Operations, Geographic Operations and Environmental Matters. Unless otherwise indicated, we refer to captions such as revenues and other income and earnings from continuing operations attributable to the company simply as "revenues" and "earnings" throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis. Similarly, discussion of other matters in our consolidated financial statements relates to continuing operations unless otherwise indicated. Discussion of GECC's total assets excludes deferred income tax liabilities, which are presented as assets for purposes of our consolidating balance sheet presentations for this filing.

We supplement our GAAP net earnings and earnings per share (EPS) reporting by also reporting operating earnings and operating EPS (non-GAAP measures). Operating earnings and operating EPS include service costs and plan amendment amortization for our principal pension plans as these costs represent expenses associated with employee benefits earned. Operating earnings and operating EPS exclude non-operating pension cost/income such as interest costs, expected return on plan assets and non-cash amortization of actuarial gains and losses. We believe that this reporting provides better transparency to the employee benefit costs of our principal pension plans and Company operating results.

Overview of Our Earnings from 2011 through 2013

Earnings from continuing operations attributable to the Company increased 4% to \$15.2 billion in 2013 and increased 4% to \$14.6 billion in 2012, reflecting strong industrial segment growth and continued stabilization in financial services during the last two years. Operating earnings (non-GAAP measure), which exclude non-operating pension costs, increased 5% to \$16.9 billion in 2013 compared with an 8% increase to \$16.0 billion in 2012. EPS from continuing operations increased 7% to \$1.47 in 2013 compared with a 12% increase to \$1.38 in 2012. Operating EPS (non-GAAP measure) increased 9% to \$1.64 in 2013 compared with a 16% increase to \$1.51 in 2012. Net earnings

attributable to the Company decreased 4% in 2013 reflecting a 4% increase in earnings from continuing operations, more than offset by an increase in losses from discontinued operations. Net earnings attributable to the Company decreased 4% in 2012 reflecting losses from discontinued operations, partially offset by an increase of 4% in earnings from continuing operations. We begin 2014 with a record backlog of \$244 billion, continue to invest in market-leading technology and services and expect to continue industrial segment revenue and earnings growth.

Power & Water (18% and 23% of consolidated three-year revenues and total segment profit, respectively) revenues decreased 13% in 2013 primarily as a result of lower volume and the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar, partially offset by higher prices and other income. Revenues increased 10% in 2012 primarily as higher volume and other income were partially offset by the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar and lower prices. Segment profit decreased 8% in 2013 primarily driven by lower volume and lower cost productivity, partially offset by the effects of deflation, higher prices and other income. Segment profit increased 8% in 2012 as higher volume, increased other income and deflation were partially offset by lower prices, lower productivity and the stronger U.S. dollar.

Oil & Gas (10% and 8% of consolidated three-year revenues and total segment profit, respectively) revenues increased 11% in 2013 primarily as a result of higher volume and higher prices. Revenues increased 12% in 2012 as higher volume (driven by acquisitions) and higher sales of both equipment and services were partially offset by the stronger U.S. dollar. Segment profit increased 13% in 2013 primarily on higher volume and higher prices, partially offset by lower cost productivity. Segment profit increased 16% in 2012 on higher volume and increased productivity, partially offset by the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar.

Energy Management (5% and less than 1% of consolidated three-year revenues and total segment profit, respectively) revenues increased 2% in 2013 as higher volume was partially offset by the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar. In 2012, revenues increased 15% as a result of higher volume primarily from acquisitions, higher prices and increased other income, partially offset by the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar. Segment profit decreased 16% in 2013 primarily driven by lower productivity. Segment profit increased 68% in 2012 primarily driven by higher prices and increased other income.

Aviation (14% and 17% of consolidated three-year revenues and total segment profit, respectively) revenues increased 10% in 2013 on higher volume and higher prices primarily driven by higher services and equipment sales in commercial spares and commercial engines, respectively. In 2012, Aviation revenues increased 6% as a result of higher prices and higher volume driven by increased commercial and military engine sales. Segment profit increased 16% in 2013 as a result of higher prices, higher volume and increased other income, partially offset by the effects of inflation and lower productivity. Segment profit increased 7% in 2012 as higher prices and higher volume were partially offset by the effects of inflation and lower productivity.

Healthcare (12% and 13% of consolidated three-year revenues and total segment profit, respectively) revenues were slightly lower in 2013 on lower prices and the effects of a stronger U.S. dollar, partially offset by higher volume. Revenues increased 1% in 2012 due to higher volume in international equipment sales, with the strongest growth in emerging markets and other income, partially offset by the stronger U.S. dollar and lower prices. Segment profit increased 4% in 2013 as a result of increased productivity and volume, partially offset by lower prices, the effects of inflation and the stronger U.S. dollar. Segment profit increased 4% in 2012 as increased productivity, higher volume and other income were partially offset by lower prices and the effects of inflation.

Transportation (4% and 4% of consolidated three-year revenues and total segment profit, respectively) revenues increased 5% in 2013 due to higher volume, primarily from acquisitions. Revenues increased 15% in 2012 due to higher volume and higher prices related to increased equipment sales and services. Segment profit increased 13% in 2013 as a result of the effects of deflation, higher volume and increased productivity. Segment profit increased 36% in 2012 as a result of higher volume, higher prices and increased productivity, reflecting improved service margins.

Appliances & Lighting (formerly Home & Business Solutions) (5% and 1% of consolidated three-year revenues and total segment profit, respectively) revenues increased 5% in 2013 primarily on higher volume at Appliances. In 2012, revenues increased 4% reflecting higher prices at Appliances, partially offset by lower volume. Segment profit increased 23% in 2013 primarily as a result of improved productivity and higher prices. Segment profit increased 31% in 2012 as a result of higher prices, partially offset by the effects of inflation and lower productivity.

GE Capital (31% and 33% of consolidated three-year revenues and total segment profit, respectively) revenues decreased 3% in 2013 and 6% in 2012, reflecting a reduction in ending net investment (ENI). Net earnings increased 12% in 2013 and 13% in 2012 as a result of dispositions and higher gains, partially offset by higher impairments and higher provisions for losses on financing receivables. We reduced ENI, excluding cash and equivalents, to \$380 billion at December 31, 2013. GECC is a diversely funded and smaller, more focused finance company with strong positions in several commercial mid-market and consumer financing segments.

We integrate acquisitions as quickly as possible. Only revenues and earnings from the date we complete the acquisition through the end of the following fourth quarter are attributed to such businesses. Overall, the effects of acquisitions increased consolidated revenues \$1.6 billion, \$2.0 billion and \$4.5 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The effects of acquisitions on our consolidated net earnings were increases of \$0.1 billion, \$0.1 billion and an insignificant amount in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Dispositions also affected our ongoing results through lower revenues of \$0.1 billion, \$5.1 billion and \$12.6 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The effects of dispositions on net earnings were an increase of \$1.4 billion in 2013 and decreases of \$0.3 billion in both 2012 and 2011.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS. In 2013, we sold our CLL trailer services business in Europe (CLL Trailer Services) and announced the planned sale of our Consumer banking business in Russia (Consumer Russia). These actions are consistent with our goal of reducing GECC ENI and focusing our businesses on selective financial services products where we have deep domain experience, broad distribution, and the ability to earn a consistent return on capital, while managing our overall balance sheet size and risk. Discontinued operations also includes GE Money Japan (our Japanese personal loan business, Lake, and our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our investment in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd.), our U.S. mortgage business (WMC), our U.S. recreational vehicle and marine equipment financing business (Consumer RV Marine), Consumer Mexico, Consumer Singapore, our Consumer home lending operations in Australia and New Zealand (Australian Home Lending) and our Consumer mortgage lending business in Ireland (Consumer Ireland). All of these operations were previously reported in the GE Capital segment.

We reported the operations described above as discontinued operations for all periods presented. For further information about discontinued operations, see the Segment Operations—Discontinued Operations section and Note 2.

WE DECLARED \$8.1 BILLION IN DIVIDENDS IN 2013. Common per-share dividends increased 13% to \$0.79 in 2013 after an increase of 15% to \$0.70 in 2012. We increased our quarterly dividend four times between 2011 and 2013, and on February 7, 2014, our Board of Directors approved a quarterly dividend of \$0.22 per share of common stock, which is payable April 25, 2014, to shareholders of record at close of business on February 24, 2014. In 2011, we declared \$1.0 billion in preferred stock dividends (including \$0.8 billion as a result of our redemption of preferred stock). See Note 15.

Except as otherwise noted, the analysis in the remainder of this section presents the results of GE (with GECC included on a one-line basis) and GECC. See the Segment Operations section and Note 27 for a more detailed discussion of the businesses within GE and GECC.

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

GE SALES OF PRODUCT SERVICES were \$44.8 billion in 2013, an increase of 3% compared with 2012, and operating profit from product services was \$13.4 billion in 2013, an increase of 7% compared with 2012. Both the sales and operating profit of product services increases were at Oil & Gas, Aviation, Energy Management and Transportation. GE sales of product services were \$43.4 billion in 2012, an increase of 4% compared with 2011, and operating profit from product services was \$12.5 billion in 2012, an increase of 6% compared with 2011. Both the sales and operating profit of product services increases were at Power & Water, Oil & Gas, Transportation and Energy Management.

POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS costs were \$6.0 billion, \$5.5 billion and \$4.1 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Costs increased in 2013 and 2012 primarily due to the continued amortization of 2008 investment losses and the effects of lower discount rates (principal pension plans discount rate decreased from 5.28% at December 31, 2010 to 4.21% and 3.96% at December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively).

Our discount rate for our principal pension plans at December 31, 2013 was 4.85%, which reflected current interest rates. Considering the current and target asset allocations, as well as historical and expected returns on various categories of assets in which our plans are invested, we have assumed that long-term returns on our principal pension plan assets will be 7.5% for cost recognition in 2014, a reduction from the 8.0% we assumed in 2013, 2012 and 2011. GAAP provides for recognition of differences between assumed and actual returns over a period no longer than the average future service of employees. See the Critical Accounting Estimates section for additional information.

We expect the costs of our postretirement benefits to decrease in 2014 by approximately \$1.3 billion as compared to 2013, primarily because of the effects of higher discount rates and lower loss amortization related to our principal pension plans, partially offset by lower expected investment return on pension plan assets.

Pension expense for our principal pension plans on a GAAP basis was \$4.4 billion, \$3.8 billion and \$2.4 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Operating pension costs (non-GAAP) for these plans were \$1.8 billion, \$1.7 billion and \$1.4 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Operating earnings include service cost and prior service cost amortization for our principal pension plans as these costs represent expenses associated with employee service. Operating earnings exclude non-operating pension costs/income such as interest cost, expected return on plan assets and non-cash amortization of actuarial gains and losses. We expect operating pension costs for these plans will be about \$1.4 billion in 2014. The expected decrease in operating pension costs is attributable primarily to the effects of higher discount rates and lower early retirement costs.

The GE Pension Plan was underfunded by \$4.7 billion at the end of 2013 as compared to \$13.3 billion at December 31, 2012. The GE Supplementary Pension Plan, which is an unfunded plan, had projected benefit obligations of \$5.2 billion and \$5.5 billion at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Our underfunding at year-end 2013 was significantly reduced as compared to 2012 as the effects of higher discount rates and higher investment returns (14.6% return in 2013) more than offset liability growth. Our principal pension plans discount rate increased from 3.96% at December 31, 2012 to 4.85% at December 31, 2013, which decreased the pension benefit obligation at year-end 2013 by approximately \$6.8 billion. Our GE Pension Plan assets increased from \$44.7 billion at the end of 2012 to \$48.3 billion at December 31, 2013, primarily driven by higher investment returns that were partially offset by benefit payments made during the year. Assets of the GE Pension Plan are held in trust, solely for the benefit of Plan participants, and are not available for general company operations.

On July 6, 2012, the U.S. government enacted the "Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act", which contained provisions that changed the interest rate methodology used to calculate Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) minimum pension funding requirements in the U.S. This change reduced our near-term annual cash funding requirements for the GE Pension Plan. We contributed \$0.4 billion to the GE Pension Plan in 2012. We did not contribute to the GE Pension Plan in 2013.

On an ERISA basis, our preliminary estimate is that the GE Pension Plan was approximately 97% funded at January 1, 2014. We will contribute approximately \$0.5 billion to the GE Pension Plan in 2014. Our current estimate of the projected 2015 GE Pension Plan required contribution is approximately \$2.4 billion.

At December 31, 2013, the fair value of assets for our other pension plans was \$2.5 billion less than the respective projected benefit obligations. The comparable amount at December 31, 2012, was \$3.9 billion. This decrease was primarily attributable to higher discount rates and higher investment returns. We expect to contribute \$0.8 billion to our other pension plans in 2014, as compared to \$0.7 billion in both 2013 and 2012.

The unfunded liability for our principal retiree health and life plans was \$9.0 billion and \$10.9 billion at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. This decrease was primarily attributable to the effects of higher discount rates (retiree health and life plans discount rate increased from 3.74% at December 31, 2012 to 4.61% at December 31, 2013) and lower costs from new health-care supplier contracts. We fund our retiree health benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. We expect to contribute \$0.5 billion to these plans in 2014 compared with actual contributions of \$0.5 billion in both 2013 and 2012.

The funded status of our postretirement benefits plans and future effects on operating results depend on economic conditions and investment performance. For additional information about funded status, components of earnings effects and actuarial assumptions, see Note 12.

OTHER COSTS AND EXPENSES are primarily selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A). GE's costs were 15.9%, 17.5% and 18.5% of total sales in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The 2013 decrease was primarily driven by the effects of global cost reduction initiatives both in the industrial segments and corporate as a result of our simplification efforts, partially offset by increased acquisition-related costs and higher restructuring. The 2012 decrease was driven by increased sales and the effects of global cost reduction initiatives, partially offset by increased acquisition-related costs at GE.

INTEREST ON BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CHARGES amounted to \$10.1 billion, \$12.4 billion and \$14.4 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Substantially all of our borrowings are in financial services, where interest expense was \$9.3 billion, \$11.6 billion and \$13.8 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. GECC average borrowings declined from 2012 to 2013 and from 2011 to 2012, in line with changes in average GECC

assets. Interest rates have decreased over the three-year period primarily attributable to declining global benchmark interest rates. GECC average borrowings were \$379.5 billion, \$420.0 billion and \$450.5 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The GECC average composite effective interest rate was 2.4% in 2013, 2.8% in 2012 and 3.1% in 2011. In 2013, GECC average assets of \$522.7 billion were 7% lower than in 2012, which in turn were 5% lower than in 2011. 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 rates are also affected by tax incentives introduced in the U.S. and other countries to encourage and support certain types of activity. Our tax returns are routinely audited and settlements of issues raised in these audits sometimes affect our tax provisions.

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.

Income taxes on consolidated earnings from continuing operations were 4.2% in 2013 compared with 14.6% in 2012 and 28.5% in 2011.

Our consolidated 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 GE 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 in U.S. or foreign law, including the expiration of the U.S. tax law provision deferring tax on active financial services income, as discussed in Note 14. 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.

Our benefits from lower-taxed global operations increased to \$4.0 billion in 2013 from \$2.2 billion in 2012 principally because of the realization of benefits related to the sale of 68.5% of our Swiss consumer finance bank, Cembra Money Bank AG (Cembra), through an initial public offering (IPO), the realization of benefits for prior-year losses, and the resolution of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) audits. Our benefits from

lower-taxed global operations increased to \$2.2 billion in 2012 from \$2.1 billion in 2011, principally because of the realization of benefits for prior-year losses and a decrease in current-year losses for which there was not a full tax benefit.

The benefit from lower-taxed global operations included \$0.4 billion, \$0.1 billion and \$0.1 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, due to audit resolutions. 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 \$2.5 billion, \$1.3 billion and \$1.5 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Included in 2013 is a benefit from the indefinite investment of the eligible earnings from the sale of a portion of Cembra. 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 caption "Tax on global earnings including exports" in Note 14. To the extent global interest rates and non-U.S. operating income increase, we would expect tax benefits to increase, subject to management's intention to indefinitely reinvest those earnings.

The decrease in the consolidated effective tax rate from 2012 to 2013 was primarily attributable to an increase in tax benefits on lower-taxed global operations, including the tax benefit on the sale of a portion of Cembra. The effective tax rate was also lower due to favorable resolution of audit matters and lower income taxed at rates above the average tax rate, partially offset by the absence of the 2012 benefit attributable to the high tax basis in the entity sold in the Business Property disposition.

The decrease in the consolidated effective tax rate from 2011 to 2012 was due, in significant part, to the high effective tax rate in 2011 on the pre-tax gain on the NBC Universal (NBCU) transaction with Comcast Corporation (Comcast) discussed in Note 2. This gain increased the 2011 consolidated effective tax rate by 12.9 percentage points. The effective tax rate was also lower due to the benefit of the high tax basis in the entity sold in the Business Properties disposition.

Cash income taxes paid in 2013 were \$2.5 billion, reflecting the effects of changes to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax bases and the timing of tax payments to governments.

On January 2, 2013, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 was enacted and the law extended several provisions, including a two-year extension of the U.S. tax provision deferring tax on active financial services income and certain U.S. business credits, retroactive to January 1, 2012. Under accounting rules, a tax law change is taken into account in calculating the income tax provision in the period enacted. Because the extension was enacted into law in 2013, tax expense in 2013 reflected retroactive extension of the previously expired provisions.

A more detailed analysis of differences between the U.S. federal statutory rate and the consolidated rate, as well as other information about our income tax provisions, is provided in Note 14. The nature of business activities and associated income taxes differ for GE and for GECC and a separate analysis of each is presented in the paragraphs that follow.

We believe that the GE effective tax rate is best analyzed in relation to GE earnings before income taxes excluding the GECC net earnings from continuing operations, as GE tax expense does not include taxes on GECC earnings. GE pre-tax earnings from continuing operations, excluding GECC earnings from continuing operations, were \$8.8 billion, \$9.5 billion and \$12.6 billion for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The decrease in earnings from 2011 to 2012 reflects the non-repeat of the pre-tax gain on sale of NBCU and higher loss amortization related to our principal pension plans. On this basis, GE's effective tax rate was 18.9% in 2013, 21.3% in 2012 and 38.3% in 2011.

Resolution of audit matters reduced the GE effective tax rate throughout this period. The effects of such resolutions are included in the following captions in Note 14.

	Audit resolutions—effect on GE tax rate, excluding GECC earnings		
	2013	2012	2011
Tax on global activities including exports	(2.4)%	(0.7)%	(0.9)%
U.S. business credits	(0.6)	—	(0.4)
All other—net	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.7)
	(4.0)%	(1.6)%	(2.0)%

The GE effective tax rate decreased from 2012 to 2013 primarily because of the benefit of audit resolutions shown above.

The GE effective tax rate decreased from 2011 to 2012 primarily because of the high effective tax rate in 2011 on the pre-tax gain on the NBCU transaction with Comcast reflecting the low tax basis in our investments in the NBCU business and the recognition of deferred tax liabilities related to our 49% investment in NBCUniversal LLC (NBCU LLC) (see Note 2). This gain increased the 2011 GE effective tax rate by 19.7 percentage points. Partially offsetting this decrease was an increase in the GE effective tax rate from 2011 to 2012 due to higher income taxed above the average rate and to the decrease in the benefit from audit resolutions shown above.

The GECC 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 tax benefit from global operations as non-U.S. income is subject to local country tax rates that are significantly below the 35% U.S. statutory rate. These non-U.S. earnings have been indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S. and are not subject to current U.S. income tax. The rate of tax on our indefinitely reinvested non-U.S. earnings is below the 35% U.S. statutory rate because we have significant business operations subject to tax in countries where the tax on that income is lower than the U.S. statutory rate and because GECC funds the majority of its non-U.S. operations through foreign companies that are subject to low foreign taxes.

We expect our ability to benefit from non-U.S. income taxed at less than the U.S. rate to continue subject to changes of U.S. or foreign law, including the expiration of the U.S. tax law provision deferring tax on active financial services income, as discussed in Note 14. 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.

As noted above, 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 GECC effective tax rate was (13.6)% in 2013, compared with 6.6% in 2012. Comparing pre-tax income to a tax benefit resulted in a negative tax rate for 2013. The GECC tax expense decreased by \$1.5 billion from an expense of \$0.5 billion in 2012 to a benefit of \$1.0 billion in 2013. The lower 2013 tax expense is attributable to increased benefits from low-taxed global operations (\$1.7 billion), including the significant tax benefit related to the sale of a portion of Cembra (\$1.0 billion), and the 2013 tax benefits related to the extension of the U.S. tax provision deferring tax on active financial services income (\$0.3 billion). Also lowering the expense is the benefit from the resolution of the IRS audit of the 2008–2009 tax years and items for other years (\$0.1 billion), which is reported partially in the caption "Tax on global activities including exports" and partially in the caption "All other—net" in the effective tax rate reconciliation in Note 14. The items lowering the expense are partially offset by the absence of the 2012 benefit attributable to the high tax basis in the entity sold in the Business Property disposition (\$0.3 billion).

The GECC effective tax rate was 6.6% in 2012, compared with 12.1% in 2011. The GECC tax expense of \$0.5 billion in 2012 decreased by \$0.4 billion from \$0.9 billion in 2011. The lower 2012 tax expense resulted principally from the benefit attributable to the high-tax basis in the entity sold in the Business Property disposition (\$0.3 billion), increased benefits from low-taxed global operations (\$0.2 billion) and the absence of the 2011 high-taxed disposition of Garanti Bank (\$0.1 billion). Partially offsetting the decrease in tax expense was the absence in 2012 of the 2011 benefit from resolution of the 2006–2007 IRS audit (\$0.2 billion), which is reported in the caption "All other—net" in the effective tax rate reconciliation in Note 14, and from higher pre-tax income of \$0.3 billion that increased the tax expense (\$0.1 billion).

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 and are carried out through risk managers who are operationally integrated into each of our businesses. These risk managers have acquired deep domain expertise through their long careers and proximity to the business' operations and core processes. Both risk managers and the business leadership teams have specific, risk-focused goals and objectives that are aligned with our overall risk framework.

The GE Board of Directors (Board) has oversight for risk management with a focus on the most significant risks facing the Company, including strategic, operational, financial and legal and compliance 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, GE and GECC Chief Risk Officers (CROs), general counsel and other employees. The Board has delegated responsibility for the oversight of specific risks to Board committees as follows:

- The GE Risk Committee oversees risks related to GE Capital and jointly meets throughout the year with the GECC Board of Directors (GECC Board), which is in addition to an annual joint meeting of the GE and GECC Boards. The GE Risk Committee also oversees the Company's four to five most critical enterprise risks and how management is mitigating these risks.
- 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 Audit Committee, in coordination with the GE Risk Committee, discusses with management the Company's risk assessment and risk management practices and, when reviewing and approving the annual audit plan for the internal audit functions, prioritizes audit focus areas based on their potential risk to the Company. The Audit Committee also monitors ongoing compliance issues and matters, and also semi-annually conducts an assessment of compliance issues and programs. The Audit Committee jointly meets with the GECC Board once a year, which is in addition to an annual joint meeting of the GE Risk Committee and Audit Committee.
- The Management Development and Compensation Committee oversees the risk management associated with management resources, structure, succession planning, management development and selection processes, and includes separate reviews of incentive compensation arrangements at GE and GE Capital to confirm that incentive pay does not encourage unnecessary and excessive risk taking and to review and discuss, at least annually, the relationship between risk management policies and practices, corporate strategy and senior executive compensation. The Management

Development and Compensation Committee also incentivizes leaders to improve the Company's competitive position.

- The Governance and Public Affairs Committee oversees risk related to the Company's governance structure and processes and risks arising from related-person transactions, reviews and discusses with management risks related to GE's public policy initiatives and activities, and monitors the Company's environmental, health and safety compliance and related risks.

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 the Company's The Spirit & The Letter; regulatory compliance; health, safety and environmental compliance; financial reporting and controllership; and information technology and security. A vice chairman of GE and GE's CRO are responsible for overseeing and coordinating risk assessment and mitigation on an enterprise-wide basis. They lead the Corporate Risk Function and are responsible for the identification of key business risks, providing for appropriate management of these risks within GE Board guidelines, and enforcement through policies and procedures. In 2013, the Company combined its risk evaluation process with its quarterly operating reviews to simplify the Company's operating rhythm and added a vice chairman position with responsibility for both enterprise risk and operations. The Policy Compliance Review Board is a management-level committee that further assists in assessing and mitigating risk. The Policy Compliance Review Board, which conducted four compliance operating reviews and met seven times in 2013, 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.

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. Our risk infrastructure operates at the business and functional levels and is designed to identify, evaluate and mitigate risks within each of the following categories:

- **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 risks (systems, processes, people and external events) that affect the operation of our businesses. It includes product life cycle and execution; product safety and performance; information management and data protection and security, including cyber 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, interest rates and commodity prices. Liquidity risk refers to the potential inability to meet contractual or contingent financial obligations (whether on- or off-balance sheet) as they arise, and could potentially impact an institution's financial condition or overall safety and soundness. 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 risks arising from the government and regulatory environment and action, compliance with integrity policies and procedures, including those relating to financial reporting, environmental health and safety, and intellectual property risks. Government and regulatory risk includes 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. These risks are discussed and responsibility for them is assigned to the business or functional leader most suited to manage the risk in connection with the quarterly operating reviews. 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 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 general guidelines.

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 delegation of authorities, standardized processes and strategic planning reviews, operating reviews, insurance, and hedging. As a matter of policy, we generally hedge the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. Our 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 acknowledges risk-taking as a fundamental characteristic of providing financial services. It is inherent to its business and arises in lending, leasing and investment transactions undertaken by GE Capital. GE Capital operates within the parameters of its established risk appetite in pursuit of its strategic goals and objectives.

GE Capital continues to enhance its risk infrastructure and processes to manage risks related to its businesses, and the GE Corporate Risk Function relies upon them in fulfilling its mission.

The GE Risk Committee oversees GE Capital's risk appetite, risk assessment and management processes. The GE Risk Committee and the GECC Board oversee the GE Capital risk management framework, with the GECC Board approving all significant acquisitions and dispositions as well as significant borrowings and investments. The GE Risk Committee and the GECC Board exercise oversight of investment activities in the business units through delegations of authority. All participants in the GE Capital risk management process must comply with approval limits established by the GE Risk Committee and the GECC Board.

The Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC), which comprises the most senior leaders in GE Capital as well as the GE CRO, oversees the implementation of GE Capital's risk appetite, and senior management's establishment of appropriate systems (including policies, procedures and management committees) to ensure enterprise risks are effectively identified, measured, monitored and controlled. The ERMC has delegated management of specific risks to various sub-committees, including the Operational Risk Management Committee, Asset-Liability Committee, Capital Planning Committee and Asset Quality Committee. Day-to-day risk oversight for GE Capital is provided by an independent global risk management organization that includes the GE Capital corporate function in addition to independent risk officers embedded in the individual business units.

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. The senior risk officers have, on average, over 30 years of experience.

GE Capital manages all risks relevant to its 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, liquidity, credit and investment, market and operational (including financial, compliance, information technology, human resources and legal). Reputational risk is considered and managed across each of the categories. GE

Capital continues to make significant investments in resources to enhance its evolving risk management infrastructure.

GE Capital's Corporate Risk Function, in consultation with the ERM, updates the Enterprise Risk Appetite Statement annually. This document articulates the enterprise risk objectives, its key universe of risks and the supporting limit structure. GE Capital's risk appetite is determined relative to its desired risk objectives, including, but not limited to, 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.

The Enterprise Risk Appetite Statement is presented to the GECC Board and the GE Risk Committee for review and approval at least annually. On a quarterly basis, the status of GE Capital's performance against these limits is reviewed by the GE Risk Committee.

GE Capital monitors its capital adequacy including through economic capital, regulatory capital and enterprise stress testing methodologies. GE Capital's economic capital methodology uses internal models to estimate potential unexpected losses across different portfolios with a confidence level equivalent to an AA agency rating. Although GE Capital is not currently subject to risk-based capital standards, GE Capital estimates capital adequacy based on the Basel 1 U.S. and Basel 3 International and U.S. frameworks. GE Capital uses stress testing for risk, liquidity and capital adequacy assessment and management purposes, and as an integral part of GE Capital's overall planning processes. Stress testing results inform key strategic portfolio decisions, such as the amount of capital required to maintain minimum expected regulatory capital levels in severe but plausible stresses, capital allocation, assist in developing the risk appetite and limits, and help in assessing product specific risk to guide the development and modification of product structures. The GE Risk Committee and the GECC Board review stress test results and their expected impact on capital levels and metrics. The GE Risk Committee and the GECC Board are responsible for overseeing the overall capital adequacy process, as well as approving GE Capital's annual capital plan and capital actions.

Key risk management policies are approved by the GECC Board and the GE Risk Committee at least annually. GE Capital senior management, in coordination with the GE CRO, meets with the GE Risk Committee throughout the year. At these meetings, GE Capital senior management focuses on the risk issues, strategy and governance of the business.

Operational risks are inherent in GE Capital's business activities and are typical of any large enterprise. GE Capital's operational risk management program seeks to effectively manage operational risk to reduce the potential for significant unexpected losses, and to minimize the impact of losses experienced in the normal course of business. 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 our portfolio can be found in the Financial Resources and Liquidity and Critical Accounting

Estimates sections. Additional information about our market risk and how we manage this risk can be found in the Financial Resources and Liquidity section.

Segment Operations

Our eight segments are focused on the broad markets they serve: Power & Water, Oil & Gas, Energy Management, Aviation, Healthcare, Transportation, Appliances & Lighting and GE Capital. In addition to providing information on segments in their entirety, we have also provided supplemental information about the businesses within GE Capital.

Segment profit is determined based on internal performance measures used by the Chief Executive Officer to assess the performance of each business in a given period. In connection with that assessment, the Chief Executive Officer may exclude matters such as charges for restructuring; rationalization and other similar expenses; acquisition costs and other related charges; technology and product development costs; certain gains and losses from acquisitions or dispositions; and litigation settlements or other charges, responsibility for which preceded the current management team. See Corporate Items and Eliminations for certain amounts not allocated to GE operating segments because they are excluded from measurement of their operating performance for external purposes.

Segment profit excludes results reported as discontinued operations, earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests of consolidated subsidiaries, GECC preferred stock dividends declared and accounting changes. Segment profit excludes or includes interest and other financial charges and income taxes according to how a particular segment's management is measured. These costs are excluded in determining segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as "operating profit," for Power & Water, Oil & Gas, Energy Management, Aviation, Healthcare, Transportation, and Appliances & Lighting and are included in determining segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as "net earnings," for GE Capital. Certain corporate costs, such as shared services, employee benefits and information technology, are allocated to our segments based on usage. A portion of the remaining corporate costs is allocated based on each segment's relative net cost of operations. Prior to January 1, 2011, segment profit excluded the effects of principal pension plans. Beginning January 1, 2011, we began allocating service costs related to our principal pension plans and no longer allocate the retiree costs of our postretirement healthcare benefits to our segments. This revised allocation methodology better aligns segment operating costs to the active employee costs, which are managed by the segments. This change does not significantly affect reported segment results.

Results of our formerly consolidated subsidiary, NBCU, and our equity method investment in NBCU LLC until we sold it in the first quarter of 2013, are reported in the Corporate items and eliminations line on the Summary of Operating Segments.

We have reclassified certain prior-period amounts to conform to the current-period presentation. For additional information about our segments, see Note 27.

Summary of Operating Segments

(In millions)	General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
REVENUES^(a)					
Power & Water	\$ 24,724	\$ 28,299	\$ 25,675	\$ 24,779	\$ 27,389
Oil & Gas	16,975	15,241	13,608	9,433	9,683
Energy Management	7,569	7,412	6,422	5,161	5,223
Aviation	21,911	19,994	18,859	17,619	18,728
Healthcare	18,200	18,290	18,083	16,897	16,015
Transportation	5,885	5,608	4,885	3,370	3,827
Appliances & Lighting	8,338	7,967	7,693	7,957	7,816
Total industrial segment revenues	103,602	102,811	95,225	85,216	88,681
GE Capital	44,067	45,364	48,324	49,163	51,065
Total segment revenues	147,669	148,175	143,549	134,379	139,746
Corporate items and eliminations ^(b)	(1,624)	(1,491)	2,993	14,496	13,940
CONSOLIDATED REVENUES	\$146,045	\$146,684	\$146,542	\$148,875	\$153,686
SEGMENT PROFIT					
Power & Water	\$ 4,992	\$ 5,422	\$ 5,021	\$ 5,804	\$ 5,592
Oil & Gas	2,178	1,924	1,660	1,406	1,440
Energy Management	110	131	78	156	144
Aviation	4,345	3,747	3,512	3,304	3,923
Healthcare	3,048	2,920	2,803	2,741	2,420
Transportation	1,166	1,031	757	315	473
Appliances & Lighting	381	311	237	404	360
Total industrial segment profit	16,220	15,486	14,068	14,130	14,352
GE Capital	8,258	7,345	6,480	3,083	1,364
Total segment profit	24,478	22,831	20,548	17,213	15,716
Corporate items and eliminations ^(b)	(6,300)	(4,841)	(288)	(1,012)	(506)
GE interest and other financial charges	(1,333)	(1,353)	(1,299)	(1,600)	(1,478)
GE provision for income taxes	(1,668)	(2,013)	(4,839)	(2,024)	(2,739)
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to the Company	15,177	14,624	14,122	12,577	10,993
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(2,120)	(983)	29	(933)	32
CONSOLIDATED NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY	\$ 13,057	\$ 13,641	\$ 14,151	\$ 11,644	\$ 11,025

(a) Segment revenues include both revenues and other income related to the segment.

(b) Includes the results of NBCU, our formerly consolidated subsidiary, and our former equity method investment in NBCU LLC until we sold it in the first quarter of 2013.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

POWER & WATER revenues of \$24.7 billion decreased \$3.6 billion, or 13%, in 2013 as lower volume (\$3.9 billion), primarily equipment at Wind and Thermal, and the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by higher prices (\$0.2 billion) and other income (\$0.2 billion) primarily related to a sale of assets.

Segment profit of \$5.0 billion decreased \$0.4 billion, or 8%, in 2013 as lower volume (\$0.7 billion) and lower cost productivity (\$0.3 billion), despite SG&A cost reductions, were partially offset by the effects of deflation (\$0.2 billion), higher prices (\$0.2 billion) and other income (\$0.2 billion) primarily related to a sale of assets.

Power & Water revenues of \$28.3 billion increased \$2.6 billion, or 10%, in 2012 as higher volume (\$3.4 billion), driven by an increase in sales of equipment at Wind, and an increase in other income (\$0.2 billion) were partially offset by the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.6 billion) and lower prices (\$0.4 billion).

Segment profit of \$5.4 billion increased \$0.4 billion, or 8%, in 2012 as higher volume (\$0.7 billion), increased other income (\$0.2 billion) and the impacts of deflation (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by lower prices (\$0.4 billion), lower productivity (\$0.1 billion) and the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion).

Power & Water orders increased 13% to \$27.4 billion in 2013. Total Power & Water backlog increased 10% to \$64.6 billion at December 31, 2013, composed of equipment backlog of \$11.4 billion and services backlog of \$53.2 billion. Comparable December 31, 2012 equipment and service order backlogs were \$8.6 billion and \$50.2 billion, respectively.

OIL & GAS revenues of \$17.0 billion increased \$1.7 billion (including \$0.7 billion from acquisitions), or 11%, in 2013 primarily due to higher volume (\$1.5 billion) and higher prices (\$0.2 billion).

Segment profit of \$2.2 billion increased \$0.3 billion, or 13%, in 2013 as higher volume (\$0.2 billion) and higher prices (\$0.2 billion) were partially offset by lower cost productivity (\$0.1 billion).

Oil & Gas revenues of \$15.2 billion increased \$1.6 billion (including \$0.7 billion from acquisitions), or 12%, in 2012 as higher volume (\$2.3 billion) driven by acquisitions and an increase in sales of both equipment and services was partially offset by the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.7 billion).

Segment profit of \$1.9 billion increased \$0.3 billion, or 16%, in 2012 as higher volume (\$0.3 billion) and increased productivity (\$0.1 billion), reflecting increased equipment margins,

were partially offset by the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion).

Oil & Gas orders increased 8% to \$19.7 billion in 2013. Total Oil & Gas backlog increased 27% to \$18.8 billion at December 31, 2013, composed of equipment backlog of \$13.0 billion and services backlog of \$5.8 billion. Comparable December 31, 2012 equipment and service order backlogs were \$10.2 billion and \$4.5 billion, respectively.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT revenues of \$7.6 billion increased \$0.2 billion, or 2%, in 2013 as higher volume (\$0.2 billion) was partially offset by the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion).

Segment profit of \$0.1 billion decreased 16% in 2013 as a result of lower productivity (\$0.1 billion).

Energy Management revenues of \$7.4 billion increased \$1.0 billion (including \$1.0 billion from acquisitions), or 15%, in 2012 as higher volume (\$1.1 billion), primarily driven by acquisitions, higher prices (\$0.1 billion) and increased other income (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.2 billion).

Segment profit of \$0.1 billion increased \$0.1 billion, or 68%, in 2012 as a result of higher prices (\$0.1 billion) and increased other income (\$0.1 billion).

Energy Management orders increased 12% to \$8.8 billion in 2013. Total Energy Management backlog increased 20% to \$4.6 billion at December 31, 2013, composed of equipment backlog of \$3.6 billion and services backlog of \$1.0 billion. Comparable December 31, 2012 equipment and service order backlogs were \$3.2 billion and \$0.6 billion, respectively.

AVIATION revenues of \$21.9 billion increased \$1.9 billion (including \$0.5 billion from acquisitions), or 10%, in 2013 due primarily to higher volume (\$1.4 billion) and higher prices (\$0.6 billion). Higher volume and higher prices were driven by increased services revenues (\$0.7 billion) and equipment (\$1.2 billion). The increase in services revenue was primarily due to higher commercial spares sales, while the increase in equipment revenue was primarily due to increased commercial engine shipments.

Segment profit of \$4.3 billion increased \$0.6 billion, or 16%, in 2013 as higher prices (\$0.6 billion), higher volume (\$0.2 billion) and increased other income (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by the effects of inflation (\$0.2 billion) and lower productivity (\$0.1 billion).

Aviation revenues of \$20.0 billion increased \$1.1 billion, or 6%, in 2012 due primarily to higher prices (\$0.8 billion) and higher volume (\$0.4 billion), which were driven by increased commercial and military engine sales.

Segment profit of \$3.7 billion increased \$0.2 billion, or 7%, in 2012 as higher prices (\$0.8 billion) and higher volume (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by higher inflation (\$0.3 billion) and lower productivity (\$0.3 billion).

Aviation orders increased 16% to \$27.2 billion in 2013. Total Aviation backlog increased 22% to \$125.1 billion at December 31, 2013, composed of equipment backlog of \$28.4 billion and

services backlog of \$96.7 billion. Comparable December 31, 2012 equipment and service order backlogs were \$22.9 billion and \$79.5 billion, respectively.

HEALTHCARE revenues of \$18.2 billion decreased \$0.1 billion in 2013. Revenues decreased as lower prices (\$0.3 billion), the effects of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.2 billion) and lower other income were partially offset by higher volume (\$0.5 billion).

Segment profit of \$3.0 billion increased \$0.1 billion, or 4%, in 2013 as higher productivity (\$0.6 billion), driven by SG&A cost reductions, and higher volume (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by lower prices (\$0.3 billion), the effects of inflation (\$0.2 billion), the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion) and lower other income.

Healthcare revenues of \$18.3 billion increased \$0.2 billion, or 1%, in 2012 as higher volume (\$0.8 billion) and other income (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.4 billion) and lower prices (\$0.3 billion). The revenue increase, driven by higher equipment sales, is attributable to international markets, with the strongest growth in emerging markets.

Segment profit of \$2.9 billion increased \$0.1 billion, or 4%, in 2012 as increased productivity (\$0.4 billion), higher volume (\$0.1 billion) and other income (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by lower prices (\$0.3 billion) and higher inflation (\$0.2 billion), primarily non-material related.

Healthcare orders increased 1% to \$19.2 billion in 2013. Total Healthcare backlog increased 5% to \$16.1 billion at December 31, 2013, composed of equipment backlog of \$5.0 billion and services backlog of \$11.1 billion. Comparable December 31, 2012 equipment and service order backlogs were \$4.5 billion and \$10.9 billion, respectively.

TRANSPORTATION revenues of \$5.9 billion increased \$0.3 billion, or 5%, in 2013 due to higher volume (\$0.3 billion) primarily from acquisitions.

Segment profit of \$1.2 billion increased \$0.1 billion, or 13%, in 2013 as a result of effects of material deflation (\$0.1 billion) and higher volume and productivity.

Transportation revenues of \$5.6 billion increased \$0.7 billion, or 15%, in 2012 due to higher volume (\$0.6 billion) and higher prices (\$0.1 billion). The revenue increase was split between equipment sales (\$0.4 billion) and services (\$0.3 billion). The increase in equipment revenue was primarily driven by an increase in U.S. locomotive sales and growth in our global mining equipment business. The increase in service revenue was due to higher overhauls and increased service productivity.

Segment profit of \$1.0 billion increased \$0.3 billion, or 36%, in 2012 as a result of higher volume (\$0.1 billion), higher prices (\$0.1 billion) and increased productivity (\$0.1 billion), reflecting improved service margins.

Transportation orders decreased 8% to \$5.1 billion in 2013. Total Transportation backlog increased 3% to \$14.9 billion at December 31, 2013, composed of equipment backlog of \$2.5 billion and services backlog of \$12.4 billion. Comparable December 31, 2012 equipment and service order backlogs were \$3.3 billion and \$11.1 billion, respectively.

APPLIANCES & LIGHTING revenues of \$8.3 billion increased \$0.4 billion, or 5%, in 2013 reflecting higher volume (\$0.4 billion), primarily at Appliances.

Segment profit of \$0.4 billion increased 23%, or \$0.1 billion, in 2013 primarily due to improved productivity (\$0.1 billion) and higher prices.

Appliances & Lighting revenues of \$8.0 billion increased \$0.3 billion, or 4%, in 2012 reflecting an increase at Appliances, partially offset by lower revenues at Lighting. Overall, revenues increased as higher prices (\$0.3 billion) principally at Appliances were partially offset by lower volume (\$0.1 billion).

Segment profit of \$0.3 billion increased 31%, or \$0.1 billion, in 2012 as higher prices (\$0.3 billion) were partially offset by the effects of inflation (\$0.2 billion) and lower productivity (\$0.1 billion).

GE CAPITAL

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
REVENUES	\$ 44,067	\$ 45,364	\$48,324
SEGMENT PROFIT	\$ 8,258	\$ 7,345	\$ 6,480

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
TOTAL ASSETS	\$516,829	\$539,351

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
REVENUES			
Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL)	\$ 14,316	\$ 16,458	\$17,714
Consumer	15,741	15,303	16,487
Real Estate	3,915	3,654	3,712
Energy Financial Services	1,526	1,508	1,223
GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS)	5,346	5,294	5,262
SEGMENT PROFIT (LOSS)			
CLL	\$ 1,965	\$ 2,401	\$ 2,703
Consumer	4,319	3,207	3,616
Real Estate	1,717	803	(928)
Energy Financial Services	410	432	440
GECAS	896	1,220	1,150

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
TOTAL ASSETS		
CLL	\$174,357	\$181,375
Consumer	132,236	138,002
Real Estate	38,744	46,247
Energy Financial Services	16,203	19,185
GECAS	45,876	49,420

GE Capital 2013 revenues decreased 3% and net earnings increased 12% compared with 2012. Revenues for 2013 included \$0.1 billion from acquisitions and \$0.1 billion as a result of dispositions. Additionally, revenues decreased as a result of organic revenue declines, primarily due to lower ENI, and higher impairments, partially offset by higher gains. Net earnings increased as a result of dispositions, primarily related to the sale of a portion of Cembra through an IPO and higher gains primarily related to

the sale of our remaining equity interest in Bank of Ayudhya (Bay Bank), partially offset by higher impairments and higher provisions for losses on financing receivables. GE Capital net earnings in 2013 also included restructuring, rationalization and other charges of \$0.2 billion and net losses of \$0.1 billion related to our treasury operations. GE Capital net earnings excluded \$0.3 billion of preferred stock dividends declared in 2013.

GE Capital 2012 revenues decreased 6% and net earnings increased 13% compared with 2011. Revenues for 2012 included \$0.1 billion from acquisitions and were reduced by \$0.6 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues in 2012 also decreased as a result of organic revenue declines, primarily due to lower ENI, the stronger U.S. dollar, and the absence of the 2011 gain on sale of a substantial portion of our Garanti Bank equity investment (the Garanti Bank transaction). Net earnings increased by \$0.9 billion in 2012, primarily due to lower impairments and core increases, including higher tax benefits, partially offset by the absence of the 2011 gain on the Garanti Bank transaction and operations. GE Capital net earnings in 2012 also included restructuring, rationalization and other charges of \$0.1 billion and net losses of \$0.2 billion related to our treasury operations. GE Capital net earnings excluded \$0.1 billion of preferred stock dividends declared in 2012.

Additional information about certain GE Capital businesses follows.

CLL 2013 revenues decreased 13% and net earnings decreased 18% compared with 2012. Revenues for 2013 were reduced by \$0.1 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues in 2013 also decreased as a result of organic revenue declines (\$1.2 billion), primarily due to lower ENI (\$0.8 billion), and higher impairments (\$0.7 billion). Net earnings decreased reflecting higher impairments (\$0.6 billion), partially offset by dispositions (\$0.1 billion).

CLL 2012 revenues decreased 7% and net earnings decreased 11% compared with 2011. Revenues for 2012 were reduced by \$0.4 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues in 2012 also decreased as a result of organic revenue declines (\$0.6 billion), primarily due to lower ENI (\$0.5 billion), and the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.2 billion). Net earnings decreased reflecting core decreases (\$0.2 billion) and dispositions (\$0.1 billion).

Consumer 2013 revenues increased 3% and net earnings increased 35% compared with 2012. Revenues for 2013 included \$0.1 billion from acquisitions and \$0.3 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues in 2013 also increased as a result of higher gains (\$0.5 billion), partially offset by organic revenue declines (\$0.4 billion). The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from the sale of a portion of Cembra (\$1.2 billion), higher gains (\$0.3 billion) related to the sale of Bay Bank and core increases (\$0.1 billion). These increases were partially offset by higher provisions for losses on financing receivables (\$0.5 billion) reflecting the use of a more granular portfolio segmentation approach, by loss type, in determining the incurred loss period and projected net write-offs over the next 12 months in our installment and revolving credit portfolios.

Consumer 2012 revenues decreased 7% and net earnings decreased 11% compared with 2011. Revenues for 2012 included \$0.1 billion from acquisitions and were reduced by \$0.1 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues in 2012 also decreased as a result of the absence of the 2011 gain on the Garanti Bank transaction (\$0.7 billion), the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.4 billion) and organic revenue declines (\$0.2 billion). The decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from the absence of the 2011 gain on the Garanti Bank transaction and operations (\$0.4 billion), higher provisions for losses on financing receivables (\$0.1 billion) and dispositions (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by core increases (\$0.2 billion). The higher provisions for losses on financing receivables reflected the use of a more granular portfolio segmentation approach, by loss type, in determining the incurred loss period in our U.S. Installment and Revolving Credit portfolio.

Real Estate 2013 revenues increased 7% and net earnings were favorable compared with 2012. Revenues in 2013 increased primarily as a result of increases in net gains on property sales (\$1.1 billion) mainly due to the sale of real estate comprising certain floors located at 30 Rockefeller Center, New York, partially offset by organic revenue declines (\$0.7 billion), primarily due to lower ENI (\$0.6 billion). Real Estate net earnings increased as a result of core increases (\$0.9 billion) including increases in net gains on property sales (\$0.7 billion) and higher tax benefits (\$0.3 billion). Depreciation expense on real estate equity investments totaled \$0.6 billion and \$0.8 billion in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Real Estate 2012 revenues decreased 2% and net earnings were favorable compared with 2011. Revenues in 2012 decreased as a result of organic revenue declines (\$0.2 billion), primarily due to lower ENI, and the stronger U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by increases in net gains on property sales (\$0.2 billion). Real Estate net earnings increased as a result of lower impairments (\$0.7 billion), core increases (\$0.7 billion) including higher tax benefits of \$0.5 billion, lower provisions for losses on financing receivables (\$0.2 billion) and increases in net gains on property sales (\$0.1 billion). Depreciation expense on real estate equity investments totaled \$0.8 billion and \$0.9 billion in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Energy Financial Services 2013 revenues increased 1% and net earnings decreased 5% compared with 2012. Revenues in 2013 increased as a result of dispositions (\$0.1 billion) and organic revenue growth (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by lower gains (\$0.1 billion) and higher impairments. The decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from lower gains (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by core increases and dispositions.

Energy Financial Services 2012 revenues increased 23% and net earnings decreased 2% compared with 2011. Revenues in 2012 increased primarily as a result of organic revenue growth (\$0.3 billion), including the consolidation of an entity involved in power generating activities and asset sales by investees, and higher gains.

GECAS 2013 revenues increased 1% and net earnings decreased 27% compared with 2012. Revenues in 2013 increased as a result of lower finance lease impairments and higher gains.

The decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from higher equipment leased to others (ELTO) impairments (\$0.3 billion) related to our operating lease portfolio of commercial aircraft, and core decreases, partially offset by higher gains.

GECAS 2012 revenues increased 1% and net earnings increased 6% compared with 2011. Revenues in 2012 increased as a result of organic revenue growth (\$0.2 billion) and higher gains, partially offset by higher impairments (\$0.2 billion). The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core increases (\$0.1 billion) and higher gains, partially offset by higher impairments (\$0.1 billion).

CORPORATE ITEMS AND ELIMINATIONS

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
REVENUES			
NBCU/NBCU LLC	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,615	\$ 5,686
Gains (losses) on disposed or held for sale businesses	453	186	—
Eliminations and other	(3,605)	(3,292)	(2,693)
Total	\$ (1,624)	\$ (1,491)	\$ 2,993
OPERATING PROFIT (COST)			
NBCU/NBCU LLC	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,615	\$ 4,535
Gains (losses) on disposed or held for sale businesses	447	186	—
Principal retirement plans ^(a)	(3,222)	(3,098)	(1,898)
Unallocated corporate and other costs	(5,053)	(3,544)	(2,925)
Total	\$ (6,300)	\$ (4,841)	\$ (288)

(a) Included non-operating pension income (cost) for our principal pension plans (non-GAAP) of \$(2.6) billion, \$(2.1) billion and \$(1.1) billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, which includes expected return on plan assets, interest costs and non-cash amortization of actuarial gains and losses.

Revenues in 2013 decreased \$0.1 billion from 2012. This decrease was primarily a result of \$0.1 billion lower income related to the operations and disposition of NBCU LLC, a \$0.1 billion pre-tax loss related to the impairment of an investment in a Brazilian company and \$0.2 billion of lower revenues related to a plant that was sold in 2012, partially offset by \$0.3 billion of higher gains from disposed businesses. The higher gains from disposed businesses reflect the net effect of \$0.5 billion of gains from industrial business dispositions in 2013 compared with a \$0.3 billion gain on joint venture formation and a \$0.1 billion loss on sale of a plant in 2012.

Operating costs in 2013 increased \$1.5 billion from 2012. Costs increased primarily as a result of \$1.3 billion of higher restructuring and other charges, \$0.2 billion of higher GECC preferred stock dividends, \$0.1 billion of higher principal retirement plan costs, \$0.1 billion of lower NBCU-related income and \$0.1 billion of impairment referred to above, partially offset by \$0.3 billion of higher gains on disposed businesses.

Revenues decreased \$4.5 billion in 2012 as \$4.1 billion of lower NBCU/NBCU LLC related revenues (primarily due to the non-repeat of the pre-tax gain on the NBCU transaction and the deconsolidation of NBCU in 2011, partially offset by higher earnings at NBCU LLC due to a gain on disposition in 2012) and

\$0.1 billion of pre-tax losses related to the sale of a plant in the U.K. were partially offset by \$0.3 billion of gains on the formation of a joint venture at Aviation.

Operating costs in 2012 increased \$4.6 billion from 2011. Costs increased primarily as a result of \$2.9 billion of lower NBCU/NBCU LLC related earnings (primarily due to the non-repeat of the 2011 gain related to the NBCU transaction, partially offset by earnings at NBCU LLC due to a gain on disposition in 2012), \$1.2 billion of higher costs of our principal retirement plans and \$0.4 billion of higher research and development spending and global corporate costs, partially offset by \$0.2 billion of lower restructuring and other charges.

Certain amounts included in Corporate items and eliminations cost are not allocated to GE operating segments because they are excluded from the measurement of their operating performance for internal purposes. These costs include certain restructuring and other charges, technology and product development costs and acquisition-related costs. For 2013, these amounts totaled \$2.4 billion, including Power & Water (\$0.4 billion), Oil & Gas (\$0.3 billion), Energy Management (\$0.2 billion), Aviation (\$0.6 billion), Healthcare (\$0.6 billion), Transportation (\$0.1 billion) and Appliances & Lighting (\$0.2 billion). In 2013, Corporate items and eliminations also included \$0.5 billion of gains from business dispositions including Power & Water (\$0.1 billion), Oil & Gas (\$0.1 billion) and Healthcare (\$0.2 billion).

For 2012, these amounts totaled \$1.5 billion, including Power & Water (\$0.2 billion), Oil & Gas (\$0.1 billion), Energy Management (\$0.2 billion), Aviation (\$0.3 billion), Healthcare (\$0.5 billion), Transportation (\$0.1 billion) and Appliances & Lighting (\$0.1 billion). In 2012, Corporate items and eliminations also included \$0.3 billion of gains related to formation of a joint venture at Aviation.

For 2011, these amounts totaled \$1.5 billion, including Power & Water (\$0.2 billion), Oil & Gas (\$0.3 billion), Energy Management (\$0.2 billion), Aviation (\$0.2 billion), Healthcare (\$0.4 billion), Transportation (\$0.1 billion) and Appliances & Lighting (\$0.1 billion).

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$(2,120)	\$(983)	\$29

Discontinued operations primarily comprised GE Money Japan, WMC, Consumer RV Marine, Consumer Mexico, Consumer Singapore, Australian Home Lending, Consumer Ireland, CLL Trailer Services and Consumer Russia. Associated results of operations, financial position and cash flows are separately reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

In 2013, loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, reflected a \$1.6 billion after-tax effect of incremental reserves, primarily related to an agreement to extinguish our loss-sharing

arrangement for excess interest claims associated with the 2008 sale of GE Money Japan, a \$0.2 billion after-tax effect of incremental reserves related to retained representation and warranty obligations to repurchase previously sold loans on the 2007 sale of WMC and a \$0.2 billion after-tax loss on the planned disposal of Consumer Russia.

In 2012, loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, primarily reflected a \$0.6 billion after-tax effect of incremental reserves for excess interest claims related to our loss-sharing arrangement on the 2008 sale of GE Money Japan, a \$0.3 billion after-tax effect of incremental reserves related to retained representation and warranty obligations to repurchase previously sold loans on the 2007 sale of WMC and a \$0.2 billion loss (including a \$0.1 billion loss on disposal) related to Consumer Ireland, partially offset by a \$0.1 billion tax benefit related to the resolution with the IRS regarding the tax treatment of the 2007 sale of our Plastics business.

In 2011, earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes, included a \$0.3 billion gain on disposal related to the sale of Consumer Singapore and \$0.1 billion earnings from operations at Consumer Russia, partially offset by a \$0.2 billion after-tax effect of incremental reserves for excess interest claims related to our loss-sharing arrangement on the 2008 sale of GE Money Japan and a \$0.2 billion loss from operations at Consumer Ireland.

For additional information related to discontinued operations, see Note 2.

Geographic Operations

Our global activities span all geographic regions and primarily encompass manufacturing for local and export markets, import and sale of products produced in other regions, leasing of aircraft, sourcing for our plants domiciled in other global regions 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 opportunities that include, among other things, more opportunities for expansion of industrial and financial services 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, the U.S. is presented separately from the remainder of the Americas. We classify certain assets that cannot meaningfully be associated with specific geographic areas as "Other Global" for this purpose.

GEOGRAPHIC REVENUES

(In billions)	2013	2012	2011
U.S.	\$ 68.6	\$ 70.5	\$ 69.9
Europe	25.3	26.7	28.2
Pacific Basin	25.5	24.4	23.2
Americas	13.1	13.2	13.2
Middle East and Africa	13.5	11.9	12.0
Total	\$146.0	\$ 146.7	\$ 146.5

Non-U.S. revenues were \$77.4 billion in 2013, compared with \$76.2 billion and \$76.6 billion in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Non-U.S. revenues to external customers as a percentage of consolidated revenues were 53% in 2013, compared with 52% in both 2012 and 2011.

GE non-U.S. revenues, excluding GECC, in 2013 were \$59.0 billion, up 3% over 2012. Increases in growth markets of 72% in Algeria, 38% in Sub-Sahara and 7% in China offset a decrease of 9% in Europe. These revenues as a percentage of GE total revenues, excluding GECC, were 58% in 2013, compared with 57% and 55% in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

GE non-U.S. revenues, excluding GECC, were \$57.3 billion in 2012, up 5% from 2011, primarily resulting from increases of 22% in Australia and New Zealand, 20% in China and 8% in Latin America, partially offset by a decrease of 36% in India. The effects of currency fluctuations on reported results decreased revenues by \$0.3 billion in 2013, primarily driven by the Japanese yen (\$0.3 billion) and Brazilian real (\$0.2 billion), partially offset by the euro (\$0.4 billion). The effect of currency fluctuations on reported results decreased revenues by \$1.9 billion in 2012, primarily driven by the euro (\$1.4 billion) and Brazilian real (\$0.2 billion). The effects of currency fluctuations on reported results increased revenues by \$1.4 billion in 2011, primarily driven by the euro (\$0.8 billion) and Japanese yen (\$0.2 billion).

GECC non-U.S. revenues decreased 3% to \$18.4 billion in 2013, compared with \$19.0 billion and \$22.3 billion in 2012 and 2011, respectively, primarily as a result of decreases in Europe. Non-U.S. revenues as a percentage of total revenues were 42% in 2013 and 2012, compared with 46% in 2011.

Non-U.S. revenues decreased by 15% in 2012 from \$22.3 billion in 2011, primarily as a result of decreases in Europe. The effects of currency fluctuations on reported results decreased revenues by \$0.2 billion in 2013, primarily driven by the Japanese yen (\$0.2 billion). The effects of currency fluctuations on reported results decreased revenues by \$0.7 billion in 2012, primarily driven by the euro (\$0.3 billion), Polish zloty (\$0.1 billion), Hungarian forint (\$0.1 billion) and Czech koruna (\$0.1 billion). The effects of currency fluctuations on reported results increased revenues by \$1.0 billion in 2011, primarily driven by the Australian dollar (\$0.3 billion), euro (\$0.2 billion), Japanese yen (\$0.1 billion), Canadian dollar (\$0.1 billion) and British pound (\$0.1 billion).

The effects of foreign currency fluctuations on earnings were minimal, with no single currency having a significant impact.

TOTAL ASSETS (CONTINUING OPERATIONS)

December 31 (In billions)	2013	2012
U.S.	\$325.4	\$350.7
Europe	195.1	188.9
Pacific Basin	51.8	55.7
Americas	32.9	32.9
Other Global	49.0	53.5
Total	\$654.2	\$681.7

Total assets of non-U.S. operations on a continuing basis were \$328.8 billion in 2013, a decrease of \$2.2 billion from 2012. This decrease reflected declines in Pacific Basin and Other Global, primarily due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen and dispositions at various businesses, partially offset by increases in Europe, primarily due to acquisitions.

Financial results of our non-U.S. 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 Swiss franc and the Australian dollar.

Environmental Matters

Our operations, like operations of other companies engaged in similar businesses, involve the use, disposal and cleanup of substances regulated under environmental protection laws. We are involved in a number of remediation actions to clean up hazardous wastes as required by federal and state laws. Such statutes require that responsible parties fund remediation actions regardless of fault, legality of original disposal or ownership of a disposal site. Expenditures for site remediation actions amounted to approximately \$0.4 billion in both 2013 and 2012 and \$0.3 billion in 2011. We presently expect that such remediation actions will require average annual expenditures of about \$0.4 billion for each of the next two years.

In 2006, we entered into a consent decree with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to dredge PCB-containing sediment from the upper Hudson River. The consent decree provided that the dredging would be performed in two phases. Phase 1 was completed in May through November of 2009. Between Phase 1 and Phase 2 there was an intervening peer review by an independent panel of national experts. The panel evaluated the performance of Phase 1 dredging operations with respect to Phase 1 Engineering Performance Standards and recommended proposed changes to the standards. On December 17, 2010, EPA issued its decision setting forth the final performance standards for Phase 2 of the Hudson River dredging project, incorporating aspects of the recommendations from the independent peer review panel and from GE. In December 2010, we agreed to perform Phase 2 of the project in accordance with the final performance standards set by EPA and increased our reserve by \$0.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 2010 to account for the probable and estimable costs of completing Phase 2. In 2011, we completed the first year of Phase 2 dredging and commenced work on planned upgrades to the Hudson River wastewater processing facility. Over the past three years we have dredged 1.7 million cubic yards from the river and, based upon that result and our best professional engineering judgment, we believe that our current reserve continues to reflect our probable and estimable costs for the remainder of Phase 2 of the dredging project.

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; Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareowners' Equity and Comprehensive Income; Statement of Cash Flows—Overview from 2011 through 2013; Contractual Obligations; and Variable Interest Entities (VIEs).

Overview of Financial Position

Major changes to our shareowners' equity are discussed in the Shareowners' Equity and Comprehensive Income section. In addition, other significant changes to balances in our Statement of Financial Position follow.

Statement of Financial Position

Because GE and GECC share certain significant elements of their Statements of Financial Position—property, plant and equipment and borrowings, for example—the following discussions address significant captions in the consolidated statement. Within the following discussions, however, we distinguish between GE and GECC activities in order to permit meaningful analysis of each individual consolidating statement.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES comprise mainly investment-grade debt securities supporting obligations to annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations and supporting obligations to holders of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) in Trinity, and investments held in our CLL business collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries. The fair value of investment securities decreased to \$44.0 billion at December 31, 2013 from \$48.5 billion at December 31, 2012, primarily due to the sale of U.S. government and federal agency securities at our treasury operations and the impact of higher interest rates. At December 31, 2013, we held debt securities with an estimated fair value of \$43.3 billion, which included corporate debt securities, asset-backed securities (ABS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) with estimated fair values of \$23.5 billion, \$7.4 billion, \$3.0 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively. Net unrealized gains on debt securities were \$2.5 billion and \$4.8 billion at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. This amount included unrealized losses on corporate debt securities, state and municipal securities and CMBS of \$0.3 billion, \$0.2 billion and \$0.1 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2013, as compared with \$0.4 billion, \$0.1 billion and \$0.1 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2012.

We regularly review investment securities for impairment using both qualitative and quantitative criteria. For debt securities, our qualitative review considers our intent to sell the security and the financial health of and specific prospects for the issuer, including whether the issuer is in compliance with the terms

and covenants of the security. Our quantitative review considers whether there has been an adverse change in expected future cash flows. Unrealized losses are not indicative of the amount of credit loss that would be recognized. We presently do not intend to sell the vast majority of our debt securities that are in an unrealized loss position and believe that it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the vast majority of these securities before recovery of our amortized cost. For equity securities, we consider the length of time and magnitude of the amount that each security is in an unrealized loss position. We believe that the unrealized loss associated with our equity securities will be recovered within the foreseeable future. Uncertainty in the capital markets may cause increased levels of other-than-temporary impairments. For additional information relating to how credit losses are calculated, see Note 3.

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. The vast majority of our RMBS are in a senior position in the capital structure of the deals and more than 70% are agency bonds or insured by Monoline insurers (Monolines) (on which we continue to place reliance). Of our total RMBS portfolio at December 31, 2013 and 2012, approximately \$0.4 billion and \$0.5 billion, respectively, relates to residential subprime credit, primarily supporting our guaranteed investment contracts. A majority of this exposure is related to investment securities backed by mortgage loans originated in 2006 and 2005. Substantially all of the subprime RMBS were investment grade at the time of purchase and approximately 70% have been subsequently downgraded to below investment grade.

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

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

If there has been an adverse change in cash flows for RMBS, management considers credit enhancements such as Monoline insurance (which are features of a specific security). In evaluating the overall creditworthiness of the Monoline, 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, 2013, our investment securities insured by Monolines on which we continue to place reliance were \$1.0 billion, including \$0.3 billion of our \$0.4 billion investment in subprime RMBS. At December 31, 2013, the unrealized loss associated with securities subject to Monoline credit enhancement, for which there is an expected credit loss, was \$0.1 billion.

Total pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairment losses during 2013 were \$0.8 billion, which was recognized in earnings and primarily relates to credit losses on corporate debt securities and other-than-temporary losses on equity securities and an insignificant amount primarily relates to non-credit-related losses on RMBS and is included within accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI).

Total pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairment losses during 2012 were \$0.2 billion, of which \$0.1 billion was recognized in earnings and primarily relates to credit losses on non-U.S. corporate, U.S. corporate and RMBS securities and other-than-temporary losses on equity securities and \$0.1 billion primarily relates to non-credit-related losses on RMBS and is included within AOCI.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, unrealized losses on investment securities totaled \$0.7 billion and \$0.8 billion, respectively, including \$0.4 billion and \$0.8 billion, respectively, aged 12 months or longer. Of the amount aged 12 months or longer at December 31, 2013, more than 70% are debt securities that were considered to be investment grade by the major rating agencies. In addition, of the amount aged 12 months or longer, \$0.1 billion and \$0.2 billion related to structured securities (mortgage-backed and asset-backed) and corporate debt securities, respectively. With respect to our investment securities that are in an unrealized loss position, aged 12 months or longer at December 31, 2013, the majority relate to debt securities held to support obligations to holders of GICs. We presently do not intend to sell the vast majority of our debt securities that are in an unrealized loss position and believe that it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities before recovery of our amortized cost. For additional information, see Note 3.

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 21. At December 31, 2013, the aggregate amount of investments that are measured at fair value through earnings totaled \$3.2 billion and consisted primarily of various assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business, as well as equity investments.

WORKING CAPITAL, representing GE current receivables and inventories, less GE accounts payable and progress collections, decreased \$0.7 billion at December 31, 2013, compared to December 31, 2012 due to increases in accounts payable and progress collections, partially offset by increases in current receivables and inventory. As Power & Water, Oil & Gas and Aviation deliver units out of their backlogs to fulfill commitments over the next few years, progress collections of \$13.2 billion at December 31, 2013, will be earned, which, along with progress collections on new orders, will impact working capital. We discuss current receivables and inventories, two important elements of working capital, in the following paragraphs.

CURRENT RECEIVABLES, BEFORE ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES, for GE totaled to \$11.4 billion at December 31, 2013 and \$9.7 billion at December 31, 2012, and included \$7.4 billion due from customers at the end of 2013 compared with \$6.3 billion at the end of 2012. GE current receivables turnover was 9.9 in 2013, compared with 10.5 in 2012. The overall increase in current receivables was primarily due to higher volume at Power & Water and Oil & Gas. See Note 4.

INVENTORIES for GE totaled \$17.3 billion at December 31, 2013, an increase of \$2.0 billion from 2012. This increase reflected higher inventories at Power & Water, Oil & Gas and Aviation to fulfill commitments and backlog. GE inventory turnover was 6.1 and 6.7 in 2013 and 2012, respectively. See Note 5.

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

Our consumer portfolio is composed primarily of non-U.S. mortgage, sales finance, auto and personal loans in various European and Asian countries and U.S. consumer credit card and

sales finance receivables. In 2007, we exited the U.S. mortgage business and we have no U.S. auto or student loans.

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

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

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

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

For purposes of the discussion that follows, "delinquent" receivables are those that are 30 days or more past due based on their contractual terms, and "nonearning" receivables are those that are 90 days or more past due (or for which collection is otherwise doubtful). Nonearning receivables exclude loans purchased at a discount (unless they have deteriorated post acquisition). 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 are 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, with the exception of consumer credit card accounts, on which we accrue interest until the account becomes 180 days past due, as discussed below. 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.

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2013, we revised our methods for classifying financing receivables as nonaccrual and nonearning to more closely align with regulatory guidance. Under the revised methods, we continue to accrue interest on consumer credit cards until the accounts are written off in the period the account becomes 180 days past due. Previously, we stopped accruing interest on consumer credit cards when the account became 90 days past due. In addition, the revised methods limit the use of the cash basis of accounting for nonaccrual financing receivables.

As a result of these revisions, consumer credit card receivables of \$1.1 billion that were previously classified as both nonaccrual and nonearning were returned to accrual status in the fourth quarter of 2013. In addition, \$1.5 billion of Real Estate and CLL financing receivables previously classified as nonaccrual, paying in accordance with contractual terms and accounted for on the cash basis, were returned to accrual status, while \$2.2 billion of financing receivables previously classified as nonaccrual and accounted for on the cash basis (primarily in Real Estate and CLL) were placed into the nonearning category based on our assessment of the short-term outlook for resolution through payoff or refinance. These changes had an insignificant effect on earnings.

Given that the revised methods result in nonaccrual and nonearning amounts that are substantially the same, we plan to discontinue the reporting of nonearning financing receivables, one of our internal performance metrics, and report selected ratios related to nonaccrual financing receivables in the first quarter of 2014.

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 and Notes 1 and 6.

December 31 (In millions)	Financing receivables		Nonearning receivables		Allowance for losses	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
COMMERCIAL						
CLL						
Americas	\$ 68,585	\$ 72,517	\$ 1,243	\$ 1,333	\$ 473	\$ 490
Europe ^(a)	37,962	37,037	1,046	1,299	415	445
Asia	9,469	11,401	413	193	90	80
Other ^(a)	451	603	—	52	—	6
Total CLL	116,467	121,558	2,702	2,877	978	1,021
Energy Financial Services	3,107	4,851	4	—	8	9
GECAS	9,377	10,915	—	—	17	8
Other	318	486	6	13	2	3
Total Commercial	129,269	137,810	2,712	2,890	1,005	1,041
REAL ESTATE	19,899	20,946	2,301	444	192	320
CONSUMER						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages ^(b)	30,501	33,350	1,766	2,567	358	480
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	13,677	17,816	88	213	594	582
U.S. installment and revolving credit	55,854	50,853	2	1,026	2,823	2,282
Non-U.S. auto	2,054	4,260	18	24	56	67
Other	6,953	8,070	345	351	150	172
Total Consumer	109,039	114,349	2,219	4,181	3,981	3,583
Total	\$258,207	\$273,105	\$7,232	\$7,515	\$5,178	\$4,944

(a) During 2013, we transferred our European equipment services portfolio from CLL Other to CLL Europe. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

(b) Included financing receivables of \$12,025 million and \$12,221 million, nonearning receivables of \$751 million and \$1,036 million and allowance for losses of \$139 million and \$142 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, primarily related to loans, net of credit insurance, whose terms permitted interest-only payments and high loan-to-value ratios at inception (greater than 90%). At origination, we underwrite loans with an adjustable rate to the reset value. Of these loans, about 85% are in our U.K. and France portfolios, which comprise mainly loans with interest-only payments, high loan-to-value ratios at inception and introductory below market rates, have a delinquency rate of 14%, have a loan-to-value ratio at origination of 82% and have re-indexed loan-to-value ratios of 84% and 64%, respectively. Re-indexed loan-to-value ratios may not reflect actual realizable values of future repossessions. At December 31, 2013, 11% (based on dollar values) of these loans in our U.K. and France portfolios have been restructured.

The portfolio of financing receivables, before allowance for losses, was \$258.2 billion at December 31, 2013, and \$273.1 billion at December 31, 2012. Financing receivables, before allowance for losses, decreased \$14.9 billion from December 31, 2012, primarily as a result of dispositions (\$6.5 billion), write-offs (\$5.9 billion), collections (which includes sales) exceeding originations (\$3.6 billion) and the stronger U.S. dollar (\$1.7 billion).

Related nonearning receivables totaled \$7.2 billion (2.8% of outstanding receivables) at December 31, 2013, compared with \$7.5 billion (2.8% of outstanding receivables) at December 31, 2012. Nonearning receivables decreased from December 31, 2012, primarily due to collections and write-offs at CLL and the placing of consumer credit card accounts on accrual status, partially offset by nonearning receivables previously classified as cash basis resulting from a revision to our nonaccrual and nonearning methods to more closely align with regulatory guidance in the fourth quarter of 2013.

The allowance for losses at December 31, 2013 totaled \$5.2 billion compared with \$4.9 billion at December 31, 2012, representing our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio. Allowance for losses increased \$0.2 billion from December 31, 2012, primarily because provisions were higher than write-offs, net of recoveries by \$0.4 billion, which is attributable to an increase in provision in our Consumer installment and revolving portfolios. The allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables increased from 1.8% at December 31, 2012 to 2.0% at December 31, 2013 primarily due to an increase in the allowance for losses and a decline in the overall financing receivables balance as discussed above. Further information surrounding the allowance for losses related to each of our portfolios follows.

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

December 31	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	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
COMMERCIAL						
CLL						
Americas	1.8%	1.8%	38.1%	36.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Europe	2.8	3.5	39.7	34.3	1.1	1.2
Asia	4.4	1.7	21.8	41.5	1.0	0.7
Other	—	8.6	—	11.5	—	1.0
Total CLL	2.3	2.4	36.2	35.5	0.8	0.8
Energy Financial Services	0.1	—	200.0	—	0.3	0.2
GECAS	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
Other	1.9	2.7	33.3	23.1	0.6	0.6
Total Commercial	2.1	2.1	37.1	36.0	0.8	0.8
REAL ESTATE	11.6	2.1	8.3	72.1	1.0	1.5
CONSUMER						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages ^(a)	5.8	7.7	20.3	18.7	1.2	1.4
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	0.6	1.2	675.0	273.2	4.3	3.3
U.S. installment and revolving credit	—	2.0	(b)	222.4	5.1	4.5
Non-U.S. auto	0.9	0.6	311.1	279.2	2.7	1.6
Other	5.0	4.3	43.5	49.0	2.2	2.1
Total Consumer	2.0	3.7	179.4	85.7	3.7	3.1
Total	2.8	2.8	71.6	65.8	2.0	1.8

(a) Included nonearning financing receivables as a percent of financing receivables of 6.2% and 8.5%, allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables of 18.5% and 13.7% and allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables of 1.2% and 1.2% at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, primarily related to loans, net of credit insurance, whose terms permitted interest-only payments and high loan-to-value ratios at inception (greater than 90%). Compared to the overall Non-U.S. residential mortgage loan portfolio, the ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning financing receivables for these loans is lower, driven primarily by the higher mix of such products in the U.K. and France portfolios and as a result of the better performance and collateral realization experience in these markets.

(b) Not meaningful.

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

CLL—AMERICAS. Nonearning receivables of \$1.2 billion represented 17.2% of total nonearning receivables at December 31, 2013. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 36.8% at December 31, 2012, to 38.1% at December 31, 2013, reflecting a decrease in nonearning receivables. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables remained constant at 1.8% at December 31, 2013 primarily due to decreased nonearning exposures in our industrial and consumer-facing portfolios, partially offset by our materials, media and Latin America portfolios. Collateral supporting these nonearning financing receivables primarily includes assets in the restaurant and hospitality, trucking and industrial equipment industries and corporate aircraft, and for our leveraged finance business, equity of the underlying businesses.

CLL—EUROPE. Nonearning receivables of \$1.0 billion represented 14.5% of total nonearning receivables at December 31, 2013. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 34.3% at December 31, 2012 to 39.7% at December 31, 2013, reflecting a decrease in nonearning receivables and allowance for losses in our Interbanca S.p.A. and asset-backed lending portfolios primarily as a result of write-offs. The majority of our CLL—Europe nonearning receivables are attributable to the Interbanca S.p.A. portfolio, which was acquired

in 2009. The loans acquired with Interbanca S.p.A. were recorded at fair value, which incorporates an estimate at the acquisition date of credit losses over their remaining life. Accordingly, these loans generally have a lower ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables compared to the remaining portfolio. Excluding the nonearning loans attributable to the 2009 acquisition of Interbanca S.p.A., the ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 58.4% at December 31, 2012, to 70.8% at December 31, 2013, primarily due to a decrease in nonearning receivables as a result of write-offs and sales in our acquisition finance and asset-backed lending portfolios. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 3.5% at December 31, 2012, to 2.8% at December 31, 2013, for the reasons described above. Collateral supporting these secured nonearning financing receivables are primarily equity of the underlying businesses for our Interbanca S.p.A. business and acquisition finance businesses, the purchased receivables for our asset-backed lending portfolio, and equipment for our equipment finance portfolio.

CLL—ASIA. Nonearning receivables of \$0.4 billion represented 5.7% of total nonearning receivables at December 31, 2013. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 41.5% at December 31, 2012, to 21.8% at December 31, 2013, primarily due to an increase in nonearning receivables in Australia, South Korea and Thailand, partially offset by restructuring activities and write-offs resulting in a reduction of nonearning receivables in our asset-based

financing businesses in Japan. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables increased from 1.7% at December 31, 2012, to 4.4% at December 31, 2013, primarily due to increased nonearning receivables mentioned above and a decline in financing receivables primarily in our asset-based financing businesses in Japan and Australia. Collateral supporting these nonearning financing receivables is primarily commercial real estate, manufacturing equipment and corporate aircraft.

REAL ESTATE—DEBT. Nonearning receivables of \$2.3 billion represented 31.8% of total nonearning receivables at December 31, 2013. The increase in nonearning receivables from December 31, 2012, was primarily due to \$2.1 billion of financing receivables previously classified as cash basis resulting from a revision to our nonaccrual and nonearning methods to more closely align with regulatory guidance in the fourth quarter of 2013, partially offset by the resolution of North American multi-family and hotel nonearning loans, as well as European retail and mixed-use loans through payoffs, foreclosures and write-offs. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 72.1% to 8.3% reflecting the increase in nonearning loans as mentioned above. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables decreased from 1.5% at December 31, 2012 to 1.0% at December 31, 2013, driven primarily by the reduction in overall reserves due to improving market conditions and new loan originations in 2013.

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, 2013, total Real Estate financing receivables of \$19.9 billion were primarily collateralized by office buildings (\$5.9 billion), apartment buildings (\$3.2 billion), retail facilities (\$2.8 billion), warehouse properties (\$2.6 billion) and hotel properties (\$2.2 billion). In 2013, commercial real estate markets continue to show signs of improved stability and liquidity in certain markets; however, the pace of improvement varies significantly by asset class and market and the long-term outlook remains uncertain. We have and continue to maintain an intense focus on operations and risk management. Loan loss reserves related to our Real Estate—Debt financing receivables are particularly sensitive to declines in underlying property values. 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 attempts to forecast potential losses carry a high degree of imprecision and are subject to change. At December 31, 2013, we had 116 foreclosed commercial real estate properties totaling \$1.0 billion.

CONSUMER—NON-U.S. RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES. Nonearning receivables of \$1.8 billion represented 24.4% of total nonearning receivables at December 31, 2013. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 18.7% at December 31, 2012, to 20.3% at December 31, 2013, as a result of lower nonearning receivables due to improved collections and higher property values primarily in our U.K. portfolio. 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 77% and 56%, respectively, and about 9% of these loans are without mortgage insurance and have a reindexed loan-to-value ratio equal to or greater than 100%. Re-indexed loan-to-value ratios may not reflect actual realizable values of future repossessions. 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, 2013, we had in repossession stock 447 houses in the U.K., which had a value of approximately \$0.1 billion. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 7.7% at December 31, 2012 to 5.8% at December 31, 2013 for the reasons described above.

CONSUMER—NON-U.S. INSTALLMENT AND REVOLVING CREDIT. Nonearning receivables of \$0.1 billion represented 1.2% of total nonearning receivables at December 31, 2013. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 273.2% at December 31, 2012 to 675.0% at December 31, 2013, reflecting an increase in the allowance for losses primarily due to the approach described below and a decrease in nonearning receivables reflecting the placing of consumer credit card accounts on accrual status.

CONSUMER—U.S. INSTALLMENT AND REVOLVING CREDIT. Nonearning receivables at December 31, 2013, reflect the placing of consumer credit card accounts on accrual status. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of financing receivables increased from 4.5% at December 31, 2012 to 5.1% at December 31, 2013, reflecting an increase in the allowance for losses primarily due to the approach described below.

In 2013, we completed our implementation of a more granular portfolio segmentation approach, by loss type, in determining the incurred loss period in our consumer revolving credit portfolios, which resulted in an increase to the incurred loss period and included a qualitative assessment of the adequacy of the consumer revolving credit portfolios' allowance for losses, which compares this allowance for losses to projected net write-offs over the next 12 months, in a manner consistent with regulatory guidance. This resulted in an increase of \$0.6 billion to the allowance for losses on financing receivables (\$0.3 billion, after tax), the vast majority of which was attributable to our U.S. consumer revolving credit portfolios.

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, with the exception of consumer credit card accounts, as discussed below.

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2013, we revised our methods for classifying financing receivables as nonaccrual and nonearning to more closely align with regulatory guidance. Under the revised methods, we continue to accrue interest on consumer credit cards until the accounts are written off in the

period the account becomes 180 days past due. Previously, we stopped accruing interest on consumer credit cards when the account became 90 days past due. In addition, the revised methods limit the use of the cash basis of accounting for nonaccrual financing receivables.

As a result of these revisions, consumer credit card receivables of \$1.1 billion that were previously classified as both nonaccrual and nonearning were returned to accrual status in the fourth quarter of 2013. In addition, \$1.5 billion of Real Estate and CLL financing receivables previously classified as nonaccrual, paying in accordance with contractual terms and accounted for on the cash basis, were returned to accrual status, while \$2.2 billion of financing receivables previously classified as nonaccrual and accounted for on the cash basis (primarily in Real Estate and CLL) were placed into the nonearning category based on our assessment of the short-term outlook for resolution through

payoff or refinance. These changes had an insignificant effect on earnings.

Given that the revised methods result in nonaccrual and nonearning amounts that are substantially the same, we plan to discontinue the reporting of nonearning financing receivables, one of our internal performance metrics, and report selected ratios related to nonaccrual financing receivables in the first quarter of 2014.

Substantially all of the differences between nonearning and nonaccrual financing receivables relate to loans that are classified as nonaccrual financing receivables but are paying on a cash accounting basis, and therefore excluded from nonearning receivables. Of our \$7.9 billion nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2013, \$4.2 billion are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms. Further information on our nonaccrual and nonearning financing receivables is provided in Notes 1 and 6.

December 31 (In millions)	Nonaccrual financing receivables		Nonearning financing receivables	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Commercial				
CLL	\$2,734	\$ 4,138	\$2,702	\$ 2,877
Energy Financial Services	4	—	4	—
GECAS	—	3	—	—
Other	6	25	6	13
Total Commercial	2,744	4,166	2,712	2,890
Real Estate ^(a)	2,551	4,885	2,301	444
Consumer ^(b)	2,620	4,288	2,219	4,181
Total	\$7,915	\$13,339	\$7,232	\$7,515

(a) During the fourth quarter of 2013, we reclassified financing receivables of \$1.0 billion from nonaccrual to accrual status and \$2.1 billion from nonaccrual to nonearning, as discussed above.

(b) During the fourth quarter of 2013, we reclassified consumer credit card receivables of \$1.1 billion from both nonaccrual and nonearning to accrual status, as discussed above.

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 that had 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.

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
LOANS REQUIRING ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES		
Commercial ^(a)	\$ 1,116	\$ 1,372
Real Estate	1,245	2,202
Consumer	2,879	3,103
Total loans requiring allowance for losses	5,240	6,677
LOANS EXPECTED TO BE FULLY RECOVERABLE		
Commercial ^(a)	2,776	3,697
Real Estate	2,615	3,491
Consumer	109	105
Total loans expected to be fully recoverable	5,500	7,293
TOTAL IMPAIRED LOANS	\$10,740	\$13,970
ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES (SPECIFIC RESERVES)		
Commercial ^(a)	\$ 328	\$ 487
Real Estate	74	188
Consumer	567	673
Total allowance for losses (specific reserves)	\$ 969	\$ 1,348
Average investment during the period	\$12,347	\$16,262
Interest income earned while impaired ^(b)	626	750

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

(b) Recognized principally on an accrual basis.

We regularly review our Real Estate loans for impairment using both quantitative and qualitative factors, such as debt service coverage and loan-to-value ratios. We evaluate a Real Estate loan for impairment 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 its contractual terms.

Of our \$3.9 billion of impaired loans at Real Estate at December 31, 2013, \$3.6 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, 2013 and 2012, classified by the method used to measure impairment was as follows. See Note 1 for additional information.

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
Discounted cash flow	\$ 5,558	\$ 6,693
Collateral value	5,182	7,277
Total	\$10,740	\$13,970

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 troubled debt restructuring (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, 2013, TDRs included in impaired loans were \$9.5 billion, primarily relating to Real Estate (\$3.6 billion), CLL (\$3.0 billion) and Consumer (\$2.9 billion).

Real Estate TDRs decreased from \$5.1 billion at December 31, 2012 to \$3.6 billion at December 31, 2013, primarily driven by resolution of TDRs through paydowns, partially offset by extensions of loans scheduled to mature during 2013, some of which were classified as TDRs upon modification. For borrowers with demonstrated operating capabilities, we work to restructure loans when the cash flow and projected value of the underlying collateral support repayment over the modified term. We deem loan modifications to be TDRs when we have granted a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty and we do not receive adequate compensation in the form of an effective interest rate that is at current market rates of interest given the risk characteristics of the loan or other consideration that compensates us for the value of the concession. For the year

ended December 31, 2013, we modified \$1.6 billion of loans classified as TDRs, substantially all in our Debt portfolio. Changes to these loans primarily included maturity extensions, principal payment acceleration, changes to collateral or covenant terms and cash sweeps that are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. The limited liquidity and higher return requirements in the real estate market for loans with higher loan-to-value (LTV) ratios have typically resulted in the conclusion that the modified terms are not at current market rates of interest, even if the modified loans are expected to be fully recoverable. We received the same or additional compensation in the form of rate increases and fees for the majority of these TDRs. Of our \$1.6 billion and \$4.4 billion of modifications classified as TDRs in the last 12 months ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, \$0.2 billion have subsequently experienced a payment default in both 2013 and 2012.

The substantial majority of the Real Estate TDRs have reserves determined based upon collateral value. Our specific reserves on Real Estate TDRs were \$0.1 billion at December 31, 2013 and \$0.2 billion at December 31, 2012, and were 1.9% and 3.1%, respectively, of Real Estate TDRs. In many situations these loans did not require a specific reserve as collateral value adequately covered our recorded investment in the loan. While these modified loans had adequate collateral coverage, we were still required to complete our TDR classification evaluation on each of the modifications without regard to collateral adequacy.

We utilize certain short-term (three months or less) loan modification programs for borrowers experiencing temporary financial difficulties in our Consumer loan portfolio. These loan modification programs are primarily concentrated in our non-U.S. residential mortgage and non-U.S. installment and revolving portfolios. We sold our U.S. residential mortgage business in 2007 and, as such, do not participate in the U.S. government-sponsored mortgage modification programs. For the year ended December 31, 2013, we provided short-term modifications of approximately \$0.1 billion of consumer loans for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties, substantially all in our non-U.S. residential mortgage, credit card and personal loan portfolios, which are not classified as TDRs. For these modified loans, we provided insignificant interest rate reductions and payment deferrals, which were not part of the terms of the original contract. We expect borrowers whose loans have been modified under these short-term programs to continue to be able to meet their contractual obligations upon the conclusion of the short-term modification. In addition, we have modified \$1.4 billion of Consumer loans for the year ended December 31, 2013, which are classified as TDRs. Further information on Consumer impaired loans is provided in Note 6.

Delinquencies

For additional information on delinquency rates at each of our major portfolios, see Note 6.

GECC Selected European Exposures

At December 31, 2013, we had \$81.8 billion in financing receivables to consumer and commercial customers in Europe. The GECC financing receivables portfolio in Europe is well diversified across European geographies and customers. Approximately

88% of the portfolio is secured by collateral and represents approximately 500,000 commercial customers. Several European countries, including Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Hungary (focus countries), have been subject to credit deterioration due to weaknesses in their economic and fiscal situations. The carrying value of GECC funded exposures in these focus countries and in the rest of Europe comprised the following at December 31, 2013.

December 31, 2013 (In millions)	Spain	Portugal	Ireland	Italy	Greece	Hungary	Rest of Europe	Total Europe
Financing receivables, before allowance for losses on financing receivables	\$ 1,605	\$ 262	\$ 290	\$ 7,149	\$ 5	\$ 3,014	\$ 70,734	\$ 83,059
Allowance for losses on financing receivables	(106)	(18)	(4)	(254)	—	(68)	(787)	(1,237)
Financing receivables, net of allowance for losses on financing receivables ^{(a)(b)}	1,499	244	286	6,895	5	2,946	69,947	81,822
Investments ^{(c)(d)}	3	—	—	461	—	246	2,211	2,921
Cost and equity method investments ^(e)	307	—	383	61	35	—	1,940	2,726
Derivatives, net of collateral ^{(c)(f)}	2	—	—	63	—	—	102	167
ELTO ^(g)	401	108	419	754	242	328	9,286	11,538
Real estate held for investment ^(g)	793	—	—	422	—	—	4,455	5,670
Total funded exposures ^(h)	\$ 3,005	\$ 352	\$ 1,088	\$ 8,656	\$ 282	\$ 3,520	\$ 87,941	\$ 104,844
Unfunded commitments ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 20	\$ 7	\$ 38	\$ 218	\$ 3	\$ 827	\$ 5,784	\$ 6,897

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

(b) Substantially all relates to non-sovereign obligors. Includes residential mortgage loans of approximately \$30.2 billion before consideration of purchased credit protection. We have third-party mortgage insurance for less than 10% of these residential mortgage loans, which were primarily originated in France and the U.K.

(c) Investments and derivatives are classified based on the location of the parent of the obligor or issuer.

(d) Includes \$0.8 billion related to financial institutions, \$0.2 billion related to non-financial institutions and \$1.9 billion related to sovereign issuers. Sovereign issuances totaled \$0.1 billion and \$0.2 billion related to Italy and Hungary, respectively. We held no investments issued by sovereign entities in the other focus countries.

(e) Substantially all is non-sovereign.

(f) Net of cash collateral; entire amount is non-sovereign.

(g) These assets are held under long-term investment and operating strategies, and our ELTO strategies contemplate an ability to redeploy assets under lease should default by the lessee occur. The values of these assets could be subject to decline or impairment in the current environment.

(h) Excludes \$34.4 billion of cash and equivalents, which is composed of \$19.6 billion of cash on short-term placement with highly rated global financial institutions based in Europe, sovereign central banks and agencies or supranational entities, of which \$1.7 billion is in focus countries, and \$14.8 billion of cash and equivalents placed with highly rated European financial institutions on a short-term basis, secured by U.S. Treasury securities (\$8.4 billion) and sovereign bonds of non-focus countries (\$6.4 billion), where the value of our collateral exceeds the amount of our cash exposure.

(i) Includes ordinary course of business lending commitments, commercial and consumer unused revolving credit lines, inventory financing arrangements and investment commitments.

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

action to reduce exposures where appropriate. Uncertainties surrounding European markets could have an impact on the judgments and estimates used in determining the carrying value of these assets.

OTHER GECC RECEIVABLES totaled \$16.5 billion at December 31, 2013, an increase of \$2.6 billion from 2012, driven by higher amounts due from GE related to material procurement and factoring programs. At December 31, 2013, the balance was primarily composed of amounts due from GE (related to material procurement programs and factoring programs of \$6.7 billion), insurance receivables, accrued interest and investment income, nonfinancing customer receivables and amounts due under operating leases.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT totaled \$68.8 billion at December 31, 2013, an increase of \$0.2 billion from 2012, primarily reflecting an increase in machinery and equipment at GE, partially offset by a decrease in equipment leased to others principally at our GECAS aircraft leasing business. This decrease included impairment losses on our operating lease portfolio of commercial aircraft of \$0.7 billion and \$0.2 billion in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Impairment losses in 2013 incorporated management's downward revisions to cash flow estimates based upon shorter useful lives and lower aircraft residual values from those indicated by our third-party appraisers, reflecting the introduction of newer technology, fleet retirements and high fuel prices and operating costs. These revised estimates primarily related to cargo aircraft (\$0.3 billion), older technology narrow-body aircraft (\$0.2 billion) and regional jets (\$0.1 billion). The average age of aircraft we impaired in 2013 was 15 years compared with seven years for our total fleet.

GE property, plant and equipment consisted of investments for its own productive use, whereas the largest element for GECC was equipment provided to third parties on operating leases. Details by category of investment are presented in Note 7.

GE additions to property, plant and equipment totaled \$3.7 billion and \$3.9 billion in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Total expenditures, excluding equipment leased to others, for the past five years were \$14.2 billion, of which 43% was investment for growth through new capacity and product development; 22% was investment in productivity through new equipment and process improvements; and 35% was investment for other purposes such as improvement of research and development facilities and safety and environmental protection.

GECC additions to property, plant and equipment were \$10.0 billion and \$11.9 billion during 2013 and 2012, respectively, primarily reflecting additions of commercial aircraft at GECAS.

GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS totaled \$77.6 billion and \$14.3 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2013. Goodwill increased \$4.5 billion and other intangible assets increased \$2.3 billion from 2012, primarily from the acquisitions of the aerospace-parts business of Avio S.p.A. (Avio) and Lufkin Industries Inc. (Lufkin). Goodwill increased \$0.8 billion from 2011 primarily from the acquisitions of Industrea Limited and Railcar Management, Inc., and the weaker U.S. dollar. Other intangible assets decreased \$0.1 billion from 2011, primarily from dispositions and amortization expense, partially offset by acquisitions. See Note 8.

ALL OTHER ASSETS comprises mainly equity and cost method investments, real estate equity properties and investments, assets held for sale and derivative instruments, and totaled \$70.8 billion at December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$30.8 billion from 2012, primarily related to the sale of our remaining investment in NBCU LLC (\$18.9 billion), certain held-for-sale real estate and aircraft (\$7.9 billion), the sale of certain real estate investments (\$3.4 billion), a decrease in the fair value of derivative instruments (\$2.4 billion) and a decrease in our Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P. (PTL) investment (\$1.2 billion), partially offset by

an increase in contract costs and estimated earnings (\$1.5 billion). During 2013, we recognized \$0.5 billion of other-than-temporary impairments of cost and equity method investments, excluding those related to real estate.

Included in other assets are Real Estate equity investments of \$13.7 billion and \$20.7 billion at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Our portfolio is diversified, both geographically and by asset type. We review the estimated values of our commercial real estate investments annually, or more frequently as conditions warrant. Based on the most recent valuation estimates available, the carrying value of our Real Estate investments exceeded their estimated value by about \$2.1 billion. This amount is subject to variation and dependent on economic and market conditions, changes in cash flow estimates and composition of our portfolio, including sales. Commercial real estate valuations have shown signs of improved stability and liquidity in certain markets, primarily in the U.S.; however, the pace of improvement varies significantly by asset class and market. Accordingly, there continues to be risk and uncertainty surrounding commercial real estate values. Declines in estimated value of real estate below carrying amount result in impairment losses when the aggregate undiscounted cash flow estimates used in the estimated value measurement are below the carrying amount. As such, estimated losses in the portfolio will not necessarily result in recognized impairment losses. During 2013, Real Estate recognized pre-tax impairments of \$0.3 billion in its real estate held for investment, which were primarily driven by declining cash flow projections for properties in Japan and Europe, as well as strategic decisions to sell portfolios in the U.S., Asia and Europe. During 2012, Real Estate recognized pre-tax impairments of \$0.1 billion. Real Estate investments with undiscounted cash flows in excess of carrying value of 0% to 5% at December 31, 2013 had a carrying value of \$0.4 billion and an associated estimated unrealized loss of an insignificant amount. Deterioration in economic conditions or prolonged market illiquidity may result in further impairments being recognized. On March 19, 2013, in connection with GE's sale of its remaining 49% interest in NBCUniversal LLC to Comcast Corporation, we sold real estate comprising certain floors located at 30 Rockefeller Center, New York and the CNBC property located in Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey to affiliates of NBCUniversal for \$1.4 billion in cash.

Contract costs and estimated earnings reflect revenues earned in excess of billings on our long-term contracts to construct technically complex equipment (such as power generation, aircraft engines and aeroderivative units) and long-term product maintenance or extended warranty arrangements. Our total contract costs and estimated earnings balances at December 31, 2013 and 2012, were \$12.5 billion and \$11.0 billion, respectively, reflecting the timing of billing in relation to work performed, as well as changes in estimates of future revenues and costs. Our total contract costs and estimated earnings balance at December 31, 2013 primarily related to customers in our Power & Water, Oil & Gas, Aviation and Transportation businesses. Further information is provided in the Critical Accounting Estimates section.

LIQUIDITY AND BORROWINGS

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

Our liquidity and borrowing plans for GE and GECC are established within the context of our annual financial and strategic planning processes. At GE, our liquidity and funding plans take into account the liquidity necessary to fund our operating commitments, which include primarily purchase obligations for inventory and equipment, payroll and general expenses (including pension funding). We also take into account our capital allocation and growth objectives, including paying dividends, repurchasing shares, investing in research and development and acquiring industrial businesses. At GE, we rely primarily on cash generated through our operating activities, any dividend payments from GECC, and also have historically maintained a commercial paper program that we regularly use to fund operations in the U.S., principally within fiscal quarters. During 2013, GECC paid quarterly dividends of \$1.9 billion and special dividends of \$4.1 billion to GE.

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

Our 2014 GECC funding plan anticipates repayment of principal on outstanding short-term borrowings, including the current portion of long-term debt (\$39.2 billion at December 31, 2013), through issuance of long-term debt and reissuance of commercial paper, cash on hand, collections of financing receivables exceeding originations, dispositions, asset sales, and deposits and other alternative sources of funding. Long-term maturities and early redemptions were \$48.3 billion in 2013. Interest on borrowings is primarily repaid through interest earned on existing financing receivables. During 2013, GECC earned interest income on financing receivables of \$19.6 billion, which more than offset interest expense of \$9.3 billion.

During the first quarter of 2013, \$5.0 billion of long-term debt issued by GE matured.

We maintain a detailed liquidity policy for GECC that includes a requirement to maintain a contingency funding plan. The liquidity policy defines GECC's liquidity risk tolerance under different stress scenarios based on its liquidity sources and also establishes procedures to escalate potential issues. We actively monitor GECC's access to funding markets and its liquidity profile through tracking external indicators and testing various stress scenarios. The contingency funding plan provides a framework

for handling market disruptions and establishes escalation procedures in the event that such events or circumstances arise.

GECC is a regulated savings and loan holding company under U.S. law and became subject to Federal Reserve Board (FRB) supervision on July 21, 2011, the one-year anniversary of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (DFA). In addition, on July 8, 2013, the U.S. Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) designated GECC as a nonbank systemically important financial institution (nonbank SIFI) under the DFA. Many of the rulemakings for supervision of nonbank SIFIs are not final and therefore the exact impact and implementation date remain uncertain. GECC continues to plan for the enhanced prudential standards that will apply to nonbank SIFIs. These DFA rulemakings will require, among other items, enhanced capital and liquidity levels, compliance with the comprehensive capital analysis and review regulations (CCAR), compliance with counterparty credit exposure limits, and the development of a resolution plan for submission to regulators.

GE is also subject to the Volcker Rule, which U.S. regulators finalized on December 10, 2013. The rule prohibits companies that are affiliated with U.S. insured depository institutions from engaging in "proprietary trading" or acquiring or retaining any ownership interest in, or sponsoring or engaging in certain transactions with, a "hedge fund" or a "private equity fund." Proprietary trading and fund investing, as prohibited by the rule, are not core activities for GE, but GE is assessing the full impact of the rule, in anticipation of full conformance with the rule, as required by July 21, 2015.

The FRB recently finalized regulations to revise and replace its current rules on capital adequacy and to extend capital regulations to savings and loan holding companies like GECC. Under the final rules, GECC expects that the standardized approach for calculating capital will apply to GECC, in its capacity as a savings and loan holding company, on January 1, 2015. However, that timing could change once nonbank SIFI rules are finalized. GECC will ultimately also become subject to the Basel III advanced capital rules that will be applicable to institutions with \$250 billion or more in assets. Initial actions required for compliance with the advanced capital rules, including building out the necessary systems and models, will begin once GECC is subject to regulatory capital rules. However, full implementation will take several years to complete.

The FRB has also indicated in a proposed rulemaking that they will require nonbank SIFIs to submit annual capital plans for review, including institutions' plans to make capital distributions, such as dividend payments. The applicability and timing of this proposed regulation to GECC is not yet determined. While GECC is not yet subject to this regulation, GECC's capital allocation planning remains subject to FRB review as a savings and loan holding company.

Overall, GE does not believe that GECC's designation as a nonbank SIFI will have a material impact on its business or operations.

Liquidity Sources

We maintain liquidity sources that consist of cash and equivalents, committed unused credit lines and high-quality, liquid investments.

We had consolidated cash and equivalents of \$88.6 billion at December 31, 2013 that were available to meet our needs. Of this, \$13.7 billion was held at GE and \$74.9 billion was held at GECC.

We had committed, unused credit lines totaling \$47.8 billion that were extended to us by 50 financial institutions at December 31, 2013. GECC can borrow up to \$47.8 billion under all of these credit lines. GE can borrow up to \$13.9 billion under certain of these credit lines. These lines include \$26.5 billion of revolving credit agreements under which we can borrow funds for periods exceeding one year. Additionally, \$21.3 billion are 364-day lines that contain a term-out feature that allows us to extend borrowings for two years from the date on which such borrowings would otherwise be due.

Cash and equivalents of \$57.0 billion at December 31, 2013 were held by non-U.S. subsidiaries. Of this amount at December 31, 2013, \$8.1 billion was indefinitely reinvested. Indefinitely reinvested cash held outside of the U.S. is available to fund operations and other growth of non-U.S. subsidiaries; it is also available to fund our needs in the U.S. on a short-term basis through short-term loans, without being subject to U.S. tax. Under the Internal Revenue Code, these loans are permitted to be outstanding for 30 days or less and the total of all such loans is required to be outstanding for less than 60 days during the year.

At December 31, 2013, \$2.2 billion of GE cash and equivalents was held in countries with currency controls that may restrict the transfer of funds to the U.S. or limit our ability to transfer funds to the U.S. without incurring substantial costs. These funds are available to fund operations and growth in these countries and we do not currently anticipate a need to transfer these funds to the U.S.

At December 31, 2013, GECC cash and equivalents of about \$12 billion were in regulated banks and insurance entities and were subject to regulatory restrictions.

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

Funding Plan

We reduced our GE Capital ending net investment, excluding cash and equivalents, to \$380 billion at December 31, 2013.

During 2013, GECC completed issuances of \$33.7 billion of senior unsecured debt (excluding securitizations described below) with maturities up to 40 years (and subsequent to December 31, 2013, an additional \$3.9 billion). Average commercial paper borrowings for GECC and GE during the fourth quarter were \$31.6 billion and \$6.8 billion, respectively, and the maximum amounts of commercial paper borrowings outstanding for GECC and GE during the fourth quarter were \$33.1 billion and \$9.0 billion, respectively. GECC commercial paper maturities are funded

principally through new commercial paper issuances and at GE are substantially repaid before quarter-end using indefinitely reinvested overseas cash, which, as discussed above, is available for use in the U.S. on a short-term basis without being subject to U.S. tax.

We securitize financial assets as an alternative source of funding. During 2013, we completed \$8.9 billion of non-recourse issuances and had maturities of \$8.9 billion. At December 31, 2013, consolidated non-recourse borrowings were \$30.1 billion.

We have 10 deposit-taking banks outside of the U.S. and two deposit-taking banks in the U.S.—GE Capital Retail Bank, a Federal Savings Bank (FSB), and GE Capital Bank (formerly GE Capital Financial Inc.), an industrial bank (IB). The FSB and IB currently issue certificates of deposit (CDs) in maturity terms up to 10 years. On January 11, 2013, the FSB acquired the deposit business of MetLife Bank, N.A. This acquisition added approximately \$6.4 billion in deposits and an online banking platform.

Total alternative funding at December 31, 2013 was \$108 billion, composed mainly of \$53 billion of bank deposits, \$30 billion of non-recourse securitization borrowings, \$9 billion of funding secured by real estate, aircraft and other collateral and \$9 billion of GE Interest Plus notes. The comparable amount at December 31, 2012 was \$101 billion.

As a matter of general practice, we routinely evaluate the economic impact of calling debt instruments where GECC has the right to exercise a call. In determining whether to call debt, we consider the economic benefit to GECC of calling debt, the effect of calling debt on GECC's liquidity profile and other factors. In 2013, we settled \$8.4 billion of callable debt, of which \$4.1 billion was called in 2012.

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 seek to model the effects of shifts in rates. Such tests are inherently limited based on the assumptions used (described further below) and should not be viewed as a forecast; actual effects would depend on many variables, including market factors and the composition of the Company's assets and liabilities at that time.

- 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, 2014, interest rates decreased by 100 basis points across the yield curve (a "parallel shift" in that curve) and further assumed that the decrease remained in place for 2014. We estimated, based on the year-end 2013 portfolio and holding all other assumptions constant, that our 2014 consolidated net earnings would decline by less than \$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 2013 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 our 2014 consolidated net earnings would decline by less than \$0.1 billion as a result of such a shift in exchange rates.

Debt and Derivative Instruments, Guarantees and Covenants CREDIT RATINGS

On April 3, 2012, Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) announced that it had downgraded the senior unsecured debt rating of GE by one notch from Aa2 to Aa3 and the senior unsecured debt rating of GECC by two notches from Aa2 to A1. The ratings downgrade did not affect GE's and GECC's short-term funding ratings of P-1, which were affirmed by Moody's. Moody's ratings outlook for GE and GECC is stable. We did not experience any material operational, funding or liquidity impacts from this ratings downgrade. As of December 31, 2013, GE's and GECC's long-term unsecured debt ratings from Standard and Poor's Ratings Service (S&P) were AA+ with a stable outlook and their short-term funding ratings from S&P were A-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 a revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization, and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

Substantially all GICs were affected by the downgrade and are more fully discussed in the Principal Debt and Derivative Conditions section.

PRINCIPAL DEBT AND DERIVATIVE CONDITIONS

Certain of our derivative instruments can be terminated if specified credit ratings are not maintained and certain debt and derivative agreements of other consolidated entities have provisions that are affected by these credit ratings.

Fair values of our derivatives can change significantly from period to period based on, among other factors, market movements and changes in our positions. We manage counterparty credit risk (the risk that counterparties will default and not make

payments to us according to the terms of our standard master agreements) on an individual counterparty basis. Where we have agreed to netting of derivative exposures with a counterparty, we offset our exposures with that counterparty and apply the value of collateral posted to us to determine the net exposure. We actively monitor these net exposures against defined limits and take appropriate actions in response, including requiring additional collateral.

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 ratings 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 ratings 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 \$1.2 billion at December 31, 2013. See Note 22.

Other debt and derivative agreements of consolidated entities include Trinity, which comprises two entities that hold investment securities, the majority of which are investment grade, and were funded by the issuance of GICs. These GICs included conditions under which certain holders could require immediate repayment of their investment should the long-term credit ratings of GECC fall below AA-/Aa3 or the short-term credit ratings fall below A-1+/P-1, and are reported in investment contracts, insurance liabilities and insurance annuity benefits. The Trinity assets and liabilities are disclosed in note (a) in our Statement of Financial Position. Another consolidated entity also had issued GICs where proceeds are loaned to GECC. These GICs included conditions under which certain holders could require immediate repayment of their investment should the long-term credit ratings of GECC fall below AA-/Aa3. These obligations are included in long-term borrowings in our Statement of Financial Position. These three consolidated entities ceased issuing GICs in 2010.

Following the April 3, 2012 Moody's downgrade of GECC's long-term credit rating to A1, substantially all of these GICs became redeemable by their holders. In 2012, holders of \$2.4 billion in principal amount of GICs redeemed their holdings and GECC made related cash payments. The remaining outstanding GICs will continue to be subject to their scheduled maturities and individual terms, which may include provisions permitting redemption upon a downgrade of one or more of GECC's ratings, among other things.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES, INCOME MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT AND SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES

GE provides implicit and explicit support to GECC through commitments, capital contributions and operating support. For example, and as discussed below, GE has committed to keep GECC's ratio of earnings to fixed charges above a minimum level. GECC's credit rating is higher than it would be on a stand-alone

basis as a result of this financial support. GECC currently does not pay GE for this support.

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 (which increases equity), 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 was 1.76:1 for 2013. No payment is required in 2013 pursuant to this agreement.

In addition, in connection with certain subordinated debentures of GECC that may be classified as equity (hybrid debt), during events of default or interest deferral periods under such subordinated debentures, GECC has agreed not to declare or pay any dividends or distributions or make certain other payments with respect to its capital stock, and GE has agreed to promptly return any payments made to GE in violation of this agreement. There were \$7.7 billion of such debentures outstanding at December 31, 2013. See Note 10.

Statements of Changes in Shareowners' Equity and Comprehensive Income

An analysis of changes in the elements of shareowners' equity, as presented in the Statements of Changes in Shareowners' Equity and Comprehensive Income, follows.

GE shareowners' equity increased by \$7.5 billion in 2013, compared with an increase of \$6.6 billion in 2012 and a decrease of \$2.5 billion in 2011.

Net earnings increased GE shareowners' equity by \$13.1 billion, \$13.6 billion and \$14.2 billion, partially offset by dividends declared of \$8.1 billion, \$7.4 billion and \$7.5 billion (including \$0.8 billion related to our preferred stock redemption) in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Elements of AOCI increased shareowners' equity by \$11.1 billion in 2013, compared with an increase of \$3.7 billion in 2012 and a decrease of \$6.1 billion in 2011. The components of these changes are as follows:

- Changes in AOCI related to benefit plans increased shareowners' equity by \$11.3 billion in 2013, primarily reflecting higher discount rates used to measure postretirement benefit obligations, higher investment returns and amortization of actuarial losses and prior service costs out of AOCI. This compared with an increase of \$2.3 billion and a decrease of \$7.0 billion in 2012 and 2011, respectively. The increase in 2012 primarily reflected amortization of actuarial losses and prior service costs out of AOCI, higher investment returns and changes to our principal retiree benefit plans, partially offset by lower discount rates. The decrease in 2011 primarily reflected lower discount rates and lower investment returns, partially offset by amortization of actuarial losses and prior service costs out of AOCI. Further information about changes in benefit plans is provided in Note 12.
- Changes in AOCI related to the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges increased shareowners' equity by \$0.5 billion in 2013, primarily reflecting higher fair value of cross currency hedges, partially offset by releases from AOCI contemporaneous with the earnings effects of the related hedged items. Cash flow hedges increased shareowners' equity by \$0.5 billion and \$0.1 billion in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Further information about the fair value of derivatives is provided in Note 22.
- Changes in AOCI related to investment securities decreased shareowners' equity by \$0.4 billion in 2013, reflecting the effects of higher interest rates, partially offset by adjustments to reflect the effect of lower unrealized gains on insurance-related assets and equity. Investment securities increased shareowners' equity by \$0.7 billion and \$0.6 billion in 2012 and 2011, respectively, reflecting the effects of lower interest rates and improved market conditions on U.S. corporate debt securities, partially offset by adjustments to reflect the effect of the unrealized gains on insurance-related assets and equity. Further information about investment securities is provided in Note 3.
- Changes in AOCI related to currency translation adjustments decreased shareowners' equity by \$0.3 billion in 2013 and increased shareowners' equity by \$0.3 billion and \$0.2 billion in 2012 and 2011, respectively. 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 year-end 2013, the U.S. dollar weakened against the euro and the pound sterling and strengthened against the Japanese yen and the Australian dollar resulting in increases in currency translation adjustments that were more than offset by releases from AOCI related to dispositions. At year-end 2012, the U.S. dollar weakened against most major currencies, including the pound sterling and the euro, and strengthened against the Japanese yen resulting in increases in currency translation adjustments that were partially offset by releases from AOCI related to dispositions. At year-end 2011, the dollar strengthened against most major currencies, including the pound sterling and the euro and weakened against the Australian dollar and the Japanese yen.

Noncontrolling interests included in shareowners' equity increased \$0.8 billion and \$3.7 billion in 2013 and 2012, respectively, principally as a result of the issuances of preferred stock by GECC. Noncontrolling interests decreased by \$3.6 billion in 2011, principally as a result of dispositions.

Statement of Cash Flows—Overview from 2011 through 2013

Consolidated cash and equivalents were \$88.6 billion at December 31, 2013, an increase of \$11.3 billion from December 31, 2012. Cash and equivalents totaled \$77.3 billion at December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$7.2 billion from December 31, 2011.

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

GE Cash Flows

GE cash and equivalents were \$13.7 billion at December 31, 2013 compared with \$15.5 billion at December 31, 2012. GE CFOA totaled \$14.3 billion, \$17.8 billion and \$12.1 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. With respect to GE CFOA, we believe that it is useful to supplement our GE Statement of Cash Flows and to examine in a broader context the business activities that provide and require cash.

For the years ended December 31 (In billions)	2013	2012	2011
Operating cash collections ^(a)	\$ 104.8	\$ 105.4	\$ 93.6
Operating cash payments	(96.5)	(94.0)	(81.5)
Cash dividends from GECC	6.0	6.4	—
GE cash from operating activities (GE CFOA) ^(a)	\$ 14.3	\$ 17.8	\$ 12.1

(a) GE sells customer receivables to GECC in part to fund the growth of our industrial businesses. These transactions can result in cash generation or cash use. During any given period, GE receives cash from the sale of receivables to GECC. It also foregoes collection of cash on receivables sold. The incremental amount of cash received from sale of receivables in excess of the cash GE would have otherwise collected had those receivables not been sold, represents the cash generated or used in the period relating to this activity. The incremental cash generated in GE CFOA from selling these receivables to GECC increased GE's CFOA by \$0.1 billion, \$1.9 billion and \$1.2 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. See Note 26 for additional information about the elimination of intercompany transactions between GE and GECC.

The most significant source of cash in GE CFOA is customer-related activities, the largest of which is collecting cash resulting from product or services sales. GE operating cash collections decreased by \$0.6 billion in 2013 compared with an increase of \$11.8 billion in 2012. In 2013, these changes are consistent with a decrease in collections on long-term contracts and increases in current receivables, partially offset by increased progress collections and improved segment revenues, including the impact of acquisitions, primarily at Aviation and Oil & Gas. In 2012, these changes are consistent with the changes in comparable GE segment revenues, including the impact of acquisitions, primarily at Oil & Gas and Energy Management. Analyses of segment revenues discussed in the preceding Segment Operations section provide additional information regarding our CFOA.

The most significant operating use of cash is to pay our suppliers, employees, tax authorities and others for a wide range of material and services. GE operating cash payments increased by \$2.5 billion and \$12.5 billion in 2013 and 2012, respectively. In 2013, these changes are consistent with NBCU deal-related tax payments and payouts under our long-term incentive plan, partially offset by the non-recurrence of principal pension plan funding. In 2012, these changes are consistent with the changes

in GE total costs and expenses, including the impact of acquisitions, primarily at Oil & Gas and Energy Management.

Dividends from GECC, including special dividends, represent the distribution of a portion of GECC retained earnings, and are distinct from cash from continuing operating activities within the financial services businesses. The amounts we show in GE CFOA are the total dividends, including special dividends from excess capital. Beginning in the second quarter of 2012, GECC restarted its dividend to GE. GECC paid quarterly dividends of \$1.9 billion in both 2013 and 2012. In addition, GECC paid special dividends of \$4.1 billion and \$4.5 billion in 2013 and 2012, respectively, to GE. There were no dividends received from GECC in 2011.

GE cash from investing activities was \$4.8 billion for 2013 compared with cash used of \$5.4 billion and \$8.2 billion for 2012 and 2011, respectively. GE cash flows from investing activities increased \$10.2 billion during 2013 compared with 2012, primarily due to proceeds of \$16.7 billion from the 2013 sale of our remaining 49% common equity interest in NBCU LLC to Comcast, partially offset by the 2013 acquisitions of Avio for \$4.4 billion and Lufkin for \$3.3 billion.

GE cash used for investing activities decreased by \$2.8 billion during 2012 compared with 2011 primarily due to decreased business acquisition activity of \$9.7 billion driven by 2011 acquisitions of Converteam, the Well Support division of John Wood Group PLC, Dresser, Inc., Wellstream PLC and Lineage Power Holdings, Inc. This was offset by decreased business disposition activity of \$5.7 billion driven by cash received in 2011 related to the formation of NBCU LLC (\$6.2 billion) and an increase in additions to property, plant and equipment of \$1.0 billion in 2012.

GE cash used for financing activities was \$20.9 billion, \$5.3 billion and \$14.6 billion for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Cash used for financing activities increased \$15.6 billion compared with 2012, primarily as a result of our 2013 repayment of \$5.0 billion of GE unsecured notes compared with an issuance of \$7.0 billion of notes in 2012. Additionally, increases in cash used in 2013 were a result of increased repurchases of GE shares for treasury in accordance with our share repurchase program of \$5.2 billion and increased dividends paid to shareowners of \$0.6 billion in 2013.

GE cash used for financing activities decreased \$9.3 billion compared with 2011 primarily due to an issuance of \$7.0 billion of notes in 2012 and non-recurrence of two transactions from 2011. In 2011, prior to the formation of NBCU LLC, GE purchased the remaining shares of Vivendi S.A.'s 12.3% interest in NBC Universal for \$3.9 billion. Additionally, GE redeemed preferred shares from Berkshire Hathaway Inc. at a redemption price of \$3.3 billion. The impacts of these 2011 transactions were partially offset by increased repurchases of GE shares for treasury in accordance with our share repurchase program of \$2.9 billion and increased dividends paid to shareowners of \$0.7 billion in 2012.

GECC Cash Flows

GECC cash from operating activities totaled \$19.9 billion, \$21.7 billion and \$20.6 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Cash from operating activities decreased \$1.9 billion during 2013 compared with 2012, primarily due to decreases in net cash collateral held from counterparties on derivative contracts

of \$5.2 billion, partially offset by increases in other liabilities of \$1.8 billion and accounts payable of \$1.0 billion.

Cash from operating activities increased \$1.1 billion during 2012 compared with 2011, primarily due to increases in net cash collateral held from counterparties on derivative contracts of \$1.7 billion, partially offset by decreases in accounts payable of \$0.9 billion.

Consistent with our plan to reduce GECC asset levels, cash from investing activities was \$23.4 billion, \$14.7 billion and \$29.8 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. GECC cash from investing activities increased \$8.7 billion during 2013 compared with 2012, primarily due to higher proceeds from sales of real estate properties of \$7.3 billion; the acquisition of MetLife Bank, N.A. in 2013, resulting in net cash provided from the acquisition of \$6.4 billion; lower net purchases of ELTO of \$1.6 billion; partially offset by lower net loan repayments from our equity method investments of \$4.9 billion and lower collections (which includes sales) exceeding originations of financing receivables of \$1.9 billion.

GECC cash from investing activities decreased \$15.1 billion during 2012 compared with 2011, primarily due to lower collections (which includes sales) exceeding originations of financing receivables of \$9.0 billion and lower proceeds from sales of discontinued operations of \$8.7 billion, and higher net purchases of ELTO of \$1.7 billion. These decreases were partially offset by higher net dispositions and maturities of investment securities of \$2.6 billion and a decrease in all other assets—investments of \$1.7 billion driven by net activity of our equity method investments.

GECC cash used for financing activities was \$29.4 billion, \$52.5 billion and \$33.2 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. GECC cash used for financing activities decreased \$23.0 billion during 2013 compared with 2012, primarily due to lower net

repayments of borrowings of \$24.0 billion, consisting primarily of net reductions in long-term borrowings and commercial paper, and lower redemptions of guaranteed investment contracts of \$2.3 billion, partially offset by lower proceeds from the issuance of preferred stock of \$3.0 billion.

GECC cash used for financing activities increased \$19.3 billion during 2012 compared with 2011, primarily due to a reduction in total borrowings of \$11.7 billion, consisting primarily of net reductions in long-term borrowings and commercial paper; \$6.5 billion of dividends paid to shareowners in 2012 (including \$0.1 billion paid to preferred shareowners); a reduction in bank deposits of \$4.2 billion and \$1.0 billion of redemptions of guaranteed investment contracts at Trinity, partially offset by \$4.0 billion of proceeds from the issuance of preferred stock.

GECC pays dividends to GE through a distribution of its retained earnings, including special dividends from proceeds of certain business sales. Beginning in the second quarter of 2012, GECC restarted its dividend to GE. During 2013 and 2012, GECC paid quarterly dividends of \$1.9 billion in both years and special dividends of \$4.1 billion and \$4.5 billion, respectively, to GE. No dividends were paid to GE in 2011.

Intercompany Eliminations

Effects of transactions between related companies are made on an arms-length basis, are eliminated and consist primarily of GECC dividends to GE; GE customer receivables sold to GECC; GECC services for trade receivables management and material procurement; buildings and equipment (including automobiles) leased between GE and GECC; information technology (IT) and other services sold to GECC by GE; aircraft engines manufactured by GE that are installed on aircraft purchased by GECC from third-party producers for lease to others; and various investments, loans and allocations of GE corporate overhead costs. For further information related to intercompany eliminations, see Note 26.

Contractual Obligations

As defined by reporting regulations, our contractual obligations for future payments as of December 31, 2013, follow.

(In billions)	Payments due by period				2019 and thereafter
	Total	2014	2015-2016	2017-2018	
Borrowings and bank deposits (Note 10)	\$383.0	\$116.7	\$103.4	\$59.4	\$103.5
Interest on borrowings and bank deposits	91.4	9.6	14.0	10.7	57.1
Purchase obligations ^{(a)(b)}	67.5	34.2	10.0	9.9	13.4
Insurance liabilities (Note 11) ^(c)	13.5	1.8	2.1	1.7	7.9
Operating lease obligations (Note 19)	4.3	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.0
Other liabilities ^(d)	86.7	22.1	9.7	6.4	48.5
Contractual obligations of discontinued operations ^(e)	3.3	3.3	—	—	—

(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, contractual minimum programming commitments and any contractually required cash payments for acquisitions.

(b) Excluded funding commitments entered into in the ordinary course of business by our financial services businesses. Further information on these commitments and other guarantees is provided in Note 24.

(c) Included contracts with reasonably determinable cash flows such as structured settlements, guaranteed investment contracts, and certain property and casualty contracts, and excluded long-term care, variable annuity and other life insurance 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 14 and 22.

(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 as an alternative source of funding. The securitization transactions we engage in are similar to those used by many financial institutions.

The assets we currently securitize include: receivables secured by equipment, 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 variable funding notes and term debt.

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 are accounted for as investment securities, financing receivables or equity method investments depending on the nature of our involvement.

At December 31, 2013, consolidated variable interest entity assets and liabilities were \$49.3 billion and \$32.5 billion, respectively, an increase of \$0.9 billion and a decrease of \$0.4 billion from 2012. Assets held by these entities are of equivalent credit quality to our other 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, 2013, investments in unconsolidated VIEs, were \$12.5 billion, a decrease of \$0.2 billion from 2012, primarily related to a decrease of \$2.0 billion in PTL, partially offset by an increase of \$1.9 billion in an investment in asset-backed securities issued by a senior secured loan fund. In the first quarter of 2013, PTL had repaid all outstanding debt owed and terminated its borrowing arrangement with GECC. During the second quarter of 2013, PTL ceased to be a VIE as a result of a principal in PTL retiring from the GE Board. Therefore, our investment in PTL (\$899 million at December 31, 2013) is not reported in the December 31, 2013 balance. In addition to our existing investments, we have contractual obligations to fund additional investments in the unconsolidated VIEs to fund new asset origination. At December 31, 2013, these contractual obligations were \$2.8 billion, an increase of \$0.1 billion from 2012.

We do not have implicit support arrangements with any VIE. We did not provide non-contractual support for previously transferred financing receivables to any VIE in either 2013 or 2012.

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, which discusses the significant accounting policies that we have selected from acceptable alternatives.

LOSSES ON FINANCING RECEIVABLES are recognized when they are incurred, which requires us to make our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio. The method for calculating the best estimate of losses depends on the size, type and risk characteristics of the related financing receivable. Such an estimate requires consideration of historical loss experience, adjusted for current conditions, and judgments about the probable effects of relevant observable data, including present economic conditions such as delinquency rates, financial health of specific customers and market sectors, collateral values (including housing price indices as applicable), and the present and expected future levels of interest rates. The underlying assumptions, estimates and assessments we use to provide for losses are updated periodically to reflect our view of current conditions and are subject to the regulatory examination process, which can result in changes to our assumptions. Changes in such estimates can significantly affect the allowance and provision for losses. It is possible 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 that 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, the Asset Impairment section that follows and in Notes 1 and 6.

REVENUE RECOGNITION ON LONG-TERM PRODUCT SERVICES

AGREEMENTS requires estimates of profits over the multiple-year terms of such agreements, considering factors such as the frequency and extent of future monitoring, maintenance and overhaul events; the amount of personnel, spare parts and other resources required to perform the services; and future billing rate and cost changes. We routinely review estimates under product services agreements and regularly revise them to adjust for changes in outlook. We also regularly assess customer credit risk inherent in the carrying amounts of receivables and contract costs and estimated earnings, including the risk that contractual penalties may not be sufficient to offset our accumulated investment in the event of customer termination. We gain insight into future utilization and cost trends, as well as credit risk, through our knowledge of the installed base of equipment and the close interaction with our customers that comes with supplying critical

services and parts over extended periods. Revisions that affect a product services agreement's total estimated profitability result in an adjustment of earnings; such adjustments increased earnings by \$0.3 billion, \$0.4 billion and \$0.4 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. We provide for probable losses when they become evident.

Further information is provided in Notes 1 and 9.

ASSET IMPAIRMENT assessment involves various estimates and assumptions as follows:

Investments. We regularly review investment securities for impairment using both quantitative and qualitative criteria. 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, 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 and in Notes 1, 3 and 9.

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 GE Capital, 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.

We recognized impairment losses on our operating lease portfolio of commercial aircraft of \$0.7 billion and \$0.2 billion in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Impairment losses in 2013 incorporated management's downward revisions to cash flow estimates based upon shorter useful lives and lower aircraft residual values from those indicated by our third-party appraisers, reflecting the introduction of newer technology, fleet retirements and high fuel prices and operating costs. These revised estimates primarily related to cargo aircraft (\$0.3 billion), older technology narrow-body aircraft (\$0.2 billion) and regional jets (\$0.1 billion). The average age of aircraft we impaired in 2013 was 15 years compared with seven years for our total fleet. Provisions for losses on financing receivables related to commercial aircraft were an insignificant amount for both 2013 and 2012.

Further information on impairment losses and our exposure to the commercial aviation industry is provided in the Operations—Overview of Our Earnings from 2011 through 2013 and the Financial Resources and Liquidity—Property, plant and equipment sections and in Notes 7 and 24.

Real Estate. We review the estimated value of our commercial real estate investments annually, or more frequently as conditions warrant. 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. Based on the most recent valuation estimates available, the carrying value of our Real Estate investments exceeded their estimated value by about \$2.1 billion. This amount is subject to variation dependent on the assumptions described above, changes in economic and market conditions and composition of our portfolio, including sales. Commercial real estate valuations have shown signs of improved stability and liquidity in certain markets, primarily in the U.S.; however, the pace of improvement varies significantly by asset class and market. Accordingly, there continues to be risk and uncertainty surrounding commercial real estate values. Declines in 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 2013, Real Estate recognized pre-tax impairments of \$0.3 billion in its real estate held for investment, as compared to \$0.1 billion in 2012. 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, result in inherent imprecision in real estate value estimates. Further information is provided in the Global Risk Management and the All Other Assets sections and in Note 9.

Goodwill and Other Identified Intangible Assets. We test goodwill for impairment annually in the third quarter of each year using data as of July 1 of that year. The impairment test consists of two steps: in step one, the carrying value of the reporting unit is compared with its fair value; in step two, which is applied when the carrying value is more than its fair value, the amount of goodwill impairment, if any, is derived by deducting the fair value of the reporting unit's assets and liabilities from the fair value of its equity, and comparing that amount with the carrying amount of goodwill. We determined fair values for each of the reporting units using the market approach, when available and appropriate, or the income approach, or a combination of both. We assess the valuation methodology based upon the relevance and availability of the data at the time we perform the valuation. If multiple valuation methodologies are used, the results are weighted appropriately.

Valuations using the market approach are derived from metrics of publicly traded companies or historically completed transactions of comparable businesses. The selection of comparable businesses is based on the markets in which the reporting units operate giving consideration to risk profiles, size, geography, and diversity of products and services. A market approach is limited to reporting units for which there are publicly traded companies that have the characteristics similar to our businesses.

Under 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 8.0% to 16.5%.

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. 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. We test intangible assets with indefinite lives annually for impairment using a fair value method such as discounted cash flows. 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 and in Notes 1 and 8.

PENSION ASSUMPTIONS are significant inputs to the actuarial models that measure pension benefit obligations and related effects on operations. Two assumptions—discount rate and expected return on assets—are important elements of plan expense and asset/liability measurement. We evaluate these critical assumptions at least annually on a plan and country-specific basis. We periodically evaluate other assumptions involving demographic factors such as retirement age, mortality and turnover, and update them to reflect our experience and expectations for the future. Actual results in any given year will often differ from actuarial assumptions because of economic and other factors.

Accumulated and projected benefit obligations are measured as the present value of expected payments. We discount those cash payments using the weighted average of market-observed yields for high-quality fixed-income securities with maturities that correspond to the payment of benefits. Lower discount rates increase present values and subsequent-year pension expense; higher discount rates decrease present values and subsequent-year pension expense.

Our discount rates for principal pension plans at December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were 4.85%, 3.96% and 4.21%, respectively, reflecting market interest rates.

To determine the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets, we consider current and target asset allocations, as well as historical and expected returns on various categories of plan assets. In developing future long-term return expectations for our principal benefit plans' assets, we formulate views on the future economic environment, both in the U.S. and abroad. We evaluate general market trends and historical relationships among a number of key variables that impact asset class returns such as expected earnings growth, inflation, valuations, yields and spreads, using both internal and external sources. We also take into account expected volatility by asset class and diversification across classes to determine expected overall portfolio results given current and target allocations. Assets in our principal pension plans earned 14.6% in 2013, and had average annual returns of 6.5%, 5.9% and 8.9% per year in the 10-, 15- and 25-year periods ended December 31, 2013, respectively. These average historical returns were significantly affected by

investment losses in 2008. Based on our analysis of future expectations of asset performance, past return results, and our current and target asset allocations, we have assumed a 7.5% long-term expected return on those assets for cost recognition in 2014. This is a reduction from the 8.0% we assumed in 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Changes in key assumptions for our principal pension plans would have the following effects.

- Discount rate—A 25 basis point increase in discount rate would decrease pension cost in the following year by \$0.2 billion and would decrease the pension benefit obligation at year-end by about \$1.7 billion.
- Expected return on assets—A 50 basis point decrease in the expected return on assets would increase pension cost in the following year by \$0.2 billion.

Further information on our pension plans is provided in the Operations—Overview section and in Note 12.

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, 2013 and 2012, approximately \$110 billion and \$108 billion of earnings, respectively, 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 \$5.5 billion and \$4.8 billion at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, including \$0.8 billion at both December 31, 2013 and 2012 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 2013 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 and in Note 14.

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, 2013, derivative assets and liabilities were \$1.0 billion and \$1.3 billion, respectively. Further information about our use of derivatives is provided in Notes 1, 9, 21 and 22.

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.

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, 21 and 22.

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 Notes 2, 13 and 24.

Other Information

New Accounting Standards

In March 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2013-05, *Foreign Currency Matters* (Topic 830): *Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity*. The ASU resolves conflicting guidance between Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Subtopics 810-10, Consolidation, and 830-30, Foreign Currency Matters—Translation of Financial Statements, on whether accumulated currency translation adjustments should be released to earnings in certain circumstances. Under the revised guidance, the entire amount of the cumulative translation adjustment associated with the foreign entity will be released into earnings in the following circumstances: (a) the sale of a subsidiary or group of net assets within a foreign entity that represents a complete or substantially complete liquidation of that entity, (b) the loss of a controlling financial interest in an investment in a foreign entity, or (c) when the accounting for an investment in a foreign entity changes from the equity method to full consolidation. The ASU does not change the requirement to release a pro rata portion of the cumulative translation adjustment of the foreign entity into earnings for a partial sale of an equity method investment in a foreign entity. The revised guidance applies prospectively to transactions or events occurring in fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2013.

Research and Development

GE-funded research and development expenditures were \$4.7 billion, \$4.5 billion and \$4.6 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In addition, research and development funding from customers, principally the U.S. government, totaled \$0.7 billion, \$0.7 billion and \$0.8 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Aviation accounts for the largest share of GE's research and development expenditures with funding from both GE and external funds. Power & Water and Healthcare also made significant expenditures funded primarily by GE.

Orders and Backlog

GE infrastructure equipment orders increased 14% to \$60.6 billion and services orders increased 1% to \$43.8 billion at December 31, 2013. Total GE infrastructure backlog increased 16% to \$244.1 billion at December 31, 2013, composed of equipment backlog of \$63.9 billion and services backlog of \$180.2 billion. Orders constituting backlog may be cancelled or deferred by customers, subject in certain cases to penalties. See the Segment Operations section for further information.

Selected Financial Data

The following table provides key information for Consolidated, GE and GECC.

(Dollars in millions; per-share amounts in dollars)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY AND CONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES					
Revenues and other income	\$ 146,045	\$ 146,684	\$ 146,542	\$ 148,875	\$ 153,686
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to the Company	15,177	14,624	14,122	12,577	10,993
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, attributable to the Company	(2,120)	(983)	29	(933)	32
Net earnings attributable to the Company	13,057	13,641	14,151	11,644	11,025
Dividends declared ^(a)	8,060	7,372	7,498	5,212	6,785
Return on average GE shareowners' equity ^(b)	12.2%	12.1%	12.1%	12.3%	11.7%
Per common share					
Earnings from continuing operations—diluted	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.00
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations—diluted	(0.21)	(0.09)	—	(0.09)	—
Net earnings—diluted	1.27	1.29	1.23	1.06	1.01
Earnings from continuing operations—basic	1.48	1.39	1.23	1.15	1.00
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations—basic	(0.21)	(0.09)	—	(0.09)	—
Net earnings—basic	1.28	1.29	1.24	1.06	1.01
Dividends declared	0.79	0.70	0.61	0.46	0.61
Stock price range	28.09–20.68	23.18–18.02	21.65–14.02	19.70–13.75	17.52–5.87
Year-end closing stock price	28.03	20.99	17.91	18.29	15.13
Cash and equivalents	88,555	77,268	84,440	78,917	70,469
Total assets of continuing operations	654,221	681,684	714,018	729,895	751,677
Total assets	656,560	684,999	718,003	745,426	780,309
Long-term borrowings	221,665	236,084	243,459	293,323	336,172
Common shares outstanding—average (in thousands)	10,222,198	10,522,922	10,591,146	10,661,078	10,613,717
Common shareowner accounts—average	512,000	537,000	570,000	588,000	605,000
Employees at year end ^(c)					
United States	135,000	134,000	131,000	121,000	122,000
Other countries	172,000	171,000	170,000	152,000	168,000
Total employees ^(c)	307,000	305,000	301,000	273,000	290,000
GE DATA					
Short-term borrowings	\$ 1,841	\$ 6,041	\$ 2,184	\$ 456	\$ 504
Long-term borrowings	11,515	11,428	9,405	9,656	11,681
Noncontrolling interests	836	777	1,006	4,098	5,797
GE shareowners' equity	130,566	123,026	116,438	118,936	117,291
Total capital invested	\$ 144,758	\$ 141,272	\$ 129,033	\$ 133,146	\$ 135,273
Return on average total capital invested ^(b)	11.3%	11.7%	11.7%	12.0%	10.7%
Borrowings as a percentage of total capital invested ^(b)	9.2%	12.4%	9.0%	7.6%	9.0%
Working capital ^(b)	\$ (1,278)	\$ (567)	\$ (1,712)	\$ (3,035)	\$ (1,596)
GECC DATA					
Revenues	\$ 44,067	\$ 45,364	\$ 48,324	\$ 49,163	\$ 51,065
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to GECC	8,258	7,345	6,480	3,083	1,364
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, attributable to GECC	(2,054)	(1,130)	30	(928)	51
Net earnings attributable to GECC	6,204	6,215	6,510	2,155	1,415
Net earnings attributable to GECC common shareowner	5,906	6,092	6,510	2,155	1,415
GECC shareowners' equity	82,694	81,890	77,110	68,984	70,833
Total borrowings and bank deposits	371,062	397,039	442,830	470,363	493,223
Ratio of debt to equity at GECC ^(d)	4.49:1	4.85:1	5.74:1	6.82:1	6.96:1
Total assets ^(e)	\$ 516,829	\$ 539,351	\$ 584,643	\$ 605,365	\$ 650,465

Transactions between GE and GECC have been eliminated from the consolidated information.

(a) Included \$1,031 million of preferred stock dividends (\$806 million related to our preferred stock redemption) in 2011 and \$300 million in both 2010 and 2009.

(b) Indicates terms are defined in the Glossary.

(c) Excludes NBC Universal employees of 14,000 in both 2010 and 2009.

(d) Ratios of 3.19:1, 3.66:1, 4.23:1, 5.25:1 and 5.45:1 for 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, net of cash and equivalents and with classification of hybrid debt as equity. For purposes of these ratios, cash and debt balances have been adjusted to include amounts classified as assets and liabilities of businesses held for sale and discontinued operations.

(e) GECC's total assets excludes deferred income tax liabilities, which are presented as assets for purposes of our consolidating balance sheet presentation.

Statement of Earnings

For the years ended December 31 (In millions; per-share amounts in dollars)	General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates		
	2013	2012	2011
REVENUES AND OTHER INCOME			
Sales of goods	\$ 71,873	\$ 72,991	\$ 66,874
Sales of services	28,669	27,158	27,648
Other income (Note 17)	3,108	2,563	5,063
GECC earnings from continuing operations	—	—	—
GECC revenues from services (Note 18)	42,395	43,972	46,957
Total revenues and other income	146,045	146,684	146,542
COSTS AND EXPENSES (Note 19)			
Cost of goods sold	57,867	56,785	51,455
Cost of services sold	19,274	17,525	16,823
Interest and other financial charges	10,116	12,407	14,422
Investment contracts, insurance losses and insurance annuity benefits	2,676	2,857	2,912
Provision for losses on financing receivables (Note 6)	4,818	3,832	3,930
Other costs and expenses	35,143	35,897	36,841
Total costs and expenses	129,894	129,303	126,383
EARNINGS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	16,151	17,381	20,159
Benefit (provision) for income taxes (Note 14)	(676)	(2,534)	(5,745)
EARNINGS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	15,475	14,847	14,414
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes (Note 2)	(2,120)	(983)	29
NET EARNINGS	13,355	13,864	14,443
Less net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	298	223	292
NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY	13,057	13,641	14,151
Preferred stock dividends declared	—	—	(1,031)
NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO GE COMMON SHAREOWNERS	\$ 13,057	\$ 13,641	\$ 13,120
AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY			
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 15,177	\$ 14,624	\$ 14,122
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(2,120)	(983)	29
NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY	\$ 13,057	\$ 13,641	\$ 14,151
PER-SHARE AMOUNTS (Note 20)			
Earnings from continuing operations			
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.23
Basic earnings per share	1.48	1.39	1.23
Net earnings			
Diluted earnings per share	1.27	1.29	1.23
Basic earnings per share	1.28	1.29	1.24
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER SHARE	0.79	0.70	0.61

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

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012	2011
NET EARNINGS	\$ 13,355	\$ 13,864	\$ 14,443
Less net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	298	223	292
NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO GE	\$ 13,057	\$ 13,641	\$ 14,151
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Investment securities	\$ (374)	\$ 705	\$ 608
Currency translation adjustments	(308)	300	180
Cash flow hedges	467	453	118
Benefit plans	11,300	2,299	(7,040)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	11,085	3,757	(6,134)
Less other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(25)	13	(15)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO GE	\$ 11,110	\$ 3,744	\$ (6,119)
Comprehensive income	\$ 24,440	\$ 17,621	\$ 8,309
Less comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	273	236	277
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO GE	\$ 24,167	\$ 17,385	\$ 8,032

Amounts presented net of taxes. See Note 15 for further information about other comprehensive income and noncontrolling interests.

See accompanying notes.

GE ^(a)			GECC		
2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
\$ 71,951	\$ 73,304	\$ 67,011	\$ 126	\$ 119	\$ 148
29,063	27,571	28,024	—	—	—
2,886	2,657	5,268	—	—	—
8,258	7,345	6,480	—	—	—
—	—	—	43,941	45,245	48,176
112,158	110,877	106,783	44,067	45,364	48,324
57,962	57,118	51,605	108	99	135
19,668	17,938	17,199	—	—	—
1,333	1,353	1,299	9,267	11,596	13,760
—	—	—	2,779	2,984	3,059
—	—	—	4,818	3,832	3,930
16,105	17,671	17,554	19,776	18,924	19,927
95,068	94,080	87,657	36,748	37,435	40,811
17,090	16,797	19,126	7,319	7,929	7,513
(1,668)	(2,013)	(4,839)	992	(521)	(906)
15,422	14,784	14,287	8,311	7,408	6,607
(2,120)	(983)	29	(2,054)	(1,130)	30
13,302	13,801	14,316	6,257	6,278	6,637
245	160	165	53	63	127
13,057	13,641	14,151	6,204	6,215	6,510
—	—	(1,031)	(298)	(123)	—
\$ 13,057	\$ 13,641	\$ 13,120	\$ 5,906	\$ 6,092	\$ 6,510
\$ 15,177	\$ 14,624	\$ 14,122	\$ 8,258	\$ 7,345	\$ 6,480
(2,120)	(983)	29	(2,054)	(1,130)	30
\$ 13,057	\$ 13,641	\$ 14,151	\$ 6,204	\$ 6,215	\$ 6,510

(a) Represents the adding together of all affiliated companies except General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC or financial services), which is presented on a one-line basis. See Note 1.

In the consolidating data on this page, "GE" means the basis of consolidation as described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements; "GECC" means General Electric Capital Corporation and all of its affiliates and associated companies. Separate information is shown for "GE" and "GECC."

Transactions between GE and GECC have been eliminated from the "General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates" columns on the prior page.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareowners' Equity

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
GE SHAREOWNERS' EQUITY BALANCE AT JANUARY 1	\$123,026	\$116,438	\$118,936
Increases from net earnings attributable to the Company	13,057	13,641	14,151
Dividends and other transactions with shareowners	(8,061)	(7,372)	(7,502)
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to GE	11,110	3,744	(6,119)
Net sales (purchases) of shares for treasury	(7,990)	(2,802)	169
Changes in other capital	(576)	(623)	(3,197)
Ending balance at December 31	130,566	123,026	116,438
Noncontrolling interests	6,217	5,444	1,696
Total equity balance at December 31	\$136,783	\$128,470	\$118,134

See Note 15 for further information about changes in shareowners' equity.

See accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position

At December 31 (In millions, except share amounts)	General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates	
	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 88,555	\$ 77,268
Investment securities (Note 3)	43,981	48,510
Current receivables (Note 4)	21,388	19,902
Inventories (Note 5)	17,325	15,374
Financing receivables—net (Note 6)	241,940	257,238
Other GECC receivables	9,114	7,864
Property, plant and equipment—net (Note 7)	68,827	68,633
Investment in GECC	—	—
Goodwill (Note 8)	77,648	73,114
Other intangible assets—net (Note 8)	14,310	11,980
All other assets (Note 9)	70,808	101,644
Deferred income taxes (Note 14)	275	(54)
Assets of businesses held for sale (Note 2)	50	211
Assets of discontinued operations (Note 2)	2,339	3,315
Total assets^(a)	\$656,560	\$684,999
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Short-term borrowings (Note 10)	\$ 77,890	\$101,392
Accounts payable, principally trade accounts	16,471	15,654
Progress collections and price adjustments accrued	13,125	10,877
Dividends payable	2,220	1,980
Other GE current liabilities	13,381	14,895
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities (Note 10)	30,124	30,123
Bank deposits (Note 10)	53,361	46,200
Long-term borrowings (Note 10)	221,665	236,084
Investment contracts, insurance liabilities and insurance annuity benefits (Note 11)	26,544	28,268
All other liabilities (Note 13)	61,057	68,166
Liabilities of businesses held for sale (Note 2)	6	157
Liabilities of discontinued operations (Note 2)	3,933	2,733
Total liabilities^(a)	519,777	556,529
GECC preferred stock (50,000 and 40,000 shares outstanding at year-end 2013 and 2012, respectively)	—	—
Common stock (10,060,881,000 and 10,405,625,000 shares outstanding at year-end 2013 and 2012, respectively)	702	702
Accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to GE ^(b)		
Investment securities	307	677
Currency translation adjustments	126	412
Cash flow hedges	(257)	(722)
Benefit plans	(9,296)	(20,597)
Other capital	32,494	33,070
Retained earnings	149,051	144,055
Less common stock held in treasury	(42,561)	(34,571)
Total GE shareowners' equity	130,566	123,026
Noncontrolling interests ^(c)	6,217	5,444
Total equity (Notes 15 and 16)	136,783	128,470
Total liabilities and equity	\$656,560	\$684,999

(a) Our consolidated assets at December 31, 2013 include total assets of \$47,367 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 \$41,420 million and investment securities of \$3,830 million. Our consolidated liabilities at December 31, 2013 include liabilities of certain VIEs for which the VIE creditors do not have recourse to GE. These liabilities include non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities (CSEs) of \$28,574 million. See Note 23.

(b) The sum of accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to GE was \$(9,120) million and \$(20,230) million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(c) Included accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$(180) million and \$(155) million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

See accompanying notes.

GE ^(a)		GECC	
2013	2012	2013	2012
\$ 13,682	\$ 15,509	\$ 74,873	\$ 61,853
323	74	43,662	48,439
10,970	9,274	—	—
17,257	15,295	68	79
—	—	253,029	268,161
—	—	16,513	13,891
17,574	16,033	51,607	52,967
77,745	77,930	—	—
51,453	46,143	26,195	26,971
13,180	10,700	1,136	1,287
23,708	39,534	47,366	62,186
5,061	5,946	(4,786)	(6,000)
—	—	50	211
9	9	2,330	3,306
\$230,962	\$236,447	\$512,043	\$533,351
\$ 1,841	\$ 6,041	\$ 77,298	\$ 95,940
16,353	14,259	6,549	6,256
13,152	10,877	—	—
2,220	1,980	—	—
13,381	14,896	—	—
—	—	30,124	30,123
—	—	53,361	46,200
11,515	11,428	210,279	224,776
—	—	26,979	28,696
40,955	53,093	20,531	15,943
—	—	6	157
143	70	3,790	2,663
99,560	112,644	428,917	450,754
—	—	—	—
702	702	—	—
307	677	309	673
126	412	(687)	(131)
(257)	(722)	(293)	(746)
(9,296)	(20,597)	(363)	(736)
32,494	33,070	32,563	31,586
149,051	144,055	51,165	51,244
(42,561)	(34,571)	—	—
130,566	123,026	82,694	81,890
836	777	432	707
131,402	123,803	83,126	82,597
\$230,962	\$236,447	\$512,043	\$533,351

(a) Represents the adding together of all affiliated companies except General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC or financial services), which is presented on a one-line basis. See Note 1.

In the consolidating data on this page, "GE" means the basis of consolidation as described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements; "GECC" means General Electric Capital Corporation and all of its affiliates and associated companies. Separate information is shown for "GE" and "GECC." Transactions between GE and GECC have been eliminated from the "General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates" columns on the prior page.

Statement of Cash Flows

	General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates		
For the years ended December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS—OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net earnings	\$ 13,355	\$ 13,864	\$ 14,443
Less net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	298	223	292
Net earnings attributable to the Company	13,057	13,641	14,151
(Earnings) loss from discontinued operations	2,120	983	(29)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings attributable to the Company to cash provided from operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	9,762	9,192	8,986
Earnings from continuing operations retained by GECC ^(b)	—	—	—
Deferred income taxes	(3,295)	(1,152)	(204)
Decrease (increase) in GE current receivables	(485)	(879)	(670)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(1,368)	(1,274)	(1,168)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	360	(437)	1,204
Increase (decrease) in GE progress collections	1,893	(920)	(1,146)
Provision for losses on GECC financing receivables	4,818	3,832	3,930
All other operating activities	2,175	8,029	7,057
Cash from (used for) operating activities—continuing operations	29,037	31,015	32,111
Cash from (used for) operating activities—discontinued operations	(458)	316	1,248
CASH FROM (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	28,579	31,331	33,359
CASH FLOWS—INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(13,458)	(15,119)	(12,637)
Dispositions of property, plant and equipment	5,883	6,184	5,867
Net decrease (increase) in GECC financing receivables	2,715	6,979	14,785
Proceeds from sales of discontinued operations	528	227	8,950
Proceeds from principal business dispositions	3,324	3,618	8,877
Proceeds from sale of equity interest in NBCU LLC	16,699	—	—
Net cash from (payments for) principal businesses purchased	(1,642)	(1,456)	(11,202)
All other investing activities	14,625	11,157	6,527
Cash from (used for) investing activities—continuing operations	28,674	11,590	21,167
Cash from (used for) investing activities—discontinued operations	443	(288)	(1,285)
CASH FROM (USED FOR) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	29,117	11,302	19,882
CASH FLOWS—FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net increase (decrease) in borrowings (maturities of 90 days or less)	(14,230)	(2,231)	5,951
Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits	2,197	2,450	6,652
Newly issued debt (maturities longer than 90 days)	45,392	63,019	43,847
Repayments and other reductions (maturities longer than 90 days)	(61,461)	(103,942)	(85,706)
Proceeds from issuance of GECC preferred stock	990	3,960	—
Repayment of preferred stock	—	—	(3,300)
Net dispositions (purchases) of GE shares for treasury	(9,278)	(4,164)	(1,456)
Dividends paid to shareowners	(7,821)	(7,189)	(6,458)
Purchases of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interests	—	—	(4,578)
All other financing activities	(1,418)	(2,958)	(1,867)
Cash from (used for) financing activities—continuing operations	(45,629)	(51,055)	(46,915)
Cash from (used for) financing activities—discontinued operations	56	(19)	52
CASH FROM (USED FOR) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(45,573)	(51,074)	(46,863)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	(795)	1,278	(841)
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	11,328	(7,163)	5,537
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	77,459	84,622	79,085
Cash and equivalents at end of year	88,787	77,459	84,622
Less cash and equivalents of discontinued operations at end of year	232	191	182
Cash and equivalents of continuing operations at end of year	\$ 88,555	\$ 77,268	\$ 84,440
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION			
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ (8,690)	\$ (12,717)	\$ (15,571)
Cash recovered (paid) during the year for income taxes	(2,487)	(3,237)	(2,919)

See accompanying notes.

GE ^(a)			GECC		
2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
\$ 13,302	\$ 13,801	\$ 14,316	\$ 6,257	\$ 6,278	\$ 6,637
245	160	165	53	63	127
13,057	13,641	14,151	6,204	6,215	6,510
2,120	983	(29)	2,054	1,130	(30)
2,449	2,291	2,068	7,313	6,901	6,918
(2,273)	(919)	(6,480)	—	—	—
(2,571)	(294)	(327)	(724)	(858)	123
(1,432)	1,105	(346)	—	—	—
(1,351)	(1,204)	(1,122)	33	(27)	15
809	158	1,938	73	(880)	19
1,919	(920)	(1,146)	—	—	—
—	—	—	4,818	3,832	3,930
1,528	2,985	3,350	99	5,418	3,127
14,255	17,826	12,057	19,870	21,731	20,612
(2)	—	—	(456)	316	1,248
14,253	17,826	12,057	19,414	22,047	21,860
(3,680)	(3,937)	(2,957)	(9,978)	(11,879)	(9,869)
—	—	—	5,883	6,184	5,867
—	—	—	3,589	5,490	14,525
—	—	—	528	227	8,950
1,316	540	6,254	1,983	2,863	2,623
16,699	—	—	—	—	—
(8,026)	(1,456)	(11,152)	6,384	—	(50)
(1,488)	(564)	(384)	14,972	11,794	7,733
4,821	(5,417)	(8,239)	23,361	14,679	29,779
2	—	—	441	(288)	(1,285)
4,823	(5,417)	(8,239)	23,802	14,391	28,494
949	(890)	1,058	(13,892)	(1,401)	4,393
—	—	—	2,197	2,450	6,652
512	6,961	177	44,888	55,841	43,267
(5,032)	(34)	(270)	(56,429)	(103,908)	(85,436)
—	—	—	990	3,960	—
—	—	(3,300)	—	—	—
(9,278)	(4,164)	(1,456)	—	—	—
(7,821)	(7,189)	(6,458)	(6,283)	(6,549)	—
—	—	(4,303)	—	—	(275)
(211)	32	(75)	(909)	(2,867)	(1,792)
(20,881)	(5,284)	(14,627)	(29,438)	(52,474)	(33,191)
—	—	—	56	(19)	52
(20,881)	(5,284)	(14,627)	(29,382)	(52,493)	(33,139)
(22)	2	(50)	(773)	1,276	(791)
(1,827)	7,127	(10,859)	13,061	(14,779)	16,424
15,509	8,382	19,241	62,044	76,823	60,399
13,682	15,509	8,382	75,105	62,044	76,823
—	—	—	232	191	182
\$ 13,682	\$ 15,509	\$ 8,382	\$ 74,873	\$ 61,853	\$ 76,641
\$ (812)	\$ (1,182)	\$ (1,177)	\$ (8,146)	\$ (12,172)	\$(15,018)
(4,753)	(2,987)	(2,303)	2,266	(250)	(616)

(a) Represents the adding together of all affiliated companies except General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC or financial services), which is presented on a one-line basis. See Note 1.

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

In the consolidating data on this page, "GE" means the basis of consolidation as described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements; "GECC" means General Electric Capital Corporation and all of its affiliates and associated companies. Separate information is shown for "GE" and "GECC." Transactions between GE and GECC have been eliminated from the "General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates" columns on the prior page and are discussed in Note 26.

Note 1.**Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies****Accounting Principles**

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

Consolidation

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. 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 reevaluate 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 "All 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:

- **GE**—This represents the adding together of all affiliates other than General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC), whose continuing operations are presented on a one-line basis, giving effect to the elimination of transactions among such affiliates.
- **GECC**—This represents the adding together of all affiliates of GECC, giving effect to the elimination of transactions among such affiliates.
- **Consolidated**—This represents the adding together of GE and GECC, giving effect to the elimination of transactions between GE and GECC.
- **Operating Segments**—These comprise our eight businesses, focused on the broad markets they serve: Power & Water, Oil & Gas, Energy Management, Aviation, Healthcare, Transportation, Appliances & Lighting (formerly Home & Business Solutions) and GE Capital. Prior-period information has been reclassified to be consistent with how we managed our businesses in 2013.

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 shareowners' 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.

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 2014 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 and Services

We record all sales of goods and services only when a firm sales agreement is in place, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered and collectibility of the fixed or determinable sales price is reasonably assured.

Arrangements for the sale of goods and services sometimes include multiple components. Most of our multiple component arrangements involve the sale of goods and services in the Healthcare segment. Our arrangements with multiple components usually involve an upfront deliverable of large machinery or equipment and future service deliverables such as installation, commissioning, training or the future delivery of ancillary products. In most cases, the relative values of the undelivered components are not significant to the overall arrangement and are typically delivered within three to six months after the core product has been delivered. In such agreements, selling price is determined for each component and any difference between the

total of the separate selling prices and total contract consideration (i.e., discount) is allocated pro rata across each of the components in the arrangement. The value assigned to each component is objectively determined and obtained primarily from sources such as the separate selling price for that or a similar item or from competitor prices for similar items. If such evidence is not available, we use our best estimate of selling price, which is established consistent with the pricing strategy of the business and considers product configuration, geography, customer type, and other market specific factors.

Except for goods sold under long-term agreements, we recognize sales of goods under the provisions of U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 104, *Revenue Recognition*. We often sell consumer products and computer hardware and software products with a right of return. We use our accumulated experience to estimate and provide for such returns when we record the sale. In situations where arrangements include customer acceptance provisions based on seller or customer-specified objective criteria, we recognize revenue when we have reliably demonstrated that all specified acceptance criteria have been met or when formal acceptance occurs, respectively. In arrangements where we provide goods for trial and evaluation purposes, we only recognize revenue after customer acceptance occurs. Unless otherwise noted, we do not provide for anticipated losses before we record sales.

We recognize revenue on agreements for sales of goods and services under power generation unit and uprate contracts, nuclear fuel assemblies, larger oil drilling equipment projects, aeroderivative unit contracts, military development contracts, locomotive production contracts, and long-term construction projects, using long-term construction and production contract accounting. We estimate total long-term contract revenue net of price concessions as well as total contract costs. For goods sold under power generation unit and uprate contracts, nuclear fuel assemblies, aeroderivative unit contracts, military development contracts and locomotive production contracts, we recognize sales as we complete major contract-specified deliverables, most often when customers receive title to the goods or accept the services as performed. For larger oil drilling equipment projects and long-term construction projects, we recognize sales based on our progress toward contract completion measured by actual costs incurred in relation to our estimate of total expected costs. We measure long-term contract revenues by applying our contract-specific estimated margin rates to incurred costs. We routinely update our estimates of future costs for agreements in process and report any cumulative effects of such adjustments in current operations. We provide for any loss that we expect to incur on these agreements when that loss is probable.

We recognize revenue upon delivery for sales of aircraft engines, military propulsion equipment and related spare parts not sold under long-term product services agreements. Delivery of commercial engines, non-U.S. military equipment and all related spare parts occurs on shipment; delivery of military propulsion equipment sold to the U.S. government, or agencies thereof, occurs upon receipt of a Material Inspection and Receiving Report, DD Form 250 or Memorandum of Shipment. Commercial aircraft engines are complex equipment manufactured to customer order under a variety of sometimes complex,

long-term agreements. We measure sales of commercial aircraft engines by applying our contract-specific estimated margin rates to incurred costs. We routinely update our estimates of future revenues and costs for commercial aircraft engine agreements in process and report any cumulative effects of such adjustments in current operations. Significant components of our revenue and cost estimates include price concessions and performance-related guarantees as well as material, labor and overhead costs. We measure revenue for military propulsion equipment and spare parts not subject to long-term product services agreements based on the specific contract on a specifically measured output basis. We provide for any loss that we expect to incur on these agreements when that loss is probable; consistent with industry practice, for commercial aircraft engines, we make such provision only if such losses are not recoverable from future highly probable sales of spare parts and services for those engines.

We sell product services under long-term product maintenance or extended warranty agreements in our Aviation, Power & Water, Oil & Gas and Transportation segments, where costs of performing services are incurred on other than a straight-line basis. We also sell product services in our Healthcare segment, where such costs generally are expected to be on a straight-line basis. For the Aviation, Power & Water, Oil & Gas and Transportation agreements, we recognize related sales based on the extent of our progress toward completion measured by actual costs incurred in relation to total expected costs. We routinely update our estimates of future costs for agreements in process and report any cumulative effects of such adjustments in current operations. For the Healthcare agreements, we recognize revenues on a straight-line basis and expense related costs as incurred. We provide for any loss that we expect to incur on any of these agreements when that loss is probable.

GECC 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, with the exception of consumer credit card accounts. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2013, we continue to accrue interest on consumer credit cards until the accounts are written off in the period the account becomes 180 days past due. Previously, we stopped accruing interest on consumer credit cards when the account became 90 days past due. Previously recognized interest income that was accrued but not collected from the borrower is reversed, unless the terms of the loan agreement permit capitalization of accrued interest to the principal balance. 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 GE manufacturing plant and equipment is depreciated over its estimated economic life. U.S. assets are depreciated using an accelerated method based on a sum-of-the-years digits formula; non-U.S. assets are generally depreciated on a straight-line basis.

The cost of GECC 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 GECC 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.

The cost of individually significant customer relationships is amortized in proportion to estimated total related sales; cost of other 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 7 and 8.

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 and are subject to the regulatory examination process, which can result in changes to our assumptions. Changes in such estimates can significantly affect the allowance and provision for losses. It is possible 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.

"Troubled debt restructurings" 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.

"Nonaccrual financing receivables" 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, with the exception of consumer credit card accounts, for which we continue to accrue interest until the accounts are written off in the period that the account becomes 180 days past due. 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. 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.

"Nonearning financing receivables" are a subset of nonaccrual financing receivables for which cash payments are not being received or for which we are on the cost recovery method of accounting (i.e., any payments are accounted for as a reduction of principal). This category excludes loans purchased at a discount (unless they have deteriorated post acquisition). 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.

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2013, we revised our methods for classifying financing receivables as nonaccrual and nonearning to more closely align with regulatory guidance. Under the revised methods, we continue to accrue interest on consumer credit cards until the accounts are written off in the period the account becomes 180 days past due. Previously, we stopped accruing interest on consumer credit cards when the account became 90 days past due. In addition, the revised methods limit the use of the cash basis of accounting for nonaccrual financing receivables.

As a result of these revisions, consumer credit card receivables of \$1,051 million that were previously classified as both nonaccrual and nonearning were returned to accrual status in the fourth quarter of 2013. In addition, \$1,524 million of Real Estate and Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL) financing receivables previously classified as nonaccrual, paying in accordance with contractual terms and accounted for on the cash basis, were returned to accrual status, while \$2,174 million of financing receivables previously classified as nonaccrual and accounted for on the cash basis (primarily in Real Estate and CLL) were placed into the nonearning category based on our assessment of the short-term outlook for resolution through payoff or refinance.

Given that the revised methods result in nonaccrual and nonearning amounts that are substantially the same, we plan to discontinue the reporting of nonearning financing receivables, one of our internal performance metrics, and report selected ratios related to nonaccrual financing receivables, in the first quarter of 2014.

“Delinquent” receivables are those that are 30 days or more past due based on their contractual terms.

The same financing receivable may meet more than one of the definitions above. Accordingly, these categories are not mutually exclusive and it is possible for a particular loan to meet the definitions of a TDR, impaired loan, nonaccrual loan and nonearning loan and be included in each of these categories. The categorization of a particular loan also may not be indicative of the potential for loss.

Our consumer loan portfolio consists of smaller-balance, homogeneous loans, including credit 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 our historical loss experience to date based on actual defaulted loans and 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 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 commercial 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 assessing the probability of default and the loss given default based on loss history of our portfolio for loans with similar loan metrics and attributes.

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 these factors, we evaluate a Real Estate loan for impairment classification 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. Substantially all of the loans in the Real Estate portfolio are considered collateral dependent and are measured for impairment based on the fair value of collateral. If foreclosure is deemed probable or if repayment is dependent solely on the sale of collateral, we also include estimated selling costs in our reserve. 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 routinely monitored and updated annually, or more frequently for changes in collateral, market and economic conditions. Further discussion on determination of fair value is in the Fair Value Measurements section that follows.

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 non-U.S. residential mortgage and non-U.S. installment and revolving portfolios and include short-term (three 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.

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.

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.

For Consumer loans, we write off unsecured closed-end installment loans when they are 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 180 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 are determined based on the consideration of many factors, such as expectations of the workout plan or restructuring of the loan, valuation of the collateral and the prioritization of our claim in bankruptcy. Write-offs are recognized against the allowance for losses at the earlier of transaction confirmation (for example, discounted pay-off, restructuring, foreclosure, etc.) or not later than 360 days after initial recognition of a specific reserve for a collateral dependent loan. If foreclosure is probable, the write-off is determined based on the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell. Smaller-balance, homogeneous commercial loans are written off at the earlier of when deemed uncollectible or at 180 days past due.

Partial Sales of Business Interests

Gains or losses on sales of affiliate shares where we retain a controlling financial interest are 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.

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 21 for further information on fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investment securities are included in shareowners' equity, net of applicable taxes and other adjustments. We regularly review investment securities for impairment using both quantitative and qualitative criteria.

For debt securities, 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 other 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. For equity securities, we consider the length of time and magnitude of the amount that each security is in an unrealized loss position. 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 fair value in earnings.

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. Cost for a significant portion of GE U.S. inventories is determined on a last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis. Cost of other GE inventories is determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. LIFO was used for 39% and 37% of GE inventories at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. GECC inventories consist of finished products held for sale; cost is determined on a FIFO basis.

Goodwill and Other 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 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 a market approach, when available and appropriate, or the income approach, or a combination of both to establish fair values. When a portion of a reporting unit is disposed, goodwill is allocated to the gain or loss on disposition based on the relative fair values of the business or businesses disposed and the portion of the reporting unit that will be retained.

We amortize the cost of other intangibles over their estimated useful lives unless such lives are deemed indefinite. The cost of intangible assets is generally amortized on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated economic life, except that individually significant customer-related intangible assets are amortized in relation to total related sales. 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. Intangible assets with indefinite

lives are tested annually for impairment and written down to fair value as required.

GECC Investment Contracts, Insurance Liabilities and Insurance Annuity Benefits

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

Our insurance activities include providing insurance and reinsurance for life and health risks and providing certain annuity products. Two primary product groups are provided: traditional insurance contracts and investment contracts. Insurance contracts are contracts with significant mortality and/or morbidity risks, while investment contracts are contracts without such risks.

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 long-term care, 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) 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 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. For guaranteed investment contracts, the liability is also adjusted as a result of fair value hedging activity.

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. With regard to Level 3 valuations (including instruments valued by third parties), we perform a variety of procedures to assess the reasonableness of the valuations. Such reviews, which may be performed quarterly, monthly or weekly, include an evaluation of instruments whose fair value change exceeds predefined thresholds (and/or does not change) and consider the current interest rate, currency and credit environment, as well as other published data, such as rating agency market reports and current appraisals. These reviews are performed within each business by the asset and risk managers, pricing committees and valuation committees. A detailed review of methodologies and assumptions is performed by individuals independent of the business for individual measurements with a fair value exceeding predefined thresholds. This detailed review may include the use of a third-party valuation firm.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following sections describe 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.

For large numbers of investment securities for which market prices are observable for identical or similar investment securities but not readily accessible for each of those investments individually (that is, it is difficult to obtain pricing information for each individual investment security at the measurement date), 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, government, and 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 are 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 reviews also include 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 perform 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.

We use non-binding broker quotes and other third-party pricing services 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 and other third-party pricing services are included in Level 3. As is the case with our primary pricing vendor, third-party brokers and other third-party pricing services do not provide access to their proprietary valuation models, inputs and assumptions. Accordingly, our risk management personnel conduct reviews of vendors, as applicable, similar to the reviews performed of our primary pricing vendor. In addition, we 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 and other third-party pricing services are representative of prices that would be received to sell the assets at the measurement date (exit prices).

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 equity derivatives and 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 sections describe the valuation methodologies we use to measure financial and non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a non-recurring basis and for certain assets within our pension plans and retiree benefit plans at each reporting period, as applicable.

FINANCING RECEIVABLES AND LOANS HELD FOR SALE. 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 may be valued using collateral values (see Long-Lived Assets, including Real Estate 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 and other third-party pricing sources. 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.

LONG-LIVED ASSETS, INCLUDING REAL ESTATE. 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 that 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 2 or 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 is valued using market observable data such as quoted prices when available, or if not available, 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 premiums. These investments are generally included in Level 1 or Level 3, as appropriate, determined at the time of the transaction.

Accounting Changes

On January 1, 2012, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-05, an amendment to Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 220, *Comprehensive Income*. ASU 2011-05 introduced a new statement, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The amendments affect only the display of those components of equity categorized as other comprehensive income and do not change existing recognition and measurement requirements that determine net earnings.

On January 1, 2012, we adopted FASB ASU 2011-04, an amendment to ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements*. ASU 2011-04 clarifies or changes the application of existing fair value measurements, including: that the highest and best use valuation premise in a fair value measurement is relevant only when measuring the fair value of nonfinancial assets; that a reporting entity should measure the fair value of its own equity instrument from the

perspective of a market participant that holds that instrument as an asset; to permit an entity to measure the fair value of certain financial instruments on a net basis rather than based on its gross exposure when the reporting entity manages its financial instruments on the basis of such net exposure; that in the absence of a Level 1 input, a reporting entity should apply premiums and discounts when market participants would do so when pricing the asset or liability consistent with the unit of account; and that premiums and discounts related to size as a characteristic of the reporting entity's holding are not permitted in a fair value measurement. Adopting these amendments had no effect on the financial statements.

On January 1, 2011, we adopted FASB ASU 2009-13 and ASU 2009-14, amendments to ASC 605, *Revenue Recognition* and ASC 985, *Software*, respectively, (ASU 2009-13 & 14). ASU 2009-13 requires the allocation of consideration to separate components of an arrangement based on the relative selling price of each component. ASU 2009-14 requires certain software-enabled products to be accounted for under the general accounting standards for multiple component arrangements. These amendments were effective for new revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified on or subsequent to January 1, 2011.

Although the adoption of these amendments eliminated the allocation of consideration using residual values, which was applied primarily in our Healthcare segment, the overall impact of adoption was insignificant to our financial statements. In addition, there are no significant changes to the number of components or the pattern and timing of revenue recognition following adoption.

On July 1, 2011, we adopted FASB ASU 2011-02, an amendment to ASC 310, *Receivables*. This ASU provides guidance for determining whether the restructuring of a debt constitutes a TDR and requires that such actions be classified as a TDR when there is both a concession and the debtor is experiencing financial difficulties. The amendment also clarifies guidance on a creditor's evaluation of whether it has granted a concession. The amendment applies to restructurings that have occurred subsequent to January 1, 2011. As a result of adopting these amendments on July 1, 2011, we have classified an additional \$271 million of financing receivables as TDRs and have recorded an increase of \$77 million to our allowance for losses on financing receivables. See Note 6.

Note 2.

Assets and Liabilities of Businesses Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Assets and Liabilities of Businesses Held for Sale

In the first quarter of 2013, we committed to sell certain of our machining and fabrication businesses at Aviation and our Consumer auto and personal loan business in Portugal. We completed the sale of our Consumer auto and personal loan business in Portugal on July 15, 2013 for proceeds of \$83 million. We completed the sale of our machining & fabrication business on December 2, 2013 for proceeds of \$108 million.

In the third quarter of 2012, we completed the sale of our CLL business in South Korea for proceeds of \$168 million.

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

NBCU

On January 28, 2011, we transferred the assets of the NBCUniversal business (NBCU) and Comcast Corporation (Comcast) transferred certain of its assets to a newly formed entity, NBCUniversal LLC (NBCU LLC). In connection with the transaction, we received \$6,176 million in cash from Comcast (which included \$49 million of transaction-related cost reimbursements) and a 49% interest in NBCU LLC. Comcast held the remaining 51% interest in NBCU LLC. In connection with the transaction, we also entered into a number of agreements with Comcast governing the operation of the venture and transitional services, employee, tax and other matters. In addition, Comcast is obligated to share with us potential tax savings associated with their purchase of its 51% NBCU LLC member interest, if realized. We did not recognize these potential future payments as consideration for the sale, but record such payments in income as they are received.

Following the transaction, we deconsolidated NBCU and we accounted for our investment in NBCU LLC under the equity method. We recognized a pre-tax gain on the sale of \$3,705 million (\$526 million after tax). In connection with the sale, we recorded income tax expense of \$3,179 million, reflecting the low tax basis in our investment in the NBCU business and the recognition of deferred tax liabilities related to our 49% investment in NBCU LLC. As our investment in NBCU LLC was structured as a partnership for U.S. tax purposes, U.S. taxes were recorded separately from the equity investment.

At December 31, 2012, the carrying amount of our equity investment in NBCU LLC was \$18,887 million, reported in the "All other assets" caption in our Statement of Financial Position. At December 31, 2012, deferred tax liabilities related to our

NBCU LLC investment were \$4,937 million, and were reported in the "Deferred income taxes" caption in our Statement of Financial Position.

On March 19, 2013, we closed the transaction to sell our remaining 49% common equity interest in NBCU LLC to Comcast for total consideration of \$16,722 million, consisting of \$11,997 million in cash, \$4,000 million in Comcast guaranteed debt and \$725 million in preferred stock. The \$4,000 million of debt and the \$725 million of preferred shares were both issued by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Comcast. During the first quarter of 2013, we sold both of these investments at approximately par value. Consistent with the initial purchase of the 51% interest of NBCU LLC, Comcast is obligated to share with us potential tax savings associated with their purchase of our remaining 49% NBCU LLC interest, if realized. GECC also sold real estate comprising certain floors located at 30 Rockefeller Center, New York and the CNBC property located in Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey to affiliates of NBCU LLC for \$1,430 million in cash.

As a result of the transactions, we recognized pre-tax gains of \$1,096 million (\$825 million after tax) on the sale of our 49% common equity interest in NBCU LLC and \$921 million (\$564 million after tax) on the sale of GECC's real estate properties.

Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations primarily comprised GE Money Japan (our Japanese personal loan business, Lake, and our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our investment in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd.), our U.S. mortgage business (WMC), our U.S. recreational vehicle and marine equipment financing business (Consumer RV Marine), Consumer Mexico, Consumer Singapore, our Consumer home lending operations in Australia and New Zealand (Australian Home Lending), our Consumer mortgage business in Ireland (Consumer Ireland), our CLL trailer services business in Europe (CLL Trailer Services) and our Consumer banking business in Russia (Consumer Russia). 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)	2013	2012	2011
OPERATIONS			
Total revenues and other income (loss)	\$ 186	\$ 191	\$ 1,074
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ (494)	\$ (586)	\$ (93)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	155	198	100
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (339)	\$ (388)	\$ 7
DISPOSAL			
Gain (loss) on disposal before income taxes	\$ (2,027)	\$ (792)	\$ (329)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	246	197	351
Gain (loss) on disposal, net of taxes	\$ (1,781)	\$ (595)	\$ 22
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes ^(a)	\$ (2,120)	\$ (983)	\$ 29

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

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 232	\$ 191
Financing receivables—net	711	793
Property, plant and equipment—net	6	706
Other	1,390	1,625
Assets of discontinued operations	\$ 2,339	\$ 3,315
LIABILITIES		
Deferred income taxes	\$ 248	\$ 372
Other	3,685	2,361
Liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 3,933	\$ 2,733

Other assets at December 31, 2013 and 2012 primarily comprised a deferred tax asset for a loss carryforward, which expires principally in 2017 and in part in 2019, related to the sale of our GE Money Japan business.

GE MONEY JAPAN

During the third quarter of 2008, we completed the sale of GE Money Japan, which included our Japanese personal loan business. Under the terms of the sale, we reduced the proceeds from the sale for estimated 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 status and interest rates were capped for all designated accounts by mid-2009. In the third quarter of 2010, we were required to begin making reimbursements under this arrangement.

Overall, excess interest refund claims activity has been difficult to predict and subject to several adverse factors, including the challenging global economic conditions over the last few years, the financial status of other Japanese personal lenders (including the 2010 bankruptcy of a large independent personal loan company), substantial ongoing legal advertising and consumer behavior. Since our disposition of the business, incoming claims have continued to decline; however, the pace and pattern of this decline are highly variable, difficult to predict and can have a significant effect on our estimate of this refund claims obligation.

The terms of the sale agreement provided us with a buyout option to extinguish this obligation at March 31, 2014, and on a biennial basis thereafter if we elected not to exercise our option in 2014. On February 26, 2014, we reached an agreement with the buyer in which we will pay 175 billion Japanese yen (approximately \$1,700 million) to extinguish this obligation.

Our reserve for these refund claims increased from \$700 million at December 31, 2012 to \$1,836 million at December 31, 2013, as increases to the reserve of \$1,645 million during 2013, including \$1,440 million in the fourth quarter, primarily reflecting the February 26, 2014 agreement, were partially offset by refund

claims payments of \$361 million and the effects of a strengthening U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen of \$148 million. Our reserve at December 31, 2013 represents the estimated required reimbursements for refund claims through March 31, 2014 in accordance with the 2008 sale agreement and the amount provided for under the 2014 agreement with the buyer.

GE Money Japan earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(1,636) million, \$(649) million and \$(238) million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

WMC

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

Pending repurchase claims based upon representations and warranties made in connection with loan sales were \$5,643 million at December 31, 2013, \$5,357 million at December 31, 2012 and \$705 million at December 31, 2011. Pending claims represent those active repurchase claims that identify the specific loans tendered for repurchase and, for each loan, the alleged breach of a representation or warranty. As such, they do not include unspecified repurchase claims, such as the Litigation Claims discussed below, or claims relating to breaches of representations that were made more than six years before WMC was notified of the claim. WMC believes that these repurchase claims do not meet the substantive and procedural requirements for tender under the governing agreements, would be disallowed in legal proceedings under applicable statutes of limitations or are otherwise invalid. The amounts reported in pending claims reflect the purchase price or unpaid principal balances of the loans at the time of purchase and do not give effect to pay downs, accrued interest or fees, or potential recoveries based upon the underlying collateral. In the fourth quarter of 2013, WMC entered into settlements that reduce its exposure on claims asserted in certain securitizations. Pending claim and Litigation Claim amounts reported herein reflect the impact of these settlements. Historically, a small percentage of the total loans WMC originated and sold have been treated as "validly tendered," meaning the loan was subject to repurchase because there was a breach of a representation and warranty that materially and adversely affected the value of the loan, and the demanding party met all other procedural and substantive requirements for repurchase.

Reserves related to WMC pending and estimated future loan repurchase claims were \$800 million at December 31, 2013, reflecting a net increase to reserves in the year ended December 31, 2013 of \$167 million due to incremental claim activity and updates to WMC's estimate of future losses. The amount of the reserve is based upon pending loan repurchase requests, WMC's historical loss experience and evaluation of claim activity on loans tendered for repurchase.

The following table provides a roll forward of the reserve and pending repurchase claims.

(In millions)	Reserve	
	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$ 633	\$ 143
Provision	354	500
Claim resolutions/rescissions	(187)	(10)
Balance at December 31	\$ 800	\$ 633

(In millions)	Pending claims	
	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$5,357	\$ 705
New claims	1,259	4,838
Claim resolutions/rescissions	(973)	(186)
Balance at December 31	\$5,643	\$5,357

Given the significant recent activity in pending claims and related litigation filed in connection with such claims, it is difficult to assess whether future losses will be consistent with WMC's past experience. Adverse changes to WMC's assumptions supporting the reserve for pending and estimated future loan repurchase claims may result in an increase to these reserves. For example, a 100% increase in the estimated loss rate on loans tendered (and assuming settlements at current demands), would result in an increase to the reserves of approximately \$525 million.

As of December 31, 2013, there were 17 lawsuits involving claims made against WMC arising from alleged breaches of representations and warranties on mortgage loans included in 15 securitizations. Subsequent to December 31, 2013, three of these lawsuits were dismissed leaving 14 lawsuits remaining. WMC initiated one of the cases as the plaintiff; in the other cases WMC is a defendant. The adverse parties in these cases are securitization trustees or parties claiming to act on their behalf. In 12 of these lawsuits, the adverse parties seek compensatory or other relief for mortgage loans beyond those included in WMC's previously discussed pending claims at December 31, 2013 (Litigation Claims). These Litigation Claims consist of sampling-based claims in two cases on approximately \$600 million of mortgage loans and, in the other 10 cases, claims for repurchase or damages based on the alleged failure to provide notice of defective loans, breach of a corporate representation and warranty, and/or non-specific claims for rescissionary damages on approximately \$6,200 million of mortgage loans at December 31, 2013.

The dismissal of a lawsuit subsequent to December 31, 2013 decreased the pending claims amount by \$123 million and the Litigation Claims amount by \$318 million. These claims reflect the purchase price or unpaid principal balances of the loans at the time of purchase and do not give effect to pay downs, accrued interest or fees, or potential recoveries based upon the underlying collateral. As noted above, WMC believes that the Litigation Claims conflict with the governing agreements and applicable law. As a result, WMC has not included the Litigation Claims in its pending claims or in its estimates of future loan repurchase requests and holds no related reserve as of December 31, 2013.

At this point, WMC is unable to develop a meaningful estimate of reasonably possible loss in connection with the Litigation Claims described above due to a number of factors, including the extent to which courts will agree with the theories supporting the Litigation Claims. The case law on these issues is unsettled, and while several courts have supported some of the theories underlying WMC's legal defenses, other courts have rejected them. There are a number of pending cases, including WMC cases, which, in the coming months, could provide more certainty regarding the legal status of these claims. An adverse court decision on any of the theories supporting the Litigation Claims could increase WMC's exposure in some or all of the 14 lawsuits, result in a reclassification of some or all of the Litigation Claims to pending claims and provoke new claims and lawsuits on additional loans. However, WMC continues to believe that it has defenses to all the claims asserted in litigation, including, for example, causation and materiality requirements, limitations on remedies for breach of representations and warranties, and the applicable statutes of limitations. To the extent WMC is required to repurchase loans, WMC's loss also would be affected by several factors, including pay downs, accrued interest and fees, and the value of the underlying collateral. It is not possible to predict the outcome or impact of these defenses and other factors, any one of which could materially affect the amount of any loss ultimately incurred by WMC on these claims.

WMC has received claims on approximately \$2,200 million of mortgage loans after the expiration of the statute of limitations as of December 31, 2013, \$1,700 million of which are also included as Litigation Claims. WMC has also received unspecified indemnification demands from depositors/underwriters/sponsors of residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) in connection with lawsuits brought by RMBS investors concerning alleged misrepresentations in the securitization offering documents to which WMC is not a party. WMC believes that it has defenses to these demands.

The reserve estimates reflect judgment, based on currently available information, and a number of assumptions, including economic conditions, claim activity, pending and threatened litigation, indemnification demands, estimated repurchase rates,

and other activity in the mortgage industry. Actual losses arising from claims against WMC could exceed the reserve amount and additional claims and lawsuits could result if actual claim rates, governmental actions, litigation and indemnification activity, adverse court decisions, settlement activity, actual repurchase rates or losses WMC incurs on repurchased loans differ from its assumptions. It is difficult to develop a meaningful estimate of aggregate possible claims exposure because of uncertainties surrounding economic conditions, the ability and propensity of mortgage loan holders to present and resolve valid claims, governmental actions, mortgage industry activity and litigation, court decisions affecting WMC's defenses, and pending and threatened litigation and indemnification demands against WMC.

WMC revenues and other income (loss) from discontinued operations were \$(346) million, \$(500) million and \$(42) million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In total, WMC's earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(232) million, \$(337) million and \$(34) million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

OTHER FINANCIAL SERVICES

In the fourth quarter of 2013, we announced the planned disposition of Consumer Russia and classified the business as discontinued operations. Consumer Russia revenues and other income (loss) from discontinued operations were \$260 million, \$276 million and \$280 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer Russia earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(193) million (including a \$170 million loss on the planned disposal), \$33 million and \$87 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In the first quarter of 2013, we announced the planned disposition of CLL Trailer Services and classified the business as discontinued operations. We completed the sale in the fourth quarter of 2013 for proceeds of \$528 million. CLL Trailer Services revenues and other income (loss) from discontinued operations were \$271 million, \$399 million and \$464 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. CLL Trailer Services earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(2) million (including an \$18 million gain on disposal), \$22 million and \$17 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In the first quarter of 2012, we announced the planned disposition of Consumer Ireland and classified the business as discontinued operations. We completed the sale in the third quarter of 2012 for proceeds of \$227 million. Consumer Ireland revenues and other income (loss) from discontinued operations were an insignificant amount, \$7 million and \$13 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer Ireland earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$6 million, \$(195) million (including a \$121 million loss on disposal) and \$(153) million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In the second quarter of 2011, we entered into an agreement to sell our Australian Home Lending operations and classified it as discontinued operations. As a result, we recognized an after-tax loss of \$148 million in 2011. We completed the sale in the third quarter of 2011 for proceeds of approximately \$4,577 million. Australian Home Lending revenues and other income (loss) from discontinued operations were an insignificant amount, \$4 million and \$250 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Australian Home Lending earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$14 million, \$6 million and \$(65) million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In the first quarter of 2011, we entered into an agreement to sell our Consumer Singapore business for \$692 million. The sale was completed in the second quarter of 2011. Consumer Singapore revenues and other income (loss) from discontinued operations were \$1 million, an insignificant amount and \$30 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer Singapore earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$1 million, \$2 million and \$333 million (including a \$319 million gain on disposal) in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The Consumer RV Marine and Consumer Mexico dispositions were completed during the first quarter and the second quarter of 2011, respectively, for proceeds of \$2,365 million and \$1,943 million, respectively. Consumer RV Marine revenues and other income (loss) from discontinued operations were an insignificant amount, \$1 million and \$11 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer RV Marine earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(1) million, an insignificant amount and \$2 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer Mexico revenues and other income (loss) from discontinued operations were an insignificant amount, \$2 million and \$67 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consumer Mexico earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(11) million, \$(12) million and \$30 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

GE INDUSTRIAL

GE industrial earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(66) million, \$147 million and \$(1) million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. During the fourth quarter of 2013, we recorded an increase to our tax reserve related to Spanish taxes for the years prior to our 2007 disposition of our Plastics business. During the third quarter of 2012, we resolved with the Internal Revenue Service the tax treatment of the 2007 disposition of our Plastics business, resulting in a tax benefit of \$148 million. The sum of GE industrial earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, and GECC earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, is reported as GE industrial earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, on the Statement of Earnings.

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 annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations and supporting obligations to holders of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) in Trinity and investments held in our CLL business collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries. We do not have any securities classified as held-to-maturity.

December 31 (In millions)	2013				2012			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
GE								
Debt								
U.S. corporate	\$ 21	\$ 14	\$ —	\$ 35	\$ 39	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 39
Corporate—non-U.S.	13	—	(1)	12	6	—	—	6
Equity								
Available-for-sale	302	9	(41)	270	26	—	—	26
Trading	6	—	—	6	3	—	—	3
	342	23	(42)	323	74	—	—	74
GECC								
Debt								
U.S. corporate	19,600	2,323	(217)	21,706	20,233	4,201	(302)	24,132
State and municipal	4,245	235	(191)	4,289	4,084	575	(113)	4,546
Residential mortgage-backed ^(a)	1,819	139	(48)	1,910	2,198	183	(119)	2,262
Commercial mortgage-backed	2,929	188	(82)	3,035	2,930	259	(95)	3,094
Asset-backed	7,373	60	(46)	7,387	5,784	31	(77)	5,738
Corporate—non-U.S.	1,741	103	(86)	1,758	2,391	150	(126)	2,415
Government—non-U.S.	2,336	81	(7)	2,410	1,617	149	(3)	1,763
U.S. government and federal agency	752	45	(27)	770	3,462	103	—	3,565
Retained interests	64	8	—	72	76	7	—	83
Equity								
Available-for-sale	203	51	(3)	251	513	86	(3)	596
Trading	74	—	—	74	245	—	—	245
	41,136	3,233	(707)	43,662	43,533	5,744	(838)	48,439
ELIMINATIONS	(4)	—	—	(4)	(3)	—	—	(3)
Total	\$41,474	\$ 3,256	\$ (749)	\$43,981	\$43,604	\$ 5,744	\$ (838)	\$48,510

(a) Substantially collateralized by U.S. mortgages. Of our total RMBS portfolio at December 31, 2013, \$1,224 million relates to securities issued by government-sponsored entities and \$686 million relates to securities of private label issuers. Securities issued by private label issuers are collateralized primarily by pools of individual direct mortgage loans of financial institutions.

The fair value of investment securities decreased to \$43,981 million at December 31, 2013, from \$48,510 million at December 31, 2012, primarily due to the sale of U.S. government and federal agency securities at our treasury operations and the impact of higher interest rates.

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

December 31 (In millions)	2013				2012			
	In loss position for							
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Less than 12 months		12 months or more	
Estimated fair value (a)	Gross unrealized losses (a)(b)	Estimated fair value	Gross unrealized losses (b)	Estimated fair value (a)	Gross unrealized losses (a)(b)	Estimated fair value	Gross unrealized losses (b)	
Debt								
U.S. corporate	\$2,170	\$ (122)	\$ 598	\$ (95)	\$ 434	\$ (7)	\$ 813	\$ (295)
State and municipal	1,076	(82)	367	(109)	146	(2)	326	(111)
Residential mortgage-backed	232	(11)	430	(37)	98	(1)	691	(118)
Commercial mortgage-backed	396	(24)	780	(58)	37	—	979	(95)
Asset-backed	112	(2)	359	(44)	18	(1)	658	(76)
Corporate—non-U.S.	108	(4)	454	(83)	167	(8)	602	(118)
Government—non-U.S.	1,479	(6)	42	(1)	201	(1)	37	(2)
U.S. government and federal agency	229	(27)	254	—	—	—	—	—
Retained interests	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Equity								
	253	(44)	—	—	26	(3)	—	—
Total	\$6,057	\$ (322)	\$3,284	\$ (427)	\$1,130	\$ (23)	\$4,106	\$ (815)

(a) The December 31, 2013 table includes the estimated fair value of and gross unrealized losses on Corporate-non-U.S. and Equity securities held by GE. The estimated fair value of and gross unrealized losses on Corporate-non-U.S. securities held by GE were \$12 million and \$(1) million, respectively. The estimated fair value of and gross unrealized losses on Equity securities held by GE were \$222 million and \$(41) million, respectively.

(b) Includes gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2013 of \$(99) million related to securities that had other-than-temporary impairments previously recognized.

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

Substantially all 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.

The vast 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 deals. Of our total RMBS at December 31, 2013 and 2012, approximately \$378 million and \$471 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, 2013 and 2012, approximately \$285 million and \$219 million, respectively, was insured by Monoline insurers (Monolines) on which we continue to place reliance.

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

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

For ABS and 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 credit risk, interest rate

and prepayment assumptions that incorporate management's best estimate of key assumptions of the underlying collateral, 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.

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 insurance or other regulator.

During 2013, we recorded pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$798 million, of which \$767 million was recorded through earnings (\$15 million relates to equity securities) and \$31 million was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). At January 1, 2013, cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$588 million. During 2013, we recognized first-time impairments of \$389 million and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$336 million. Of these cumulative amounts recognized through December 31, 2013, \$120 million related to securities that were subsequently sold before the end of 2013.

During 2012, we recorded pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$193 million, of which \$141 million was recorded through earnings (\$39 million relates to equity securities) and \$52 million was recorded in AOCI. At January 1, 2012, cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$726 million. During 2012, we recognized first-time impairments of \$27 million and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$40 million. Of these cumulative amounts recognized through December 31, 2012, \$219 million related to securities that were subsequently sold before the end of 2012.

During 2011, we recorded pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$467 million, of which \$387 million was recorded through earnings (\$81 million relates to equity securities) and \$80 million was recorded in AOCI. At January 1, 2011, cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$500 million. During 2011, we recognized first-time impairments of \$58 million and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$230 million. Of these cumulative amounts recognized through December 31, 2011, \$62 million related to securities that were subsequently sold before the end of 2011.

CONTRACTUAL MATURITIES OF INVESTMENT IN AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE DEBT SECURITIES (EXCLUDING MORTGAGE-BACKED AND ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES)

(In millions)	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value
Due		
Within one year	\$ 2,397	\$ 2,417
After one year through five years	3,303	3,506
After five years through ten years	4,984	5,156
After ten years	18,024	19,901

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)	2013	2012	2011
GE			
Gains	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —
Losses, including impairments	(20)	(1)	—
Net	(19)	(1)	—
GECC			
Gains	239	177	205
Losses, including impairments	(762)	(211)	(402)
Net	(523)	(34)	(197)
Total	\$(542)	\$ (35)	\$(197)

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 \$19,276 million, \$12,745 million and \$15,606 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, principally from the sale of Comcast guaranteed debt and short-term securities in our bank subsidiaries and treasury operations.

We recognized pre-tax gains on trading securities of \$48 million, \$20 million and \$22 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Note 4.
Current Receivables

December 31 (In millions)	Consolidated ^(a)		GE ^(b)	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Power & Water	\$ 3,895	\$ 2,977	\$ 2,335	\$ 1,700
Oil & Gas	5,444	4,656	3,134	1,872
Energy Management	1,540	1,600	686	800
Aviation	4,307	4,756	2,260	2,493
Healthcare	4,398	4,253	2,029	2,012
Transportation	526	485	318	324
Appliances & Lighting	1,337	1,286	273	186
Corporate items and eliminations	388	351	377	343
	21,835	20,364	11,412	9,730
Less allowance for losses	(447)	(462)	(442)	(456)
Total	\$21,388	\$19,902	\$10,970	\$ 9,274

(a) Included GE industrial customer receivables factored through a GECC affiliate and reported as financing receivables by GECC. See Note 26.

(b) GE current receivables balances at December 31, 2013 and 2012, before allowance for losses, included \$7,441 million and \$6,283 million, respectively, from sales of goods and services to customers, and \$37 million and \$70 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, from transactions with associated companies.

GE current receivables of \$127 million and \$114 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, arose from sales, principally of Aviation goods and services, on open account to various agencies of the U.S. government. As a percentage of GE revenues, approximately 4% of GE sales of goods and services were to the U.S. government in 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Note 5.
Inventories

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
GE		
Raw materials and work in process	\$10,220	\$ 9,295
Finished goods	6,726	6,020
Unbilled shipments	584	378
	17,530	15,693
Less revaluation to LIFO	(273)	(398)
	17,257	15,295
GECC		
Finished goods	68	79
Total	\$17,325	\$15,374

Note 6.**GECC Financing Receivables, Allowance for Losses on Financing Receivables and Supplemental Information on Credit Quality**

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
Loans, net of deferred income ^(a)	\$231,268	\$240,634
Investment in financing leases, net of deferred income	26,939	32,471
	258,207	273,105
Less allowance for losses	(5,178)	(4,944)
Financing receivables—net^(b)	\$253,029	\$268,161

(a) Deferred income was \$2,013 million and \$2,184 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(b) Financing receivables at December 31, 2013 and 2012 included \$544 million and \$750 million, respectively, relating to loans that had been acquired in a transfer but have been subject to credit deterioration since origination.

GECC 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 GECC 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, GECC is taxed 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. GECC 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 GECC 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, GECC is entitled to deduct the interest expense accruing on non-recourse financing related to leveraged leases.

NET INVESTMENT IN FINANCING LEASES

December 31 (In millions)	Total financing leases		Direct financing leases ^(a)		Leveraged leases ^(b)	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Total minimum lease payments receivable	\$29,970	\$36,451	\$24,571	\$29,416	\$ 5,399	\$ 7,035
Less principal and interest on third-party non-recourse debt	(3,480)	(4,662)	—	—	(3,480)	(4,662)
Net rentals receivables	26,490	31,789	24,571	29,416	1,919	2,373
Estimated unguaranteed residual value of leased assets	5,073	6,346	3,067	4,272	2,006	2,074
Less deferred income	(4,624)	(5,664)	(3,560)	(4,453)	(1,064)	(1,211)
Investment in financing leases, net of deferred income	26,939	32,471	24,078	29,235	2,861	3,236
Less amounts to arrive at net investment						
Allowance for losses	(202)	(198)	(192)	(193)	(10)	(5)
Deferred taxes	(4,075)	(4,506)	(1,783)	(2,245)	(2,292)	(2,261)
Net investment in financing leases	\$22,662	\$27,767	\$22,103	\$26,797	\$ 559	\$ 970

(a) Included \$317 million and \$330 million of initial direct costs on direct financing leases at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(b) Included pre-tax income of \$31 million and \$81 million and income tax of \$11 million and \$32 million during 2013 and 2012, respectively. Net investment credits recognized on leveraged leases during 2013 and 2012 were insignificant.

CONTRACTUAL MATURITIES

(In millions)	Total loans	Net rentals receivable
Due in		
2014	\$ 54,971	\$ 8,184
2015	19,270	6,114
2016	19,619	4,209
2017	17,281	2,733
2018	14,714	1,798
2019 and later	43,121	3,452
	168,976	26,490
Consumer revolving loans	62,292	—
Total	\$231,268	\$26,490

We expect actual maturities to differ from contractual maturities.

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

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
COMMERCIAL		
CLL		
Americas	\$ 68,585	\$ 72,517
Europe ^(a)	37,962	37,037
Asia	9,469	11,401
Other ^(a)	451	603
Total CLL	116,467	121,558
Energy Financial Services	3,107	4,851
GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS)	9,377	10,915
Other	318	486
Total Commercial	129,269	137,810
REAL ESTATE	19,899	20,946
CONSUMER		
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	30,501	33,350
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	13,677	17,816
U.S. installment and revolving credit	55,854	50,853
Non-U.S. auto	2,054	4,260
Other	6,953	8,070
Total Consumer	109,039	114,349
Total financing receivables	258,207	273,105
Less allowance for losses	(5,178)	(4,944)
Total financing receivables—net	\$253,029	\$268,161

(a) During 2013, we transferred our European equipment services portfolio from CLL Other to CLL Europe. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES ON FINANCING RECEIVABLES

(In millions)	Balance at January 1, 2013	Provision charged to operations	Other (a)	Gross write-offs (b)	Recoveries (b)	Balance at December 31, 2013
COMMERCIAL						
CLL						
Americas	\$ 490	\$ 292	\$ (1)	\$ (422)	\$ 114	\$ 473
Europe	445	321	12	(441)	78	415
Asia	80	124	(11)	(115)	12	90
Other	6	(3)	—	(3)	—	—
Total CLL	1,021	734	—	(981)	204	978
Energy Financial Services	9	(1)	—	—	—	8
GECAS	8	9	—	—	—	17
Other	3	(1)	—	(2)	2	2
Total Commercial	1,041	741	—	(983)	206	1,005
REAL ESTATE	320	28	(4)	(163)	11	192
CONSUMER						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	480	269	10	(458)	57	358
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	582	589	(93)	(967)	483	594
U.S. installment and revolving credit	2,282	3,006	(51)	(2,954)	540	2,823
Non-U.S. auto	67	58	(13)	(126)	70	56
Other	172	127	11	(236)	76	150
Total Consumer	3,583	4,049	(136)	(4,741)	1,226	3,981
Total	\$4,944	\$4,818	\$(140)	\$(5,887)	\$1,443	\$5,178

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

(b) Net write-offs (gross write-offs less recoveries) in certain portfolios may exceed the beginning allowance for losses as a result of 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.

(In millions)	Balance at January 1, 2012	Provision charged to operations	Other (a)	Gross write-offs (b)	Recoveries (b)	Balance at December 31, 2012
COMMERCIAL						
CLL						
Americas	\$ 889	\$ 109	\$ (51)	\$ (568)	\$ 111	\$ 490
Europe	400	374	(3)	(390)	64	445
Asia	157	37	(3)	(134)	23	80
Other	4	13	(1)	(10)	—	6
Total CLL	1,450	533	(58)	(1,102)	198	1,021
Energy Financial Services	26	4	—	(24)	3	9
GECAS	17	4	—	(13)	—	8
Other	37	1	(20)	(17)	2	3
Total Commercial	1,530	542	(78)	(1,156)	203	1,041
REAL ESTATE	1,089	72	(44)	(810)	13	320
CONSUMER						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	545	112	8	(261)	76	480
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	690	290	24	(974)	552	582
U.S. installment and revolving credit	2,008	2,666	(24)	(2,906)	538	2,282
Non-U.S. auto	101	18	(4)	(146)	98	67
Other	199	132	18	(257)	80	172
Total Consumer	3,543	3,218	22	(4,544)	1,344	3,583
Total	\$ 6,162	\$ 3,832	\$ (100)	\$ (6,510)	\$ 1,560	\$ 4,944

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

(b) Net write-offs (gross write-offs less recoveries) in certain portfolios may exceed the beginning allowance for losses as a result of 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.

(In millions)	Balance at January 1, 2011	Provision charged to operations (a)	Other (b)	Gross write-offs (c)	Recoveries (c)	Balance at December 31, 2011
COMMERCIAL						
CLL						
Americas	\$ 1,288	\$ 281	\$ (96)	\$ (700)	\$ 116	\$ 889
Europe	429	195	(5)	(286)	67	400
Asia	222	105	13	(214)	31	157
Other	6	3	(3)	(2)	—	4
Total CLL	1,945	584	(91)	(1,202)	214	1,450
Energy Financial Services	22	—	(1)	(4)	9	26
GECAS	20	—	—	(3)	—	17
Other	58	23	—	(47)	3	37
Total Commercial	2,045	607	(92)	(1,256)	226	1,530
REAL ESTATE	1,488	324	2	(747)	22	1,089
CONSUMER						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	688	116	(13)	(295)	49	545
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	898	470	(29)	(1,198)	549	690
U.S. installment and revolving credit	2,333	2,241	1	(3,095)	528	2,008
Non-U.S. auto	168	30	(4)	(216)	123	101
Other	259	142	(20)	(272)	90	199
Total Consumer	4,346	2,999	(65)	(5,076)	1,339	3,543
Total	\$ 7,879	\$ 3,930	\$ (155)	\$ (7,079)	\$ 1,587	\$ 6,162

(a) Included a provision of \$77 million at Consumer related to the July 1, 2011 adoption of ASU 2011-02.

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

(c) Net write-offs (gross write-offs less recoveries) in certain portfolios may exceed the beginning allowance for losses as a result of 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.

Credit Quality Indicators

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

PAST DUE FINANCING RECEIVABLES

The following tables display payment performance of Commercial, Real Estate and Consumer financing receivables.

December 31	2013		2012	
	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due ^(a)	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due
COMMERCIAL				
CLL				
Americas	1.1%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%
Europe	3.8	2.1	3.7	2.1
Asia	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6
Other	—	—	0.1	—
Total CLL	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.0
Energy Financial Services	—	—	—	—
GECAS	—	—	—	—
Other	0.1	0.1	2.8	2.8
Total Commercial	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.9
REAL ESTATE				
CONSUMER				
Non-U.S. residential mortgages ^(b)	11.2	6.9	12.0	7.5
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	3.7	1.1	3.8	1.1
U.S. installment and revolving credit	4.4	2.0	4.6	2.0
Non-U.S. auto	4.4	0.7	3.1	0.5
Other	2.5	1.4	2.8	1.7
Total Consumer	6.1	3.2	6.5	3.4
Total	3.5	1.9	3.7	2.1

(a) Included \$1,197 million of Consumer loans at December 31, 2013, which are over 90 days past due and continue to accrue interest until the accounts are written off in the period that the account becomes 180 days past due.

(b) 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 180 days past due.

NONACCRUAL FINANCING RECEIVABLES

December 31 (Dollars in millions)	Nonaccrual financing receivables ^(a)		Nonearning financing receivables ^(a)	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
COMMERCIAL				
CLL				
Americas	\$1,275	\$ 1,951	\$1,243	\$1,333
Europe	1,046	1,740	1,046	1,299
Asia	413	395	413	193
Other	—	52	—	52
Total CLL	2,734	4,138	2,702	2,877
Energy Financial Services	4	—	4	—
GECAS	—	3	—	—
Other	6	25	6	13
Total Commercial	2,744 ^(b)	4,166 ^(b)	2,712	2,890
REAL ESTATE				
CONSUMER				
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	2,161	2,598	1,766	2,567
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	88	213	88	213
U.S. installment and revolving credit	2	1,026	2	1,026
Non-U.S. auto	18	24	18	24
Other	351	427	345	351
Total Consumer	2,620 ^(d)	4,288 ^(d)	2,219	4,181
Total	\$7,915	\$13,339	\$7,232	\$7,515
Allowance for losses percentage				
COMMERCIAL	36.6%	25.0%	37.1%	36.0%
REAL ESTATE	7.5	6.6	8.3	72.1
CONSUMER	151.9	83.6	179.4	85.7
Total	65.4	37.1	71.6	65.8

(a) During the fourth quarter of 2013, we revised our methods for classifying financing receivables as nonaccrual and nonearning to more closely align with regulatory guidance. Given that the revised methods result in nonaccrual and nonearning amounts that are substantially the same, we plan to discontinue the reporting of nonearning financing receivables in the first quarter of 2014. Further information on our nonaccrual and nonearning financing receivables is provided in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Included \$1,397 million and \$2,647 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, that are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms.

(c) Included \$2,308 million and \$4,461 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, that are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms.

(d) Included \$527 million and \$734 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, that are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms.

IMPAIRED LOANS

The following tables provide information about loans classified as impaired and specific reserves related to Commercial, Real Estate and Consumer.

December 31 (In millions)	With no specific allowance			With a specific allowance			
	Recorded investment in loans	Unpaid principal balance	Average investment in loans	Recorded investment in loans	Unpaid principal balance	Associated allowance	Average investment in loans
2013							
COMMERCIAL							
CLL							
Americas	\$ 1,670	\$ 2,187	\$ 2,154	\$ 417	\$ 505	\$ 96	\$ 497
Europe	802	1,589	956	580	921	211	536
Asia	302	349	180	111	125	20	93
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total CLL	2,774	4,125	3,290	1,108	1,551	327	1,138
Energy Financial Services	—	—	—	4	4	1	2
GECAS	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other	2	3	9	4	4	—	5
Total Commercial ^(a)	2,776	4,128	3,299	1,116	1,559	328	1,146
REAL ESTATE ^(b)	2,615	3,036	3,058	1,245	1,507	74	1,688
CONSUMER ^(c)	109	153	98	2,879	2,948	567	3,058
Total	\$ 5,500	\$ 7,317	\$ 6,455	\$ 5,240	\$ 6,014	\$ 969	\$ 5,892
2012							
COMMERCIAL							
CLL							
Americas	\$ 2,487	\$ 2,927	\$ 2,535	\$ 557	\$ 681	\$ 178	\$ 987
Europe	1,131	1,901	1,009	643	978	278	805
Asia	62	64	62	109	120	23	134
Other	—	—	43	52	68	6	16
Total CLL	3,680	4,892	3,649	1,361	1,847	485	1,942
Energy Financial Services	—	—	2	—	—	—	7
GECAS	—	—	17	3	3	—	5
Other	17	28	26	8	8	2	40
Total Commercial ^(a)	3,697	4,920	3,694	1,372	1,858	487	1,994
REAL ESTATE ^(b)	3,491	3,712	3,773	2,202	2,807	188	3,752
CONSUMER ^(c)	105	117	100	3,103	3,141	673	2,949
Total	\$ 7,293	\$ 8,749	\$ 7,567	\$ 6,677	\$ 7,806	\$ 1,348	\$ 8,695

(a) We recognized \$218 million and \$253 million of interest income, including \$60 million and \$92 million on a cash basis, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, principally in our CLL Americas business. The total average investment in impaired loans for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$4,445 million and \$5,688 million, respectively.

(b) We recognized \$187 million and \$329 million of interest income, including \$135 million and \$237 million on a cash basis, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The total average investment in impaired loans for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$4,746 million and \$7,525 million, respectively.

(c) We recognized \$221 million and \$168 million of interest income, including \$3 million and \$4 million on a cash basis, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, principally in our Consumer-U.S. installment and revolving credit portfolios. The total average investment in impaired loans for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$3,156 million and \$3,049 million, respectively.

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
COMMERCIAL		
Non-impaired financing receivables	\$125,377	\$132,741
General reserves	677	554
Impaired loans	3,892	5,069
Specific reserves	328	487
REAL ESTATE		
Non-impaired financing receivables	16,039	15,253
General reserves	118	132
Impaired loans	3,860	5,693
Specific reserves	74	188
CONSUMER		
Non-impaired financing receivables	106,051	111,141
General reserves	3,414	2,910
Impaired loans	2,988	3,208
Specific reserves	567	673
Total		
Non-impaired financing receivables	247,467	259,135
General reserves	4,209	3,596
Impaired loans	10,740	13,970
Specific reserves	969	1,348

Impaired loans classified as TDRs in our CLL business were \$2,961 million and \$3,872 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and were primarily attributable to CLL Americas (\$1,770 million and \$2,577 million, respectively). For the year ended December 31, 2013, we modified \$1,509 million of loans classified as TDRs, primarily in CLL Americas (\$737 million). Changes to these loans primarily included extensions, interest-only payment periods, debt to equity exchange and forbearance or other actions, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. Of our \$1,509 million and \$2,936 million of modifications classified as TDRs during 2013 and 2012, respectively, \$71 million and \$217 million have subsequently experienced a payment default in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Real Estate TDRs decreased from \$5,146 million at December 31, 2012 to \$3,625 million at December 31, 2013, primarily driven by resolution of TDRs through paydowns, partially offset by extensions of loans scheduled to mature during 2013, some of which were classified as TDRs upon modification. We deem loan modifications to be TDRs when we have granted a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty and we do not receive adequate compensation in the form of an effective interest rate that is at current market rates of interest given the risk characteristics of the loan or other consideration that compensates us for the value of the concession. The limited liquidity and higher return requirements in the real estate market for loans with higher loan-to-value (LTV) ratios have typically resulted in the conclusion that the modified terms are not at current market rates of interest, even if the modified loans are expected to be fully recoverable. For the year ended December 31, 2013, we modified \$1,595 million of loans classified as TDRs. Changes to these loans primarily included maturity extensions, principal payment

acceleration, changes to collateral or covenant terms and cash sweeps, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. Of our \$1,595 million and \$4,351 million of modifications classified as TDRs during 2013 and 2012, respectively, \$197 million and \$210 million have subsequently experienced a payment default in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The vast majority of our Consumer nonaccrual financing receivables are smaller-balance homogeneous loans evaluated collectively, by portfolio, for impairment and therefore are outside the scope of the disclosure requirement for impaired loans. Accordingly, impaired loans in our Consumer business represent restructured smaller-balance homogeneous loans meeting the definition of a TDR, and are therefore subject to the disclosure requirement for impaired loans, and commercial loans in our Consumer—Other portfolio. The recorded investment of these impaired loans totaled \$2,988 million (with an unpaid principal balance of \$3,101 million) and comprised \$109 million with no specific allowance, primarily all in our Consumer—Other portfolio, and \$2,879 million with a specific allowance of \$567 million at December 31, 2013. The impaired loans with a specific allowance included \$261 million with a specific allowance of \$35 million in our Consumer—Other portfolio and \$2,618 million with a specific allowance of \$532 million across the remaining Consumer business and had an unpaid principal balance and average investment of \$2,948 million and \$3,058 million, respectively, at December 31, 2013.

Impaired loans classified as TDRs in our Consumer business were \$2,874 million and \$3,041 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. We utilize certain loan modification programs for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties in our Consumer loan portfolio. These loan modification programs primarily include interest rate reductions and payment deferrals in excess of three months, which were not part of the terms of the original contract, and are primarily concentrated in our non-U.S. residential mortgage and U.S. credit card portfolios. For the year ended December 31, 2013, we modified \$1,441 million of consumer loans for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties, which are classified as TDRs, and included \$879 million of non-U.S. consumer loans, primarily residential mortgages, credit cards and personal loans and \$562 million of U.S. consumer loans, primarily credit cards. We expect borrowers whose loans have been modified under these programs to continue to be able to meet their contractual obligations upon the conclusion of the modification. Of our \$1,441 million and \$1,751 million of modifications classified as TDRs during 2013 and 2012, respectively, \$266 million and \$334 million have subsequently experienced a payment default in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Supplemental Credit Quality Information

COMMERCIAL

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

Our internal risk ratings process is an important source of information in determining our allowance for losses and represents a comprehensive, statistically validated approach to evaluate risk in our financing receivables portfolios. In deriving our internal risk ratings, we stratify our Commercial portfolios into 21 categories of default risk and/or six categories of loss given default to group into three categories: A, B and C. Our process starts by developing internal risk ratings for our borrowers, which are based upon our proprietary models using data derived from borrower financial statements, agency ratings, payment history information, equity prices and other commercial borrower characteristics. We then evaluate the potential risk of loss for the specific lending transaction in the event of borrower default, which takes into account such factors as applicable collateral

value, historical loss and recovery rates for similar transactions, and our collection capabilities. Our internal risk ratings process and the models we use are subject to regular monitoring and validation controls. The frequency of rating updates is set by our credit risk policy, which requires annual Risk Committee approval. The models are updated on a regular basis and statistically validated annually, or more frequently as circumstances warrant.

The table below summarizes our Commercial financing receivables by risk category. As described above, financing receivables are assigned one of 21 risk ratings based on our process and then these are grouped by similar characteristics into three categories in the table below. Category A is characterized by either high-credit-quality borrowers or transactions with significant collateral coverage that substantially reduces or eliminates the risk of loss in the event of borrower default. Category B is characterized by borrowers with weaker credit quality than those in Category A, or transactions with moderately strong collateral coverage that minimizes but may not fully mitigate the risk of loss in the event of default. Category C is characterized by borrowers with higher levels of default risk relative to our overall portfolio or transactions where collateral coverage may not fully mitigate a loss in the event of default.

December 31 (In millions)	Secured			Total
	A	B	C	
2013				
CLL				
Americas	\$ 65,444	\$ 1,587	\$ 1,554	\$ 68,585
Europe ^(a)	35,968	479	1,019	37,466
Asia	8,962	140	218	9,320
Other ^(a)	101	—	—	101
Total CLL	110,475	2,206	2,791	115,472
Energy Financial Services	2,969	9	—	2,978
GECAS	9,175	50	152	9,377
Other	318	—	—	318
Total	\$122,937	\$2,265	\$2,943	\$128,145
2012				
CLL				
Americas	\$ 68,360	\$ 1,775	\$ 2,382	\$ 72,517
Europe ^(a)	33,756	1,188	1,256	36,200
Asia	10,732	117	372	11,221
Other ^(a)	159	—	94	253
Total CLL	113,007	3,080	4,104	120,191
Energy Financial Services	4,725	—	—	4,725
GECAS	10,681	223	11	10,915
Other	486	—	—	486
Total	\$128,899	\$3,303	\$4,115	\$136,317

(a) During 2013, we transferred our European equipment services portfolio from CLL Other to CLL Europe. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

For our secured financing receivables portfolio, our collateral position and ability to work out problem accounts mitigates our losses. Our asset managers have deep industry expertise that enables us to identify the optimum approach to default situations. We price risk premiums for weaker credits at origination, closely monitor changes in creditworthiness through our risk

ratings and watch list process, and are engaged early with deteriorating credits to minimize economic loss. Secured financing receivables within risk Category C are predominantly in our CLL businesses and are primarily composed of senior term lending facilities and factoring programs secured by various asset types including inventory, accounts receivable, cash, equipment and

related business facilities as well as franchise finance activities secured by underlying equipment.

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

Our unsecured Commercial financing receivables portfolio is primarily attributable to our Interbanca S.p.A. and GE Sanyo Credit acquisitions in Europe and Asia, respectively. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, these financing receivables included \$313 million and \$458 million rated A, \$580 million and \$583 million rated B, and \$231 million and \$452 million rated C, respectively.

REAL ESTATE

Due to the primarily non-recourse nature of our Debt portfolio, loan-to-value ratios provide the best indicators of the credit quality of the portfolio.

December 31 (In millions)	Loan-to-value ratio		
	Less than 80%	80% to 95%	Greater than 95%
2013			
Debt	\$15,576	\$1,300	\$2,111
2012			
Debt	\$13,570	\$2,572	\$3,604

By contrast, the credit quality of the owner occupied/credit tenant portfolio is primarily influenced by the strength of the borrower's general credit quality, which is reflected in our internal risk rating process, consistent with the process we use for our Commercial portfolio. At December 31, 2013, the internal risk rating of A, B and C for our owner occupied/credit tenant portfolio approximated \$571 million, \$179 million and \$162 million, respectively, as compared to December 31, 2012 ratings of \$956 million, \$25 million and \$219 million, respectively.

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

CONSUMER

At December 31, 2013, our U.S. consumer financing receivables included private-label credit card and sales financing for approximately 61 million customers across the U.S. with no metropolitan area accounting for more than 6% of the portfolio. Of the total U.S. consumer financing receivables, approximately 67% relate to credit card loans that are often subject to profit and loss-sharing arrangements with the retailer (which are recorded in revenues), and the remaining 33% are sales finance receivables that provide financing to customers in areas such as electronics, recreation, medical and home improvement.

Our Consumer financing receivables portfolio comprises both secured and unsecured lending. Secured financing receivables comprise residential loans and lending to small and medium-sized enterprises predominantly secured by auto and equipment, inventory finance and cash flow loans. Unsecured financing receivables include private-label credit card financing. A substantial majority of these cards are not for general use and are limited to the products and services sold by the retailer. The private-label portfolio is diverse with no metropolitan area accounting for more than 6% of the related portfolio.

NON-U.S. RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES

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

December 31 (In millions)	Loan-to-value ratio		
	80% or less	Greater than 80% to 90%	Greater than 90%
2013			
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	\$17,224	\$5,130	\$8,147
2012			
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	\$18,568	\$5,699	\$9,083

The majority of these financing receivables are in our U.K. and France portfolios and have re-indexed loan-to-value ratios of 77% and 56%, respectively. Re-indexed loan-to-value ratios may not reflect actual realizable values of future repossessions. We have third-party mortgage insurance for about 24% of the balance of Consumer non-U.S. residential mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios greater than 90% at December 31, 2013. Such loans were primarily originated in France and the U.K.

INSTALLMENT AND REVOLVING CREDIT

For our unsecured lending products, including the non-U.S. and U.S. installment and revolving credit and non-U.S. auto portfolios, we assess overall credit quality using internal and external credit scores. Our internal credit scores imply a probability of default that we consistently translate into three approximate credit bureau equivalent credit score categories, including (a) 671 or higher, which are considered the strongest credits; (b) 626 to 670, which are considered moderate credit risk; and (c) 625 or less, which are considered weaker credits.

December 31 (In millions)	Internal ratings translated to approximate credit bureau equivalent score		
	671 or higher	626 to 670	625 or less
2013			
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	\$ 8,310	\$ 2,855	\$ 2,512
U.S. installment and revolving credit	36,723	11,101	8,030
Non-U.S. auto	1,395	373	286
2012			
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	\$10,228	\$ 4,267	\$ 3,321
U.S. installment and revolving credit	33,204	9,753	7,896
Non-U.S. auto	3,141	666	453

Of those financing receivable accounts with credit bureau equivalent scores of 625 or less at December 31, 2013, 97% relate to installment and revolving credit accounts. These smaller-balance accounts have an average outstanding balance less than one thousand U.S. dollars and are primarily concentrated in our retail card and sales finance receivables in the U.S. (which are often subject to profit and loss-sharing arrangements), and closed-end loans outside the U.S., which minimizes the potential for loss in the event of default. For lower credit scores, we adequately price for the incremental risk at origination and monitor credit migration through our risk ratings process. We continuously adjust our credit line underwriting management and collection strategies based on customer behavior and risk profile changes.

CONSUMER—OTHER

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

At December 31, 2013, Consumer—Other financing receivables of \$6,137 million, \$315 million and \$501 million were rated A, B and C, respectively. At December 31, 2012, Consumer—Other financing receivables of \$6,873 million, \$451 million and \$746 million were rated A, B and C, respectively.

Note 7.**Property, Plant and Equipment**

December 31 (Dollars in millions)	Depreciable lives—new (In years)	2013	2012
ORIGINAL COST			
GE			
Land and improvements	8 ^(a)	\$ 707	\$ 612
Buildings, structures and related equipment	8–40	8,910	8,361
Machinery and equipment	4–20	25,323	24,090
Leasehold costs and manufacturing plant under construction	1–10	3,309	2,815
		38,249	35,878
GECC^(b)			
Land and improvements, buildings, structures and related equipment	1–35 ^(a)	2,504	2,485
Equipment leased to others			
Aircraft	20	50,337	49,954
Vehicles	1–20	14,656	15,952
Railroad rolling stock	4–50	4,636	4,180
Construction and manufacturing	1–30	2,916	3,055
All other	7–27	3,518	3,427
		78,567	79,053
ELIMINATIONS		(347)	(363)
Total		\$116,469	\$114,568
NET CARRYING VALUE			
GE			
Land and improvements		\$ 671	\$ 582
Buildings, structures and related equipment		4,205	4,003
Machinery and equipment		9,701	9,061
Leasehold costs and manufacturing plant under construction		2,997	2,387
		17,574	16,033
GECC^(b)			
Land and improvements, buildings, structures and related equipment		1,025	999
Equipment leased to others			
Aircraft ^(c)		34,938	36,231
Vehicles		8,312	8,634
Railroad rolling stock		3,129	2,744
Construction and manufacturing		1,955	2,069
All other		2,248	2,290
		51,607	52,967
ELIMINATIONS		(354)	(367)
Total		\$ 68,827	\$ 68,633

(a) Depreciable lives exclude land.

(b) Included \$1,353 million and \$1,466 million of original cost of assets leased to GE with accumulated amortization of \$342 million and \$451 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(c) The GECAS business of GE Capital recognized impairment losses of \$732 million and \$242 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively. These losses are recorded in the caption "Other costs and expenses" in the Statement of Earnings to reflect adjustments to fair value based on an evaluation of 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.

Consolidated depreciation and amortization related to property, plant and equipment was \$9,762 million, \$9,192 million and \$8,986 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Amortization of GECC equipment leased to others was \$6,696 million, \$6,097 million and \$6,063 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Noncancellable future rentals due from customers for equipment on operating leases at December 31, 2013, are as follows:

(In millions)	
Due in	
2014	\$ 7,168
2015	5,925
2016	4,838
2017	3,823
2018	3,070
2019 and later	7,695
Total	\$32,519

Note 8.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
GOODWILL	\$77,648	\$73,114
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS—NET		
Intangible assets subject to amortization	\$14,150	\$11,821
Indefinite-lived intangible assets ^(a)	160	159
Total	\$14,310	\$11,980

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

Upon closing an acquisition, we estimate the fair values of assets and liabilities acquired and consolidate the acquisition as quickly as possible. Given the time it takes to obtain pertinent information to finalize the acquired company's balance sheet, then to adjust the acquired company's accounting policies, procedures, and books and records to our standards, it is often several quarters before we are able to finalize those initial fair value estimates. Accordingly, it is not uncommon for our initial estimates to be subsequently revised.

Changes in goodwill balances follow.

(In millions)	2013			2012				
	Balance at January 1	Acquisitions	Dispositions, currency exchange and other	Balance at December 31	Balance at January 1	Acquisitions	Dispositions, currency exchange and other	Balance at December 31
Power & Water	\$ 8,821	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 8,822	\$ 8,769	\$ —	\$ 52	\$ 8,821
Oil & Gas	8,365	2,217	(66)	10,516	8,233	113	19	8,365
Energy Management	4,610	7	131	4,748	4,621	—	(11)	4,610
Aviation	5,975	3,043	85	9,103	5,996	55	(76)	5,975
Healthcare	16,762	45	(164)	16,643	16,631	221	(90)	16,762
Transportation	999	—	13	1,012	551	445	3	999
Appliances & Lighting	611	—	(5)	606	594	11	6	611
GE Capital	26,971	17	(793)	26,195	26,902	—	69	26,971
Corporate	—	4	(1)	3	—	—	—	—
Total	\$73,114	\$5,333	\$(799)	\$77,648	\$72,297	\$845	\$(28)	\$73,114

In August 2013, we acquired the aviation business of Avio S.p.A. (Avio) for \$4,449 million in cash. We recorded a pre-tax, acquisition-related charge of \$96 million related to the effective settlement of Avio's pre-existing contractual relationships with GE. Avio is a manufacturer of aviation propulsion components and systems and is included in our Aviation segment. The preliminary purchase price allocation resulted in goodwill of \$3,043 million and amortizable intangible assets of \$1,830 million. The allocation of the purchase price will be finalized upon completion of post-closing procedures.

In July 2013, we acquired Lufkin Industries, Inc. (Lufkin) for \$3,309 million in cash. Lufkin is a leading provider of artificial lift technologies for the oil and gas industry and a manufacturer of industrial gears and is included in our Oil & Gas segment. The purchase price allocation resulted in goodwill of \$2,027 million and amortizable intangible assets of \$997 million. The allocation of the purchase price will be finalized upon completion of post-closing procedures.

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

On September 2, 2011, we purchased a 90% interest in Converteam for \$3,586 million. In connection with the transaction, we entered into an arrangement to purchase the remaining 10% at the two-year anniversary of the acquisition date for 343 million euros (approximately \$465 million). This amount was recorded as a liability at the date of acquisition and was paid out in October 2013.

Goodwill balances increased \$4,534 million in 2013, primarily as a result of the acquisitions of Avio (\$3,043 million) and Lufkin (\$2,027 million), partially offset by dispositions.

Goodwill balances increased \$817 million in 2012, primarily as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar (\$356 million) and acquisitions of Industrea Limited (\$282 million) and Railcar Management, Inc. (\$136 million) at Transportation.

We test goodwill for impairment annually in the third quarter of each year using data as of July 1 of that year. The impairment test consists of two steps: in step one, the carrying value of the reporting unit is compared with its fair value; in step two, which is applied when the carrying value is more than its fair value, the amount of goodwill impairment, if any, is derived by deducting the fair value of the reporting unit's assets and liabilities from the fair value of its equity, and comparing that amount with the carrying amount of goodwill. We determined fair values for each of the reporting units using the market approach, when available and appropriate, or the income approach, or a combination of both. We assess the valuation methodology based upon the relevance and availability of the data at the time we perform the valuation. If multiple valuation methodologies are used, the results are weighted appropriately.

Valuations using the market approach are derived from metrics of publicly traded companies or historically completed transactions of comparable businesses. The selection of comparable businesses is based on the markets in which the reporting units operate giving consideration to risk profiles, size, geography, and diversity of products and services. A market approach is limited to reporting units for which there are publicly traded companies that have the characteristics similar to our businesses.

Under 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 8.0% to 16.5%.

During the third quarter of 2013, we performed our annual impairment test of goodwill for all of our reporting units. Based on the results of our step one testing, the fair values of each of the GE 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 \$742 million at December 31, 2013. While the Real Estate reporting unit's book value was within the range of its fair value, we further substantiated our Real Estate goodwill balance by performing the second step analysis in which the implied fair value of goodwill exceeded its carrying value by approximately \$3.7 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 the recent stabilization of the real estate market allowing for sales of real estate investments at normalized margins. Our assumed discount rate was 11.25% 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. While we have seen stabilization in some markets, 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.

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. It is reasonably possible that the judgments and estimates described above could change in future periods.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS SUBJECT TO AMORTIZATION

December 31 (In millions)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net
2013			
Customer-related	\$ 7,938	\$ (2,312)	\$ 5,626
Patents and technology	6,602	(2,621)	3,981
Capitalized software	8,256	(5,252)	3,004
Trademarks	1,356	(295)	1,061
Lease valuations	703	(498)	205
Present value of future profits ^(a)	574	(574)	—
All other	632	(359)	273
Total	\$ 26,061	\$(11,911)	\$ 14,150
2012			
Customer-related	\$ 6,977	\$ (2,156)	\$ 4,821
Patents and technology	5,432	(2,406)	3,026
Capitalized software	7,514	(4,673)	2,841
Trademarks	995	(239)	756
Lease valuations	1,163	(792)	371
Present value of future profits ^(a)	530	(530)	—
All other	375	(369)	6
Total	\$ 22,986	\$(11,165)	\$ 11,821

(a) Balances at December 31, 2013 and 2012 reflect adjustments of \$322 million and \$353 million, respectively, to the present value of future profits in our run-off insurance operations to reflect the effects that would have been recognized had the related unrealized investment securities holding gains and losses actually been realized.

During 2013, we recorded additions to intangible assets subject to amortization of \$3,735 million, primarily from the acquisitions of Avio (\$1,830 million) and Lufkin (\$997 million) as well as the capitalization of new software across several business platforms. The components of finite-lived intangible assets acquired during 2013 and their respective weighted-average amortizable period are: \$1,257 million—Customer-related (21.9 years); \$1,255 million—Patents and technology (25.5 years); \$732 million—Capitalized software (4.6 years); \$363 million—Trademarks (28.1 years); \$2 million—Lease valuations (5.0 years); and \$126 million—All other (22.4 years).

Consolidated amortization related to intangible assets was \$1,711 million, \$1,612 million and \$1,744 million for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. We estimate annual pre-tax amortization for intangible assets over the next five calendar years to be as follows: 2014—\$1,588 million; 2015—\$1,473 million; 2016—\$1,336 million; 2017—\$1,185 million; and 2018—\$1,026 million.

Note 9.

All Other Assets

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
GE		
Investments		
Associated companies ^(a)	\$ 3,937	\$ 22,169
Other	626	445
	4,563	22,614
Contract costs and estimated earnings ^(b)	12,522	11,041
Long-term receivables, including notes	993	714
Derivative instruments	623	383
Other	5,007	4,782
	23,708	39,534
GECC		
Investments		
Associated companies	17,348	19,119
Real estate ^{(c)(d)}	16,163	25,154
Assets held for sale ^(e)	2,571	4,194
Cost method ^(d)	1,462	1,665
Other	930	1,446
	38,474	51,578
Advances to suppliers	2,328	1,805
Derivative instruments	1,117	3,557
Deferred borrowing costs	867	940
Deferred acquisition costs ^(f)	29	46
Other	4,551	4,260
	47,366	62,186
ELIMINATIONS	(266)	(76)
Total	\$70,808	\$101,644

(a) Included our investment in NBCU LLC of \$18,887 million at December 31, 2012. At December 31, 2012, we also had \$4,937 million of deferred tax liabilities related to this investment. See Note 14.

(b) Contract costs and estimated earnings reflect revenues earned in excess of billings on our long-term contracts to construct technically complex equipment (such as power generation, aircraft engines and aeroderivative units) and long-term product maintenance or extended warranty arrangements. These amounts are presented net of related billings in excess of revenues of \$1,842 million and \$1,498 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(c) GECC investments in real estate consisted principally of two categories: real estate held for investment and equity method investments. Both categories contained a wide range of properties including the following at December 31, 2013: office buildings (52%), apartment buildings (14%), retail facilities (9%), industrial properties (7%), franchise properties (3%) and other (15%). At December 31, 2013, investments were located in the Americas (41%), Europe (35%) and Asia (24%).

(d) The fair value of and unrealized loss on cost method investments in a continuous loss position for less than 12 months at December 31, 2013, were \$17 million and an insignificant amount, respectively. There were no cost method investments in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more at December 31, 2013. The fair value of and unrealized loss on cost method investments in a continuous loss position for less than 12 months at December 31, 2012, were \$142 million and \$37 million, respectively. The fair value of and unrealized loss on cost method investments in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more at December 31, 2012, were \$2 million and an insignificant amount, respectively.

(e) Assets were classified as held for sale on the date a decision was made to dispose of them through sale or other means. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, such assets consisted primarily of loans, aircraft, equipment and real estate properties, and were accounted for at the lower of carrying amount or estimated fair value less costs to sell. These amounts are net of valuation allowances of \$127 million and \$200 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(f) Balances at December 31, 2013 and 2012 reflect adjustments of \$700 million and \$764 million, respectively, to deferred acquisition costs in our run-off insurance operations to reflect the effects that would have been recognized had the related unrealized investment securities holding gains and losses actually been realized.

Note 10.**Borrowings and Bank Deposits****SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS**

December 31 (Dollars in millions)	2013		2012	
	Amount	Average rate ^(a)	Amount	Average rate ^(a)
GE				
Commercial paper	\$ —	—%	\$ 352	0.28%
Payable to banks	346	3.38	23	3.02
Current portion of long-term borrowings	70	5.65	5,068	5.11
Other	1,425		598	
Total GE short-term borrowings	1,841		6,041	
GECC				
Commercial paper				
U.S.	24,877	0.18	33,686	0.22
Non-U.S.	4,168	0.33	9,370	0.92
Current portion of long-term borrowings ^{(b)(c)(d)}	39,215	2.70	44,264	2.85
GE Interest Plus notes ^(e)	8,699	1.11	8,189	1.20
Other ^(c)	339		431	
Total GECC short-term borrowings	77,298		95,940	
ELIMINATIONS	(1,249)		(589)	
Total short-term borrowings	\$ 77,890		\$ 101,392	

LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

December 31 (Dollars in millions)	Maturities	2013		2012	
		Amount	Average rate ^(a)	Amount	Average rate ^(a)
GE					
Senior notes	2015–2042	\$ 10,968	3.63%	\$ 10,963	3.63%
Payable to banks	2015–2023	10	1.10	13	1.79
Other		537		452	
Total GE long-term borrowings		11,515		11,428	
GECC					
Senior unsecured notes ^(b)	2015–2054	186,433	2.97	199,646	2.95
Subordinated notes ^(d)	2021–2037	4,821	3.93	4,965	2.92
Subordinated debentures ^(f)	2066–2067	7,462	5.64	7,286	5.78
Other ^(c)		11,563		12,879	
Total GECC long-term borrowings		210,279		224,776	
ELIMINATIONS		(129)		(120)	
Total long-term borrowings		\$ 221,665		\$ 236,084	
NON-RECOURSE BORROWINGS OF CONSOLIDATED SECURITIZATION ENTITIES^(g)	2014–2019	\$ 30,124	1.05%	\$ 30,123	1.12%
BANK DEPOSITS^(h)		\$ 53,361		\$ 46,200	
TOTAL BORROWINGS AND BANK DEPOSITS		\$ 383,040		\$ 413,799	

(a) Based on year-end balances and year-end local currency effective interest rates, including the effects from hedging.

(b) Included in total long-term borrowings were \$481 million and \$604 million of obligations to holders of GICs at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. These obligations included conditions under which certain GIC holders could require immediate repayment of their investment should the long-term credit ratings of GECC fall below AA-/Aa3. Following the April 3, 2012 Moody's downgrade of GECC's long-term credit rating to A1, substantially all of these GICs became redeemable by their holders. In 2012, holders of \$386 million in principal amount of GICs redeemed their holdings and GECC made related cash payments. The remaining outstanding GICs will continue to be subject to their scheduled maturities and individual terms, which may include provisions permitting redemption upon a downgrade of one or more of GECC's ratings, among other things.

(c) Included \$9,468 million and \$9,757 million of funding secured by real estate, aircraft and other collateral at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, of which \$2,868 million and \$3,294 million is non-recourse to GECC at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(d) Included \$300 million of subordinated notes guaranteed by GE at both December 31, 2013 and 2012.

(e) Entirely variable denomination floating-rate demand notes.

(f) Subordinated debentures receive rating agency equity credit and were hedged at issuance to the U.S. dollar equivalent of \$7,725 million.

(g) Included at December 31, 2013 and 2012 were \$9,047 million and \$7,707 million of current portion of long-term borrowings, respectively, and \$21,077 million and \$22,416 million of long-term borrowings, respectively. See Note 23.

(h) Included \$13,614 million and \$15,896 million of deposits in non-U.S. banks at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and \$18,275 million and \$17,291 million of certificates of deposits with maturities greater than one year at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

On October 9, 2012, GE issued \$7,000 million of notes comprising \$2,000 million of 0.850% notes due 2015, \$3,000 million of 2.700% notes due 2022 and \$2,000 million of 4.125% notes due 2042. On February 1, 2013, we repaid \$5,000 million of 5.0% GE senior unsecured notes.

Additional information about borrowings and associated swaps can be found in Note 22.

LIQUIDITY is affected by debt maturities and our ability to repay or refinance such debt. Long-term debt maturities over the next five years follow.

(In millions)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GE	\$ 70	\$ 2,189	\$ 138	\$ 4,023	\$ 22
GECC	39,215 ^(a)	39,672	31,987	25,866	18,183

(a) Fixed and floating rate notes of \$443 million contain put options with exercise dates in 2014, and which have final maturity beyond 2018.

Committed credit lines totaling \$47.8 billion had been extended to us by 50 banks at year-end 2013. GECC can borrow up to \$47.8 billion under all of these credit lines. GE can borrow up to \$13.9 billion under certain of these credit lines. The GECC lines include \$26.5 billion of revolving credit agreements under which we can borrow funds for periods exceeding one year. Additionally, \$21.3 billion are 364-day lines that contain a term-out feature that allows GE or GECC to extend the borrowings for two years from the date on which such borrowings would otherwise be due.

Note 11.

Investment Contracts, Insurance Liabilities and Insurance Annuity Benefits

Investment contracts, insurance liabilities and insurance annuity benefits comprise mainly obligations to annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations and holders of guaranteed investment contracts.

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
Investment contracts	\$ 3,144	\$ 3,321
Guaranteed investment contracts	1,471	1,644
Total investment contracts	4,615	4,965
Life insurance benefits ^(a)	18,959	20,427
Other ^(b)	3,405	3,304
	26,979	28,696
ELIMINATIONS	(435)	(428)
Total	\$26,544	\$28,268

(a) Life insurance benefits are accounted for mainly by a net-level-premium method using estimated yields generally ranging from 3.0% to 8.5% in both 2013 and 2012.

(b) Substantially all unpaid claims and claims adjustment expenses and unearned premiums.

When insurance affiliates cede insurance risk to third parties, such as reinsurers, they are not relieved of their primary obligation to policyholders. When losses on ceded risks give rise to claims for recovery, we establish allowances for probable losses on such receivables from reinsurers as required. Reinsurance recoverables are included in the caption "Other GECC receivables" in our Statement of Financial Position, and amounted to \$1,685 million and \$1,542 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

We recognize reinsurance recoveries as a reduction of the Statement of Earnings caption "Investment contracts, insurance losses and insurance annuity benefits." Reinsurance recoveries were \$250 million, \$234 million and \$224 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Note 12.

Postretirement Benefit Plans

Pension Benefits

We sponsor a number of pension plans. Principal pension plans, together with affiliate and certain other pension plans (other pension plans) detailed in this note, represent about 99% of our total pension assets. We use a December 31 measurement date for our plans.

PRINCIPAL PENSION PLANS are the GE Pension Plan and the GE Supplementary Pension Plan.

The GE Pension Plan provides benefits to certain U.S. employees based on the greater of a formula recognizing career earnings or a formula recognizing length of service and final average earnings. Certain benefit provisions are subject to collective bargaining. Salaried employees who commence service on or after January 1, 2011 and any employee who commences service on or after January 1, 2012 will not be eligible to participate in the GE Pension Plan, but will participate in a defined contribution retirement program.

The GE Supplementary Pension Plan is an unfunded plan providing supplementary retirement benefits primarily to higher-level, longer-service U.S. employees.

OTHER PENSION PLANS in 2013 included 40 U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans with pension assets or obligations greater than \$50 million. These defined benefit plans generally provide benefits to employees based on formulas recognizing length of service and earnings.

PENSION PLAN PARTICIPANTS

December 31, 2013	Total	Principal pension plans	Other pension plans
Active employees	128,000	94,000	34,000
Vested former employees	229,000	184,000	45,000
Retirees and beneficiaries	263,000	230,000	33,000
Total	620,000	508,000	112,000

COST OF PENSION PLANS

(In millions)	Total			Principal pension plans			Other pension plans		
	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
Service cost for benefits earned	\$ 1,970	\$ 1,779	\$ 1,498	\$ 1,535	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,195	\$ 435	\$ 392	\$ 303
Prior service cost amortization	253	287	207	246	279	194	7	8	13
Expected return on plan assets	(4,163)	(4,394)	(4,543)	(3,500)	(3,768)	(3,940)	(663)	(626)	(603)
Interest cost on benefit obligations	2,983	2,993	3,176	2,460	2,479	2,662	523	514	514
Net actuarial loss amortization	4,007	3,701	2,486	3,664	3,421	2,335	343	280	151
Pension plans cost	\$ 5,050	\$ 4,366	\$ 2,824	\$ 4,405	\$ 3,798	\$ 2,446	\$ 645	\$ 568	\$ 378

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS are described below. The actuarial assumptions at December 31 are used to measure the year-end benefit obligations and the pension costs for the subsequent year.

December 31	Principal pension plans				Other pension plans (weighted average)			
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2013	2012	2011	2010
Discount rate	4.85%	3.96%	4.21%	5.28%	4.39%	3.92%	4.42%	5.11%
Compensation increases	4.00	3.90	3.75	4.25	3.76	3.30	4.31	4.44
Expected return on assets	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	6.92	6.82	7.09	7.25

To determine the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets, we consider current and target asset allocations, as well as historical and expected returns on various categories of plan assets. In developing future return expectations for our principal pension plans' assets, we formulate views on the future economic environment, both in the U.S. and abroad. We evaluate general market trends and historical relationships among a number of key variables that impact asset class returns such as expected earnings growth, inflation, valuations, yields and spreads, using both internal and external sources. We also take into account expected volatility by asset class and diversification across classes to determine expected overall portfolio results given current and target allocations. Based on our analysis of future expectations of asset performance, past return results, and our current and target asset allocations, we have assumed a 7.5% long-term expected return on those assets for cost recognition in 2014. This is a reduction from the 8.0% we had assumed in 2013, 2012 and 2011. For the principal pension plans, we apply our expected rate of return to a market-related value of assets, which stabilizes variability in the amounts to which we apply that expected return.

We amortize experience gains and losses, as well as the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions and plan provisions, over a period no longer than the average future service of employees.

FUNDING POLICY for the GE Pension Plan is to contribute amounts sufficient to meet minimum funding requirements as set forth in employee benefit and tax laws plus such additional amounts as we may determine to be appropriate. We contributed \$433 million to the GE Pension Plan in 2012. The ERISA minimum funding requirements did not require a contribution in 2013. As such, we did not contribute to the GE Pension Plan in 2013. We expect to contribute \$528 million to the GE Pension Plan in 2014. In

addition, we expect to pay approximately \$244 million for benefit payments under our GE Supplementary Pension Plan and administrative expenses of our principal pension plans and expect to contribute approximately \$800 million to other pension plans in 2014. In 2013, comparative amounts were \$225 million and \$673 million, respectively.

BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS are described in the following tables. Accumulated and projected benefit obligations (ABO and PBO) represent the obligations of a pension plan for past service as of the measurement date. ABO is the present value of benefits earned to date with benefits computed based on current compensation levels. PBO is ABO increased to reflect expected future compensation.

PROJECTED BENEFIT OBLIGATION

(In millions)	Principal pension plans		Other pension plans	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$63,502	\$60,510	\$13,584	\$11,637
Service cost for benefits earned	1,535	1,387	435	392
Interest cost on benefit obligations	2,460	2,479	523	514
Participant contributions	156	157	14	16
Plan amendments	—	—	11	(6)
Actuarial loss (gain) ^(a)	(6,406)	2,021	(575)	890
Benefits paid	(3,134)	(3,052)	(477)	(425)
Acquisitions (dispositions)/ other—net	—	—	46	230
Exchange rate adjustments	—	—	(26)	336
Balance at December 31 ^(b)	\$58,113	\$63,502	\$13,535	\$13,584

(a) Principally associated with discount rate changes.

(b) The PBO for the GE Supplementary Pension Plan, which is an unfunded plan, was \$5,162 million and \$5,494 million at year-end 2013 and 2012, respectively.

ACCUMULATED BENEFIT OBLIGATION

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
GE Pension Plan	\$50,967	\$55,664
GE Supplementary Pension Plan	3,946	4,114
Other pension plans	12,629	12,687

PLANS WITH ASSETS LESS THAN ABO

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
Funded plans with assets less than ABO		
Plan assets	\$57,430	\$53,276
Accumulated benefit obligations	60,715	66,069
Projected benefit obligations	63,532	69,234
Unfunded plans ^(a)		
Accumulated benefit obligations	5,243	5,390
Projected benefit obligations	6,512	6,828

(a) Primarily related to the GE Supplementary Pension Plan.

PLAN ASSETS

The fair value of the classes of the pension plans' investments is presented below. The inputs and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of the assets are consistently applied and described in Note 1.

FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS

(In millions)	Principal pension plans		Other pension plans	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$44,738	\$42,137	\$ 9,702	\$8,381
Actual gain on plan assets	6,312	4,854	1,212	720
Employer contributions	225	642	673	737
Participant contributions	156	157	14	16
Benefits paid	(3,134)	(3,052)	(477)	(425)
Acquisitions (dispositions)/ other—net	—	—	(31)	—
Exchange rate adjustments	—	—	(34)	273
Balance at December 31	\$48,297	\$44,738	\$11,059	\$9,702

ASSET ALLOCATION

	Principal pension plans		Other pension plans (weighted average)	
	2013 Target allocation	2013 Actual allocation	2013 Target allocation	2013 Actual allocation
Equity securities	17–57% ^(a)	45% ^(b)	55%	55%
Debt securities (including cash equivalents)	13–53	31	32	34
Private equities	8–18	13	2	1
Real estate	2–12	7	6	5
Other	3–13	4	5	5

(a) Target equally divided between U.S. equity securities and non-U.S. equity securities.

(b) Actual allocations were 26% for U.S. equity securities and 19% for non-U.S. equity securities.

Plan fiduciaries of the GE Pension Plan set investment policies and strategies for the GE Pension Trust and oversee its investment allocation, which includes selecting investment managers, commissioning periodic asset-liability studies and setting long-term strategic targets. Long-term strategic investment objectives take into consideration a number of factors, including the funded status of the plan, a balance between risk and return and the plan's liquidity needs. Target allocation percentages are established at an asset class level by plan fiduciaries. Target allocation ranges are guidelines, not limitations, and occasionally plan fiduciaries will approve allocations above or below a target range.

Plan fiduciaries monitor the GE Pension Plan's liquidity position in order to meet the near-term benefit payment and other cash needs. The GE Pension Plan holds short-term debt securities to meet its liquidity needs.

GE Pension Trust assets are invested subject to the following additional guidelines:

- Short-term securities must generally be rated A-1/P-1 or better, except for 15% of such securities that may be rated A-2/P-2 and other short-term securities as may be approved by the plan fiduciaries.
- Real estate investments may not exceed 25% of total assets.
- Investments in restricted securities (excluding real estate investments) that are not freely tradable may not exceed 30% of total assets (actual was 17% of trust assets at December 31, 2013).

According to statute, the aggregate holdings of all qualifying employer securities (e.g., GE common stock) and qualifying employer real property may not exceed 10% of the fair value of trust assets at the time of purchase. GE securities represented 4.5% and 4.2% of trust assets at year-end 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The GE Pension Plan has a broadly diversified portfolio of investments in equities, fixed income, private equities, real estate and hedge funds; these investments are both U.S. and non-U.S. in nature. As of December 31, 2013, U.S. government direct and indirect obligations represented 16% of total GE Pension Plan assets. No other sector concentration of assets exceeded 15% of total GE Pension Plan assets.

The following table presents GE Pension Plan investments measured at fair value.

December 31 (In millions)	2013				2012			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
EQUITY SECURITIES								
U.S. equity securities ^(a)	\$11,067	\$ 1,568	\$ —	\$12,635	\$ 8,876	\$ 2,462	\$ —	\$11,338
Non-U.S. equity securities ^(a)	7,832	1,292	—	9,124	6,699	1,644	—	8,343
DEBT SECURITIES								
Fixed income and cash investment funds	—	2,078	—	2,078	—	1,931	50	1,981
U.S. corporate ^(b)	—	4,555	—	4,555	—	2,758	—	2,758
Residential mortgage-backed	—	1,093	—	1,093	—	1,420	3	1,423
U.S. government and federal agency ^(c)	—	5,253	—	5,253	—	5,489	—	5,489
Other debt securities ^(d)	—	2,317	—	2,317	—	2,053	22	2,075
PRIVATE EQUITIES ^(a)	—	—	6,269	6,269	—	—	6,878	6,878
REAL ESTATE ^(a)	—	—	3,354	3,354	—	—	3,356	3,356
OTHER INVESTMENTS ^(e)	—	169	1,622	1,791	—	44	1,694	1,738
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$18,899	\$18,325	\$11,245	48,469	\$15,575	\$17,801	\$12,003	45,379
OTHER ^(f)				(172)				(641)
TOTAL ASSETS				\$48,297				\$44,738

(a) Included direct investments and investment funds.

(b) Primarily represented investment grade bonds of U.S. issuers from diverse industries.

(c) Included short-term investments to meet liquidity needs.

(d) Primarily represented investments in non-U.S. corporate bonds, non-U.S. government bonds and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

(e) Substantially all represented hedge fund investments.

(f) Primarily represented net unsettled transactions related to purchases and sales of investments and accrued income receivables.

The following tables present the changes in Level 3 investments for the GE Pension Plan.

CHANGES IN LEVEL 3 INVESTMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

(In millions)	January 1, 2013	Net realized gains (losses)	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Purchases, issuances and settlements	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3 ^(a)	December 31, 2013
DEBT SECURITIES						
Fixed income and cash investment funds	\$ 50	\$ (7)	\$ —	\$ (43)	\$ —	\$ —
Residential mortgage-backed	3	—	—	—	(3)	—
Other debt securities	22	—	—	(22)	—	—
PRIVATE EQUITIES	6,878	525	588	(1,675)	(47)	6,269
REAL ESTATE	3,356	23	330	(355)	—	3,354
OTHER INVESTMENTS	1,694	(1)	200	(77)	(194)	1,622
	\$12,003	\$540	\$1,118	\$(2,172)	\$(244)	\$11,245

(a) Transfers in and out of Level 3 are considered to occur at the beginning of the period.

CHANGES IN LEVEL 3 INVESTMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

(In millions)	January 1, 2012	Net realized gains (losses)	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Purchases, issuances and settlements	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3 ^(a)	December 31, 2012
DEBT SECURITIES						
Fixed income and cash investment funds	\$ 62	\$ —	\$ 9	\$ (21)	\$ —	\$ 50
U.S. corporate	3	(1)	—	(2)	—	—
Residential mortgage-backed	5	(2)	—	—	—	3
Other debt securities	146	(2)	—	(122)	—	22
PRIVATE EQUITIES	6,786	133	438	(479)	—	6,878
REAL ESTATE	3,274	20	279	(217)	—	3,356
OTHER INVESTMENTS	1,709	32	72	(71)	(48)	1,694
	\$11,985	\$180	\$798	\$(912)	\$(48)	\$12,003

(a) Transfers in and out of Level 3 are considered to occur at the beginning of the period.

Other pension plans' assets were \$11,059 million and \$9,702 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Equity and debt securities amounting to \$9,781 million and \$8,497 million represented approximately 89% of total investments at both December 31, 2013 and 2012. The plans' investments were classified as 11% Level 1, 78% Level 2 and 11% Level 3 at December 31, 2013. The plans' investments were classified as 14% Level 1, 75% Level 2 and 11% Level 3 at December 31, 2012. The changes in Level 3 investments were insignificant for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

PENSION ASSET (LIABILITY)

December 31 (In millions)	Principal pension plans		Other pension plans	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Funded status ^{(a)(b)}	\$ (9,816)	\$ (18,764)	\$(2,476)	\$ (3,882)
Pension asset (liability) recorded in the Statement of Financial Position				
Pension asset	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 325	\$ 141
Pension liabilities				
Due within one year ^(c)	(170)	(159)	(67)	(62)
Due after one year	(9,646)	(18,605)	(2,734)	(3,961)
Net amount recognized	\$ (9,816)	\$ (18,764)	\$(2,476)	\$ (3,882)
Amounts recorded in shareowners' equity (unamortized)				
Prior service cost (credit)	\$ 1,160	\$ 1,406	\$ 9	\$ (4)
Net actuarial loss	11,555	24,437	2,459	3,962
Total	\$ 12,715	\$ 25,843	\$ 2,468	\$ 3,958

(a) Fair value of assets less PBO, as shown in the preceding tables.

(b) The GE Pension Plan was underfunded by \$4.7 billion and \$13.3 billion at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

(c) For principal pension plans, represents the GE Supplementary Pension Plan liability.

In 2014, we estimate that we will amortize \$215 million of prior service cost and \$2,565 million of net actuarial loss for the principal pension plans from shareowners' equity into pension cost. For other pension plans, the estimated prior service cost and net actuarial loss to be amortized in 2014 will be \$5 million and \$215 million, respectively. Comparable amortized amounts in 2013, respectively, were \$246 million and \$3,664 million for the principal pension plans and \$7 million and \$343 million for other pension plans.

ESTIMATED FUTURE BENEFIT PAYMENTS

(In millions)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019-2023
Principal pension plans	\$ 3,105	\$ 3,175	\$ 3,240	\$ 3,310	\$ 3,380	\$ 18,370
Other pension plans	\$ 495	\$ 505	\$ 510	\$ 525	\$ 540	\$ 2,935

Retiree Health and Life Benefits

We sponsor a number of retiree health and life insurance benefit plans (retiree benefit plans). Principal retiree benefit plans are discussed below; other such plans are not significant individually or in the aggregate. We use a December 31 measurement date for our plans.

PRINCIPAL RETIREE BENEFIT PLANS provide health and life insurance benefits to certain eligible participants and these participants share in the cost of healthcare benefits. In 2012, we amended our principal retiree benefit plans such that, effective January 1, 2015, our post-65 retiree medical plans will be closed to salaried and retired salaried employees who are not enrolled in the plans as of that date, and we will no longer offer company-provided life insurance in retirement for certain salaried employees who retire after that date. These plans cover approximately 198,000 retirees and dependents.

COST OF PRINCIPAL RETIREE BENEFIT PLANS

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
Service cost for benefits earned	\$ 229	\$ 219	\$ 216
Prior service cost amortization	393	518	647
Expected return on plan assets	(60)	(73)	(97)
Interest cost on benefit obligations	410	491	604
Net actuarial loss (gain) amortization	(45)	32	(110)
Net curtailment/settlement gain	—	(101)	—
Retiree benefit plans cost	\$ 927	\$ 1,086	\$ 1,260

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS are described below. The actuarial assumptions at December 31 are used to measure the year-end benefit obligations and the retiree benefit plan costs for the subsequent year.

December 31	2013	2012	2011	2010
Discount rate	4.61%	3.74% ^(a)	4.09% ^(a)	5.15%
Compensation increases	4.00	3.90	3.75	4.25
Expected return on assets	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00
Initial healthcare trend rate ^(b)	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.00

(a) Weighted average discount rates of 3.77% and 3.94% were used for determination of costs in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(b) For 2013, ultimately declining to 5% for 2030 and thereafter.

To determine the expected long-term rate of return on retiree life plan assets, we consider current and target asset allocations, historical and expected returns on various categories of plan assets, as well as expected benefit payments and resulting asset levels. In developing future return expectations for retiree benefit plan assets, we formulate views on the future economic environment, both in the U.S. and abroad. We evaluate general market trends and historical relationships among a number of key variables that impact asset class returns such as expected earnings growth, inflation, valuations, yields and spreads, using both internal and external sources. We also take into account expected volatility by asset class and diversification across classes to determine expected overall portfolio results given current and target allocations. Based on our analysis of future expectations of asset performance, past return results, our current and target asset

allocations as well as a shorter time horizon for retiree life plan assets, we have assumed a 7.0% long-term expected return on those assets for cost recognition in 2014. We apply our expected rate of return to a market-related value of assets, which stabilizes variability in the amounts to which we apply that expected return.

We amortize experience gains and losses, as well as the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions and plan provisions, over a period no longer than the average future service of employees.

FUNDING POLICY. We fund retiree health benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. We expect to contribute approximately \$545 million in 2014 to fund such benefits. We fund the retiree life insurance trust at our discretion.

Changes in the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation for retiree benefit plans follow.

ACCUMULATED POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION (APBO)

(In millions)	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$11,804	\$13,056
Service cost for benefits earned	229	219
Interest cost on benefit obligations	410	491
Participant contributions	52	54
Plan amendments	—	(832)
Actuarial gain	(1,836) ^(a)	(60)
Benefits paid	(746)	(758)
Net curtailment/settlement	—	(366)
Balance at December 31 ^(b)	\$ 9,913	\$11,804

(a) Primarily associated with discount rate change and lower costs from new healthcare supplier contracts.

(b) The APBO for the retiree health plans was \$7,626 million and \$9,218 million at year-end 2013 and 2012, respectively.

A one percentage point change in the assumed healthcare cost trend rate would have the following effects.

(In millions)	1% Increase	1% Decrease
APBO at December 31, 2013	\$788	\$(671)
Service and interest cost in 2013	63	(52)

PLAN ASSETS. The fair value of the classes of retiree benefit plans' investments is presented below. The inputs and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of assets are consistently applied and described in Note 1.

FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS

(In millions)	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$ 946	\$ 1,004
Actual gain on plan assets	118	98
Employer contributions	533	548
Participant contributions	52	54
Benefits paid	(746)	(758)
Balance at December 31	\$ 903	\$ 946

ASSET ALLOCATION

	2013 Target allocation	2013 Actual allocation
Equity securities	35-75% ^(a)	39% ^(b)
Debt securities (including cash equivalents)	11-46	38
Private equities	0-25	14
Real estate	0-12	7
Other	0-10	2

(a) Target allocations were 18-38% for U.S. equity securities and 17-37% for non-U.S. equity securities.

(b) Actual allocations were 23% for U.S. equity securities and 16% for non-U.S. equity securities.

Plan fiduciaries set investment policies and strategies for the trust and oversee its investment allocation, which includes selecting investment managers and setting long-term strategic targets. The primary strategic investment objectives are balancing investment risk and return and monitoring the plan's liquidity position in order to meet the near-term benefit payment and other cash needs. Target allocation percentages are established at an asset class level by plan fiduciaries. Target allocation ranges are guidelines, not limitations, and occasionally plan fiduciaries will approve allocations above or below a target range.

Trust assets invested in short-term securities must generally be invested in securities rated A-1/P-1 or better, except for 15% of such securities that may be rated A-2/P-2 and other short-term securities as may be approved by the plan fiduciaries. According to statute, the aggregate holdings of all qualifying employer securities (e.g., GE common stock) and qualifying employer real property may not exceed 10% of the fair value of trust assets at the time of purchase. GE securities represented 4.0% and 5.8% of trust assets at year-end 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Retiree life plan assets were \$903 million and \$946 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Equity and debt securities amounting to \$727 million and \$741 million represented approximately 77% and 75% of total investments at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The plans' investments were classified as 33% Level 1, 43% Level 2 and 24% Level 3 at December 31, 2013. The plans' investments were classified as 28% Level 1, 47% Level 2 and 25% Level 3 at December 31, 2012. The changes in Level 3 investments were insignificant for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

RETIREE BENEFIT ASSET (LIABILITY)

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
Funded status ^(a)	\$ (9,010)	\$(10,858)
Liability recorded in the Statement of Financial Position		
Retiree health plans		
Due within one year	\$ (531)	\$ (589)
Due after one year	(7,095)	(8,629)
Retiree life plans	(1,384)	(1,640)
Net liability recognized	\$ (9,010)	\$(10,858)
Amounts recorded in shareowners' equity (unamortized)		
Prior service cost	\$ 963	\$ 1,356
Net actuarial loss (gain)	(1,667)	182
Total	\$ (704)	\$ 1,538

(a) Fair value of assets less APBO, as shown in the preceding tables.

In 2014, we estimate that we will amortize \$395 million of prior service cost and \$170 million of net actuarial gain from shareowners' equity into retiree benefit plans cost. Comparable amortized amounts in 2013 were \$393 million of prior service cost and \$45 million of net actuarial gain.

ESTIMATED FUTURE BENEFIT PAYMENTS

(In millions)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019- 2023
	\$725	\$725	\$725	\$725	\$725	\$3,500

Postretirement Benefit Plans

2013 COST OF POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS AND CHANGES IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In millions)	Total postretirement benefit plans	Principal pension plans	Other pension plans	Retiree benefit plans
Cost of postretirement benefit plans	\$ 5,977	\$ 4,405	\$ 645	\$ 927
Changes in other comprehensive income				
Prior service cost—current year	11	—	11	—
Net actuarial gain—current year ^(a)	(12,263)	(9,218)	(1,151)	(1,894)
Prior service cost amortization	(646)	(246)	(7)	(393)
Net actuarial gain (loss) amortization	(3,962)	(3,664)	(343)	45
Total changes in other comprehensive income	(16,860)	(13,128)	(1,490)	(2,242)
Cost of postretirement benefit plans and changes in other comprehensive income	\$ (10,883)	\$ (8,723)	\$ (845)	\$ (1,315)

(a) Principally associated with discount rate changes and plan asset gains in excess of expected return on plan assets.

Note 13.

All Other Liabilities

This caption includes liabilities for various items including non-current compensation and benefits, deferred income, interest on tax liabilities, unrecognized tax benefits, environmental remediation, asset retirement obligations, derivative instruments, product warranties and a variety of sundry items.

Accruals for non-current compensation and benefits amounted to \$27,853 million and \$40,318 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. These amounts include postretirement benefits, pension accruals, and other compensation and benefit accruals such as deferred incentive compensation. See Note 12.

We are involved in numerous remediation actions to clean up hazardous wastes as required by federal and state laws. Liabilities for remediation costs exclude possible insurance recoveries and, when dates and amounts of such costs are not known, are not discounted. When there appears to be a range of possible costs with equal likelihood, liabilities are based on the low end of such range. It is reasonably possible that our environmental

remediation exposure will exceed amounts accrued. However, due to uncertainties about the status of laws, regulations, technology and information related to individual sites, such amounts are not reasonably estimable. Total reserves related to environmental remediation and asbestos claims, were \$2,612 million at December 31, 2013.

Note 14.

Income Taxes

PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
GE			
Current tax expense	\$ 4,239	\$ 2,307	\$ 5,166
Deferred tax expense (benefit) from temporary differences	(2,571)	(294)	(327)
	1,668	2,013	4,839
GECC			
Current tax expense (benefit)	(268)	1,379	783
Deferred tax expense (benefit) from temporary differences	(724)	(858)	123
	(992)	521	906
CONSOLIDATED			
Current tax expense	3,971	3,686	5,949
Deferred tax expense (benefit) from temporary differences	(3,295)	(1,152)	(204)
Total	\$ 676	\$ 2,534	\$ 5,745

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.

Consolidated U.S. earnings from continuing operations before income taxes were \$6,099 million, \$8,309 million and \$10,206 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The corresponding amounts for non-U.S.-based operations were \$10,052 million, \$9,072 million and \$9,953 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Consolidated current tax expense includes amounts applicable to U.S. federal income taxes of \$85 million, \$685 million and \$1,079 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, including the benefit from GECC deductions and credits applied against GE's current U.S. tax expense. Consolidated current tax expense amounts applicable to non-U.S. jurisdictions were \$3,659 million, \$2,871 million and \$4,624 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Consolidated deferred taxes related to U.S. federal income taxes were an expense (benefit) of \$(2,315) million, \$(414) million and \$1,529 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and amounts applicable to non-U.S. jurisdictions of an expense (benefit) of \$(1,038) million, \$(773) million and \$(2,077) million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Deferred income tax balances reflect the effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases, as well as from net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, and are stated at enacted tax rates

expected to be in effect when taxes are actually paid or recovered. Deferred income tax assets represent amounts available to reduce income taxes payable on taxable income in future years. 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. 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.

Our businesses are subject to regulation under a wide variety of U.S. federal, state and foreign tax laws, regulations and policies. Changes to these laws or regulations may affect our tax liability, return on investments and business operations. 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 foreign banks and other foreign financial institutions in global markets. This provision, which had expired at the end of 2011, was reinstated in January 2013 retroactively for two years through the end of 2013. The provision had been scheduled to expire and had been extended by Congress on six previous occasions, but there can be no assurance that it will continue to be extended. In the event the provision is not extended after 2013, 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 2014.

We have not provided U.S. deferred taxes on cumulative earnings of non-U.S. affiliates and associated companies that have been reinvested indefinitely. These earnings relate to ongoing operations and, at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, were approximately \$110 billion and \$108 billion, respectively. 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 taxes are provided for earnings of non-U.S. affiliates and associated companies when we plan to remit those earnings.

Annually, we file over 5,800 income tax returns in over 250 global taxing jurisdictions. We are under examination or engaged in tax litigation in many of these jurisdictions. During 2013, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) completed the audit of our consolidated U.S. income tax returns for 2008–2009, except for certain issues that remain under examination. During 2011, the IRS completed the audit of our consolidated U.S. income tax returns for 2006–2007, except for certain issues that remained

under examination. At December 31, 2013, the IRS was auditing our consolidated U.S. income tax returns for 2010–2011. In addition, certain other U.S. tax deficiency issues and refund claims for previous years were unresolved. The IRS has disallowed the tax loss on our 2003 disposition of ERC Life Reinsurance Corporation. We have contested the disallowance of this loss. It is reasonably possible that the unresolved items could be resolved during the next 12 months, which could result in a decrease in our balance of "unrecognized tax benefits"—that is, the aggregate tax effect of differences between tax return positions and the benefits recognized in our financial statements. We believe that there are no other jurisdictions in which the outcome of unresolved issues or claims is likely to be material to our results of operations, financial position or cash flows. We further believe that we have made adequate provision for all income tax uncertainties. Resolution of audit matters, including the IRS audit of our consolidated U.S. income tax returns for 2008–2009, reduced our 2013 consolidated income tax rate by 2.8 percentage points. Resolution of audit matters, including the IRS audit of our consolidated U.S. income tax returns for 2006–2007, reduced our 2011 consolidated effective tax rate by 2.4 percentage points.

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

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
Unrecognized tax benefits	\$5,816	\$5,445
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate ^(a)	4,307	4,032
Accrued interest on unrecognized tax benefits	975	961
Accrued penalties on unrecognized tax benefits	164	173
Reasonably possible reduction to the balance of unrecognized tax benefits in succeeding 12 months	0–900	0–800
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate ^(a)	0–350	0–700

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

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

(In millions)	2013	2012
Balance at January 1	\$ 5,445	\$ 5,230
Additions for tax positions of the current year	771	293
Additions for tax positions of prior years	872	882
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(1,140)	(723)
Settlements with tax authorities	(98)	(191)
Expiration of the statute of limitations	(34)	(46)
Balance at December 31	\$ 5,816	\$ 5,445

We classify interest on tax deficiencies as interest expense; we classify income tax penalties as provision for income taxes. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, \$22 million, \$(45) million and \$(197) million of interest expense (income), respectively, and \$0 million, \$33 million and \$10 million of tax expense (income) related to penalties, respectively, were recognized in the Statement of Earnings.

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to the actual income tax rate is provided below.

RECONCILIATION OF U.S. FEDERAL STATUTORY INCOME TAX RATE TO ACTUAL INCOME TAX RATE

	Consolidated			GE			GECC		
	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase (reduction) in rate resulting from inclusion of after-tax earnings of GECC in before-tax earnings of GE	—	—	—	(16.9)	(15.3)	(11.9)	—	—	—
Tax on global activities including exports ^(a)	(24.7)	(12.5)	(10.4)	(4.1)	(4.3)	(5.2)	(45.0)	(18.4)	(14.7)
NBCU gain	(0.7)	—	9.3	(0.7)	—	9.8	—	—	—
Business Property disposition	—	(1.9)	—	—	—	—	—	(4.2)	—
U.S. business credits ^(b)	(3.6)	(2.6)	(3.2)	(1.5)	(0.7)	(1.5)	(4.6)	(4.3)	(4.7)
All other—net	(1.8)	(3.4)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.7)	(0.9)	1.0	(1.5)	(3.5)
	(30.8)	(20.4)	(6.5)	(25.2)	(23.0)	(9.7)	(48.6)	(28.4)	(22.9)
Actual income tax rate	4.2%	14.6%	28.5%	9.8%	12.0%	25.3%	(13.6)%	6.6%	12.1%

(a) Included (6.0)% and (13.3)% in consolidated and GECC, respectively, related to the sale of 68.5% of our Swiss consumer finance bank, Cembra Money Bank AG (Cembra), through an initial public offering in 2013.

(b) U.S. general business credits, primarily the credit for manufacture of energy-efficient appliances, the credit for energy produced from renewable sources, the advanced energy project credit, the low-income housing credit and the credit for research performed in the U.S.

DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

Aggregate deferred income tax amounts are summarized below.

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
ASSETS		
GE	\$ 15,284	\$ 19,745
GECC	13,224	11,876
	28,508	31,621
LIABILITIES		
GE	(10,223)	(13,799)
GECC	(18,010)	(17,876)
	(28,233)	(31,675)
Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	\$ 275	\$ (54)

Principal components of our net asset (liability) representing deferred income tax balances are as follows:

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
GE		
Provision for expenses ^(a)	\$ 5,934	\$ 6,503
Principal pension plans	3,436	6,567
Retiree insurance plans	3,154	3,800
Non-U.S. loss carryforwards ^(b)	874	942
Contract costs and estimated earnings	(3,550)	(3,087)
Intangible assets	(2,268)	(2,269)
Depreciation	(1,079)	(698)
Investment in global subsidiaries	(1,077)	(921)
Investment in NBCU LLC	—	(4,937)
Other—net	(363)	46
	5,061	5,946
GECC		
Operating leases	(6,284)	(6,141)
Financing leases	(4,075)	(4,506)
Intangible assets	(1,943)	(1,666)
Cash flow hedges	(163)	(115)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities	(145)	(314)
Non-U.S. loss carryforwards ^(b)	3,791	3,049
Allowance for losses	2,640	1,975
Investment in global subsidiaries	1,883	1,689
Other—net	(490)	29
	(4,786)	(6,000)
Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	\$ 275	\$ (54)

(a) Represented the tax effects of temporary differences related to expense accruals for a wide variety of items, such as employee compensation and benefits, other pension plan liabilities, interest on tax liabilities, product warranties and other sundry items that are not currently deductible.

(b) Net of valuation allowances of \$2,089 million and \$1,712 million for GE and \$862 million and \$628 million for GECC, for 2013 and 2012, respectively. Of the net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2013, of \$4,665 million, \$30 million relates to net operating loss carryforwards that expire in various years ending from December 31, 2014 through December 31, 2016; \$478 million relates to net operating losses that expire in various years ending from December 31, 2017 through December 31, 2030, and \$4,157 million relates to net operating loss carryforwards that may be carried forward indefinitely.

Note 15.**Shareowners' Equity**

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
PREFERRED STOCK ISSUED	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
COMMON STOCK ISSUED	\$ 702	\$ 702	\$ 702
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Balance at January 1	\$ (20,230)	\$ (23,974)	\$ (17,855)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	8,844	841	(9,601)
Reclassifications from other comprehensive income	2,266	2,903	3,482
Other comprehensive income, net, attributable to GE	11,110	3,744	(6,119)
Balance at December 31	\$ (9,120)	\$ (20,230)	\$ (23,974)
OTHER CAPITAL			
Balance at January 1	\$ 33,070	\$ 33,693	\$ 36,890
Gains (losses) on treasury stock dispositions and other	(576)	(623)	(703)
Preferred stock redemption	—	—	(2,494)
Balance at December 31	\$ 32,494	\$ 33,070	\$ 33,693
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Balance at January 1	\$144,055	\$137,786	\$131,137
Net earnings attributable to the Company	13,057	13,641	14,151
Dividends ^(a)	(8,060)	(7,372)	(7,498)
Other	(1)	—	(4)
Balance at December 31	\$149,051	\$144,055	\$137,786
COMMON STOCK HELD IN TREASURY			
Balance at January 1	\$ (34,571)	\$ (31,769)	\$ (31,938)
Purchases	(10,466)	(5,295)	(2,067)
Dispositions	2,476	2,493	2,236
Balance at December 31	\$ (42,561)	\$ (34,571)	\$ (31,769)
TOTAL EQUITY			
GE shareowners' equity balance at December 31	\$130,566	\$123,026	\$116,438
Noncontrolling interests balance at December 31	6,217	5,444	1,696
Total equity balance at December 31	\$136,783	\$128,470	\$118,134

(a) Included \$1,031 million (\$806 million related to our preferred stock redemption) of dividends on preferred stock in 2011.

SHARES OF GE PREFERRED STOCK

On October 16, 2008, we issued 30,000 shares of 10% cumulative perpetual preferred stock (par value \$1.00 per share) having an aggregate liquidation value of \$3,000 million, and warrants to purchase 134,831,460 shares of common stock (par value \$0.06 per share) to Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (Berkshire Hathaway) for net proceeds of \$2,965 million in cash. The proceeds were allocated to the preferred shares (\$2,494 million) and the warrants (\$471 million) on a relative fair value basis and recorded in other capital. The warrants were exercisable through October 16, 2013, at an exercise price of \$22.25 per share of common stock and were to be settled through physical share issuance. The terms of the warrants were amended in January 2013 to allow for net share settlement where the total number of issued shares is based on the amount by which the average market price of GE common stock over the 20 trading days preceding the date of exercise exceeds the exercise price of \$22.25. On October 16, 2013, Berkshire Hathaway exercised in full their warrants to purchase shares of GE common stock and on October 17, 2013, GE delivered 10.7 million shares to Berkshire Hathaway. The transaction had equal and offsetting effects on other capital and common stock held in treasury.

The preferred stock was redeemable at our option three years after issuance at a price of 110% of liquidation value plus accrued and unpaid dividends. On September 13, 2011, we provided notice to Berkshire Hathaway that we would redeem the shares for the stated redemption price of \$3,300 million, plus accrued and unpaid dividends. In connection with this notice, we recognized a preferred dividend of \$806 million (calculated as the difference between the carrying value and redemption value of the preferred stock), which was recorded as a reduction to earnings attributable to common shareowners and common shareowners' equity. The preferred shares were redeemed on October 17, 2011.

GE has 50 million authorized shares of preferred stock (\$1.00 par value). No shares were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.

SHARES OF GE COMMON STOCK

On December 14, 2012, we increased the existing authorization by \$10 billion to \$25 billion for our share repurchase program and extended the program (which would have otherwise expired on December 31, 2013) through 2015. On February 12, 2013, we increased the existing authorization by an additional \$10 billion resulting in authorization to repurchase up to a total of \$35 billion of our common stock through 2015. Under this program, on a book basis, we repurchased 432.6 million shares for a total of \$10,375 million during 2013 and 248.6 million shares for a total of \$5,185 million during 2012.

GE has 13.2 billion authorized shares of common stock (\$0.06 par value).

Common shares issued and outstanding are summarized in the following table.

December 31 (In thousands)	2013	2012	2011
Issued	11,693,841	11,693,841	11,693,841
In treasury	(1,632,960)	(1,288,216)	(1,120,824)
Outstanding	10,060,881	10,405,625	10,573,017

ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
INVESTMENT SECURITIES			
Balance at January 1	\$ 677	\$ (30)	\$ (636)
OCI before reclassifications—net of deferred taxes of \$(407), \$387 and \$341 ^(a)	(692)	683	577
Reclassifications from OCI—net of deferred taxes of \$222, \$13 and \$1	318	22	31
Other comprehensive income ^(b)	(374)	705	608
Less OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	(4)	(2)	2
Balance at December 31	\$ 307	\$ 677	\$ (30)
CURRENCY TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS (CTA)			
Balance at January 1	\$ 412	\$ 133	\$ (86)
OCI before reclassifications—net of deferred taxes of \$(613), \$(266) and \$(717)	510	474	(201)
Reclassifications from OCI—net of deferred taxes of \$793, \$54 and \$357	(818)	(174)	381
Other comprehensive income ^(b)	(308)	300	180
Less OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	(22)	21	(39)
Balance at December 31	\$ 126	\$ 412	\$ 133
CASH FLOW HEDGES			
Balance at January 1	\$ (722)	\$ (1,176)	\$ (1,280)
OCI before reclassifications—net of deferred taxes of \$250, \$392 and \$238	738	385	(860)
Reclassifications from OCI—net of deferred taxes of \$(177), \$(245) and \$202	(271)	68	978
Other comprehensive income ^(b)	467	453	118
Less OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	2	(1)	14
Balance at December 31	\$ (257)	\$ (722)	\$ (1,176)
BENEFIT PLANS			
Balance at January 1	\$(20,597)	\$(22,901)	\$(15,853)
Prior service credit (cost)—net of deferred taxes of \$(5), \$304 and \$(276)	(6)	534	(495)
Net actuarial gain (loss)—net of deferred taxes of \$4,506, \$(574) and \$(4,746)	8,269	(1,396)	(8,637)
Net curtailment/settlement—net of deferred taxes of \$0, \$123 and \$0	—	174	—
Prior service cost amortization—net of deferred taxes of \$267, \$326 and \$341	397	497	514
Net actuarial loss amortization—net of deferred taxes of \$1,343, \$1,278 and \$811	2,640	2,490	1,578
Other comprehensive income ^(b)	11,300	2,299	(7,040)
Less OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1)	(5)	8
Balance at December 31	\$ (9,296)	\$ (20,597)	\$ (22,901)
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AT DECEMBER 31	\$ (9,120)	\$ (20,230)	\$ (23,974)

(a) Includes adjustments of \$(1,171) million, \$527 million and \$786 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, to deferred acquisition costs, present value of future profits, and investment contracts, insurance liabilities and insurance annuity benefits in our run-off insurance operations to reflect the effects that would have been recognized had the related unrealized investment securities holding gains and losses actually been realized.

(b) Total other comprehensive income was \$11,085 million, \$3,757 million and \$(6,134) million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

RECLASSIFICATION OUT OF AOCI

Components of AOCI	2013	2012	2011	Statement of Earnings Caption
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES				
Realized gains (losses) on sale/impairment of securities	\$ (540)	\$ (35)	\$ (32)	Other income
	222	13	1	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ (318)	\$ (22)	\$ (31)	Net of tax
CURRENCY TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS				
Gains (losses) on dispositions	\$ 25	\$ 120	\$ (738)	Costs and expenses
	793	54	357	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ 818	\$ 174	\$ (381)	Net of tax
CASH FLOW HEDGES				
Gains (losses) on interest rate derivatives	\$ (364)	\$ (499)	\$ (820)	Interest and other financial charges
Foreign exchange contracts	564	792	(510)	(a)
Other	248	(116)	150	(b)
	448	177	(1,180)	Total before tax
	(177)	(245)	202	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ 271	\$ (68)	\$ (978)	Net of tax
BENEFIT PLAN ITEMS				
Amortization of prior service costs	\$ (664)	\$ (823)	\$ (855)	(c)
Amortization of actuarial gains (losses)	(3,983)	(3,768)	(2,389)	(c)
	(4,647)	(4,591)	(3,244)	Total before tax
	1,610	1,604	1,152	Tax (expense) or benefit
	\$ (3,037)	\$ (2,987)	\$ (2,092)	Net of tax
TOTAL RECLASSIFICATION ADJUSTMENTS	\$ (2,266)	\$ (2,903)	\$ (3,482)	Net of tax

(a) Includes \$608 million, \$894 million and \$(310) million in GECC revenues from services and \$(44) million, \$(102) million and \$(200) million in interest and other financial charges for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(b) Primarily included in costs and expenses.

(c) Amortization of prior service costs and actuarial gains and losses out of AOCI are included in the computation of net periodic pension costs. See Note 12 for further information.

NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

Noncontrolling interests in equity of consolidated affiliates includes common shares in consolidated affiliates and preferred stock issued by GECC. The balance is summarized as follows.

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
GECC preferred stock	\$4,950	\$3,960
Other noncontrolling interests in consolidated affiliates ^(a)	1,267	1,484
Total	\$6,217	\$5,444

(a) Consisted of a number of individually insignificant noncontrolling interests in partnerships and consolidated affiliates.

Changes to noncontrolling interests are as follows.

(In millions)	Years ended December 31		
	2013	2012	2011
Beginning balance	\$5,444	\$1,696	\$5,262
Net earnings	298	223	292
GECC issuance of preferred stock	990	3,960	—
GECC preferred stock dividend	(298)	(123)	—
Repurchase of NBCU shares ^(a)	—	—	(3,070)
Dispositions ^(b)	(175)	—	(609)
Dividends	(80)	(42)	(34)
Other (including AOCI) ^(c)	38	(270)	(145)
Ending balance	\$6,217	\$5,444	\$1,696

(a) In January 2011 and prior to the transaction with Comcast, we acquired 12.3% of NBCU's outstanding shares from Vivendi for \$3,673 million and made an additional payment of \$222 million related to previously purchased shares. Of these amounts, \$3,070 million reflects a reduction in carrying value of noncontrolling interests. The remaining amount of \$825 million represents the amount paid in excess of our carrying value, which was recorded as an increase in our basis in NBCU.

(b) Includes noncontrolling interests related to the sale of GE SeaCo of \$311 million and the redemption of Heller Financial preferred stock of \$275 million in 2011.

(c) Primarily acquisitions and eliminations.

During the second quarter of 2013, GECC issued 10,000 shares of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock with a \$0.01 par value for proceeds of \$990 million. The preferred shares bear an initial fixed interest rate of 5.25% through June 15, 2023, bear a floating rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 2.967% thereafter and are callable on June 15, 2023. Dividends on the GECC preferred stock are payable semi-annually, in June and December, with the first payment on this issuance made in December 2013.

During 2012, GECC issued 40,000 shares of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock with a \$0.01 par value for proceeds of \$3,960 million. Of these shares, 22,500 bear an initial fixed interest rate of 7.125% through June 15, 2022, bear a floating rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 5.296% thereafter and are callable on June 15, 2022, and 17,500 shares bear an initial fixed interest rate of 6.25% through December 15, 2022, bear a floating rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 4.704% thereafter and are callable on December 15, 2022. Dividends on the GECC preferred stock are payable semi-annually, in June and December, with the first payment on these issuances made in December 2012. GECC preferred stock is presented as noncontrolling interests in the GE Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

During 2013 and 2012, GECC paid quarterly dividends of \$1,930 million and \$1,926 million, respectively, and special dividends of \$4,055 million and \$4,500 million, respectively, to GE. No dividends were paid during 2011.

Note 16.**Other Stock-Related Information**

We grant stock options, restricted stock units (RSUs) and performance share units (PSUs) to employees under the 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the Plan). This plan replaced the 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan. In addition, we grant options and RSUs in limited circumstances to consultants, advisors and independent contractors under a plan approved by our Board of Directors in 1997 (the Consultants' Plan). Share requirements for all plans may be met from either unissued or treasury shares. Stock options expire 10 years from the date they are granted and vest over service periods that range from one to five years. RSUs give the recipients the right to receive shares of our stock upon the vesting of their related restrictions. Restrictions on RSUs vest in various increments and at various dates, beginning after one year from date of grant through grantee retirement. Although the plan permits us to issue RSUs settleable in cash, we have only issued RSUs settleable in shares of our stock. PSUs give recipients the right to receive shares of our stock upon the achievement of certain performance targets.

All grants of GE options under all plans must be approved by the Management Development and Compensation Committee, which consists entirely of independent directors.

STOCK COMPENSATION PLANS

December 31, 2013 (Shares in thousands)	Securities to be issued upon exercise	Weighted average exercise price	Securities available for future issuance
APPROVED BY SHAREOWNERS			
Options	473,247	\$20.02	(a)
RSUs	13,572	(b)	(a)
PSUs	950	(b)	(a)
NOT APPROVED BY SHAREOWNERS (CONSULTANTS' PLAN)			
Options	364	25.32	(c)
RSUs	—	(b)	(c)
Total	488,133	\$20.02	404,574

(a) In 2007, the Board of Directors approved the 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, which replaced the 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan. During 2012, an amendment was approved to increase the number of shares authorized for issuance under the Plan from 500 million shares to 925 million shares. No more than 230 million of the total number of authorized shares may be available for awards granted in any form provided under the Plan other than options or stock appreciation rights. Total shares available for future issuance under the Plan amounted to 376.4 million shares at December 31, 2013.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Total shares available for future issuance under the Consultants' Plan amount to 28.2 million shares.

Outstanding options expire on various dates through December 13, 2023.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2013.

STOCK OPTIONS OUTSTANDING

Exercise price range	Outstanding			Exercisable	
	Shares	Average life ^(a)	Average exercise price	Shares	Average exercise price
Under \$10.00	34,973	4.9	\$ 9.57	26,995	\$ 9.57
10.01–15.00	56,571	5.1	11.98	45,821	11.98
15.01–20.00	172,157	6.8	17.46	91,007	17.24
20.01–25.00	139,740	9.1	22.55	20,533	21.57
25.01–30.00	20,638	4.3	28.19	20,115	28.23
30.01–35.00	35,993	1.6	33.54	35,993	33.54
Over \$35.00	13,539	3.3	38.67	13,539	38.67
Total	473,611	6.5	\$20.02	254,003	\$20.15

(a) Average contractual life remaining in years.

At year-end 2012, options with a weighted average exercise price of \$20.85 were exercisable on 214 million shares.

STOCK OPTION ACTIVITY

	Shares (In thousands)	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual term (In years)	Aggregate intrinsic value (In millions)
Outstanding at January 1, 2013	467,837	\$19.27		
Granted	62,762	23.80		
Exercised	(36,191)	13.65		
Forfeited	(9,688)	18.95		
Expired	(11,109)	31.60		
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	473,611	\$20.02	6.5	\$4,140
Exercisable at December 31, 2013	254,003	\$20.15	5.1	\$2,348
Options expected to vest	200,909	\$19.79	8.0	\$1,656

We measure the fair value of each stock option grant at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$4.52, \$3.80 and \$4.00, respectively. The following assumptions were used in arriving at the fair value of options granted during 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively: risk-free interest rates of 2.5%, 1.3% and 2.6%; dividend yields of 4.0%, 4.0% and 3.9%; expected volatility of 28%, 29% and 30%; and expected lives of 7.5 years, 7.8 years and 7.7 years. Risk-free interest rates reflect the yield on zero-coupon U.S. Treasury securities. Expected dividend yields presume a set dividend rate and we used a historical five-year average for the dividend yield. Expected volatilities are based on implied volatilities from traded options and historical volatility of our stock. The expected option lives are based on our historical experience of employee exercise behavior.

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during 2013, 2012 and 2011 amounted to \$392 million, \$265 million and \$65 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, there was \$663 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested options. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted

average period of two years, of which approximately \$180 million after tax is expected to be recognized in 2014.

Stock option expense recognized in net earnings during 2013, 2012 and 2011 amounted to \$231 million, \$220 million and \$230 million, respectively. Cash received from option exercises during 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$490 million, \$355 million and \$89 million, respectively. The tax benefit realized from stock options exercised during 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$128 million, \$88 million and \$21 million, respectively.

OTHER STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

	Shares (In thousands)	Weighted average grant date fair value	Weighted average remaining contractual term (In years)	Aggregate intrinsic value (In millions)
RSUs outstanding at January 1, 2013	14,878	\$22.45		
Granted	3,951	24.54		
Vested	(4,583)	24.35		
Forfeited	(674)	21.25		
RSUs outstanding at December 31, 2013	13,572	\$22.58	2.8	\$380
RSUs expected to vest	12,352	\$22.32	2.7	\$346

The fair value of each restricted stock unit is the market price of our stock on the date of grant. The weighted average grant date fair value of RSUs granted during 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$24.54, \$20.79 and \$16.74, respectively. The total intrinsic value of RSUs vested during 2013, 2012 and 2011 amounted to \$109 million, \$116 million and \$154 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, there was \$190 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested RSUs. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of two years, of which approximately \$42 million after tax is expected to be recognized in 2014. As of December 31, 2013, 1 million PSUs, with a weighted average remaining contractual term of two years, an aggregate intrinsic value of \$27 million and \$8 million of unrecognized compensation cost, were outstanding. Other share-based compensation expense for RSUs and PSUs recognized in net earnings amounted to \$62 million, \$79 million and \$84 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The income tax benefit recognized in earnings based on the compensation expense recognized for all share-based compensation arrangements amounted to \$145 million, \$153 million and \$163 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The excess of actual tax deductions over amounts assumed, which are recognized in shareowners' equity, were \$86 million, \$53 million and \$12 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

When stock options are exercised and restricted stock vests, the difference between the assumed tax benefit and the actual tax benefit must be recognized in our financial statements. In circumstances in which the actual tax benefit is lower than the estimated tax benefit, that difference is recorded in equity, to the extent there are sufficient accumulated excess tax benefits. At December 31, 2013, our accumulated excess tax benefits are sufficient to absorb any future differences between actual and estimated tax benefits for all of our outstanding option and restricted stock grants.

Note 17.

Other Income

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
GE			
Purchases and sales of business interests ^(a)	\$1,777	\$ 574	\$3,804
Licensing and royalty income	320	290	304
Marketable securities and bank deposits	54	38	52
Associated companies ^(b)	40	1,545	894
Interest income from GECC	21	114	206
Other items ^(c)	674	96	8
	2,886	2,657	5,268
ELIMINATIONS	222	(94)	(205)
Total	\$3,108	\$2,563	\$5,063

(a) Included a pre-tax gain of \$1,096 million on the sale of our 49% common equity interest in NBCU LLC and \$3,705 million related to the formation of NBCU LLC, in 2013 and 2011, respectively. See Note 2.

(b) Included income of \$1,416 million and \$789 million from our former equity method investment in NBCU LLC, in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(c) Included net gains on asset sales of \$330 million in 2013.

Note 18.

GECC Revenues from Services

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
Interest on loans	\$17,951	\$18,843	\$19,818
Equipment leased to others	9,804	10,456	10,879
Fees	4,720	4,709	4,669
Investment income ^(a)	1,809	2,630	2,500
Financing leases	1,667	1,888	2,378
Associated companies ^(b)	1,809	1,538	2,337
Premiums earned by insurance activities	1,573	1,715	1,905
Real estate investments ^(c)	2,528	1,709	1,625
Other items ^{(a)(d)}	2,080	1,757	2,065
	43,941	45,245	48,176
ELIMINATIONS	(1,546)	(1,273)	(1,219)
Total	\$42,395	\$43,972	\$46,957

(a) Included net other-than-temporary impairments on investment securities of \$747 million, \$140 million and \$387 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, of which \$96 million related to the impairment of an investment in a Brazilian company that was fully offset by the benefit of a guarantee provided by GE as a component of other items for 2013. See Note 3.

(b) During 2013, we sold our remaining equity interest in the Bank of Ayudhya (Bay Bank) and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$641 million. During 2012, we sold our remaining equity interest in Garanti Bank, which was classified as an available-for-sale security. During 2011, we sold an 18.6% equity interest in Garanti Bank and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$690 million.

(c) During 2013, we sold real estate comprising certain floors located at 30 Rockefeller Center, New York for a pre-tax gain of \$902 million.

(d) During 2013, we sold a portion of Cembra through an initial public offering and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$351 million.

Note 19.**Supplemental Cost Information**

We funded research and development expenditures of \$4,750 million in 2013, \$4,520 million in 2012 and \$4,601 million in 2011. Research and development costs are classified in cost of goods sold in the Statement of Earnings. In addition, research and development funding from customers, principally the U.S. government, totaled \$711 million, \$680 million and \$788 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Consolidated other costs and expenses totaled \$35,143 million, \$35,897 million and \$36,841 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and comprised selling, general and administrative costs (SG&A), depreciation and amortization and other operating costs. GE's SG&A totaled \$16,105 million, \$17,671 million and \$17,554 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. GECC's operating and administrative expenses totaled \$12,463 million, \$12,023 million and \$13,009 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and depreciation and amortization totaled \$7,313 million, \$6,901 million and \$6,918 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Our businesses enter into collaborative arrangements primarily with manufacturers and suppliers of components used to build and maintain certain engines, under which GE and these participants share in risks and rewards of these product programs. Under these arrangements, participation fees earned and recorded as other income totaled \$44 million, \$36 million and \$12 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. GE's payments to participants are recorded as cost of services sold (\$820 million,

\$594 million and \$612 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively) or as cost of goods sold (\$2,613 million, \$2,507 million and \$1,996 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively).

Rental expense under operating leases is shown below.

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
GE	\$1,220	\$1,134	\$ 958
GECC	428	539	592
	1,648	1,673	1,550
ELIMINATIONS	(135)	(142)	(165)
Total	\$1,513	\$1,531	\$1,385

At December 31, 2013, minimum rental commitments under noncancellable operating leases aggregated \$3,087 million and \$1,427 million for GE and GECC, respectively. Amounts payable over the next five years follow.

(In millions)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GE	\$660	\$581	\$523	\$440	\$354
GECC	253	213	185	153	113
	913	794	708	593	467
ELIMINATIONS	(59)	(42)	(34)	(24)	(16)
Total	\$854	\$752	\$674	\$569	\$451

Note 20.**Earnings Per Share Information**

(In millions; per-share amounts in dollars)	2013		2012		2011	
	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic
AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY:						
CONSOLIDATED						
Earnings from continuing operations for per-share calculation ^{(a)(b)}	\$15,145	\$15,157	\$14,604	\$14,603	\$14,102	\$14,101
Preferred stock dividends declared ^(c)	—	—	—	—	(1,031)	(1,031)
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to common shareowners for per-share calculation ^{(a)(b)}	15,145	15,157	14,604	14,603	13,070	13,070
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations for per-share calculation ^{(a)(b)}	(2,128)	(2,116)	(980)	(980)	30	30
Net earnings attributable to GE common shareowners for per-share calculation ^{(a)(b)}	\$13,028	\$13,040	\$13,622	\$13,622	\$13,099	\$13,098
AVERAGE EQUIVALENT SHARES						
Shares of GE common stock outstanding	10,222	10,222	10,523	10,523	10,591	10,591
Employee compensation-related shares (including stock options) and warrants	67	—	41	—	29	—
Total average equivalent shares	10,289	10,222	10,564	10,523	10,620	10,591
PER-SHARE AMOUNTS						
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.23
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.09)	(0.09)	—	—
Net earnings	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.23	1.24

Our unvested restricted stock unit awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents are considered participating securities and, therefore, are included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. Application of this treatment has an insignificant effect.

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

(b) Included in 2013 is a dilutive adjustment for the change in income for forward purchase contracts that may be settled in stock.

(c) Included \$806 million related to the redemption of our 10% cumulative preferred stock in 2011. See Note 15.

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, there were approximately 121 million, 292 million and 321 million, respectively, of outstanding stock awards that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because their effect was antidilutive.

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

Note 21.**Fair Value Measurements**

For a description of how we estimate fair value, see Note 1.

The following tables present our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Included in the tables are investment securities primarily supporting obligations to annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations and supporting obligations to holders of GICs in Trinity and investment securities held in our CLL business collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries.

(In millions)	Level 1 (a)	Level 2 (a)	Level 3	Netting adjustment (b)	Net balance
DECEMBER 31, 2013					
ASSETS					
Investment securities					
Debt					
U.S. corporate	\$ —	\$18,788	\$ 2,953	\$ —	\$21,741
State and municipal	—	4,193	96	—	4,289
Residential mortgage-backed	—	1,824	86	—	1,910
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	3,025	10	—	3,035
Asset-backed ^(c)	—	489	6,898	—	7,387
Corporate—non-U.S.	61	645	1,064	—	1,770
Government—non-U.S.	1,590	789	31	—	2,410
U.S. government and federal agency	—	545	225	—	770
Retained interests	—	—	72	—	72
Equity					
Available-for-sale	475	31	11	—	517
Trading	78	2	—	—	80
Derivatives ^(d)	—	8,304	175	(6,739)	1,740
Other ^(e)	—	—	494	—	494
Total	\$2,204	\$38,635	\$12,115	\$(6,739)	\$46,215
LIABILITIES					
Derivatives	\$ —	\$ 5,409	\$ 20	\$(4,355)	\$ 1,074
Other ^(f)	—	1,170	—	—	1,170
Total	\$ —	\$ 6,579	\$ 20	\$(4,355)	\$ 2,244
DECEMBER 31, 2012					
ASSETS					
Investment securities					
Debt					
U.S. corporate	\$ —	\$20,580	\$ 3,591	\$ —	\$24,171
State and municipal	—	4,469	77	—	4,546
Residential mortgage-backed	—	2,162	100	—	2,262
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	3,088	6	—	3,094
Asset-backed ^(c)	—	715	5,023	—	5,738
Corporate—non-U.S.	71	1,132	1,218	—	2,421
Government—non-U.S.	702	1,019	42	—	1,763
U.S. government and federal agency	—	3,288	277	—	3,565
Retained interests	—	—	83	—	83
Equity					
Available-for-sale	590	16	13	—	619
Trading	248	—	—	—	248
Derivatives ^(d)	—	11,432	434	(7,926)	3,940
Other ^(e)	35	—	799	—	834
Total	\$1,646	\$47,901	\$11,663	\$(7,926)	\$53,284
LIABILITIES					
Derivatives	\$ —	\$ 3,434	\$ 20	\$(3,177)	\$ 277
Other ^(f)	—	908	—	—	908
Total	\$ —	\$ 4,342	\$ 20	\$(3,177)	\$ 1,185

(a) The fair value of securities transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 was \$2 million during 2013.

(b) The netting of derivative receivables and payables (including the effects of any collateral posted or received) is permitted when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists.

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

(d) The fair value of derivatives included an adjustment for non-performance risk. The cumulative adjustment was a gain (loss) of \$(7) million and \$(15) million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. See Note 22 for additional information on the composition of our derivative portfolio.

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

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

The following tables present the changes in Level 3 instruments measured on a recurring basis for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The majority of our Level 3 balances consists of investment securities classified as available-for-sale with changes in fair value recorded in shareowners' equity.

CHANGES IN LEVEL 3 INSTRUMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

(In millions)	Balance at January 1, 2013	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings (a)	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in accumulated other comprehensive income	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3 (b)	Transfers out of Level 3 (b)	Balance at December 31, 2013	Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at December 31, 2013 (c)
Investment securities										
Debt										
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,591	\$(497)	\$135	\$ 380	\$ (424)	\$ (231)	\$108	\$(109)	\$ 2,953	\$ —
State and municipal	77	—	(7)	21	—	(5)	10	—	96	—
Residential mortgage-backed	100	—	(5)	—	(2)	(7)	—	—	86	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	6	—	—	—	—	(6)	10	—	10	—
Asset-backed	5,023	5	32	2,632	(4)	(795)	12	(7)	6,898	—
Corporate—non-U.S.	1,218	(103)	49	5,814	(3)	(5,874)	21	(58)	1,064	—
Government—non-U.S.	42	1	(12)	—	—	—	—	—	31	—
U.S. government and federal agency	277	—	(52)	—	—	—	—	—	225	—
Retained interests	83	3	1	6	—	(21)	—	—	72	—
Equity										
Available-for-sale	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	11	—
Trading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derivatives ^{(d)(e)}	416	(66)	2	(2)	—	(226)	37	3	164	(30)
Other	799	(68)	12	538	(779)	—	4	(12)	494	(102)
Total	\$11,645	\$(725)	\$155	\$ 9,389	\$ (1,212)	\$ (7,165)	\$202	\$(185)	\$12,104	\$(132)

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

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

(c) Represented the amount of unrealized gains or losses for the period included in earnings.

(d) Represented derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$9 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.

(e) Gains (losses) included in net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings were offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. See Note 22.

CHANGES IN LEVEL 3 INSTRUMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

(In millions)	Balance at January 1, 2012	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings ^(a)	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in accumulated other comprehensive income	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3 ^(b)	Transfers out of Level 3 ^(b)	Balance at December 31, 2012	Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at December 31, 2012 ^(c)
Investment securities										
Debt										
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,235	\$ 66	\$ 32	\$ 483	\$(214)	\$(110)	\$ 299	\$(200)	\$ 3,591	\$ —
State and municipal	77	—	10	16	—	(1)	78	(103)	77	—
Residential mortgage-backed	41	(3)	1	6	—	(3)	135	(77)	100	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	4	—	(1)	—	—	—	6	(3)	6	—
Asset-backed	4,040	1	(25)	1,490	(502)	—	25	(6)	5,023	—
Corporate—non-U.S.	1,204	(11)	19	341	(51)	(172)	24	(136)	1,218	—
Government—non-U.S.	84	(33)	38	65	(72)	(40)	—	—	42	—
U.S. government and federal agency	253	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	277	—
Retained interests	35	(1)	(3)	16	(6)	(12)	54	—	83	—
Equity										
Available-for-sale	17	—	(1)	3	(3)	(1)	2	(4)	13	—
Trading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derivatives ^{(d)(e)}	369	29	(1)	(1)	—	(112)	190	(58)	416	160
Other	817	50	2	159	(137)	—	—	(92)	799	43
Total	\$10,176	\$ 98	\$ 95	\$2,578	\$(985)	\$(451)	\$ 813	\$(679)	\$11,645	\$203

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

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

(c) Represented the amount of unrealized gains or losses for the period included in earnings.

(d) Represented derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$2 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.

(e) Gains (losses) included in net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings were offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. See Note 22.

Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table represents non-recurring fair value amounts (as measured at the time of the adjustment) for those assets remeasured to fair value on a non-recurring basis during the fiscal year and still held at December 31, 2013 and 2012. These assets can include loans and long-lived assets that have been reduced to fair value when they are held for sale, impaired loans that have been reduced based on the fair value of the underlying collateral, cost and equity method investments and long-lived assets that are written down to fair value when they are impaired and the remeasurement of retained investments in formerly consolidated subsidiaries upon a change in control that results in deconsolidation of a subsidiary, if we sell a controlling interest and retain a noncontrolling stake in the entity. Assets that are written down to fair value when impaired and retained investments are not subsequently adjusted to fair value unless further impairment occurs.

(In millions)	Remeasured during the year ended December 31			
	2013		2012	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ 210	\$2,986	\$ 366	\$4,094
Cost and equity method investments ^(a)	—	690	8	313
Long-lived assets, including real estate	2,050	1,088	702	2,182
Total	\$2,260	\$4,764	\$1,076	\$6,589

(a) Includes the fair value of private equity and real estate funds included in Level 3 of \$126 million and \$84 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The following table represents the fair value adjustments to assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and still held at December 31, 2013 and 2012.

(In millions)	Year ended December 31	
	2013	2012
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ (361)	\$(595)
Cost and equity method investments ^(a)	(484)	(153)
Long-lived assets, including real estate ^(b)	(1,188)	(624)
Total	\$(2,033)	\$(1,372)

(a) Includes fair value adjustments associated with private equity and real estate funds of \$(14) million and \$(33) million during 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(b) Includes impairments related to real estate equity properties and investments recorded in other costs and expenses of \$108 million and \$218 million during 2013 and 2012, respectively.

LEVEL 3 MEASUREMENTS

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

(Dollars in millions)	Fair value	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
DECEMBER 31, 2013				
RECURRING FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS				
Investment securities				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 898	Income approach	Discount rate ^(a)	1.5%–13.3% (6.5%)
Asset-backed	6,854	Income approach	Discount rate ^(a)	1.2%–10.5% (3.7%)
Corporate—non-U.S.	819	Income approach	Discount rate ^(a)	1.4%–46.0% (15.1%)
Other financial assets	381	Income approach, Market comparables	Weighted average cost of capital EBITDA multiple Discount rate ^(a) Capitalization rate ^(b)	9.3%–9.3% (9.3%) 5.4X–12.5X (9.5X) 5.2%–8.8% (5.3%) 6.3%–7.5% (7.2%)
NON-RECURRING FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS				
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$1,937	Income approach, Business enterprise value	Capitalization rate ^(b) EBITDA multiple Discount rate ^(a)	5.5%–16.7% (8.0%) 4.3X–5.5X (4.8X) 6.6%–6.6% (6.6%)
Cost and equity method investments	102	Income approach, Market comparables	Discount rate ^(a) Capitalization rate ^(b) Weighted average cost of capital EBITDA multiple Revenue multiple	5.7%–5.9% (5.8%) 8.5%–10.6% (10.0%) 9.3%–9.6% (9.4%) 7.1X–14.5X (11.3X) 2.2X–12.6X (9.4X)
Long-lived assets, including real estate	694	Income approach	Capitalization rate ^(b) Discount rate ^(a)	5.4%–14.5% (7.8%) 4.0%–23.0% (9.0%)
DECEMBER 31, 2012				
RECURRING FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS				
Investment securities				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 1,652	Income approach	Discount rate ^(a)	1.3%–29.9% (11.1%)
Asset-backed	4,977	Income approach	Discount rate ^(a)	2.1%–13.1% (3.8%)
Corporate—non-U.S.	865	Income approach	Discount rate ^(a)	1.5%–25.0% (13.2%)
Other financial assets	633	Income approach, Market comparables	Weighted average cost of capital EBITDA multiple	8.7%–10.2% (8.7%) 4.9X–10.6X (7.9X)
NON-RECURRING FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS				
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ 2,835	Income approach, Business enterprise value	Capitalization rate ^(b) EBITDA multiple	3.8%–14.0% (8.0%) 2.0X–6.0X (4.8X)
Cost and equity method investments	72	Income approach	Capitalization rate ^(b)	9.2%–12.8% (12.0%)
Long-lived assets, including real estate	985	Income approach	Capitalization rate ^(b)	4.8%–14.6% (7.3%)

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

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

At December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, other Level 3 recurring fair value measurements of \$2,816 million and \$3,146 million, respectively, and non-recurring measurements of \$1,460 million and \$2,412 million, respectively, are valued using non-binding broker quotes or other third-party sources. For a description of our process to evaluate third-party pricing

servicers, see Note 1. At December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, other recurring fair value measurements of \$327 million and \$370 million, respectively, and non-recurring fair value measurements of \$571 million and \$285 million, respectively, were individually insignificant and utilize a number of different unobservable inputs not subject to meaningful aggregation.

Note 22.**Financial Instruments**

The following table provides information about the assets and liabilities not carried at fair value in our Statement of Financial Position. The table excludes finance leases and non-financial assets and liabilities. Substantially all of the assets discussed below are considered to be Level 3. The vast majority of our liabilities' fair value can be determined based on significant observable inputs and thus considered Level 2. Few of the instruments are actively traded and their fair values must often be determined using financial models. Realization of the fair value of these instruments depends upon market forces beyond our control, including marketplace liquidity.

December 31 (In millions)	2013			2012		
	Notional amount	Assets (liabilities)		Notional amount	Assets (liabilities)	
		Carrying amount (net)	Estimated fair value		Carrying amount (net)	Estimated fair value
GE						
Assets						
Investments and notes receivable	\$ (a)	\$ 488	\$ 512	\$ (a)	\$ 222	\$ 222
Liabilities						
Borrowings ^(b)	(a)	(13,356)	(13,707)	(a)	(17,469)	(18,619)
GECC						
Assets						
Loans	(a)	226,293	230,792	(a)	235,888	238,254
Other commercial mortgages	(a)	2,270	2,281	(a)	2,222	2,249
Loans held for sale	(a)	512	512	(a)	1,180	1,181
Other financial instruments ^(c)	(a)	1,622	2,203	(a)	1,858	2,276
Liabilities						
Borrowings and bank deposits ^{(b)(d)}	(a)	(371,062)	(386,823)	(a)	(397,039)	(414,264)
Investment contract benefits	(a)	(3,144)	(3,644)	(a)	(3,321)	(4,150)
Guaranteed investment contracts	(a)	(1,471)	(1,459)	(a)	(1,644)	(1,674)
Insurance—credit life ^(e)		2,149	(108)		(120)	(104)

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

(b) See Note 10.

(c) Principally cost method investments.

(d) Fair values exclude interest rate and currency derivatives designated as hedges of borrowings. Had they been included, the fair value of borrowings at December 31, 2013 and 2012 would have been reduced by \$2,284 million and \$7,937 million, respectively.

(e) Net of reinsurance of \$1,250 million and \$2,000 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

A description of how we estimate fair values follows.

Loans

Based on a discounted future cash flows methodology, using current market interest rate data adjusted for inherent credit risk or quoted market prices and recent transactions, if available.

Borrowings and bank deposits

Based on valuation methodologies using current market interest rate data that are comparable to market quotes adjusted for our non-performance risk.

Investment contract benefits

Based on expected future cash flows, discounted at currently offered rates for immediate annuity contracts or the income approach for single premium deferred annuities.

Guaranteed investment contracts

Based on valuation methodologies using current market interest rate data, adjusted for our non-performance risk.

All other instruments

Based on observable market transactions and/or valuation methodologies using current market interest rate data adjusted for inherent credit risk.

Assets and liabilities that are reflected in the accompanying financial statements at fair value are not included in the above disclosures; such items include cash and equivalents, investment securities and derivative financial instruments.

Additional information about certain categories in the table above follows.

INSURANCE—CREDIT LIFE

Certain insurance affiliates, primarily in Consumer, issue credit life insurance designed to pay the balance due on a loan if the borrower dies before the loan is repaid. As part of our overall risk management process, we cede to third parties a portion of this associated risk, but are not relieved of our primary obligation to policyholders.

LOAN COMMITMENTS

December 31 (In millions)	Notional amount	
	2013	2012
Ordinary course of business lending commitments ^(a)	\$ 4,756	\$ 3,708
Unused revolving credit lines ^(b)		
Commercial ^(c)	16,570	17,929
Consumer—principally credit cards	290,662	271,211

(a) Excluded investment commitments of \$1,395 million and \$1,276 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(b) Excluded inventory financing arrangements, which may be withdrawn at our option, of \$13,502 million and \$12,813 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(c) Included commitments of \$11,629 million and \$12,923 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, associated with secured financing arrangements that could have increased to a maximum of \$14,590 million and \$15,731 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, based on asset volume under the arrangement.

SECURITIES REPURCHASE AND REVERSE REPURCHASE ARRANGEMENTS

Our issuances of securities repurchase agreements are insignificant and are limited to activities at certain of our foreign banks primarily for purposes of liquidity management. At December 31, 2013, we were party to repurchase agreements totaling \$126 million, which were reported in short-term borrowings on the financial statements. We have had no repurchase agreements that were accounted for as off-book financing and we do not engage in securities lending transactions.

We also enter into reverse securities repurchase agreements primarily for short-term investment with maturities of 90 days or less. At December 31, 2013, we were party to reverse repurchase agreements totaling \$20.8 billion, which were reported in cash and equivalents on the financial statements. Under these reverse securities repurchase agreements, we typically lend available cash at a specified rate of interest and hold U.S. or highly-rated

European government securities as collateral during the term of the agreement. Collateral value is in excess of amounts loaned under the agreements.

DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING

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

The notional amounts of derivative contracts represent the basis upon which interest and other payments are calculated and are reported gross, except for offsetting foreign currency forward contracts that are executed in order to manage our currency risk of net investment in foreign subsidiaries. Of the outstanding notional amount of \$320,000 million, approximately 87%, or \$277,000 million, is associated with reducing or eliminating the interest rate, currency or market risk between financial assets and liabilities in our financial services businesses. The remaining derivative activities primarily relate to hedging against adverse changes in currency exchange rates and commodity prices related to anticipated sales and purchases and contracts containing certain clauses that meet the accounting definition of a derivative. The instruments used in these activities are designated as hedges when practicable. When we are not able to apply hedge accounting, or when the derivative and the hedged item are both recorded in earnings concurrently, the derivatives are deemed economic hedges and hedge accounting is not applied. This most frequently occurs when we hedge a recognized foreign currency transaction (e.g., a receivable or payable) with a derivative. Since the effects of changes in exchange rates are reflected concurrently in earnings for both the derivative and the transaction, the economic hedge does not require hedge accounting.

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

December 31 (In millions)	Fair value			
	2013		2012	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
DERIVATIVES ACCOUNTED FOR AS HEDGES				
Interest rate contracts	\$ 3,837	\$ 1,989	\$ 8,443	\$ 719
Currency exchange contracts	1,830	984	890	1,777
Other contracts	1	—	1	—
	5,668	2,973	9,334	2,496
DERIVATIVES NOT ACCOUNTED FOR AS HEDGES				
Interest rate contracts	270	169	452	195
Currency exchange contracts	2,257	2,245	1,797	691
Other contracts	284	42	283	72
	2,811	2,456	2,532	958
GROSS DERIVATIVES RECOGNIZED IN STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
Gross derivatives	8,479	5,429	11,866	3,454
Gross accrued interest	1,227	241	1,683	14
	9,706	5,670	13,549	3,468
AMOUNTS OFFSET IN STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
Netting adjustments ^(a)	(4,120)	(4,113)	(2,801)	(2,786)
Cash collateral ^(b)	(2,619)	(242)	(5,125)	(391)
	(6,739)	(4,355)	(7,926)	(3,177)
NET DERIVATIVES RECOGNIZED IN STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
Net derivatives	2,967	1,315	5,623	291
AMOUNTS NOT OFFSET IN STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
Securities held as collateral ^(c)	(1,962)	—	(5,227)	—
Net amount	\$ 1,005	\$ 1,315	\$ 396	\$ 291

Derivatives are classified in the captions "All other assets" and "All other liabilities" and the related accrued interest is classified in "Other GECC receivables" and "All other liabilities" in our financial statements.

(a) The netting of derivative receivables and payables is permitted when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists. Amounts included fair value adjustments related to our own and counterparty non-performance risk. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the cumulative adjustment for non-performance risk was a gain (loss) of \$(7) million and \$(15) million, respectively.

(b) Excludes excess cash collateral received and posted of \$160 million and \$37 million at December 31, 2013, respectively, and \$42 million and \$10 million at December 31, 2012, respectively.

(c) Excludes excess securities collateral received of \$363 million and \$359 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Fair Value Hedges

We use interest rate and currency exchange derivatives to hedge the fair value effects of interest rate and currency exchange rate changes on local and non-functional currency denominated fixed-rate debt. For relationships designated as fair value hedges, changes in fair value of the derivatives are recorded in earnings within interest and other financial charges, along with offsetting adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged debt. The following table provides information about the earnings effects of our fair value hedging relationships for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(In millions)	2013		2012	
	Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items	Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items
Interest rate contracts	\$ (5,258)	\$ 5,180	\$ 708	\$ (1,041)
Currency exchange contracts	(7)	6	(68)	98

Fair value hedges resulted in \$(79) million and \$(303) million of ineffectiveness in 2013 and 2012, respectively. In both 2013 and 2012, there were insignificant amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness.

Cash Flow Hedges

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

The following table provides information about the amounts recorded in AOCI, as well as the gain (loss) recorded in earnings, primarily in GECC revenues from services, interest and other financial charges, and other costs and expenses, when

reclassified out of AOCI, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. See Note 15 for additional information about reclassifications out of AOCI.

(In millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in AOCI		Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into earnings	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Interest rate contracts	\$ (26)	\$ (158)	\$ (364)	\$ (499)
Currency exchange contracts	941	1,004	817	681
Commodity contracts	(6)	6	(5)	(5)
Total	\$ 909	\$ 852	\$ 448	\$ 177

The total pre-tax amount in AOCI related to cash flow hedges of forecasted transactions was a \$251 million loss at December 31, 2013. We expect to transfer \$208 million to earnings as an expense in the next 12 months contemporaneously with the earnings effects of the related forecasted transactions. In 2013, we recognized insignificant gains and losses related to hedged forecasted transactions and firm commitments that did not occur by the end of the originally specified period. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the maximum term of derivative instruments that hedge forecasted transactions was 19 years and 20 years, respectively.

For cash flow hedges, the amount of ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship and amount of the changes in fair value of the derivatives that are not included in the measurement of ineffectiveness are both reflected in earnings each reporting period. These amounts are primarily reported in GECC revenues from services and totaled \$0 million and \$5 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Net Investment Hedges in Foreign Operations

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

The following table provides information about the amounts recorded in AOCI for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, as well as the gain (loss) recorded in GECC revenues from services when reclassified out of AOCI.

(In millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in CTA		Gain (loss) reclassified from CTA	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Currency exchange contracts	\$2,322	\$(2,905)	\$(1,525)	\$27

The amounts related to the change in the fair value of the forward points that are excluded from the measure of effectiveness were \$(678) million and \$(874) million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and are recorded in interest and other financial charges.

Free-Standing Derivatives

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not designated as hedges are recorded in earnings each period. As discussed above, these derivatives are typically entered into as economic hedges of changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, commodity prices and other risks. Gains or losses related to the derivative are typically recorded in GECC revenues from services or other income, based on our accounting policy. In general, the earnings effects of the item that represent the economic risk exposure are recorded in the same caption as the derivative. Losses for the year ended December 31, 2013 on derivatives not designated as hedges were \$(449) million composed of amounts related to interest rate contracts of \$(111) million, currency exchange contracts of \$(595) million, and other derivatives of \$257 million. These losses were more than offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. Losses for the year ended December 31, 2012 on derivatives not designated as hedges were \$(90) million composed of amounts related to interest rate contracts of \$(296) million, currency exchange contracts of \$80 million, and other derivatives of \$126 million. These losses were more than offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged.

Counterparty Credit Risk

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

As discussed above, we have provisions in certain of our master agreements that require counterparties to post collateral (typically, cash or U.S. Treasury securities) when our receivable due from the counterparty, measured at current market value, exceeds a specified limit. The fair value of such collateral was \$4,581 million, of which \$2,619 million was cash and \$1,962 million was in the form of securities held by a custodian for our benefit. Under certain of these same agreements, we post collateral to our counterparties for our derivative obligations, the fair value of which was \$242 million at December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2013, our exposure to counterparties (including accrued interest), net of collateral we hold, was \$871 million. This excludes exposure related to embedded derivatives.

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

agreements, each party also has the ability to require termination if the short-term rating of the counterparty were to fall below A-1/P-1. Our master agreements also typically contain provisions that provide termination rights upon the occurrence of certain other events, such as a bankruptcy or events of default by one of the parties. If an agreement was terminated under any of these circumstances, the termination amount payable would be determined on a net basis and could also take into account any collateral posted. The net amount of our derivative liability, after consideration of collateral posted by us and outstanding interest payments was \$1,234 million at December 31, 2013. This excludes embedded derivatives.

Note 23.

Variable Interest Entities

We use variable interest entities primarily to securitize financial assets and arrange other forms of asset-backed financing in the ordinary course of business. Except as noted below, investors in these entities only have recourse to the assets owned by the entity and not to our general credit. We do not have implicit support arrangements with any VIE. We did not provide non-contractual support for previously transferred financing receivables to any VIE in 2013 or 2012.

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

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

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

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

- Trinity comprises two consolidated entities that hold investment securities, the majority of which are investment grade, and were funded by the issuance of GICs. The GICs included conditions under which certain holders could require immediate repayment of their investment should the long-term credit ratings of GECC fall below AA-/Aa3 or the short-term credit ratings fall below A-1+/P-1. The outstanding GICs are subject to their scheduled maturities and individual terms, which may include provisions permitting redemption upon a downgrade of one or more of GECC's ratings, among other things, and are reported in investment contracts, insurance liabilities and insurance annuity benefits.
- Consolidated Securitization Entities (CSEs) were created to facilitate securitization of financial assets and other forms of asset-backed financing that serve as an alternative funding source by providing access to variable funding notes and term markets. The securitization transactions executed with these entities are similar to those used by many financial institutions and substantially all are non-recourse. We provide servicing for substantially all of the assets in these entities.

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

- Other remaining assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs relate primarily to three categories of entities: (1) joint ventures that lease equipment of \$1,539 million of assets and \$727 million of liabilities; (2) other entities that are involved in power generating and leasing activities of \$762 million of assets and no liabilities; and (3) insurance entities that, among other lines of business, provide property and casualty and workers' compensation coverage for GE of \$1,209 million of assets and \$566 million of liabilities.

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

December 31 (In millions)	Trinity ^(a)	Consolidated Securitization Entities			Other	Total
		Credit cards ^(b)	Equipment ^(b)	Trade receivables		
2013						
ASSETS^(c)						
Financing receivables, net	\$ —	\$24,766	\$12,928	\$2,509	\$2,044	\$42,247
Investment securities	2,786	—	—	—	1,044	3,830
Other assets	213	20	557	—	2,430	3,220
Total	\$2,999	\$24,786	\$13,485	\$2,509	\$5,518	\$49,297
LIABILITIES^(c)						
Borrowings	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 598	\$ 598
Non-recourse borrowings	—	15,363	10,982	2,180	49	28,574
Other liabilities	1,482	228	248	25	1,351	3,334
Total	\$1,482	\$15,591	\$11,230	\$2,205	\$1,998	\$32,506
2012						
ASSETS^(c)						
Financing receivables, net	\$ —	\$24,169	\$12,456	\$2,339	\$1,952	\$40,916
Investment securities	3,435	—	—	—	1,051	4,486
Other assets	217	29	360	—	2,428	3,034
Total	\$3,652	\$24,198	\$12,816	\$2,339	\$5,431	\$48,436
LIABILITIES^(c)						
Borrowings	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 711	\$ 711
Non-recourse borrowings	—	17,208	9,811	2,050	54	29,123
Other liabilities	1,656	146	11	8	1,215	3,036
Total	\$1,656	\$17,354	\$ 9,822	\$2,058	\$1,980	\$32,870

(a) Excludes intercompany advances from GECC to Trinity, which are eliminated in consolidation of \$1,837 million and \$2,441 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(b) We provide servicing to the CSEs and are contractually permitted to commingle cash collected from customers on financing receivables sold to CSE investors with our own cash prior to payment to a CSE, provided our short-term credit rating does not fall below A-1/P-1. These CSEs also owe us amounts for purchased financial assets and scheduled interest and principal payments. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the amounts of commingled cash owed to the CSEs were \$6,314 million and \$6,225 million, respectively, and the amounts owed to GECC by CSEs were \$5,540 million and \$6,143 million, respectively.

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

Total revenues from our consolidated VIEs were \$7,540 million, \$7,127 million and \$6,326 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Related expenses consisted primarily of provisions for losses of \$1,247 million, \$1,171 million and \$1,146 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and interest and other financial charges of \$355 million, \$541 million and \$594 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. These amounts do not include intercompany revenues and costs, principally fees and interest between GE and the VIEs, which are eliminated in consolidation.

Investments in Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

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

Our largest exposure to any single unconsolidated VIE at December 31, 2013 is an investment in asset-backed securities issued by the Senior Secured Loan Program (SSLP), a fund that invests in high-quality senior secured debt of various middle-market companies (\$6,996 million). Other significant unconsolidated VIEs include investments in real estate entities (\$2,369 million), which generally consist of passive limited partnership investments in tax-advantaged, multi-family real estate and investments in various European real estate entities; and exposures to joint ventures that purchase factored receivables (\$2,624 million).

The classification of our variable interests in these entities in our financial statements is based on the nature of the entity and the type of investment we hold. Variable interests in partnerships and corporate entities are classified as either equity method or cost method investments. In the ordinary course of business, we also make investments in entities in which we are not the primary beneficiary but may hold a variable interest such as limited partner interests or mezzanine debt investments. These investments are classified in two captions in our financial statements: "All other assets" for investments accounted for under the equity method, and "Financing receivables—net" for debt financing provided to these entities. Our investments in unconsolidated VIEs at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 follow.

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012
Other assets and investment securities	\$ 9,129	\$10,027
Financing receivables—net	3,346	2,654
Total investments	12,475	12,681
Contractual obligations to fund investments or guarantees	2,741	2,608
Revolving lines of credit	31	41
Total	\$15,247	\$15,330

As previously reported, during 2012, Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P. (PTL) effected a recapitalization and subsequently acquired third-party financing in order to repay outstanding debt owed to GECC. In the first quarter of 2013, PTL had repaid all outstanding debt owed and terminated its borrowing arrangement with GECC. During the second quarter of 2013, PTL ceased to be a VIE as a result of a principal in PTL retiring from the GE Board. Therefore, our investment in PTL (\$899 million at December 31, 2013) is not reported in the December 31, 2013 balance in the table above. As co-issuer and co-guarantor of the \$700 million of debt raised by the funding entity related to PTL, GECC reports this amount, which is also our loss exposure and excluded from the table above, as debt of GECC in its financial statements. GECC has been indemnified by the other limited partners of PTL for their proportionate share of the debt obligation.

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

Note 24.**Commitments and Guarantees****Commitments**

In our Aviation segment, we had committed to provide financing assistance on \$2,669 million of future customer acquisitions of aircraft equipped with our engines, including commitments made to airlines in 2013 for future sales under our GE90 and GEnx engine campaigns. The GECAS business of GE Capital had placed multiple-year orders for various Boeing, Airbus and other aircraft with list prices approximating \$29,405 million and secondary orders with airlines for used aircraft of approximately \$816 million at December 31, 2013.

Product Warranties

We provide for estimated product warranty expenses when we sell the related products. Because warranty estimates are forecasts that are based on the best available information—mostly historical claims experience—claims costs may differ from amounts provided. An analysis of changes in the liability for product warranties follows.

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
Balance at January 1	\$1,383	\$1,507	\$1,405
Current-year provisions	745	611	866
Expenditures	(814)	(723)	(881)
Other changes	10	(12)	117
Balance at December 31	\$1,324	\$1,383	\$1,507

Guarantees

Our guarantees are provided in the ordinary course of business. We underwrite these guarantees considering economic, liquidity and credit risk of the counterparty. We believe that the likelihood is remote that any such arrangements could have a significant adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or liquidity. We record liabilities for guarantees at estimated fair value, generally the amount of the premium received, or if we do not receive a premium, the amount based on appraisal, observed market values or discounted cash flows. Any associated expected recoveries from third parties are recorded as other receivables, not netted against the liabilities.

At December 31, 2013, we were committed under the following guarantee arrangements beyond those provided on behalf of VIEs. See Note 23.

- **CREDIT SUPPORT.** We have provided \$2,775 million of credit support on behalf of certain customers or associated companies, predominantly joint ventures and partnerships, using arrangements such as standby letters of credit and performance guarantees. These arrangements enable these customers and associated companies to execute transactions or obtain desired financing arrangements with third parties. Should the customer or associated company fail to perform under the terms of the transaction or financing arrangement, we would be required to perform on their behalf. Under most such arrangements, our guarantee is secured, usually by the asset being purchased or financed, or possibly by certain other assets of the customer or associated company. The length of these credit support arrangements parallels the length of the related financing arrangements or transactions. The liability for such credit support was \$36 million at December 31, 2013.
 - **INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENTS.** We have agreements that require us to fund up to \$125 million at December 31, 2013 under residual value guarantees on a variety of leased equipment. Under most of our residual value guarantees, our commitment is secured by the leased asset. The liability for these indemnification agreements was \$21 million at December 31, 2013.
- At December 31, 2013, we also had \$1,009 million of other indemnification commitments, substantially all of which relate to representations and warranties in sales of businesses or assets.
- **CONTINGENT CONSIDERATION.** These are agreements to provide additional consideration to a buyer or seller in a business combination if contractually specified conditions related to the acquisition or disposition are achieved.

Note 25.**Supplemental Cash Flows Information**

Changes in operating assets and liabilities are net of acquisitions and dispositions of principal businesses.

Amounts reported in the "Proceeds from sales of discontinued operations" and "Proceeds from principal business dispositions" lines in the Statement of Cash Flows are net of cash disposed and included certain deal-related costs. Amounts reported in the "Net cash from (payments for) principal businesses purchased" line is

net of cash acquired and included certain deal-related costs and debt assumed and immediately repaid in acquisitions. Amounts reported in the "Proceeds from sale of equity interest in NBCU LLC" line included certain deal-related costs.

Amounts reported in the "All other operating activities" line in the Statement of Cash Flows consist primarily of adjustments to current and noncurrent accruals, deferrals of costs and expenses and adjustments to assets. GECC had non-cash transactions related to foreclosed properties and repossessed assets totaling \$482 million, \$839 million and \$859 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Certain supplemental information related to GE and GECC cash flows is shown below.

For the years ended December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012	2011
GE			
NET DISPOSITIONS (PURCHASES) OF GE SHARES FOR TREASURY			
Open market purchases under share repurchase program	\$ (10,225)	\$ (5,005)	\$ (2,065)
Other purchases	(91)	(110)	(100)
Dispositions	1,038	951	709
	\$ (9,278)	\$ (4,164)	\$ (1,456)
GECC			
ALL OTHER OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Amortization of intangible assets	\$ 425	\$ 447	\$ 562
Net realized losses on investment securities	523	34	197
Cash collateral on derivative contracts	(2,271)	2,900	1,247
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	2,334	560	(1,344)
Other	(912)	1,477	2,465
	\$ 99	\$ 5,418	\$ 3,127
NET DECREASE (INCREASE) IN GECC FINANCING RECEIVABLES			
Increase in loans to customers	\$ (311,860)	\$ (308,156)	\$ (322,270)
Principal collections from customers—loans	307,849	307,250	332,100
Investment in equipment for financing leases	(8,652)	(9,192)	(9,610)
Principal collections from customers—financing leases	9,646	10,976	12,431
Net change in credit card receivables	(8,058)	(8,030)	(6,243)
Sales of financing receivables	14,664	12,642	8,117
	\$ 3,589	\$ 5,490	\$ 14,525
ALL OTHER INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of investment securities	\$ (16,422)	\$ (15,666)	\$ (20,816)
Dispositions and maturities of investment securities	18,139	17,010	19,535
Decrease (increase) in other assets—investments	1,089	4,338	2,672
Proceeds from sales of real estate properties	10,680	3,381	3,152
Other	1,486	2,731	3,190
	\$ 14,972	\$ 11,794	\$ 7,733
NEWLY ISSUED DEBT (MATURITIES LONGER THAN 90 DAYS)			
Short-term (91 to 365 days)	\$ 55	\$ 59	\$ 10
Long-term (longer than one year)	44,833	55,782	43,257
	\$ 44,888	\$ 55,841	\$ 43,267
REPAYMENTS AND OTHER REDUCTIONS (MATURITIES LONGER THAN 90 DAYS)			
Short-term (91 to 365 days)	\$ (52,553)	\$ (94,114)	\$ (81,918)
Long-term (longer than one year)	(3,291)	(9,368)	(2,786)
Principal payments—non-recourse, leveraged leases	(585)	(426)	(732)
	\$ (56,429)	\$ (103,908)	\$ (85,436)
ALL OTHER FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sales of investment contracts	\$ 491	\$ 2,697	\$ 4,396
Redemption of investment contracts	(980)	(5,515)	(6,230)
Other	(420)	(49)	42
	\$ (909)	\$ (2,867)	\$ (1,792)

Note 26.**Intercompany Transactions**

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

These intercompany transactions are reported in the GE and GECC columns of our financial statements, but are eliminated in deriving our consolidated financial statements. Effects of these eliminations on our consolidated cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are \$(5,088) million, \$492 million and \$4,690 million for 2013, \$(8,542) million, \$2,328 million and \$6,703 million for 2012 and \$(558) million, \$(373) million and \$903 million for 2011, respectively. Details of these eliminations are shown below.

For the years ended December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012	2011
CASH FROM (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES—CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Combined	\$ 34,125	\$ 39,557	\$ 32,669
GE customer receivables sold to GECC	360	(1,809)	(577)
GECC dividends to GE	(5,985)	(6,426)	—
Other reclassifications and eliminations	537	(307)	19
	\$ 29,037	\$ 31,015	\$ 32,111
CASH FROM (USED FOR) INVESTING ACTIVITIES—CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Combined	\$ 28,182	\$ 9,262	\$ 21,540
GE customer receivables sold to GECC	262	2,005	421
Other reclassifications and eliminations	230	323	(794)
	\$ 28,674	\$ 11,590	\$ 21,167
CASH FROM (USED FOR) FINANCING ACTIVITIES—CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Combined	\$ (50,319)	\$ (57,758)	\$ (47,818)
GE customer receivables sold to GECC	(622)	(196)	156
GECC dividends to GE	5,985	6,426	—
Other reclassifications and eliminations	(673)	473	747
	\$ (45,629)	\$ (51,055)	\$ (46,915)

Note 27.**Operating Segments****Basis for Presentation**

Our operating businesses are organized based on the nature of markets and customers. Segment accounting policies are the same as described in Note 1. Segment results for our financial services businesses reflect the discrete tax effect of transactions.

Results of our formerly consolidated subsidiary, NBCU, and our equity method investment in NBCU LLC, which we sold in the first quarter of 2013 are reported in the "Corporate items and eliminations" line on the Summary of Operating Segments.

A description of our operating segments as of December 31, 2013, can be found below, and details of segment profit by operating segment can be found in the Summary of Operating Segments table in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Power & Water

Power plant products and services, including design, installation, operation and maintenance services are sold into global markets. Gas, steam and aeroderivative turbines, nuclear reactors, generators, combined cycle systems, controls and related services, including total asset optimization solutions, equipment upgrades and long-term maintenance service agreements are sold to power generation and other industrial customers. Renewable energy solutions include wind turbines. Water treatment services and equipment include specialty chemical treatment programs, water purification equipment, mobile treatment systems and desalination processes.

Oil & Gas

Oil & Gas supplies mission critical equipment for the global oil and gas industry, used in applications spanning the entire value chain from drilling and completion through production, liquefied natural gas (LNG) and pipeline compression, pipeline inspection, and including downstream processing in refineries and petrochemical plants. The business designs and manufactures surface and subsea drilling and production systems, equipment for floating production platforms, compressors, turbines, turboexpanders, high pressure reactors, industrial power generation and a broad portfolio of auxiliary equipment.

Energy Management

Energy Management is GE's electrification business. Global teams design leading technology solutions for the delivery, management, conversion and optimization of electrical power for customers across multiple energy-intensive industries. GE has invested in our Energy Management capabilities, with strategic acquisitions and joint ventures that enable GE to increase its offerings to the utility, industrial, renewables, oil and gas, marine, metals and mining industries. Plant automation hardware, software and embedded computing systems including controllers, embedded systems, advanced software, motion control, operator interfaces and industrial computers are also provided by Energy Management.

Aviation

Aviation products and services include jet engines, aerospace systems and equipment, replacement parts and repair and maintenance services for all categories of commercial aircraft; for a wide variety of military aircraft, including fighters, bombers, tankers and helicopters; for marine applications; and for executive and regional aircraft. Products and services are sold worldwide to airframe manufacturers, airlines and government agencies.

Healthcare

Healthcare products include diagnostic imaging systems such as Magnetic Resonance (MR), Computed Tomography (CT) and Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scanners, X-ray, nuclear imaging, digital mammography, and Molecular Imaging technologies. Healthcare-manufactured technologies include patient and resident monitoring, diagnostic cardiology, ultrasound, bone densitometry, anesthesiology and oxygen therapy, and neonatal and critical care devices. Related services include equipment monitoring and repair, information technologies and customer productivity services. Products also include diagnostic imaging agents used in medical scanning procedures, drug discovery, biopharmaceutical manufacturing and purification, and tools for protein and cellular analysis for pharmaceutical and academic research, including a pipeline of precision molecular diagnostics in development for neurology, cardiology and oncology applications. Products and services are sold worldwide to hospitals, medical facilities, pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, and to the life science research market.

Transportation

Transportation is a global technology leader and supplier to the railroad, mining, marine and drilling industries. GE provides freight and passenger locomotives, diesel engines for rail, marine and stationary power applications, railway signaling and communications systems, underground mining equipment, motorized drive systems for mining trucks, information technology solutions, high-quality replacement parts and value added services.

Appliances & Lighting

Products include major appliances and related services for products such as refrigerators, freezers, electric and gas ranges, cooktops, dishwashers, clothes washers and dryers, microwave ovens, room air conditioners, residential water systems for filtration, softening and heating, and hybrid water heaters. These products are distributed both to retail outlets and direct to consumers, mainly for the replacement market, and to building contractors and distributors for new installations. Lighting products include a wide variety of lamps and lighting fixtures, including light-emitting diodes. Products and services are sold in North America and in global markets under various GE and private-label brands.

GE Capital

CLL has particular mid-market expertise, and primarily offers secured commercial loans, equipment financing and other financial services to companies across a wide range of industries including construction, retail, manufacturing, transportation, media, communications, technology and healthcare. Equipment financing activities include industrial, medical, fleet vehicles, corporate aircraft, construction, office imaging and many other equipment types.

Consumer offers a full range of financial products including 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 on a global basis.

Real Estate offers a comprehensive range of capital and investment solutions and finances, with both equity and loan structures; the acquisition, refinancing and renovation of office buildings, apartment buildings, retail facilities, hotels and industrial properties.

Energy Financial Services offers financial products to the global energy industry including structured equity, debt, leasing, partnership financing, product finance, and broad-based commercial finance.

GECAS, our commercial aircraft financing and leasing business, offers a wide range of aircraft types and financing options, including operating leases and secured debt financing, and also provides productivity solutions including spare engine leasing, airport and airline consulting services, and spare parts financing and management.

REVENUES

(In millions)	Total revenues ^(a)			Intersegment revenues ^(b)			External revenues		
	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
Power & Water	\$ 24,724	\$ 28,299	\$ 25,675	\$ 947	\$ 1,119	\$ 794	\$ 23,777	\$ 27,180	\$ 24,881
Oil & Gas	16,975	15,241	13,608	360	314	302	16,615	14,927	13,306
Energy Management	7,569	7,412	6,422	848	487	504	6,721	6,925	5,918
Aviation	21,911	19,994	18,859	500	672	417	21,411	19,322	18,442
Healthcare	18,200	18,290	18,083	14	37	65	18,186	18,253	18,018
Transportation	5,885	5,608	4,885	12	11	33	5,873	5,597	4,852
Appliances & Lighting	8,338	7,967	7,693	25	23	22	8,313	7,944	7,671
Total industrial	103,602	102,811	95,225	2,706	2,663	2,137	100,896	100,148	93,088
GE Capital	44,067	45,364	48,324	1,150	1,037	977	42,917	44,327	47,347
Corporate items and eliminations ^(c)	(1,624)	(1,491)	2,993	(3,856)	(3,700)	(3,114)	2,232	2,209	6,107
Total	\$146,045	\$146,684	\$146,542	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$146,045	\$146,684	\$146,542

(a) Revenues of GE businesses include income from sales of goods and services to customers and other income.

(b) Sales from one component to another generally are priced at equivalent commercial selling prices.

(c) Includes the results of NBCU (our formerly consolidated subsidiary) and our former equity method investment in NBCUniversal LLC.

Revenues from customers located in the United States were \$68,617 million, \$70,466 million and \$69,910 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Revenues from customers located outside the United States were \$77,428 million, \$76,218 million and \$76,632 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

(In millions)	Assets ^{(a)(b)}			Property, plant and equipment additions ^(c)			Depreciation and amortization		
	At December 31			For the years ended December 31			For the years ended December 31		
	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
Power & Water	\$ 29,526	\$ 27,174	\$ 27,074	\$ 714	\$ 661	\$ 770	\$ 668	\$ 647	\$ 605
Oil & Gas	26,181	20,099	18,855	1,185	467	904	479	426	434
Energy Management	9,962	9,253	9,835	137	155	414	323	287	239
Aviation	32,272	25,144	23,567	1,178	781	699	677	644	569
Healthcare	27,956	28,458	27,981	316	322	378	861	879	869
Transportation	4,472	4,389	2,633	282	724	193	167	90	88
Appliances & Lighting	4,237	4,133	3,675	405	485	268	300	265	260
GE Capital	516,829	539,351	584,643	9,978	11,879	9,871	7,738	7,348	7,480
Corporate items and eliminations ^(d)	5,125	26,998	19,740	194	(99)	56	260	218	186
Total	\$656,560	\$684,999	\$718,003	\$14,389	\$15,375	\$13,553	\$11,473	\$10,804	\$10,730

(a) Assets of discontinued operations, NBCU (our formerly consolidated subsidiary) and our former equity method investment in NBCUniversal LLC are included in Corporate items and eliminations for all periods presented.

(b) Total assets of the Power & Water, Oil & Gas, Energy Management, Aviation, Healthcare, Transportation, Appliances & Lighting and GE Capital operating segments at December 31, 2013, include investment in and advances to associated companies of \$507 million, \$108 million, \$788 million, \$1,463 million, \$576 million, \$10 million, \$388 million and \$17,348 million, respectively. Investments in and advances to associated companies contributed approximately \$(26) million, \$18 million, \$3 million, \$4 million, \$(48) million, \$0 million, \$40 million and \$1,809 million to segment pre-tax income of Power & Water, Oil & Gas, Energy Management, Aviation, Healthcare, Transportation, Appliances & Lighting and GE Capital operating segments, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2013. Aggregate summarized financial information for significant associated companies assuming a 100% ownership interest included: total assets of \$98,658 million, primarily financing receivables of \$46,655 million; total liabilities of \$66,535 million, primarily debt of \$40,030 million; revenues totaled \$22,692 million; and net earnings totaled \$2,431 million.

(c) Additions to property, plant and equipment include amounts relating to principal businesses purchased.

(d) Includes deferred income taxes that are presented as assets for purposes of our consolidating balance sheet presentation.

(In millions)	Interest and other financial charges			Provision (benefit) for income taxes		
	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
GE Capital	\$ 9,267	\$11,596	\$13,760	\$ (992)	\$ 521	\$ 906
Corporate items and eliminations ^(a)	849	811	662	1,668	2,013	4,839
Total	\$10,116	\$12,407	\$14,422	\$ 676	\$2,534	\$5,745

(a) Included amounts for Power & Water, Oil & Gas, Energy Management, Aviation, Healthcare, Transportation and Appliances & Lighting, for which our measure of segment profit excludes interest and other financial charges and income taxes.

Property, plant and equipment—net associated with operations based in the United States were \$28,657 million, \$27,192 million and \$25,974 million at year-end 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Property, plant and equipment—net associated with operations based outside the United States were \$40,170 million, \$41,441 million and \$38,573 million at year-end 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Note 28.**Quarterly Information (Unaudited)**

(In millions; per-share amounts in dollars)	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS								
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 3,631	\$ 3,257	\$ 3,423	\$ 3,681	\$ 3,272	\$ 3,460	\$ 5,149	\$ 4,449
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	(120)	(185)	(124)	(543)	(91)	48	(1,785)	(303)
Net earnings	3,511	3,072	3,299	3,138	3,181	3,508	3,364	4,146
Less net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	(16)	38	166	33	(10)	17	158	135
Net earnings attributable to the Company	\$ 3,527	\$ 3,034	\$ 3,133	\$ 3,105	\$ 3,191	\$ 3,491	\$ 3,206	\$ 4,011
Per-share amounts—earnings from continuing operations								
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.41
Basic earnings per share	0.35	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.33	0.49	0.41
Per-share amounts—earnings (loss) from discontinued operations								
Diluted earnings per share	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.01)	—	(0.18)	(0.03)
Basic earnings per share	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.01)	—	(0.18)	(0.03)
Per-share amounts—net earnings								
Diluted earnings per share	0.34	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.38
Basic earnings per share	0.34	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.38
SELECTED DATA								
GE								
Sales of goods and services	\$22,303	\$23,687	\$24,623	\$25,138	\$25,262	\$24,749	\$28,826	\$27,301
Gross profit from sales	4,867	5,653	6,007	5,800	5,691	6,025	6,819	8,341
GECC								
Total revenues	11,468	11,267	10,916	11,285	10,606	11,207	11,077	11,605
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to the Company	1,938	1,760	1,924	2,112	1,903	1,668	2,493	1,805

For GE, gross profit from sales is sales of goods and services less costs of goods and services sold.

Earnings-per-share amounts are computed independently each quarter for earnings from continuing operations, earnings (loss) from discontinued operations and net earnings. As a result, the sum of each quarter's per-share amount may not equal the total per-share amount for the respective year; and the sum of per-share amounts from continuing operations and discontinued operations may not equal the total per-share amounts for net earnings for the respective quarters.

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 Annual Report, to:

- Industrial cash flows from operating activities (Industrial CFOA) and GE CFOA excluding the effects of NBCU deal-related taxes
- Operating earnings, operating EPS, operating EPS excluding the effects of the 2011 preferred stock redemption and Industrial operating earnings
- Operating and non-operating pension costs
- Average GE shareowners' equity, excluding effects of discontinued operations
- Ratio of adjusted debt to equity at GECC, net of adjusted cash and equivalents and with classification of hybrid debt as equity
- GE Capital ending net investment (ENI), excluding cash and equivalents
- GE pre-tax earnings from continuing operations, excluding GECC earnings from continuing operations, the corresponding effective tax rates and the reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to GE effective tax rate, excluding GECC earnings

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

Industrial Cash Flows from Operating Activities (Industrial CFOA) and GE CFOA Excluding the Effects of NBCU Deal-Related Taxes

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Cash from GE's operating activities, as reported	\$14,255	\$17,826	\$12,057	\$14,746	\$16,405
Less dividends from GECC	5,985	6,426	—	—	—
Cash from GE's operating activities, excluding dividends from GECC (Industrial CFOA)	\$ 8,270	\$11,400	\$12,057	\$14,746	\$16,405
Cash from GE's operating activities, as reported	\$14,255				
Adjustment: effects of NBCU deal-related taxes	3,184				
GE CFOA excluding effects of NBCU deal-related taxes	\$17,439				

We refer to cash generated by our industrial businesses as "Industrial CFOA," which we define as GE's cash from continuing operating activities less the amount of dividends received by GE from GECC. This includes the effects of intercompany transactions, including GE customer receivables sold to GECC; GECC services for trade receivables management and material procurement; buildings and equipment (including automobiles) leased between GE and GECC; information technology (IT) and other services sold to GECC by GE; aircraft engines manufactured by GE that are installed on aircraft purchased by GECC from third-party producers for lease to others; and various investments, loans and allocations of GE corporate overhead costs. We believe that investors may find it useful to compare GE's operating cash flows without the effect of GECC dividends, since these dividends are not representative of the operating cash flows of our industrial businesses and can vary from period-to-period based upon the results of the financial services businesses. We also believe that investors may find it useful to compare Industrial CFOA excluding the effects of taxes paid related to the NBCU transaction. Management recognizes that these measures may not be comparable to cash flow results of companies that contain both industrial and financial services businesses, but believes that this comparison is aided by the provision of additional information about the amounts of dividends paid by our financial services business and the separate presentation in our financial statements of the Financial Services (GECC) cash flows. We believe that our measures of Industrial CFOA and CFOA excluding NBCU deal-related taxes provide management and investors with useful measures to compare the capacity of our industrial operations to generate operating cash flows with the operating cash flows of other non-financial businesses and companies and as such provide useful measures to supplement the reported GAAP CFOA measure.

Operating Earnings, Operating EPS and Operating EPS Excluding the Effects of the 2011 Preferred Stock Redemption

(In millions; except earnings per share)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to GE	\$15,177	\$14,624	\$14,122	\$12,577	\$10,993
Adjustment (net of tax): non-operating pension costs (income)	1,705	1,386	688	(204)	(967)
Operating earnings	\$16,882	\$16,010	\$14,810	\$12,373	\$10,026
EARNINGS PER SHARE—DILUTED^(a)					
Continuing earnings per share	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.00
Adjustment (net of tax): non-operating pension costs (income)	0.16	0.13	0.06	(0.02)	(0.09)
Operating earnings per share	1.64	1.51	1.30	1.13	0.91
Less effects of the 2011 preferred stock redemption	—	—	0.08	—	—
Operating EPS excluding the effects of the 2011 preferred stock redemption	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.13	\$ 0.91

(a) Earnings-per-share amounts are computed independently. As a result, the sum of per-share amounts may not equal the total.

Industrial Operating Earnings

(In millions)	2013
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to GE	\$15,177
Adjustments (net of tax): non-operating pension costs (income)	1,705
Operating earnings	16,882
Less GECC earnings from continuing operations attributable to the Company	8,258
Less effect of GECC preferred stock dividends	(298)
Operating earnings excluding GECC earnings from continuing operations and the effect of GECC preferred stock dividends (Industrial operating earnings)	\$ 8,922
Industrial operating earnings as a percentage of operating earnings	53%

Operating earnings excludes non-service-related pension costs of our principal pension plans comprising interest cost, expected return on plan assets and amortization of actuarial gains/losses. The service cost and prior service cost components of our principal pension plans are included in operating earnings. We believe that these components of pension cost better reflect the ongoing service-related costs of providing pension benefits to our employees. As such, we believe that our measure of operating earnings provides management and investors with a useful measure of the operational results of our business. Other components of GAAP pension cost are mainly driven by capital allocation decisions and market performance, and we manage these separately from the operational performance of our businesses. Neither GAAP nor operating pension costs are necessarily indicative of the current or future cash flow requirements related to our pension plan. We also believe that this measure, considered along with the corresponding GAAP measure, provides management and investors with additional information for comparison of our operating results to the operating results of other companies. We believe that presenting operating earnings separately for our industrial businesses also provides management and investors with useful information

about the relative size of our industrial and financial services businesses in relation to the total company. We also believe that operating EPS excluding the effects of the \$0.8 billion preferred dividend related to the redemption of our preferred stock (calculated as the difference between the carrying value and the redemption value of the preferred stock) is a meaningful measure because it increases the comparability of period-to-period results.

Operating and Non-Operating Pension Costs

(In millions)	2013	2012	2011
Service cost for benefits earned	\$ 1,535	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,195
Prior service cost amortization	246	279	194
Operating pension costs	1,781	1,666	1,389
Expected return on plan assets	(3,500)	(3,768)	(3,940)
Interest cost on benefit obligations	2,460	2,479	2,662
Net actuarial loss amortization	3,664	3,421	2,335
Non-operating pension costs	2,624	2,132	1,057
Total principal pension plans costs	\$ 4,405	\$ 3,798	\$ 2,446

We have provided the operating and non-operating components of cost for our principal pension plans. Operating pension costs comprise the service cost of benefits earned and prior service cost amortization for our principal pension plans. Non-operating pension costs comprise the expected return on plan assets, interest cost on benefit obligations and net actuarial loss amortization for our principal pension plans. We believe that the operating components of pension costs better reflect the ongoing service-related costs of providing pension benefits to our employees. We believe that the operating and non-operating components of cost for our principal pension plans, considered along with the corresponding GAAP measure, provide management and investors with additional information for comparison of our pension plan costs and operating results with the pension plan costs and operating results of other companies.

Average GE Shareowners' Equity, Excluding Effects of Discontinued Operations^(a)

December 31 (In millions)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Average GE shareowners' equity ^(b)	\$124,501	\$120,411	\$122,289	\$116,179	\$110,535
Less the effects of the average net investment in discontinued operations	(167)	(478)	4,924	13,819	17,432
Average GE shareowners' equity, excluding effects of discontinued operations ^(a)	\$124,668	\$120,889	\$117,365	\$102,360	\$ 93,103

(a) Used for computing return on average GE shareowners' 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 GE shareowners' 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.

Definitions indicating how the above-named ratios are calculated using average GE shareowners' equity, excluding effects of discontinued operations, can be found in the Glossary.

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

December 31 (Dollars in millions)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
GECC debt	\$371,062	\$397,039	\$442,830	\$470,363	\$493,224
Add debt of businesses held for sale and discontinued operations	316	403	527	575	7,136
Adjusted GECC debt	371,378	397,442	443,357	470,938	500,360
Less cash and equivalents	74,873	61,853	76,641	60,231	62,565
Less cash of businesses held for sale and discontinued operations	236	265	332	222	1,975
Less hybrid debt	7,725	7,725	7,725	7,725	7,725
	\$288,544	\$327,599	\$358,659	\$402,760	\$428,095
GECC equity	\$ 82,694	\$ 81,890	\$ 77,110	\$ 68,984	\$ 70,833
Plus hybrid debt	7,725	7,725	7,725	7,725	7,725
	\$ 90,419	\$ 89,615	\$ 84,835	\$ 76,709	\$ 78,558
Ratio	3.19:1	3.66:1	4.23:1	5.25:1	5.45:1

We have provided the GECC ratio of debt to equity on a basis that reflects the use of cash and equivalents as a reduction of debt, and long-term debt due in 2066 and 2067 classified as equity. For purposes of this ratio, we have also adjusted cash and debt balances to include amounts classified as assets and liabilities of businesses held for sale and discontinued operations. 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. 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.

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

(In billions)	December 31, 2013
Financial Services (GECC) total assets	\$512.0
Adjustment: deferred income taxes	4.8
GECC total assets	516.8
Less assets of discontinued operations	2.3
Less non-interest-bearing liabilities	59.3
GE Capital ENI	455.2
Less cash and equivalents	74.9
GE Capital ENI, excluding cash and equivalents	\$380.3

We use ENI to measure the size of our GE Capital segment. We believe 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. We also believe that by excluding cash and equivalents, we provide a meaningful measure of assets requiring capital to fund our 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.

GE Pre-Tax Earnings from Continuing Operations, Excluding GECC Earnings from Continuing Operations and the Corresponding Effective Tax Rates

(Dollars in millions)	2013	2012	2011
GE earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	\$17,090	\$16,797	\$19,126
Less GECC earnings from continuing operations	8,258	7,345	6,480
Total	\$ 8,832	\$ 9,452	\$12,646
GE provision for income taxes	\$ 1,668	\$ 2,013	\$ 4,839
GE effective tax rate, excluding GECC earnings	18.9%	21.3%	38.3%

Reconciliation of U.S. Federal Statutory Income Tax Rate to GE Effective Tax Rate, Excluding GECC Earnings

	2013	2012	2011
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Reduction in rate resulting from			
Tax on global activities including exports	(7.9)	(7.6)	(7.9)
U.S. business credits	(2.8)	(1.2)	(2.3)
NBCU gain	(1.3)	—	14.9
All other—net	(4.1)	(4.9)	(1.4)
	(16.1)	(13.7)	3.3
GE effective tax rate, excluding GECC earnings	18.9%	21.3%	38.3%

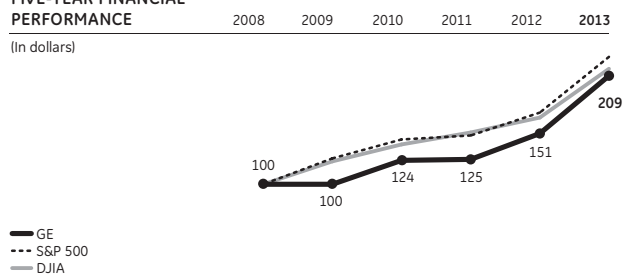
We believe that the GE effective tax rate is best analyzed in relation to GE earnings before income taxes excluding the GECC net earnings from continuing operations, as GE tax expense does not include taxes on GECC earnings. Management believes that in addition to the Consolidated and GECC tax rates shown in Note 14, this supplemental measure provides investors with useful information as it presents the GE effective tax rate that can be used in comparing the GE results to other non-financial services businesses.

Five-Year Financial Performance Graph: 2009–2013

COMPARISON OF FIVE-YEAR CUMULATIVE RETURN AMONG GE, S&P 500 AND DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE

The annual changes for the five-year period shown in the graph on this page are based on the assumption that \$100 had been invested in GE stock, the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index (S&P 500) and the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) on December 31, 2008, and that all quarterly dividends were reinvested. The total cumulative dollar returns shown on the graph represent the value that such investments would have had on December 31, 2013.

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GE	\$100	\$100	\$124	\$125	\$151	\$209
S&P 500	100	126	145	149	172	228
DJIA	100	123	140	152	167	216

Trading and Dividend Information

(In dollars)	Common Stock Market Price		Dividends declared
	High	Low	
2013			
Fourth quarter	\$28.09	\$23.50	\$0.22
Third quarter	24.95	22.76	0.19
Second quarter	24.45	21.11	0.19
First quarter	23.90	20.68	0.19
2012			
Fourth quarter	\$23.18	\$19.87	\$0.19
Third quarter	22.96	19.36	0.17
Second quarter	20.84	18.02	0.17
First quarter	21.00	18.23	0.17

As of January 31, 2014, there were approximately 500,000 shareowner accounts of record.

BACKLOG Unfilled customer orders for products and product services (12 months for product services).

BORROWING Financial liability (short- or long-term) that obligates us to repay cash or another financial asset to another entity.

BORROWINGS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED For GE, the sum of borrowings and mandatorily redeemable preferred stock, divided by the sum of borrowings, mandatorily redeemable preferred stock, noncontrolling interests and total shareowners' equity.

CASH EQUIVALENTS Highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less, such as commercial paper. Typically included with cash for reporting purposes, unless designated as available-for-sale and included with investment securities.

CASH FLOW HEDGES Qualifying derivative instruments that we use to protect ourselves against exposure to variability in future cash flows. The exposure may be associated with an existing asset or liability, or with a forecasted transaction. See "Hedge."

COMMERCIAL PAPER Unsecured, unregistered promise to repay borrowed funds in a specified period ranging from overnight to 270 days.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME The sum of Net Income and Other Comprehensive Income. See "Other Comprehensive Income."

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENT A financial instrument or contract with another party (counterparty) that is designed to meet any of a variety of risk management objectives, including those related to fluctuations in interest rates, currency exchange rates or commodity prices. Options, forwards and swaps are the most common derivative instruments we employ. See "Hedge."

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS Certain businesses we have sold or committed to sell within the next year and therefore will no longer be part of our ongoing operations. The net earnings, assets and liabilities, and cash flows of such businesses are separately classified on our Statement of Earnings, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows, respectively, for all periods presented.

EFFECTIVE TAX RATE Provision for income taxes as a percentage of earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and accounting changes. Does not represent cash paid for income taxes in the current accounting period. Also referred to as "actual tax rate" or "tax rate."

ENDING NET INVESTMENT (ENI) The total capital we have invested in the financial services business. It is the sum of short-term borrowings, long-term borrowings and equity (excluding noncontrolling interests) adjusted for unrealized gains and losses on investment securities and hedging instruments. Alternatively, it is the amount of assets of continuing operations less the amount of non-interest-bearing liabilities.

EQUIPMENT LEASED TO OTHERS Rental equipment we own that is available to rent and is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

FAIR VALUE HEDGE Qualifying derivative instruments that we use to reduce the risk of changes in the fair value of assets, liabilities or certain types of firm commitments. Changes in the fair values of derivative instruments that are designated and effective as fair value hedges are recorded in earnings, but are offset by corresponding changes in the fair values of the hedged items. See "Hedge."

FINANCING RECEIVABLES Investment in contractual loans and leases due from customers (not investment securities).

FORWARD CONTRACT Fixed price contract for purchase or sale of a specified quantity of a commodity, security, currency or other financial instrument with delivery and settlement at a specified future date. Commonly used as a hedging tool. See "Hedge."

GOODWILL The premium paid for acquisition of a business. Calculated as the purchase price less the fair value of net assets acquired (net assets are identified tangible and intangible assets, less liabilities assumed).

GUARANTEED INVESTMENT CONTRACTS (GICs) Deposit-type products that guarantee a minimum rate of return, which may be fixed or floating.

HEDGE A technique designed to eliminate risk. Often refers to the use of derivative financial instruments to offset changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates or commodity prices, although many business positions are "naturally hedged"—for example, funding a U.S. fixed-rate investment with U.S. fixed-rate borrowings is a natural interest rate hedge.

INTANGIBLE ASSET A non-financial asset lacking physical substance, such as goodwill, patents, licenses, trademarks and customer relationships.

INTEREST RATE SWAP Agreement under which two counterparties agree to exchange one type of interest rate cash flow for another. In a typical arrangement, one party periodically will pay a fixed amount of interest, in exchange for which that party will receive variable payments computed using a published index. See "Hedge."

INVESTMENT SECURITIES Generally, an instrument that provides an ownership position in a corporation (a stock), a creditor relationship with a corporation or governmental body (a bond), rights to contractual cash flows backed by pools of financial assets or rights to ownership such as those represented by options, subscription rights and subscription warrants.

MATCH FUNDING A risk control policy that provides funding for a particular financial asset having the same currency, maturity and interest rate characteristics as that asset. Match funding is executed directly, by issuing debt, or synthetically, through a combination of debt and derivative financial instruments. For example, when we lend at a fixed interest rate in the U.S., we can borrow those U.S. dollars either at a fixed rate of interest or at a floating rate executed concurrently with a pay-fixed interest rate swap. See "Hedge."

MONETIZATION Sale of financial assets to a third party for cash. For example, we sell certain loans, credit card receivables and trade receivables to third-party financial buyers, typically providing at least some credit protection and often agreeing to provide collection and processing services for a fee. Monetization normally results in gains on interest-bearing assets and losses on non-interest-bearing assets. See "Securitization" and "Variable Interest Entity."

NONCONTROLLING INTEREST Portion of shareowner's equity in a subsidiary that is not attributable to GE.

OPERATING PROFIT GE earnings from continuing operations before interest and other financial charges, income taxes and effects of accounting changes.

OPTION The right, not the obligation, to execute a transaction at a designated price, generally involving equity interests, interest rates, currencies or commodities. See “Hedge.”

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Changes in assets and liabilities that do not result from transactions with shareowners and are not included in net income but are recognized in a separate component of shareowners’ equity. Other Comprehensive Income includes the following components:

- **INVESTMENT SECURITIES**—Unrealized gains and losses on securities classified as available-for-sale.
- **CURRENCY TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS**—The result of translating into U.S. dollars those amounts denominated or measured in a different currency.
- **CASH FLOW HEDGES**—The effective portion of the fair value of cash flow hedges. Such hedges relate to an exposure to variability in the cash flows of recognized assets, liabilities or forecasted transactions that are attributable to a specific risk.
- **BENEFIT PLANS**—Unamortized prior service costs and net actuarial losses (gains) related to pension and retiree health and life benefits.
- **RECLASSIFICATION ADJUSTMENTS**—Amounts previously recognized in Other Comprehensive Income that are included in net income in the current period.

PRODUCT SERVICES For purposes of the financial statement display of sales and costs of sales in our Statement of Earnings, “goods” is required by U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission regulations to include all sales of tangible products, and “services” must include all other sales, including other services activities. In our Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Operations, we refer to sales under product services agreements and sales of both goods (such as spare parts and equipment upgrades) and related services (such as monitoring, maintenance and repairs) as sales of “product services,” which is an important part of our operations.

PRODUCT SERVICES AGREEMENTS Contractual commitments, with multiple-year terms, to provide specified services for products in our Power & Water, Oil & Gas, Aviation and Transportation installed base—for example, monitoring, maintenance, service and spare parts for a gas turbine/generator set installed in a customer’s power plant.

PRODUCTIVITY The rate of increased output for a given level of input, with both output and input measured in constant currency.

PROGRESS COLLECTIONS Billings and payments received on customer contracts before the related revenue is recognized.

QUALIFIED SPECIAL PURPOSE ENTITIES (QSPEs) A type of variable interest entity whose activities are significantly limited and entirely specified in the legal documents that established it. There also are significant limitations on the types of assets and derivative instruments such entities may hold and the types and extent of activities and decision-making they may engage in.

RETAINED INTEREST A portion of a transferred financial asset retained by the transferor that provides rights to receive portions of the cash inflows from that asset.

RETURN ON AVERAGE GE SHAREOWNERS’ EQUITY Earnings from continuing operations before accounting changes divided by

average GE shareowners’ equity, excluding effects of discontinued operations (on an annual basis, calculated using a five-point average). Average GE shareowners’ equity, excluding effects of discontinued operations, as of the end of each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31 of the year for which the ratio is calculated is described in the Supplemental Information section.

RETURN ON AVERAGE TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED For GE, earnings from continuing operations before accounting changes plus the sum of after-tax interest and other financial charges and noncontrolling interests, divided by the sum of the averages of total shareowners’ equity (excluding effects of discontinued operations), borrowings, mandatorily redeemable preferred stock and noncontrolling interests (on an annual basis, calculated using a five-point average). Average total shareowners’ equity, excluding effects of discontinued operations as of the end of each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31 of the year for which the ratio is calculated is described in the Supplemental Information section.

SECURITIZATION A process whereby loans or other receivables are packaged, underwritten and sold to investors. In a typical transaction, assets are sold to a special purpose entity, which purchases the assets with cash raised through issuance of beneficial interests (usually debt instruments) to third-party investors. Whether or not credit risk associated with the securitized assets is retained by the seller depends on the structure of the securitization. See “Monetization” and “Variable Interest Entity.”

SUBPRIME For purposes of Consumer-related discussion, subprime includes consumer finance products like mortgage, auto, cards, sales finance and personal loans to U.S. and global borrowers whose credit score implies a higher probability of default based upon GECC’s proprietary scoring models and definitions, which add various qualitative and quantitative factors to a base credit score such as a FICO score or global bureau score. Although FICO and global bureau credit scores are a widely accepted rating of individual consumer creditworthiness, the internally modeled scores are more reflective of the behavior and default risks in the portfolio compared with stand-alone generic bureau scores.

TURNOVER Broadly based on the number of times that working capital is replaced during a year. Current receivables turnover is total sales divided by the five-point average balance of GE current receivables. Inventory turnover is total sales divided by a five-point average balance of inventories. See “Working Capital.”

VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITY An entity that must be consolidated by its primary beneficiary, the party that holds a controlling financial interest. A variable interest entity has one or both of the following characteristics: (1) its equity at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties, or (2) as a group, the equity investors lack one or more of the following characteristics: (a) the power to direct the activities that most significantly affect the economic performance of the entity, (b) obligation to absorb expected losses, or (c) right to receive expected residual returns.

WORKING CAPITAL Represents GE current receivables and inventories, less GE accounts payable and progress collections.

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

General Electric Company
3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, CT 06828
(203) 373-2211

ANNUAL MEETING

GE's 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareowners will be held on Wednesday, April 23, 2014, at the Sheraton Chicago Hotel & Towers in Chicago, Illinois.

SHAREOWNER INFORMATION

For shareowner inquiries, including enrollment information and a prospectus for the Direct Purchase and Reinvestment Plan, "GE Stock Direct," write to GE Share Owner Services, c/o Computershare, P.O. Box 30170, College Station, TX 77842-3170; or call (800) 786-2543 (800-STOCK-GE) or (201) 680-6848.

For Internet access to general shareowner information and certain forms, including transfer instructions, visit the website at www.computershare.com/investor. You may also submit shareowner inquiries using the online forms in the "Contact Us" section of the website.

STOCK EXCHANGE INFORMATION

In the United States, GE common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), its principal market. It also is listed on certain non-U.S. exchanges, including the London Stock Exchange, Euronext Paris and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

FORM 10-K AND OTHER REPORTS; CERTIFICATIONS

The financial information in this report, in the opinion of management, substantially conforms with information required in the "Form 10-K Report" filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in February 2014. However, the Form 10-K Report also contains additional information, and it can be viewed at www.ge.com/secreports.

Copies also are available, without charge, from GE Corporate Investor Communications, 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, CT 06828.

General Electric Capital Corporation filed a Form 10-K Report with the SEC, and this can also be viewed at www.ge.com/secreports.

GE has included as exhibits to its Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal year 2013 filed with the SEC, certifications of GE's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer certifying the quality of the Company's public disclosure. GE's Chief Executive Officer has also submitted to the NYSE a certification certifying that he is not aware of any violations by GE of the NYSE corporate governance listing standards.

INTERNET ADDRESS INFORMATION

Visit us online at www.ge.com for more information about GE and its products and services.

The 2013 GE Annual Report is available online at www.ge.com/annualreport. For detailed news and information regarding our strategy and our businesses, please visit our Press Room online at www.genewscenter.com, our Investor Information site at www.ge.com/investor or our corporate blog at www.gereports.com.

Information on the GE Foundation, GE's philanthropic organization, can be viewed at www.gefoundation.com.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

For information about GE's consumer products and services, visit us at www.geconsumerandindustrial.com.


CORPORATE OMBUDSPERSON

To report concerns related to compliance with the law, GE policies or government contracting requirements, write to GE Corporate Ombudsperson, P.O. Box 911, Fairfield, CT 06825; or call (800) 227-5003 or (203) 373-2603; or send an e-mail to ombudsperson@corporate.ge.com.

CONTACT THE GE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Audit Committee and the non-management directors have established procedures to enable anyone who has a concern about GE's conduct, or any employee who has a concern about the Company's accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, to communicate that concern directly to the presiding director or to the Audit Committee. Such communications may be confidential or anonymous, and may be submitted in writing to: GE Board of Directors, General Electric Company (W2E), 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, CT 06828; or call (800) 417-0575 or (203) 373-2652; or send an e-mail to Directors@corporate.ge.com.

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In 2013, patent applications and other applications protecting the Company's technology were filed by GE in 58 countries.

Caution Concerning Forward-Looking Statements: This document contains "forward-looking statements" – that is, statements related to future, not past, events. In this context, forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance and financial condition, and often contain words such as "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "believe," "seek," "see," or "will." Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. For us, particular uncertainties that could cause our actual results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements include: current economic and financial conditions, including volatility in interest and exchange rates, commodity and equity prices and the value of financial assets; potential market disruptions or other impacts arising in the United States or Europe from developments in sovereign debt situations; the impact of conditions in the financial and credit markets on the availability and cost of General Electric Capital Corporation's (GECC) funding and on our ability to reduce GECC's asset levels as planned; the impact of conditions in the housing market and unemployment rates on the level of commercial and consumer credit defaults; pending and future mortgage securitization claims and litigation in connection with WMC, which may affect our estimates of liability, including possible loss estimates; our ability to maintain our current credit rating and the impact on our funding costs and competitive position if we do not do so; the adequacy of our cash flow and earnings and other conditions which may affect our ability to pay our quarterly dividend at the planned level or to repurchase shares at the planned level; GECC's ability to pay dividends to GE at the planned level; our ability to convert pre-order commitments/wins into orders; the price we realize on orders since commitments/wins are stated at list prices; the level of demand and financial performance of the major industries we serve, including, without limitation, air and rail transportation, energy generation, real estate and healthcare; the impact of regulation and regulatory, investigative and legal proceedings and legal compliance risks, including the impact of financial services regulation; our capital allocation plans, as such plans may change including with respect to the timing and size of share repurchases, acquisitions, joint ventures, dispositions and other strategic actions; our success in completing announced transactions and integrating acquired businesses; our ability to complete the staged exit from our North American Retail Finance business as planned; the impact of potential information technology or data security breaches; and numerous other matters of national, regional and global scale, including those of a political, economic, business and competitive nature. These uncertainties may cause our actual future results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update our forward-looking statements.

SUSTAINABILITY AT GE

As a 130+ year-old technology company, GE works every day to solve some of the world's biggest challenges. Safety and sustainability are embedded in GE's culture and define the products we make, the services we offer and the difference we make in communities around the world.

www.gecitizenship.com

IN 2013,

- GE businesses, employees, retirees and the GE Foundation contributed more than \$215 million and an estimated 1.3 million hours to community organizations in 55 countries.
- Through our ecomagination commitment GE reduced its environmental footprint, with a 47% reduction in freshwater use since 2006, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 34% since 2004.
- We continued our 10-year improvement in protecting worker safety with a 37% reduction in recordable injuries since 2003.



GE and New York Stock Exchange have been partners for over 120 years and share a commitment to innovation. GE is a proud member of the NYSE Century Index. Component companies have demonstrated the ability to innovate, transform and grow through decades of economic and social progress. The NYSE Century Index is composed of major companies that define the American economy and business icons. To learn more visit www.nyse.com/centuryindex.

GE is consistently ranked as one of the world's leading corporations:



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WORKING MOTHER

Best Companies
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Mothers



FAST COMPANY

World's Most
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Companies



FORTUNE

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Admired
Companies



BARRON'S

2013 Most
Respected
Companies



ETHISPHERE

World's Most
Ethical
Companies



The paper used in this report was supplied by participants of the Responsible Initiative Programs. The majority of the power utilized to manufacture this paper was renewable energy, produced with GE's wind and biogas technologies, and powered by GE steam engines and turbine engines.

Visit our interactive online annual report at www.ge.com/annualreport

Thanks to the customers, partners and GE employees who appear in this annual report for contributing their time and support.

ON THE BACK COVER: Shana Sands, GE Power & Water, Greenville, South Carolina.



imagination at work



General Electric Company
Fairfield, Connecticut 06828
www.ge.com

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