

GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP
Form 10-Q
August 02, 2010

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-06461

GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

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

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

06851-1168
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code) (203) 840-6300

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,
if changed since last report)

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

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

General Electric Capital Corporation

Part I – Financial Information		Page
Item 1.	Financial Statements	
	Condensed Statement of Current and Retained Earnings	3
	Condensed Statement of Financial Position	4
	Condensed Statement of Cash Flows	5
	Notes to Condensed, Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)	6
Item 2.	Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	37
Item 3.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	59
Item 4.	Controls and Procedures	59
Part II – Other Information		
Item 1.	Legal Proceedings	59
Item 6.	Exhibits	61
	Signatures	62

Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains “forward-looking statements”– that is, statements related to future, not past, events. In this context, forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance and financial condition, and often contain words such as “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “seek,” “see,” or “will.” Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. For us, particular uncertainties that could cause our actual results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements include: current economic and financial conditions, including volatility in interest and exchange rates, commodity and equity prices and the value of financial assets; the impact of conditions in the financial and credit markets on the availability and cost of our funding and on our ability to reduce our asset levels as planned; the impact of conditions in the housing market and unemployment rates on the level of commercial and consumer credit defaults; our ability to maintain our current credit rating and the impact on our funding costs and competitive position if we do not do so; the level of demand and financial performance of the major industries we serve, including, without limitation, air transportation, real estate and healthcare; the impact of regulation and regulatory, investigative and legal proceedings and legal compliance risks, including the impact of financial services regulation; strategic actions, including acquisitions and dispositions and our success in integrating acquired businesses; and numerous other matters of national, regional and global scale, including those of a political, economic, business and competitive nature. These uncertainties may cause our actual future results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update our forward-looking statements.

Part I. Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements.

General Electric Capital Corporation and consolidated affiliates
Condensed Statement of Current and Retained Earnings
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues				
Revenues from services (Note 9)	\$ 12,129	\$ 12,531	\$ 24,179	\$ 26,033
Sales of goods	168	205	449	478
Total revenues	12,297	12,736	24,628	26,511
Costs and expenses				
Interest	3,863	4,475	7,792	9,588
Operating and administrative	3,636	3,495	7,313	7,397
Cost of goods sold	154	164	419	388
Investment contracts, insurance losses and insurance annuity benefits	38	45	73	118
Provision for losses on financing receivables	2,009	2,817	4,272	5,153
Depreciation and amortization	1,856	1,946	3,780	4,126
Total costs and expenses	11,556	12,942	23,649	26,770
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes				
	741	(206)	979	(259)
Benefit for income taxes	76	654	448	1,782
Earnings from continuing operations	817	448	1,427	1,523
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes (Note 2)	(187)	(194)	(574)	(197)
Net earnings	630	254	853	1,326
Less net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(13)	17	(10)	63
Net earnings attributable to GECC	643	237	863	1,263
Dividends	1	(31)	—	(47)
Retained earnings at beginning of period	45,863	46,456	45,644	45,446
Retained earnings at end of period	\$ 46,507	\$ 46,662	\$ 46,507	\$ 46,662
Amounts attributable to GECC				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 830	\$ 431	\$ 1,437	\$ 1,460
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(187)	(194)	(574)	(197)
Net earnings attributable to GECC	\$ 643	\$ 237	\$ 863	\$ 1,263

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During the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, we recorded pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$95 million and \$247 million, respectively, of which \$53 million and \$126 million, respectively, was recorded through earnings and \$42 million and \$121 million, respectively, was recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.

See accompanying notes.

(3)

General Electric Capital Corporation and consolidated affiliates
Condensed Statement of Financial Position

(In millions)	June 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2009
Assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 61,188	\$ 63,696
Investment securities (Note 3)	15,800	27,509
Inventories	71	71
Financing receivables – net (Note 4)	333,262	336,926
Other receivables	12,560	17,876
Property, plant and equipment, less accumulated amortization of \$25,612 and \$26,307	53,669	56,695
Goodwill (Note 5)	27,143	28,961
Other intangible assets – net (Note 5)	2,347	3,018
Other assets	81,317	86,355
Assets of businesses held for sale	599	125
Assets of discontinued operations (Note 2)	1,203	1,470
Total assets(a)	\$ 589,159	\$ 622,702
Liabilities and equity		
Short-term borrowings (Note 6)	\$ 116,015	\$ 128,329
Accounts payable	8,043	11,162
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities (Note 6)	33,411	3,883
Bank deposits (Note 6)	37,471	38,923
Long-term borrowings (Note 6)	289,699	326,321
Investment contracts, insurance liabilities and insurance annuity benefits	7,430	8,687
Other liabilities	19,658	22,736
Deferred income taxes	5,279	5,831
Liabilities of businesses held for sale	261	55
Liabilities of discontinued operations (Note 2)	971	853
Total liabilities(a)	518,238	546,780
Capital stock	56	56
Accumulated other comprehensive income – net(b)		
Investment securities	(702)	(676)
Currency translation adjustments	(2,750)	1,228
Cash flow hedges	(1,340)	(1,816)
Benefit plans	(369)	(434)
Additional paid-in capital	28,421	28,431
Retained earnings	46,507	46,929
Total GECC shareowner's equity	69,823	73,718
Noncontrolling interests(c)	1,098	2,204
Total equity	70,921	75,922
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 589,159	\$ 622,702

(a)

Our consolidated assets at June 30, 2010 include total assets of \$52,015 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 \$42,786 million and investment securities of \$6,168 million. Our consolidated liabilities at June 30, 2010 include liabilities of certain VIEs for which the VIE creditors do not have recourse to GECC. These liabilities include non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities (CSEs) of \$32,696 million. See Note 12.

- (b) The sum of accumulated other comprehensive income – net was \$(5,161) million and \$(1,698) million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.
- (c) Included accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$(161) million and \$(191) million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

See accompanying notes.

(4)

General Electric Capital Corporation and consolidated affiliates
Condensed Statement of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009
Cash flows – operating activities		
Net earnings	\$ 853	\$ 1,326
Less net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	(10)	63
Net earnings attributable to GECC	863	1,263
Loss from discontinued operations	574	197
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings attributable to GECC to cash provided from operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	3,780	4,126
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	2,444	(858)
Provision for losses on financing receivables	4,272	5,153
All other operating activities	(435)	(11,427)
Cash from (used for) operating activities – continuing operations	11,498	(1,546)
Cash from (used for) operating activities – discontinued operations	(67)	(26)
Cash from (used for) operating activities	11,431	(1,572)
Cash flows – investing activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(2,205)	(3,296)
Dispositions of property, plant and equipment	2,287	2,668
Increase in loans to customers	(152,988)	(114,271)
Principal collections from customers – loans	164,765	132,395
Investment in equipment for financing leases	(4,593)	(4,606)
Principal collections from customers – financing leases	8,555	9,886
Net change in credit card receivables	1,573	2,046
Proceeds from principal business dispositions	825	8,846
Payments for principal businesses purchased	–	(5,637)
All other investing activities	9,905	2,459
Cash from (used for) investing activities – continuing operations	28,124	30,490
Cash from (used for) investing activities – discontinued operations	1	30
Cash from (used for) investing activities	28,125	30,520
Cash flows – financing activities		
Net increase (decrease) in borrowings (maturities of 90 days or less)	(2,382)	(26,638)
Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits	748	(6,450)
Newly issued debt (maturities longer than 90 days)		
Short-term (91 to 365 days)	10,628	2,804
Long-term (longer than one year)	16,663	45,882
Non-recourse, leveraged lease	–	–
Repayments and other debt reductions (maturities longer than 90 days)		
Short-term (91 to 365 days)	(63,476)	(35,656)
Long-term (longer than one year)	(989)	(2,731)
Non-recourse, leveraged lease	(454)	(470)

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Dividends paid to shareowner	–	–
Capital contribution and share issuance	–	8,750
All other financing activities	(1,270)	(1,619)
Cash from (used for) financing activities – continuing operations	(40,532)	(16,128)
Cash from (used for) financing activities – discontinued operations	–	–
Cash from (used for) financing activities	(40,532)	(16,128)
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	(1,598)	(53)
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	(2,574)	12,767
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	63,880	36,605
Cash and equivalents at June 30	61,306	49,372
Less cash and equivalents of discontinued operations at June 30	118	184
Cash and equivalents of continuing operations at June 30	\$ 61,188	\$ 49,188

See accompanying notes.

(5)

Notes to Condensed, Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

All of the outstanding common stock of General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC) is owned by General Electric Capital Services, Inc. (GECS), all of whose common stock is owned by General Electric Company (GE Company or GE). Our financial statements consolidate all of our affiliates – companies that we control and in which we hold a majority voting interest. We also consolidate the economic interests we hold in certain businesses within companies in which we hold a voting equity interest and are majority owned by our ultimate parent, but which we have agreed to actively manage and control. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 (2009 Form 10-K or 2009 consolidated financial statements), which discusses our consolidation and financial statement presentation. GECC includes Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL), Consumer, Real Estate, Energy Financial Services and GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS).

As a wholly-owned subsidiary, GECC enters into various operating and financing arrangements with GE. Transactions between related companies are made on an arms-length basis, are eliminated and consist primarily of capital contributions from GE to GECC; 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.

Effective January 1, 2010, GE expanded the GE Capital Finance segment to include all of the continuing operations of GECC and renamed it GE Capital. In addition, the Transportation Financial Services business, previously reported in GECAS, is now included in CLL and our Consumer business in Italy, previously reported in Consumer, is now included in CLL. Details of total revenues and segment profit by operating segment can be found on page 41 of this report.

In connection with this reorganization, net financing and corporate assets of \$3,746 million previously managed by the GE Capital Finance segment (but owned by GECS) were transferred to GECC on January 1, 2010. In addition, in order to align substantially all of GE's insurance operations under GECS, GECC transferred net assets related to our run-off insurance operations of \$690 million to GECS. These non-cash transfers were recorded at their carrying values and the net difference was recorded as a reduction in an intercompany payable between GECS and GECC. The financial statements of prior periods have been restated as if these transfers had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period presented. Combined prior period financial statements resulting from this restatement are referred to as consolidated in these financial statements. See Exhibit 99(b) in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2010.

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

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

Accounting Changes

On January 1, 2010, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-16 and ASU 2009-17, amendments to Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 860, Transfers and Servicing,

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

(6)

We consolidated the assets and liabilities of these entities at amounts at which they would have been reported in our financial statements had we always consolidated them. We also deconsolidated certain entities where we did not meet the definition of the primary beneficiary under the revised guidance; however the effect was insignificant at January 1, 2010. The incremental effect on total assets and liabilities, net of our investment in these entities, was an increase of \$30,917 million and \$32,359 million, respectively, at January 1, 2010. The net reduction of total equity (including noncontrolling interests) was \$1,442 million at January 1, 2010, principally related to the reversal of previously recognized securitization gains as a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. See Note 12 for additional information.

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

Interim Period Presentation

The condensed, consolidated financial statements and notes thereto are unaudited. These statements include all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) that we considered necessary to present a fair statement of our results of operations, financial position and cash flows. The results reported in these condensed, consolidated financial statements should not be regarded as necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the entire year. It is suggested that these condensed, consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in our 2009 Form 10-K. We label our quarterly information using a calendar convention, that is, first quarter is labeled as ending on March 31, second quarter as ending on June 30, and third quarter as ending on September 30. It is our longstanding practice to establish interim quarterly closing dates using a fiscal calendar, which requires our businesses to close their books on either a Saturday or Sunday, depending on the business. The effects of this practice are modest and only exist within a reporting year. The fiscal closing calendar from 1993 through 2013 is available on our website, www.ge.com/secreports.

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

Assets and Liabilities of Businesses Held for Sale

In June 2010, we committed to sell our Consumer businesses in Indonesia and Argentina. Assets of \$571 million and liabilities of \$212 million were classified as held for sale at June 30, 2010.

Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations comprised GE Money Japan (our Japanese personal loan business, Lake, and our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our investment in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd.) and our U.S. mortgage business (WMC). Associated results of operations, financial position and cash flows are separately reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Summarized financial information for discontinued operations is shown below:

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Total revenues	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$ (3)	\$ (8)

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Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes

Loss from operations	\$	(2)	\$	(63)	\$	(8)	\$	(70)
Loss on disposal		(185)		(131)		(566)		(127)
Total loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$	(187)	\$	(194)	\$	(574)	\$	(197)

(7)

Assets of discontinued operations were \$1,203 million and \$1,470 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and primarily comprised a deferred tax asset for a loss carryforward, which expires in 2015, related to the sale of our GE Money Japan business. Liabilities of discontinued operations were \$971 million and \$853 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. During the first six months of 2010, we recorded incremental reserves of \$566 million related to interest refund claims on the 2008 sale of GE Money Japan. During the first quarter of 2010, we also reduced tax reserves by \$325 million related to resolution of an uncertain tax position in Japan, but were required to record an offsetting valuation allowance on our deferred tax asset in Japan.

GE Money Japan

During the third quarter of 2007, we committed to a plan to sell Lake upon determining that, despite restructuring, Japanese regulatory limits for interest charges on unsecured personal loans did not permit us to earn an acceptable return. During the third quarter of 2008, we completed the sale of GE Money Japan, which included Lake, along with our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our investment in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd. As a result, we recognized an after-tax loss of \$908 million in 2007 and an incremental loss in 2008 of \$361 million. In connection with the sale, we reduced the proceeds on the sale for estimated interest refund claims in excess of the statutory interest rate. Proceeds from the sale may be increased or decreased based on the actual claims experienced in accordance with loss-sharing terms specified in the agreement, with all claims in excess of 258 billion Japanese Yen (approximately \$2,900 million) remaining our responsibility. The underlying portfolio to which this obligation relates is in runoff and interest rates were capped for all designated accounts by mid-2009.

We update our estimate of our share of expected losses quarterly. We recorded a reserve of \$132 million in the second quarter of 2009 for our estimated share of incremental losses under the loss-sharing provisions of the agreement based on our experience at that time. In the last several months, our overall claims experience has developed unfavorably. While the number of new claims continues to decline from 2009, the pace of the decline has been slower than expected and claims severity has increased. We believe the level of excess interest refund claims has been impacted by the challenging global economic conditions, in addition to Japanese legislative and regulatory changes. During the first quarter of 2010, we accrued \$380 million of incremental reserves for these claims. In the second quarter of 2010, we accrued an additional \$186 million of reserves for these claims. As of June 30, 2010, our liability for reimbursement of claims in excess of the statutory interest rate was \$697 million.

The amount of these reserves is based on analyses of recent and historical claims experience, pending and estimated future excess interest refund requests, the estimated percentage of customers who present valid requests, and our estimated payments related to those requests. We continue to monitor incoming claims activity relative to our expected claims levels. Our current expectations are that the pace of incoming claims continues to decelerate, average exposure per claim remains consistent with recent levels and we see the impact of our loss mitigation efforts. Estimating the pace of decline in incoming claims can have a significant impact on the total amount of our liability. For example, our current model assumes incoming claims continue to decline at a rate of 11% per month. June daily claims declined at a rate higher than assumed in our model. Holding all other assumptions constant, if claims were to decline at rates of 9%, 6% or 3% and we assume no impact from our loss mitigation efforts, our estimate of our liability would increase by approximately \$100 million, \$400 million and \$1,200 million, respectively.

Uncertainties around the impact of laws and regulations, challenging economic conditions, the runoff status of the underlying book of business and the effects of our mitigation efforts make it difficult to develop a meaningful estimate of the aggregate possible claims exposure. Recent trends, including the effect of governmental actions, may continue to have an adverse effect on claims development. We will continue to review our estimated exposure quarterly, and make adjustments if required.

GE Money Japan revenues from discontinued operations were an insignificant amount in both the second quarter of 2010 and 2009 and both the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively. In total, GE Money Japan losses from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$188 million and \$136 million in the second quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$571 million and \$132 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(8)

WMC

During the fourth quarter of 2007, we completed the sale of WMC, our U.S. mortgage business. WMC revenues from discontinued operations were \$(2) million in both the second quarters of 2010 and 2009, and \$(3) million and \$(9) million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively. In total, WMC's earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$1 million and \$(5) million in the second quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$(3) million and \$(11) million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

3. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Substantially all of our investment securities are classified as available-for-sale. These comprise mainly investment-grade debt securities supporting obligations to holders of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) in Trinity (which ceased issuing new investment contracts beginning in the first quarter of 2010), and investment securities held at our global banks. None of our securities are classified as held to maturity.

(In millions)	At							
	June 30, 2010			December 31, 2009				
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
Debt								
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,831	\$ 70	\$ (152)	\$ 3,749	\$ 5,215	\$ 83	\$ (236)	\$ 5,062
State and municipal	879	7	(185)	701	887	3	(216)	674
Residential mortgage-backed(a)	2,481	20	(468)	2,033	2,999	21	(722)	2,298
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,569	13	(166)	1,416	1,599	5	(302)	1,302
Asset-backed	2,323	61	(232)	2,152	2,468	29	(298)	2,199
Corporate – non-U.S.	1,575	56	(81)	1,550	994	18	(26)	986
Government – non-U.S.	2,099	11	(42)	2,068	2,461	15	(25)	2,451
U.S. government and federal agency	638	4	–	642	1,865	–	–	1,865
Retained interests(b)	58	9	(26)	41	8,479	392	(40)	8,831
Equity								
Available-for-sale	949	115	(36)	1,028	897	227	(3)	1,121
Trading	420	–	–	420	720	–	–	720
Total	\$ 16,822	\$ 366	\$ (1,388)	\$ 15,800	\$ 28,584	\$ 793	\$ (1,868)	\$ 27,509

(a) Substantially collateralized by U.S. mortgages. Of our total RMBS portfolio at June 30, 2010, \$1,102 million relates to securities issued by government sponsored entities and \$931 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 individual financial institutions.

- (b) Included \$1,918 million of retained interests at December 31, 2009 accounted for at fair value in accordance with ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging. See Note 12.

The fair value of investment securities decreased to \$15,800 million at June 30, 2010, from \$27,509 million at December 31, 2009, primarily driven by a decrease in retained interests as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009 -16 & 17 and maturities, partially offset by improved market conditions.

(9)

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

(In millions)	In loss position for			
	Less than 12 months	Gross	12 months or more	Gross
	Estimated	unrealized	Estimated	unrealized
	fair value	losses	fair value	losses
June 30, 2010				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 661	\$ (7)	\$ 877	\$ (145)
State and municipal	278	(14)	396	(171)
Residential mortgage-backed	691	(3)	1,234	(465)
Commercial mortgage-backed	351	(2)	1,065	(164)
Asset-backed	176	(20)	938	(212)
Corporate – non-U.S.	416	(27)	620	(54)
Government – non-U.S.	678	(2)	134	(40)
U.S. government and federal agency	–	–	–	–
Retained interests	–	–	14	(26)
Equity	154	(35)	3	(1)
Total	\$ 3,405	\$ (110)	\$ 5,281	\$ (1,278)
December 31, 2009				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 611	\$ (20)	\$ 1,365	\$ (216)
State and municipal	237	(120)	421	(96)
Residential mortgage-backed	74	(4)	1,561	(718)
Commercial mortgage-backed	–	–	1,015	(302)
Asset-backed	68	(7)	1,312	(291)
Corporate – non-U.S.	310	(14)	346	(12)
Government – non-U.S.	370	(3)	195	(22)
U.S. government and federal agency	–	–	–	–
Retained interests	208	(16)	27	(24)
Equity	23	(1)	8	(2)
Total	\$ 1,901	\$ (185)	\$ 6,250	\$ (1,683)

We adopted amendments to ASC 320 and recorded a cumulative effect adjustment to increase retained earnings as of April 1, 2009 of \$58 million.

We regularly review investment securities for impairment using both qualitative and quantitative criteria. We presently do not intend to sell our debt securities and believe that it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities that are in an unrealized loss position before recovery of our amortized cost. We believe that the unrealized loss associated with our equity securities will be recovered within the foreseeable future. The methodologies and significant inputs used to measure the amount of credit loss for our investment securities during the first six months of 2010 have not changed from those described in our 2009 consolidated financial statements. See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Form 10-K, for additional information regarding these methodologies and inputs.

During the second quarter of 2010, we recorded pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$95 million, of which \$53 million was recorded through earnings and \$42 million was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). At April 1, 2010, cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$200 million. During the second quarter, we recognized first time impairments of \$35 million and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$16 million. These amounts included \$2 million related to securities that were subsequently sold.

(10)

During the first six months of 2010, we recorded pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$247 million, of which \$126 million was recorded through earnings and \$121 million was recorded in AOCI. At January 1, 2010, cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$140 million. During the first six months of 2010, we recognized first time impairments of \$90 million and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$33 million. These amounts included \$15 million related to securities that were subsequently sold.

During the three months ended June 30, 2009, we recognized pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments of \$132 million, of which \$57 million was recorded through earnings and \$75 million was recorded in AOCI. At April 1, 2009 cumulative impairments recognized in earnings associated with debt securities still held were \$101 million. During the second quarter, we recognized first time impairments of \$21 million and incremental charges on previously impaired securities of \$21 million. There were no securities that had previously been impaired.

During the six months ended June 30, 2009, we recognized impairments of \$295 million. Of the \$295 million, \$33 million was reclassified to retained earnings at April 1, 2009, as a result of the amendments to ASC 320, Investments – Debt and Equity Securities. Subsequent to April 1, 2009, first time and incremental credit impairments were \$21 million and \$21 million, respectively. There were no securities sold that had previously been impaired.

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

(In millions)	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value
Due in		
2010	\$ 2,851	\$ 2,869
2011-2014	3,490	3,494
2015-2019	1,619	1,434
2020 and later	1,062	913

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

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

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Gains	\$ 32	\$ 19	\$ 113	\$ 27
Losses, including impairments	(55)	(83)	(129)	(251)
Net	\$ (23)	\$ (64)	\$ (16)	\$ (224)

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

for these securities.

Proceeds from investment securities sales and early redemptions by the issuer totaled \$3,451 million and \$1,313 million in the second quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$7,203 million and \$3,278 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively, principally from the sales of short-term securities in our bank subsidiaries.

We recognized net pre-tax gains on trading securities of \$4 million and \$204 million in the second quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$19 million and \$244 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(11)

4. FINANCING RECEIVABLES AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES ON FINANCING RECEIVABLES

Financing receivables – net, consisted of the following.

(In millions)	June 30, 2010	At January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
Loans, net of deferred income	\$ 294,016	\$ 331,710	\$ 290,586
Investment in financing leases, net of deferred income	48,339	55,209	54,445
	342,355	386,919	345,031
Less allowance for losses	(9,093)	(9,805)	(8,105)
Financing receivables – net(b)	\$ 333,262	\$ 377,114	\$ 336,926

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

(b) Financing receivables at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 included \$1,621 million and \$2,704 million, respectively, relating to loans that had been acquired in a transfer but have been subject to credit deterioration since origination per ASC 310, Receivables.

Effective January 1, 2009, loans acquired in a business acquisition are recorded at fair value, which incorporates our estimate at the acquisition date of the credit losses over the remaining life of the portfolio. As a result, the allowance for loan losses is not carried over at acquisition. This may result in lower reserve coverage ratios prospectively. Details of financing receivables – net follow.

(In millions)	June 30, 2010	At January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
CLL(b)			
Americas	\$ 93,042	\$ 99,666	\$ 87,496
Europe	36,067	43,403	41,455
Asia	11,914	13,159	13,202
Other	2,727	2,836	2,836
	143,750	159,064	144,989
Consumer(b)			
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	48,013	58,345	58,345
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	21,783	24,976	24,976
U.S. installment and revolving credit	42,946	47,171	23,190
Non-U.S. auto	10,012	13,344	13,344
Other	9,764	11,688	11,688
	132,518	155,524	131,543
Real Estate	44,006	48,673	44,841

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Energy Financial Services	7,472	7,790	7,790
GECAS(b)	12,337	13,254	13,254
Other(c)	2,272	2,614	2,614
	342,355	386,919	345,031
Less allowance for losses	(9,093)	(9,805)	(8,105)
Total	\$ 333,262	\$ 377,114	\$ 336,926

- (a) Reflects the effects of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010.
- (b) During the first quarter of 2010, we transferred the Transportation Financial Services business from GECAS to CLL and the Consumer business in Italy from Consumer to CLL. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation.
- (c) Consisted of loans and financing leases related to certain consolidated, liquidating securitization entities.

(12)

Individually impaired loans are defined by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as larger balance or restructured loans for which it is probable that the lender will be unable to collect all amounts due according to original contractual terms of the loan agreement. The vast majority of our consumer and a portion of our CLL nonearning receivables are excluded from this definition, as they represent smaller balance homogeneous loans that we evaluate collectively by portfolio for impairment. An analysis of impaired loans and specific reserves follows.

(In millions)	At		
	June 30, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
Loans requiring allowance for losses	\$ 11,515	\$ 9,541	\$ 9,145
Loans expected to be fully recoverable	3,924	3,914	3,741
Total impaired loans	\$ 15,439	\$ 13,455	\$ 12,886
Allowance for losses (specific reserves)	\$ 3,033	\$ 2,376	\$ 2,331
Average investment during the period	14,182	(c)	8,493
Interest income earned while impaired(b)	206	(c)	227

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

(b) Recognized principally on cash basis.

(c) Not applicable.

Impaired loans increased by \$1,984 million from January 1, 2010, to June 30, 2010, primarily relating to increases at Real Estate. Impaired loans consolidated as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 primarily related to our Consumer business. We regularly review our Real Estate loans for impairment using both quantitative and qualitative factors, such as debt service coverage and loan-to-value ratios. We classify Real Estate loans as impaired when the most recent valuation reflects a projected loan-to-value ratio at maturity in excess of 100%, even if the loan is currently paying in accordance with contractual terms. The increase in impaired loans and related specific reserves at Real Estate reflects our current estimate of collateral values of the underlying properties, and our estimate of loans which are not past due, but for which it is probable that we will be unable to collect the full principal balance at maturity due to a decline in the underlying value of the collateral. Of our \$8,281 million impaired loans at Real Estate at June 30, 2010, \$5,892 million are currently paying in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan. Impaired loans at CLL primarily represent senior secured lending positions.

Our loss mitigation strategy intends to minimize economic loss and, at times, can result in rate reductions, principal forgiveness, extensions, forbearance or other actions, which may cause the related loan to be classified as a TDR. Such loans are classified as impaired, and specific reserves are determined based upon the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate, or collateral value as a practical expedient in accordance with the requirements of ASC 310-10-35. As of June 30, 2010, TDRs included in impaired loans were \$5,942 million, primarily relating to Real Estate (\$2,127 million), Consumer (\$1,918 million) and CLL (\$1,835 million). TDRs consolidated as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 primarily related to our Consumer business (\$364 million).

(13)

Allowance for Losses on Financing Receivables

(In millions)	Balance December 31, 2009	Adoption of ASU 2009 - 16 & 17(a)	Balance January 1, 2010	Provision charged to operations	Other(b)	Gross write-offs	Recoveries	Balance June 30, 2010
CLL(c)								
Americas	\$ 1,179	\$ 66	\$ 1,245	\$ 630	\$ (10)	\$ (558)	\$ 55	\$ 1,362
Europe	575	–	575	137	(70)	(288)	28	382
Asia	244	(10)	234	108	(23)	(94)	9	234
Other	11	–	11	(1)	(2)	–	–	8
Consumer(c)								
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	949	–	949	184	(105)	(187)	51	892
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,181	–	1,181	652	(114)	(987)	288	1,020
U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,698	1,602	3,300	1,604	(1)	(2,400)	251	2,754
Non-U.S. auto	308	–	308	71	(43)	(204)	102	234
Other	300	–	300	165	(34)	(217)	43	257
Real Estate	1,494	42	1,536	645	(11)	(374)	1	1,797
Energy Financial Services	28	–	28	24	1	–	–	53
GECAS(c)	104	–	104	35	–	(89)	–	50
Other	34	–	34	18	–	(3)	1	50
Total	\$ 8,105	\$ 1,700	\$ 9,805	\$ 4,272	\$ (412)	\$ (5,401)	\$ 829	\$ 9,093

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

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

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

(14)

(In millions)	Balance January 1, 2009	Provision charged to operations	Other(a)	Gross write-offs	Recoveries	Balance June 30, 2009
CLL(b)						
Americas	\$ 843	\$ 736	\$ (33)	\$ (457)	\$ 44	\$ 1,133
Europe	311	323	–	(192)	36	478
Asia	163	120	(6)	(85)	7	199
Other	4	3	2	(1)	–	8
Consumer(b)						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	381	560	59	(231)	59	828
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,049	891	65	(1,092)	228	1,141
U.S. installment and revolving credit	1,700	1,729	(497)	(1,438)	81	1,575
Non-U.S. auto	203	242	26	(297)	90	264
Other	226	160	(16)	(163)	27	234
Real Estate	301	344	10	(85)	–	570
Energy Financial Services	58	32	2	–	–	92
GECAS(b)	58	1	(1)	–	–	58
Other	28	12	1	(14)	–	27
Total	\$ 5,325	\$ 5,153	\$ (388)	\$ (4,055)	\$ 572	\$ 6,607

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

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

5. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

(In millions)	June 30, 2010	At December 31, 2009

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Goodwill	\$	27,143	\$	28,961
Other intangible assets				
Intangible assets subject to amortization	\$	2,347	\$	3,018

(15)

Changes in goodwill balances follow.

(In millions)	Balance January 1, 2010 (a)	Acquisitions	Dispositions, currency exchange and other	Balance June 30, 2010
CLL(b)	\$ 14,053	\$ —	\$ (656)	\$ 13,397
Consumer(b)	11,443	—	(482)	10,961
Real Estate	1,189	—	(112)	1,077
Energy Financial Services	2,119	—	(557)	1,562
GECAS	157	—	(11)	146
Total	\$ 28,961	\$ —	\$ (1,818)	\$ 27,143

(a) Reflected the transfer of previously owned assets by GECS on January 1, 2010, resulting in a related increase in goodwill of \$141 million.

(b) Reflected the transfer of the Consumer business in Italy during the first quarter of 2010 from Consumer to CLL, resulting in a related movement of beginning goodwill balance of \$18 million.

Goodwill balances decreased \$1,818 million during the first six months of 2010, primarily as a result of the stronger U.S. dollar (\$1,145 million) and the deconsolidation of Regency Energy Partners L.P. (Regency) at Energy Financial Services (\$557 million). Our reporting units and related goodwill balances are CLL (\$13,397 million), Consumer (\$10,961 million), Real Estate (\$1,077 million), Energy Financial Services (\$1,562 million) and GECAS (\$146 million) at June 30, 2010.

On May 26, 2010, we sold our general partnership interest in Regency, a midstream natural gas service provider, and retained a 21% limited partnership interest. This resulted in the deconsolidation of Regency and the remeasurement of our limited partnership interest to fair value. We recorded a pre-tax gain of \$119 million, which is reported in Revenues from services.

Intangible Assets Subject to Amortization

(In millions)	June 30, 2010			At December 31, 2009		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net
Customer-related	\$ 1,527	\$ (708)	\$ 819	\$ 1,831	\$ (690)	\$ 1,141
Patents, licenses and trademarks	614	(508)	106	630	(461)	169
Capitalized software	1,956	(1,442)	514	2,169	(1,558)	611
Lease valuations	1,643	(831)	812	1,754	(793)	961

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All other	352	(256)	96	475	(339)	136
Total	\$ 6,092	\$ (3,745)	\$ 2,347	\$ 6,859	\$ (3,841)	\$ 3,018

Amortization related to intangible assets subject to amortization was \$187 million and \$236 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Amortization related to intangible assets subject to amortization for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, was \$339 million and \$410 million, respectively.

(16)

6. BORROWINGS AND BANK DEPOSITS

Borrowings are summarized in the following table.

(In millions)	June 30, 2010	At December 31, 2009
Short-term borrowings		
Commercial paper		
U.S.	\$ 31,155	\$ 32,637
Non-U.S.	9,647	9,525
Current portion of long-term borrowings(a)(b)(c)	62,998	69,881
GE Interest Plus notes(d)	8,354	7,541
Other(c)	3,861	8,745
Total short-term borrowings	\$ 116,015	\$ 128,329
Long-term borrowings		
Senior unsecured notes(a)(b)	\$ 269,871	\$ 305,535
Subordinated notes(e)	2,112	2,388
Subordinated debentures(f)	6,952	7,647
Other(c)(g)	10,764	10,751
Total long-term borrowings	\$ 289,699	\$ 326,321
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities(h)	\$ 33,411	\$ 3,883
Bank deposits(i)	\$ 37,471	\$ 38,923
Total borrowings and bank deposits	\$ 476,596	\$ 497,456

(a) GECC had issued and outstanding \$58,045 million and \$59,336 million of senior, unsecured debt that was guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Of the above amounts \$13,000 million and \$5,841 million is included in current portion of long-term borrowings at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

(b) Included in total long-term borrowings was \$2,624 million and \$3,138 million of obligations to holders of guaranteed investment contracts at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. GECC could be required to repay up to approximately \$2,500 million if its long-term credit rating were to fall below AA-/Aa3 or its short-term credit rating were to fall below A-1+/P-1.

(c) Included \$10,400 million and \$10,604 million of secured funding at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, of which \$3,795 million and \$5,667 million is non-recourse to GECC at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

(d) Entirely variable denomination floating rate demand notes.

(e) Included \$117 million of subordinated notes guaranteed by GE at both June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

- (f) Subordinated debentures receive rating agency equity credit and were hedged at issuance to the U.S. dollar equivalent of \$7,725 million.
- (g) Included \$1,533 million and \$1,649 million of covered bonds at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. If the short-term credit rating of GECC were reduced below A-1/P-1, GECC would be required to partially cash collateralize these bonds in an amount up to \$707 million.
- (h) Included at June 30, 2010 was \$2,100 million of commercial paper, \$11,674 million of current portion of long-term borrowings and \$19,637 million of long-term borrowings related to former QSPEs consolidated on January 1, 2010 upon our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17, previously consolidated liquidating securitization entities and other on-book securitization borrowings. Included at December 31, 2009, was \$2,424 million of commercial paper, \$378 million of current portion of long-term borrowings and \$1,081 million of long-term borrowings issued by consolidated liquidating securitization entities. See Note 12.
- (i) Included \$19,816 million and \$21,252 million of deposits in non-U.S. banks at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and \$10,882 million and \$10,476 million of certificates of deposits distributed by brokers with maturities greater than one year at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

(17)

7. INCOME TAXES

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

(In millions)	At	
	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 3,420	\$ 3,820
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	1,580	1,792
Accrued interest on unrecognized tax benefits	768	713
Accrued penalties on unrecognized tax benefits	67	73
Reasonably possible reduction to the balance of unrecognized tax benefits in succeeding 12 months	0-1000	0-650
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	0-550	0-250

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

The IRS is currently auditing the GE consolidated income tax returns for 2003-2007, a substantial portion of which include our activities. In addition, certain other U.S. tax deficiency issues and refund claims for previous years remain unresolved. It is reasonably possible that the 2003-2005 U.S. audit cycle will be completed during the next 12 months, which could result in a decrease in our balance of “unrecognized tax benefits” – that is, the aggregate tax effect of differences between tax return positions and the benefits recognized in our financial statements. We believe that there are no other jurisdictions in which the outcome of unresolved issues or claims is likely to be material to our results of operations, financial position or cash flows. We further believe that we have made adequate provision for all income tax uncertainties.

GE and GECC file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return. The GECC provision for current tax expense includes its effect on the consolidated return. The effect of GECC on the consolidated liability is generally settled in cash as GE tax payments are due. The effect of GECC on the amount of the GE consolidated tax liability from the formation of the GE NBC Universal joint venture will be settled in cash when it otherwise would have reduced the liability of the GE group absent the tax on formation.

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

8. SHAREOWNER'S EQUITY

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

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net earnings attributable to GECC	\$ 643	\$ 237	\$ 863	\$ 1,263
Investment securities – net	41	556	(26)	516
Currency translation adjustments – net	(2,618)	4,731	(3,978)	1,707
Cash flow hedges – net	63	593	476	1,316
Benefit plans – net	23	(17)	65	(9)
Total	\$ (1,848)	\$ 6,100	\$ (2,600)	\$ 4,793

On January 1, 2010, we adopted ASU 2009-16 & 17. This resulted in a reduction of GECC shareowner's equity primarily related to the reversal of a portion of previously recognized securitization gains. This adjustment is reflected as a cumulative effect adjustment of the opening balances of retained earnings (\$1,307 million) and accumulated other comprehensive income (\$258 million). See Notes 1 and 12 for additional information.

Changes to noncontrolling interests during the second quarter of 2010 resulted from net earnings \$(13) million, dividends \$(5) million, the effects of deconsolidating Regency \$(979) million, AOCI \$(29) million and other \$(34) million. Changes to the individual components of AOCI attributable to noncontrolling interests were insignificant.

Changes to noncontrolling interests during the first six months of 2010 resulted from net earnings \$(10) million, dividends \$(8) million, the effects of deconsolidating Regency \$(979) million, AOCI \$(20) million and other \$(89) million. Changes to the individual components of AOCI attributable to noncontrolling interests were insignificant.

Changes to noncontrolling interests during the second quarter of 2009 resulted from net earnings \$29 million, dividends \$(3) million, AOCI \$1 million and other \$(6) million. Changes to the individual components of AOCI attributable to noncontrolling interests were insignificant.

Changes to noncontrolling interests during the first six months of 2009 resulted from net earnings \$79 million, dividends \$(6) million, the effects of deconsolidating Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P. (PTL) \$(331) million, AOCI \$(8) million and other \$1 million. Changes to the individual components of AOCI attributable to noncontrolling interests were insignificant.

During the first quarter of 2009, GE made a \$9,500 million capital contribution to GECS, of which GECS subsequently contributed \$8,250 million to us. In addition, we issued one share of common stock (par value \$14) to GECS for \$500 million.

9. REVENUES FROM SERVICES

Revenues from services are summarized in the following table.

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Interest on loans(a)	\$ 5,588	\$ 5,064	\$ 11,297	\$ 10,145
Equipment leased to others	2,769	2,927	5,530	6,412
Fees(a)	1,224	1,098	2,488	2,258
Investment income(a)(b)	110	616	269	954
Financing leases(a)	703	830	1,459	1,738
Net securitization gains(a)	—	394	—	720
Real estate investments	354	371	631	718
Associated companies(c)	460	309	1,057	474
Other items(d)(e)	921	922	1,448	2,614
Total	\$ 12,129	\$ 12,531	\$ 24,179	\$ 26,033

- (a) On January 1, 2010, we adopted ASU 2009-16 & 17 which required us to consolidate substantially all of our former QSPEs. As a result, 2010 Revenues from services include interest and fee income from these entities, which were not presented on a consolidated basis in 2009. Also beginning in 2010, we no longer record gains for substantially all of our securitizations as they are recorded as on-book financings. See Note 12.
- (b) Included net other-than-temporary impairments on investment securities of \$53 million and \$80 million in the second quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$126 million and \$243 million in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively. See Note 3.
- (c) Aggregate summarized financial information for significant associated companies assuming a 100% ownership interest included total assets at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 of \$207,605 million and \$137,075 million, respectively. Assets were primarily financing receivables of \$110,269 million and \$82,873 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Total liabilities were \$173,188 million and \$118,708 million, consisted primarily of bank deposits of \$96,430 million and \$69,573 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and debt of \$59,216 million and \$48,677 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Revenues in the second quarters of 2010 and 2009 totaled \$4,750 million and \$5,125 million, respectively, and net earnings in the second quarters of 2010 and 2009 totaled \$1,153 million and \$554 million, respectively. Revenues in the first six months of 2010 and 2009 totaled \$9,716 million and \$9,340 million, respectively, and net earnings in the first six months of 2010 and 2009 totaled \$2,032 million and \$1,163 million, respectively.
- (d) Included a gain on the sale of a limited partnership interest in PTL and a related gain on the remeasurement of the retained investment to fair value totaling \$296 million in the first quarter of 2009.
- (e) Included a gain of \$343 million on the remeasurement to fair value of our equity method investment in BAC Credomatic GECF Inc. (BAC), following our acquisition of a controlling interest in the second quarter of 2009.

10. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

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

The following tables present our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Included in the tables are investment securities of \$6,168 million and \$6,629 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, primarily supporting obligations to holders of GICs in Trinity (which ceased issuing new investment contracts beginning in the first quarter of 2010), and investment securities held at our global banks. Such securities are mainly investment-grade.

(20)

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(In millions)	Level 1(a)	Level 2(a)	Level 3(b)	Netting adjustment(c)	Net balance
June 30, 2010					
Assets					
Investment securities					
Debt					
U.S. corporate	\$ 726	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,638	\$ -	\$ 3,749
State and municipal	-	463	238	-	701
Residential mortgage-backed	-	1,987	46	-	2,033
Commercial mortgage-backed	-	1,368	48	-	1,416
Asset-backed	-	690	1,462	-	2,152
Corporate - non-U.S.	136	544	870	-	1,550
Government - non-U.S.	933	992	143	-	2,068
U.S. government and federal agency	47	595	-	-	642
Retained interests(d)	-	-	41	-	41
Equity					
Available-for-sale	385	628	15	-	1,028
Trading	420	-	-	-	420
Derivatives(e)	-	11,504	677	(4,530)	7,651
Other(f)	-	-	486	-	486
Total	\$ 2,647	\$ 20,156	\$ 5,664	\$ (4,530)	\$ 23,937
Liabilities					
Derivatives	\$ -	\$ 6,464	\$ 488	\$ (4,538)	\$ 2,414
Other	-	29	-	-	29
Total	\$ -	\$ 6,493	\$ 488	\$ (4,538)	\$ 2,443
December 31, 2009					
Assets					
Investment securities					
Debt					
U.S. corporate	\$ 1,535	\$ 1,871	\$ 1,656	\$ -	\$ 5,062
State and municipal	-	501	173	-	674
Residential mortgage-backed	-	2,254	44	-	2,298
Commercial mortgage-backed	-	1,251	51	-	1,302
Asset-backed	-	719	1,480	-	2,199
Corporate - non-U.S.	159	51	776	-	986
Government - non-U.S.	1,277	1,023	151	-	2,451
U.S. government and federal agency	85	1,780	-	-	1,865
Retained interests	-	-	8,831	-	8,831
Equity					
Available-for-sale	437	667	17	-	1,121
Trading	720	-	-	-	720
Derivatives(e)	-	10,411	451	(3,611)	7,251
Other(f)	-	-	595	-	595
Total	\$ 4,213	\$ 20,528	\$ 14,225	\$ (3,611)	\$ 35,355

Liabilities						
Derivatives	\$	–	\$ 6,838	\$	219	\$ (3,623) \$ 3,434
Other		–	32		–	– 32
Total	\$	–	\$ 6,870	\$	219	\$ (3,623) \$ 3,466

- (a) Transfers between Level 1 to 2 were insignificant.
- (b) Level 3 investment securities valued using non-binding broker quotes totaled \$374 million and \$620 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and were classified as available-for-sale securities.
- (c) The netting of derivative receivables and payables is permitted when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists. Included fair value adjustments related to our own and counterparty credit risk.
- (d) Substantially all of our retained interests were consolidated in connection with our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010.
- (e) The fair value of derivatives included an adjustment for non-performance risk. At June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the cumulative adjustment was a gain of \$8 million and \$12 million, respectively. See Note 11 for additional information on the composition of our derivative portfolio.
- (f) Included private equity investments and loans designated under the fair value option.

(21)

The following tables present the changes in Level 3 instruments measured on a recurring basis for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 and the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. The majority of our Level 3 balances consist of investment securities classified as available-for-sale with changes in fair value recorded in shareowner's equity.

Changes in Level 3 Instruments for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2010

(In millions)	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses)					Net change in unrealized gains (losses)		
	April 1, 2010	Net realized/ unrealized gains(losses) included in comprehensive earnings(a)	included in accumulated other income	Purchases, issuances and settlements	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3(b)	June 30, 2010	relating to instruments still held at June 30, 2010 (c)	
Investment securities								
Debt								
U.S. corporate	\$ 1,440	\$ 10	\$ 11	\$ 180	\$ (3)	\$ 1,638	\$ -	
State and municipal	243	-	(5)	-	-	238	-	
Residential								
mortgage-backed	47	-	(7)	-	6	46	-	
Commercial								
mortgage-backed	115	-	(6)	(61)	-	48	-	
Asset-backed	1,447	4	4	78	(71)	1,462	-	
Corporate -	970	-	(48)	(10)	(42)	870	-	
non-U.S.								
Government								
- non-U.S.	148	-	(21)	16	-	143	(7)	
U.S. government								
and								
federal agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retained interests	43	(1)	1	(2)	-	41	-	
Equity								
Available-for-sale	16	-	(1)	-	-	15	-	
Trading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Derivatives(d)	171	40	5	8	-	224	42	
Other	497	1	(45)	5	28	486	(1)	
Total	\$ 5,137	\$ 54	\$ (112)	\$ 214	\$ (82)	\$ 5,211	\$ 34	

(a)

Earnings effects are primarily included in the “Revenues from services” and “Interest” captions in the Condensed Statement of Current and Retained 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 \$35 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.

(22)

Changes in Level 3 Instruments for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2009

(In millions)	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses)						Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at
	April 1, 2009	Net realized/unrealized gains(losses) included in comprehensive earnings(a)	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in accumulated other income settlements	Purchases and issuances	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3(b)	June 30, 2009	
Investment securities							
Debt							
U.S. corporate	\$ 1,376	\$ 5	\$ 106	\$ 57	\$ 6	\$ 1,550	\$ -
State and municipal	89	-	44	(1)	25	157	-
Residential mortgage-backed	58	-	-	-	(7)	51	-
Commercial mortgage-backed	50	-	-	-	-	50	-
Asset-backed	1,250	(4)	109	90	(14)	1,431	-
Corporate - non-U.S.	444	(6)	48	(34)	-	452	-
Government - non-U.S.	124	-	15	3	-	142	-
U.S. government and federal agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained interests	6,444	350	127	604	-	7,525	124
Equity							
Available-for-sale	15	1	3	-	-	19	-
Trading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives(d)(e)	398	52	(22)	(60)	12	380	54
Other	512	(9)	28	40	-	571	-
Total	\$ 10,760	\$ 389	\$ 458	\$ 699	\$ 22	\$ 12,328	\$ 178

(a) Earnings effects are primarily included in the "Revenues from services" and "Interest" captions in the Condensed Statement of Current and Retained 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) Gains from derivatives were partially offset by \$15 million in losses from related derivatives included in Level 2.
- (e) Represented derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$49 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.

(23)

Changes in Level 3 Instruments for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

(In millions)			Net realized/		Net realized/				Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at	
	January 1, 2010 (a)	Net realized/unrealized gains(losses) included in earnings(b)	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in comprehensive income	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in other income	Purchases, issuances and settlements	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3(c)	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2010 (d)		
Investment securities										
Debt										
U.S. corporate	\$ 1,656	\$ 16	\$ 45	\$ (78)	\$ (1)	\$ 1,638	\$ —			
State and municipal	173	—	69	(4)	—	238	—			
Residential mortgage-backed	44	—	3	—	(1)	46	—			
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,034	30	(3)	(1,013)	—	48	—			
Asset-backed	1,475	6	15	63	(97)	1,462	—			
Corporate - non-U.S.	993	(5)	(74)	172	(216)	870	(20)			
Government - non-U.S.	151	—	(23)	15	—	143	—			
U.S. government and federal agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Retained interests	45	(1)	2	(5)	—	41	—			
Equity										
Available-for-sale	17	—	(2)	—	—	15	—			
Trading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Derivatives(e)	205	117	(2)	(47)	(49)	224	63			
Other	549	—	(68)	5	—	486	(1)			
Total	\$ 6,342	\$ 163	\$ (38)	\$ (892)	\$ (364)	\$ 5,211	\$ 42			

(a) Included \$1,015 million in debt securities, a reduction in retained interest of \$8,782 million and a reduction in derivatives of \$37 million related to adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17.

(b) Earnings effects are primarily included in the “Revenues from services” and “Interest” captions in the Condensed Statement of Current and Retained Earnings.

- (c) Transfers in and out of Level 3 are considered to occur at the beginning of the period. Transfers out of Level 3 were a result of increased use of quotes from independent pricing vendors based on recent trading activity.
- (d) Represented the amount of unrealized gains or losses for the period included in earnings.
- (e) Represented derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$35 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.

(24)

Changes in Level 3 Instruments for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

(In millions)	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses)						Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at
	January 1, 2009	Net realized/ unrealized gains(losses) included in earnings(a)	included in accumulated other incomes	Purchases, issuances and settlements	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3(b)	June 30, 2009	
Investment securities							
Debt							
U.S. corporate	\$ 1,640	\$ 13	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (103)	\$ 1,550	\$ -
State and municipal	247	-	(107)	(8)	25	157	-
Residential mortgage-backed	118	-	(9)	(20)	(38)	51	-
Commercial mortgage-backed	57	-	(8)	-	1	50	-
Asset-backed	1,286	(3)	206	83	(141)	1,431	-
Corporate - non-U.S.	472	(16)	(11)	47	(40)	452	-
Government - non-U.S.	418	-	(4)	3	(275)	142	-
U.S. government and federal agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained interests	6,356	648	171	350	-	7,525	198
Equity							
Available-for-sale	17	-	3	(1)	-	19	-
Trading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives(d)(e)	401	77	(66)	(67)	35	380	(28)
Other	551	(19)	10	29	-	571	(21)
Total	\$ 11,563	\$ 700	\$ 185	\$ 416	\$ (536)	\$ 12,328	\$ 149

(a) Earnings effects are primarily included in the "Revenues from services" and "Interest" captions in the Condensed Statement of Current and Retained 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) Gains from derivatives were more than offset by \$44 million in losses from related derivatives included in Level 2 and \$5 million in losses from qualifying fair value hedges.
- (e) Represented derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$49 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.

(25)

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 June 30, 2010 and at December 31, 2009.

(In millions)	Remeasured during the six months ended June 30, 2010		Remeasured during the year ended December 31, 2009	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ 132	\$ 7,170	\$ 78	\$ 5,420
Cost and equity method investments(a)	–	504	–	1,006
Long-lived assets, including real estate	294	4,907	435	5,044
Retained investments in formerly consolidated subsidiaries(b)	–	–	–	5,903
Total	\$ 426	\$ 12,581	\$ 513	\$ 17,373

(a) Includes the fair value of private equity and real estate funds included in Level 3 of \$113 million and \$409 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

(b) During the first six months ended June 30, 2010, we had a retained investment in Regency, a formerly consolidated subsidiary, in Level 1 that was remeasured to a fair value of \$549 million.

The following table represents the fair value adjustments to assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and still held at June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2009.

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ (684)	\$ (429)	\$ (1,209)	\$ (715)
Cost and equity method investments(a)	(40)	(256)	(94)	(479)
Long-lived assets, including real estate	(747)	(180)	(1,348)	(303)
Retained investments in formerly consolidated subsidiaries	109	11	109	237
Total	\$ (1,362)	\$ (854)	\$ (2,542)	\$ (1,260)

(a) Includes fair value adjustments associated with private equity and real estate funds of \$13 million and \$74 million in the second quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$26 million and \$171 million for the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table provides information about the assets and liabilities not carried at fair value in our Condensed Statement of Financial Position. Consistent with ASC 825, Financial Instruments, the table excludes financing leases and non-financial assets and liabilities. Apart from certain of our borrowings and certain marketable securities, few of the instruments identified below are actively traded and their fair values must often be determined using financial models. Realization of the fair value of these instruments depends upon market forces beyond our control, including marketplace liquidity. For a description on how we estimate fair value, see Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Form 10-K.

(26)

(In millions)	At					
	Notional amount	June 30, 2010 Assets (liabilities) Carrying amount (net)		Notional amount	December 31, 2009 Assets (liabilities) Carrying amount (net)	
			Estimated fair value			Estimated fair value
Assets						
Loans(b)	\$ (a)	\$ 285,409	\$ 279,746	\$ (a)	\$ 283,135	\$ 269,283
Other commercial mortgages	(a)	84	84	(a)	120	120
Loans held for sale	(a)	265	271	(a)	1,303	1,343
Other financial instruments(c)	(a)	2,063	2,474	(a)	2,077	2,366
Liabilities						
Borrowings and bank deposits(b)(d)	(a)	(476,596)	(482,408)	(a)	(497,456)	(502,297)
Guaranteed investment contracts	(a)	(7,145)	(6,870)	(a)	(8,310)	(8,394)
Insurance - credit life(e)	1,557	(79)	(53)	1,574	(79)	(52)

- (a) These financial instruments do not have notional amounts.
- (b) Amounts at June 30, 2010 reflect our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010. See Notes 4, 6 and 12.
- (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 June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 would have been reduced by \$3,844 million and \$2,856 million, respectively.
- (e) Net of reinsurance of \$2,600 million and \$2,800 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

Loan Commitments

(In millions)	Notional amount at	
	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Ordinary course of business lending commitments(a)(b)	\$ 5,231	\$ 6,676
Unused revolving credit lines(c)		
Commercial	29,556	31,803
Consumer - principally credit cards	255,602	231,880

- (a) Excluded investment commitments of \$2,687 million and \$2,659 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.
- (b) Included a \$920 million and \$972 million commitment as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, associated with a secured financing arrangement that can increase to a maximum of \$5,000 million and \$4,998 million based on the asset volume under the arrangement as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.
- (c) Excluded inventory financing arrangements, which may be withdrawn at our option, of \$12,890 million and \$13,889 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

Derivatives and Hedging

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

(27)

Of the outstanding notional amount of \$284,000 million at June 30, 2010, approximately 94% or \$267,000 million, is associated with reducing or eliminating the interest rate, currency or market risk between financial assets and liabilities in our financial services businesses. The remaining derivative activities primarily relate to hedging against adverse changes in currency exchange rates and commodity prices related to anticipated sales and purchases, providing certain derivatives and/or support arrangements to our customers, and contracts containing certain clauses which meet the accounting definition of a derivative. The instruments used in these activities are designated as hedges when practicable. In certain cases, the hedged item is already recorded in earnings currently, such as when we hedge a recognized foreign currency transaction (e.g., a receivable or payable) with a derivative. In such instances, hedge accounting is not necessary and the derivatives are classified as freestanding.

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

(In millions)	At June 30, 2010		At December 31, 2009	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives accounted for as hedges				
Interest rate contracts	\$ 6,583	\$ 2,541	\$ 4,421	\$ 3,468
Currency exchange contracts	3,650	2,754	4,199	2,316
Other contracts	—	—	10	4
	10,233	5,295	8,630	5,788
Derivatives not accounted for as hedges				
Interest rate contracts	413	699	584	702
Currency exchange contracts	1,278	903	1,319	462
Other contracts	257	55	329	105
	1,948	1,657	2,232	1,269
Netting adjustment(a)	(4,530)	(4,538)	(3,611)	(3,623)
Total	\$ 7,651	\$ 2,414	\$ 7,251	\$ 3,434

Derivatives are classified in the captions “Other assets” and “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 June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the cumulative adjustment for non-performance risk was a gain of \$8 million and \$12 million, respectively.

Fair value hedges

We use interest rate and currency exchange derivatives primarily to hedge the fair value effects of interest rate and currency exchange rate changes on local and non-functional currency denominated fixed-rate debt. For relationships designated as fair value hedges, changes in fair value of the derivatives are recorded in earnings along with offsetting adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged debt. The following tables provide information about the earnings effects of our fair value hedging relationships for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

(In millions)	Financial statement caption	Three months ended			
		June 30, 2010		June 30, 2009	
		Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items	Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items
Interest rate contracts	Interest	\$ 2,551	\$ (2,721)	\$ (4,243)	\$ 4,260
Currency exchange contracts	Interest	11	(15)	(91)	83

Fair value hedges resulted in \$(174) million and \$9 million of ineffectiveness of which \$(1) million and \$(48) million reflects amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(In millions)	Financial statement caption	Six months ended			
		June 30, 2010		June 30, 2009	
		Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items	Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items
Interest rate contracts	Interest	\$ 3,811	\$ (4,130)	\$ (5,180)	\$ 5,246
Currency exchange contracts	Interest	(9)	1	(1,058)	1,032

Fair value hedges resulted in \$(327) million and \$40 million of ineffectiveness for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, of which \$(75) million reflects amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Cash flow hedges and net investment hedges in foreign operations

We use interest rate, currency exchange and commodity derivatives to reduce the variability of expected future cash flows associated with variable rate borrowings and commercial purchase and sale transactions, including commodities. For derivatives that are designated in a cash flow hedging relationship, the effective portion of the

change in fair value of the derivative is reported as a component of AOCI and reclassified into earnings contemporaneously and in the same caption with the earnings effects of the hedged transaction. Hedge ineffectiveness is recognized in earnings, primarily in "Revenues from services" each reporting period.

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, are excluded from the effectiveness assessment and are recorded currently in "Interest".

The following tables provide information about the amounts recorded in AOCI for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, and the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, as well as the amounts recorded in each caption in the Condensed Statement of Current and Retained Earnings when derivative amounts are reclassified out of AOCI related to our cash flow hedges and net investment hedges.

(29)

(In millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in AOCI for the three months ended		Financial statement caption	Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into earnings for the three months ended	
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009		June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Cash flow hedges					
Interest rate contracts	\$ (253)	\$ 632	Interest	\$ (354)	\$ (603)
Currency exchange contracts	(1,071)	1,553	Interest	(89)	997
			Revenues from services	(951)	273
Commodity contracts	3	14			
Total	\$ (1,321)	\$ 2199		\$ (1,394)	\$ 667

(In millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in CTA for the three months ended		Financial statement caption	Gain (loss) reclassified from CTA for the three months ended	
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009		June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Net investment hedges					
Currency exchange contracts	\$ 1,804	\$ (5,485)	Revenues from services	\$ (9)	\$ 9

(In millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in AOCI for the six months ended		Financial statement caption	Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into earnings for the six months ended	
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009		June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Cash flow hedges					
Interest rate contracts	\$ (486)	\$ 773	Interest	\$ (774)	\$ (1,090)
	(1,417)	2,122	Interest	(89)	996

Currency exchange contracts			Revenues from services	(1,488)		4
Commodity contracts	5	15				
Total	\$ (1,898)	\$ 2,910		\$ (2,351)	\$	(90)
	Gain (loss) recognized in CTA			Gain (loss) reclassified from CTA		
	for the six months ended			for the six months ended		
	June 30,	June 30,	Financial statement	June 30,		June 30,
	2010	2009	caption	2010		2009
(In millions)						
Net investment hedges						
Currency exchange contracts	\$ 2,245	\$ (3,159)	Revenues from services	\$ (9)	\$	(30)

Of the total pre-tax amount in AOCI at June 30, 2010, \$2,284 million related to cash flow hedges of forecasted transactions of which we expect to transfer \$1,200 million to earnings as an expense in the next 12 months contemporaneously with the earnings effects of the related forecasted transactions. In the first six months of 2010 and 2009, we recognized insignificant gains and losses related to hedged forecasted transactions and firm commitments that did not occur by the end of the originally specified period. At June 30, 2010 and 2009, the maximum term of derivative instruments that hedge forecasted transactions was 26 years and 27 years, respectively, and related to hedges of anticipated interest payments associated with external debt.

For cash flow hedges, the amount of ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship and amount of the changes in fair value of the derivatives that are not included in the measurement of ineffectiveness are both reflected in earnings each reporting period. These amounts primarily appear in "Revenues from services" and totaled \$7 million and \$9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, of which \$(17) million represents amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness for the three months ended June 30, 2009. These amounts totaled \$(27) million and \$2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, of which \$(15) million represents amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Amounts from net investment hedges related to the change in the fair value of the forward points were \$(213) million and \$(167) million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$(412) million and \$(557) million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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 "Revenues from services," based on our accounting policy. In general, the earnings effects of the item that represent the economic risk exposure are recorded in the same caption as the derivative. Losses for the first six months of 2010 on derivatives not designated as hedges were \$(1,326) million comprised of amounts related to interest rate contracts of \$183 million, currency exchange contracts of \$(1,489) million, and other derivatives of \$(20) million. These losses of \$(1,326) million were more than offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. Gains for the first six months of 2009 on derivatives not designated as hedges, without considering the offsetting earnings effects from the item representing the economic risk exposure, were \$233 million comprised of amounts related to interest rate contracts of \$224 million, currency exchange contracts of \$(66) million, and other derivatives of \$75 million.

Counterparty credit risk

Fair values of our derivatives can change significantly from period to period based on, among other factors, market movements and changes in our positions. Accordingly, we actively monitor these exposures and take appropriate actions in response. We manage counterparty credit risk (the risk that counterparties will default and not make payments to us according to the terms of our standard master agreements) on an individual counterparty basis. Where we have agreed to netting of derivative exposures with a counterparty, we offset our exposures with that counterparty and apply the value of collateral posted to us to determine the exposure. When net exposure to a counterparty, based on the current market values of agreements and collateral, exceeds credit exposure limits, we typically take action to reduce such exposures. These actions may include prohibiting additional transactions with the counterparty, requiring additional collateral from the counterparty (as described below) and terminating or restructuring transactions.

As discussed above, we have provisions in certain of our master agreements that require counterparties to post collateral (typically, cash or U.S. Treasuries) when our receivable due from the counterparty, measured at current market value, exceeds a specified limit. At June 30, 2010, our exposure to counterparties, net of collateral we hold, was \$893 million. The fair value of such collateral was \$8,336 million, of which \$2,163 million was cash and \$6,173 million was in the form of securities held by a custodian for our benefit. Under certain of these same agreements, we post collateral to our counterparties for our derivative obligations, the fair value of which was \$1,229 million at June 30, 2010.

Additionally, our standard master agreements typically contain mutual downgrade provisions that provide the ability of each party to require termination if the long-term credit rating of the counterparty were to fall below A-/A3. In certain of these master agreements, each party also has the ability to require termination if the short-term rating of the counterparty were to fall below A-1/P-1. The net amount relating to our derivative liability of \$2,414 million subject to these provisions, after consideration of collateral posted by us, was \$810 million at June 30, 2010.

More information regarding our counterparty credit risk and master agreements can be found in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Form 10-K.

(31)

Support of customer derivatives

For information related to support of customer derivatives, see Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Form 10-K. The fair value of support agreements was \$21 million and \$24 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Because we are supporting the performance of the customer under these arrangements, our exposure to loss at any point in time is limited to the fair value of the customer's derivative contracts that are in a liability position. The aggregate fair value of customer derivative contracts in a liability position at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, was \$215 million and \$260 million, respectively, before consideration of any offsetting effect of collateral. At June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, collateral value was sufficient to cover the loan amount and the fair value of the customer's derivative, in the event we had been called upon to perform under the derivative. Given our underwriting criteria, we believe that the likelihood that we will be required to perform under these arrangements is remote.

12. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

We securitize financial assets and arrange other forms of asset-backed financing in the ordinary course of business. The securitization transactions we engage in are similar to those used by many financial institutions. Beyond improving returns, these securitization transactions serve as alternative funding sources for a variety of diversified lending and securities transactions. Historically, we have used both GECC-supported and third-party VIEs to execute off-balance sheet securitization transactions funded in the commercial paper and term markets. The largest group of VIEs that we are involved with are QSPEs, which under guidance in effect through December 31, 2009 were excluded from the scope of consolidation standards based on their characteristics. Except as noted below, investors in these entities only have recourse to the assets owned by the entity and not to our general credit. We do not have implicit support arrangements with any VIE or QSPE. We did not provide non-contractual support for previously transferred financing receivables to any VIE or QSPE in 2010 or 2009.

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

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

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

As of January 1, 2010 and subsequently, we evaluated all entities that fall within the scope of the amended ASC 810 to determine whether we were required to consolidate or deconsolidate them based on the approach described above. In addition to the securitization QSPEs described above, we were required to consolidate assets of VIEs related to direct investments in entities that hold loans and fixed income securities, and a small number of companies to which we have extended loans in the ordinary course of business and have subsequently been subject to a TDR. The incremental effect of these entities on our total assets and liabilities, net of our investment in them, was an increase of approximately \$30,917 million and \$32,359 million, respectively, at January 1, 2010. There also was a net reduction of total equity (including noncontrolling interests) of approximately \$1,442 million at January 1, 2010, principally related to the reversal of previously recognized securitization gains as a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings.

The assets of QSPEs that we consolidated were \$29,792 million, net of our existing retained interests of \$8,782 million, and liabilities were \$31,616 million at January 1, 2010. Significant assets of the QSPEs included net financing receivables of \$39,463 million and investment securities of \$1,015 million at January 1, 2010. Significant liabilities included non-recourse borrowings of \$36,112 million. The assets and liabilities of other VIEs we consolidated were \$1,125 million and \$743 million, respectively.

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

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

- Trinity is a group of sponsored special purpose entities that holds investment securities, the majority of which are investment grade and are funded by the issuance of GICs. These entities were consolidated in 2003, and ceased issuing new investment contracts beginning in the first quarter of 2010.

If the long-term credit rating of GECC were to fall below AA-/Aa3 or its short-term credit rating were to fall below A-1+/P-1, GECC would be required to provide approximately \$1,896 million to such entities as of June 30, 2010 pursuant to letters of credit issued by GECC. To the extent that the entities' liabilities exceed the ultimate value of the proceeds from the sale of their assets and the amount drawn under the letters of credit, GECC could be required to provide such excess amount. As the borrowings of these entities are already reflected in our consolidated Statement of Financial Position, there would be no change in our debt if this were to occur. As of June 30, 2010, the carrying value of the liabilities of these entities' was \$7,329 million and the fair value of their assets was \$6,563 million (which included net unrealized losses on investment securities of \$949 million). With respect to these investment securities, we intend to hold them at least until such time as their individual fair values exceed their amortized cost. We have the ability to hold all such debt securities until maturity.

- Consolidated liquidating securitization entities comprise entities that were consolidated in 2003 and which have been in run-off since then. These entities hold financing receivables and other financial assets. There has been no

significant difference between the performance of these financing receivables and our on-book receivables on a blended basis. Contractually the cash flows from these financing receivables must first be used to pay down outstanding commercial paper and interest thereon as well as other expenses of the entity. Excess cash flows are available to GECC. The creditors of these entities have no claim on the other assets of GECC.

(33)

If the short-term credit rating of GECC or these entities were reduced below A-1+/P-1, GECC would be required to provide substitute liquidity for those entities or provide funds to retire the outstanding commercial paper. The maximum net amount that we would be required to provide in the event of such a downgrade is determined by contract, and totaled \$2,161 million at June 30, 2010. As the borrowings of these entities are reflected in our Statement of Financial Position, our total debt would not change as a result of such an event.

- Securitization QSPEs comprise previously off-book QSPEs that were consolidated on January 1, 2010 in connection with our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17. These entities were created to facilitate securitization of financial assets and other forms of asset-backed financing which serve as an alternative funding source by providing access to the commercial paper and term markets. The securitization transactions executed with these entities are similar to those used by many financial institutions and substantially all are non-recourse. We provide servicing for substantially all of the assets in these entities.

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

- Other remaining assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs relate primarily to three categories of entities: (1) enterprises we acquired that had previously created asset-backed financing entities to fund commercial real estate, middle-market and equipment loans; we are the collateral manager for these entities; (2) entities that have executed on-balance sheet securitizations of financial assets and of third party trade receivables; and (3) other entities that are involved in power generating, leasing and real estate activities.

(34)

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

(In millions)	Trinity(a)	Consolidated Liquidating Securitization Entities(a)	Securitization QSPEs(b)(c)	Other(c)	Total
June 30, 2010					
Assets					
Financing receivables, net	\$ –	\$ 2,222	\$ 36,758	\$ 4,204	\$ 43,184
Investment securities	6,168	–	–	–	6,168
Other assets(d)	395	23	627	1,906	2,951
Total	\$ 6,563	\$ 2,245	\$ 37,385	\$ 6,110	\$ 52,303
Liabilities					
Borrowings(d)	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 239	\$ 833	\$ 1,072
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities	–	2,100	28,786	1,810	32,696
Other liabilities(d)	7,329	60	544	1,336	9,269
Total	\$ 7,329	\$ 2,160	\$ 29,569	\$ 3,979	\$ 43,037
December 31, 2009					
Assets					
Financing receivables, net	\$ –	\$ 2,576	\$ –	\$ 4,277	\$ 6,853
Investment securities	6,629	–	–	35	6,664
Other assets(d)	716	32	–	871	1,619
Total	\$ 7,345	\$ 2,608	\$ –	\$ 5,183	\$ 15,136
Liabilities					
Borrowings(d)	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 1,754	\$ 1,754
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities	–	2,424	–	684	3,108
Other liabilities(d)	8,519	80	–	441	9,040
Total	\$ 8,519	\$ 2,504	\$ –	\$ 2,879	\$ 13,902

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

(b) Entities consolidated on January 1, 2010 by the initial application of ASU 2009-16 & 17.

(c) In certain transactions entered into prior to December 31, 2004, we provided contractual credit and liquidity support to third parties who funded the purchase of securitized or participated interests in assets. We have not entered into additional arrangements since that date. Liquidity and credit support was \$1,060 million at June 30, 2010 and \$2,088 million at December 31, 2009.

(d) Other assets, borrowings and other liabilities exclude intercompany balances that are eliminated in consolidation.

Revenues from services from our consolidated VIEs were \$1,736 million and \$3,577 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2010, respectively. Related expenses consisted primarily of provisions for losses of \$279 million and \$747 million and interest of \$205 million and \$415 million in the second quarter and the first six months of 2010, respectively. These amounts do not include intercompany revenues and costs, principally fees and interest between GECC and the VIEs, which are eliminated in consolidation.

(35)

The collateral and outstanding debt in Securitization QSPEs at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 is provided below.

(In millions)	Credit card receivables	Real estate	Equipment(a)	Other	Total
June 30, 2010					
Asset amount outstanding	\$ 22,051	\$ 4,779	\$ 8,945	\$ 2,917	\$ 38,692
Outstanding debt	13,511	4,616	7,621	3,277	29,025
December 31, 2009					
Asset amount outstanding	\$ 25,573	\$ 7,381	\$ 10,414	\$ 3,528	\$ 46,896
Outstanding debt	18,799	7,367	9,312	4,206	39,684

(a) Included floorplan receivables.

Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

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

Unconsolidated VIEs at June 30, 2010 include our non-controlling stake in PTL (\$5,637 million); investments in real estate entities (\$1,749 million), which generally consist of passive limited partnership investments in tax-advantaged, multi-family real estate and investments in various European real estate entities; and investments in joint ventures that purchase factored receivables (\$1,160 million). Substantially all of our other unconsolidated entities consist of passive investments in various asset-backed financing entities.

The largest unconsolidated VIE with which we are involved is PTL, which is a truck rental and leasing joint venture. The total consolidated assets and liabilities of PTL at December 31, 2008 were \$7,444 million and \$1,339 million, respectively. As part of our strategy to reduce our investment in the equipment management market, we reduced our partnership interest in PTL from 79% at December 31, 2005 to 50.9% at December 31, 2008 through a series of dispositions to Penske Truck Leasing Corporation (PTLC), the general partner of PTL, and an entity affiliated with PTLC. In addition, in the first quarter of 2009, we sold a 1% partnership interest in PTL, a previously consolidated VIE, to PTLC. The disposition of this partnership interest, coupled with our resulting minority position on the PTL advisory committee and related changes in our contractual rights, resulted in the deconsolidation of PTL. We recognized a pre-tax gain on the sale of \$296 million, including a gain on the remeasurement of our retained investment of \$189 million. The transaction price was determined on an arm's-length basis and GE obtained a fairness opinion from a third-party financial advisor because of the related party nature of the transaction. The measurement of the fair value of our retained investment in PTL was based on a methodology that incorporated both discounted cash flow information and market data. In applying this methodology, we utilized different sources of information, including actual operating results, future business plans, economic projections and market observable pricing multiples of similar businesses. The resulting fair value of our retained interest reflected our position as a noncontrolling shareowner at the conclusion of the transaction. At June 30, 2010, our remaining investment in PTL of \$5,637 million comprised a 49.9% partnership interest of \$881 million and loans and advances of \$4,756 million. GECC continues to provide loans under long-term revolving credit and letter of credit facilities to PTL.

(36)

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: “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 June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 follow.

(In millions)	At	
	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Other assets and investment securities	\$ 9,156	\$ 8,569
Financing receivables	1,750	769
Total investment	10,906	9,338
Contractual obligations to fund new investments	1,948	1,387
Maximum exposure to loss	\$ 12,854	\$ 10,725

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

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

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

A. Results of Operations

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

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

In connection with this reorganization, net financing and corporate assets of \$3,746 million previously managed by the GE Capital Finance segment (but owned by General Electric Capital Services, Inc. or GECS) were transferred to General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC) on January 1, 2010. In addition, in order to align substantially all of GE’s insurance operations under GECS, GECC transferred net assets related to our run-off insurance operations of

\$690 million to GECS. These non-cash transfers were recorded at their carrying values and the net difference was recorded as a reduction in an intercompany payable between GECS and GECC. The financial statements of prior periods have been restated as if these transfers had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period presented. Combined prior period financial statements resulting from this restatement are referred to as consolidated in these financial statements. See Exhibit 99(b) in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2010.

(37)

Overview

Revenues for the second quarter of 2010 were \$12.3 billion, a \$0.4 billion (3%) decrease from the second quarter of 2009. Revenues for the second quarters of 2010 and 2009 included \$0.2 billion and \$0.3 billion of revenue from acquisitions, respectively, and in 2010 were reduced by \$0.1 billion as a result of dispositions. The \$0.1 billion net reduction from dispositions reflects a \$0.1 billion gain in 2010, offset by \$0.2 billion from dispositions in 2009. The 2010 dispositions primarily related to the deconsolidation of Regency Energy Partners L.P. (Regency), which included a \$0.1 billion gain on the sale of our general partnership interest in Regency and remeasurement of our retained investment (Regency transaction). Revenues for the quarter also decreased \$0.2 billion compared with the second quarter of 2009 as a result of organic revenue declines, partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar. Organic revenue excludes the effects of acquisitions, business dispositions (other than dispositions of businesses acquired for investment) and currency exchange rates. Earnings were \$0.8 billion, up 93% from \$0.4 billion in the second quarter of 2009.

Revenues for the first six months of 2010 were \$24.6 billion, a \$1.9 billion (7%) decrease from the first six months of 2009. Revenues for the first six months of 2010 and 2009 included \$0.6 billion and \$0.5 billion of revenue from acquisitions, respectively, and in 2010 were increased by \$0.1 billion and in 2009 were reduced by \$1.6 billion as a result of dispositions, including the effects of the 2010 deconsolidation of Regency and the 2009 deconsolidation of Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P. (PTL). Revenues for the first six months of 2010 also decreased \$0.5 billion compared with the first six months of 2009 as a result of organic revenue declines, partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar. Organic revenue excludes the effects of acquisitions, business dispositions (other than dispositions of businesses acquired for investment) and currency exchange rates. Earnings were \$1.4 billion, down 2% from \$1.5 billion in the first six months of 2009.

Overall, acquisitions contributed \$0.2 billion and \$0.7 billion to total revenues in the second quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively, excluding the effects of acquisition gains following an amendment to the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810, Consolidation, effective January 1, 2009, which requires us to measure previously held equity investments upon acquisition of a controlling interest. Our earnings in the second quarters of 2010 and 2009 included an insignificant amount and \$0.1 billion, respectively, from acquired businesses. We integrate acquisitions as quickly as possible. Only revenues and earnings from the date we complete the acquisition through the end of the fourth following quarter are attributed to such businesses. Dispositions also affected our operations through lower revenues of \$0.1 billion and \$1.6 billion in the second quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively. The effect of dispositions on earnings was an increase of \$0.1 billion and an insignificant amount in the second quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Acquisitions contributed \$0.6 billion and \$1.5 billion to total revenues in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively, excluding the effects of acquisition gains following our adoption of an amendment to ASC 810 on January 1, 2009. Our earnings in the first six months of 2010 and 2009 included approximately \$0.1 billion and \$0.2 billion, respectively, from acquired businesses. Dispositions also affected our operations through lower revenues of \$1.1 billion and \$1.7 billion in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively. The effect of dispositions on earnings was an insignificant amount and an increase of \$0.3 billion in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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

During the first six months of 2010, GE Capital provided approximately \$38 billion of new financings in the U.S. to various companies, infrastructure projects and municipalities. Additionally, we extended approximately \$35 billion of

credit to approximately 48 million U.S. consumers. GE Capital provided credit to approximately 14,000 new commercial customers and 19,000 new small businesses in the U.S. during the first six months of 2010 and ended the period with outstanding credit to more than 329,000 commercial customers and 175,000 small businesses through retail programs in the U.S.

(38)

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

Overall, we expect our ability to benefit from non-U.S. income taxed at less than the U.S. rate to continue subject to possible changes of U.S. or foreign law, including, as discussed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2009 Form 10-K, the possible expiration of the U.S. tax law provision deferring tax on active financial services income. In addition, since this benefit depends on management's intention to indefinitely reinvest amounts outside the U.S., our tax provision will increase to the extent we no longer indefinitely reinvest foreign earnings.

The provision for income taxes was a benefit of \$0.1 billion for the second quarter of 2010 (a negative effective tax rate of 10.3%), compared with \$0.7 billion benefit for the second quarter of 2009 (a positive effective tax rate of 317.5%). The second quarter 2010 tax benefit when compared to the pre-tax income results in a negative rate for the quarter. The second quarter 2009 tax benefit when compared to the pre-tax loss in that quarter, results in a positive rate. The tax rate decreased from the positive rate in 2009 to the negative rate in 2010 primarily because of the change in pre-tax from a loss in 2009 to income in 2010. The increase in pre-tax income in higher tax jurisdictions is similarly the primary cause for the reduction of the tax benefit to \$0.1 billion for the second quarter of 2010 from \$0.7 billion for the second quarter of 2009. In addition the benefits from lower-taxed global operations were reduced in part from an increase in losses that could not be benefited including a \$0.1 billion valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset related to the 2008 loss on the sale of GE Money Japan.

The provision for income taxes was a benefit of \$0.4 billion for the first six months of 2010 (a negative effective tax rate of 45.8%), compared with \$1.8 billion benefit for the first six months of 2009 (a positive effective tax rate of 688.0%). The tax benefit when compared to the pre-tax income results in a negative rate for the first six months of 2010. The tax benefit when compared to the pre-tax loss in the first six months of 2009, results in a positive rate. The tax rate decreased from the positive rate in 2009 to the negative rate in 2010 primarily because of the change from a loss in the first six months of 2009 to income in the first six months of 2010. The lower tax benefits in 2010 as compared to 2009 reflect the absence in 2010 of the 2009 decision (discussed below) to indefinitely reinvest outside the U.S. prior-year earnings and the increase in pre-tax income in higher tax jurisdictions. In addition the benefits from lower-taxed global operations were reduced in part from an increase in losses that could not be benefited including a \$0.1 billion valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset related to the 2008 loss on the sale of GE Money Japan. Based on our estimate of pre-tax income and tax provision for the full year, the reported actual tax provision for the first six months of 2010 is the most appropriate indication of our projected full year tax provision.

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

(39)

Segment Operations

Effective January 1, 2010, the Transportation Financial Services business, previously reported in GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS), is now included in Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL) and our Consumer business in Italy, previously reported in Consumer, is now included in CLL.

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

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

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

Segment profit always excludes the effects of principal pension plans, results reported as discontinued operations, earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests of consolidated subsidiaries and accounting changes. Segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as “net earnings”, includes interest and income taxes.

We have reclassified certain prior-period amounts to conform to the current period presentation.

(40)

Summary of Operating Segments

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30 (Unaudited)		Six months ended June 30 (Unaudited)	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues				
CLL(a)	\$ 4,506	\$ 5,306	\$ 9,100	\$ 10,986
Consumer(a)	4,832	4,851	9,796	9,563
Real Estate	991	1,014	1,935	1,989
Energy Financial Services	595	490	1,386	1,134
GECAS(a)	1,259	1,163	2,498	2,266
Total segment revenues	12,183	12,824	24,715	25,938
GECC corporate items and eliminations	114	(88)	(87)	573
Total revenues in GECC	\$ 12,297	\$ 12,736	\$ 24,628	\$ 26,511
Segment profit				
CLL(a)	\$ 312	\$ 243	\$ 544	\$ 481
Consumer(a)	735	252	1,328	989
Real Estate	(524)	(237)	(927)	(410)
Energy Financial Services	126	65	279	140
GECAS(a)	288	285	605	546
Total segment profit	937	608	1,829	1,746
GECC corporate items and eliminations(b)	(107)	(177)	(392)	(286)
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to GECC	830	431	1,437	1,460
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, attributable to GECC	(187)	(194)	(574)	(197)
Total net earnings attributable to GECC	\$ 643	\$ 237	\$ 863	\$ 1,263

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

See accompanying notes to condensed, consolidated financial statements.

(41)

CLL

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues	\$ 4,506	\$ 5,306	\$ 9,100	\$ 10,986
Segment profit	\$ 312	\$ 243	\$ 544	\$ 481

(In millions)	At		
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2009
Total assets	\$ 202,386	\$ 224,556	\$ 210,742

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues				
Americas	\$ 2,440	\$ 2,699	\$ 4,856	\$ 4,981
Europe	1,027	1,383	2,131	2,585
Asia	522	586	1,059	1,090
Other	517	638	1,054	2,330
Segment profit				
Americas	\$ 269	\$ 169	\$ 518	\$ 156
Europe	89	147	170	220
Asia	68	36	86	46
Other	(114)	(109)	(230)	59

(In millions)	At		
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2009
Total assets			
Americas	\$ 119,101	\$ 126,215	\$ 115,628
Europe	45,592	55,801	54,651
Asia	17,671	20,353	19,451
Other	20,022	22,187	21,012

CLL revenues decreased 15% and net earnings increased 28% compared with the second quarter of 2009. Revenues for the quarter decreased \$0.8 billion compared with the second quarter of 2009 as a result of organic revenue declines (\$0.9 billion), partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion). Net earnings increased in the second quarter of 2010, reflecting lower provisions for losses on financing receivables (\$0.2 billion), lower selling, general and administrative costs (\$0.1 billion) and higher gains (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by marks and impairments (\$0.2

billion) and core declines (\$0.1 billion).

CLL revenues decreased 17% and net earnings increased 13% compared with the first six months of 2009. Revenues for the first six months of 2010 and 2009 included \$0.2 billion and \$0.1 billion, respectively, from acquisitions, and in 2009 were reduced by \$1.2 billion from dispositions, primarily related to the deconsolidation of PTL, which included \$0.3 billion related to a gain on the sale of a partial interest in a limited partnership in PTL and remeasurement of our retained investment. Revenues for the first six months of 2010 also decreased \$0.7 billion compared with the first six months of 2009 as a result of organic revenue declines (\$1.0 billion), partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.3 billion). Net earnings increased in the first six months of 2010, reflecting lower provisions for losses on financing receivables (\$0.3 billion), lower selling, general and administrative costs (\$0.2 billion) and higher gains (\$0.1 billion). These increases were partially offset by the absence of the gain on the PTL sale and remeasurement (\$0.3 billion), declines in lower-taxed earnings from global operations (\$0.1 billion) and marks and impairments (\$0.1 billion).

(42)

Consumer

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues	\$ 4,832	\$ 4,851	\$ 9,796	\$ 9,563
Segment profit	\$ 735	\$ 252	\$ 1,328	\$ 989

(In millions)	At		
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2009
Total assets	\$ 161,989	\$ 178,325	\$ 174,019

Consumer revenues remained flat and net earnings increased 192% compared with the second quarter of 2009. Revenues for the second quarter of 2010 included \$0.2 billion from acquisitions and were reduced by \$0.1 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues for the second quarter of 2009 included a gain of \$0.3 billion on the remeasurement of our previously held equity investment in BAC related to the acquisition of a controlling interest (BAC acquisition gain). Revenues for the second quarter also increased \$0.2 billion compared with the second quarter of 2009 as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.2 billion). The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core growth of \$0.7 billion, partially offset by the absence of the BAC acquisition gain of \$0.2 billion. Core growth included lower provisions for losses on financing receivables primarily in Global Banking and U.K. (\$0.4 billion), lower impairments (\$0.1 billion) and lower selling, general and administrative costs (\$0.1 billion).

Consumer revenues increased 2% and net earnings increased 34% compared with the first six months of 2009. Revenues for the first six months of 2010 and 2009 included \$0.5 billion and \$0.3 billion (including the BAC acquisition gain), respectively, from acquisitions and were reduced by \$0.2 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues for the six months of 2010 also increased \$0.4 billion compared with the first six months of 2009 as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar of \$0.5 billion, partially offset by organic revenue declines of \$0.2 billion. The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core growth of \$0.5 billion and the weaker U.S. dollar of \$0.1 billion, partially offset by the absence of the BAC acquisition gain of \$0.2 billion and the effects of dispositions of \$0.1 billion. Core growth included lower provisions for losses on financing receivables across most platforms (\$0.8 billion), lower selling, general and administrative costs (\$0.2 billion) and lower impairments, partially offset by the absence of the first quarter 2009 tax benefit of \$0.5 billion from the decision to indefinitely reinvest prior-year earnings outside the U.S.

Real Estate

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues	\$ 991	\$ 1,014	\$ 1,935	\$ 1,989
Segment profit	\$ (524)	\$ (237)	\$ (927)	\$ (410)

(In millions)	At		
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2009
Total assets	\$ 76,597	\$ 83,960	\$ 81,505

Real Estate revenues decreased 2% and net earnings decreased 121% compared with the second quarter of 2009. Revenues for the quarter decreased compared with the second quarter of 2009 as a result of organic revenue declines, partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar and an increase in property sales. Real Estate net earnings decreased \$0.3 billion compared with the second quarter of 2009, primarily from an increase in provisions for losses on financing receivables and impairments (\$0.4 billion), partially offset by core increases (\$0.1 billion). Depreciation expense on real estate equity investments totaled \$0.3 billion in both the second quarters of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Real Estate revenues decreased 3% and net earnings decreased 126% compared with the first six months of 2009. Revenues for the first six months of 2010 decreased \$0.1 billion compared with the first six months of 2009 as a result of organic revenue declines, partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar and an increase in property sales. Real Estate net earnings decreased \$0.5 billion compared with the first six months of 2009, primarily from an increase in provisions for losses on financing receivables and impairments (\$0.7 billion), partially offset by core increases (\$0.2 billion). Depreciation expense on real estate equity investments totaled \$0.5 billion and \$0.6 billion in the first six months of 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Energy Financial Services

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues	\$ 595	\$ 490	\$ 1,386	\$ 1,134
Segment profit	\$ 126	\$ 65	\$ 279	\$ 140

(In millions)	At		
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2009
Total assets	\$ 20,489	\$ 22,956	\$ 22,616

Energy Financial Services revenues increased 21% and net earnings increased 94% compared with the second quarter of 2009. Revenues for the second quarter of 2010 included a \$0.1 billion gain related to the Regency transaction. Revenues for the quarter also increased compared with the second quarter of 2009 as a result of organic revenue growth, primarily as a result of higher energy commodity prices. The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from the gain related to the Regency transaction (\$0.1 billion) and higher core increases resulting from higher energy commodity prices.

Energy Financial Services revenues increased 22% and net earnings increased 99% compared with the first six months of 2009. Revenues for the first six months of 2010 included a \$0.1 billion gain related to the Regency transaction. Revenues for the first six months of 2009 included \$0.1 billion of gains from dispositions. Revenues for the first six months of 2010 increased compared with the first six months of 2009 as a result of organic revenue growth, primarily increases in associated company revenues resulting from an asset sale by an investee of \$0.2 billion. The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core increases, primarily increases in associated company earnings resulting from an asset sale by an investee of \$0.1 billion and the gain related to the Regency transaction (\$0.1 billion).

GECAS

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues	\$ 1,259	\$ 1,163	\$ 2,498	\$ 2,266
Segment profit	\$ 288	\$ 285	\$ 605	\$ 546

(In millions)	At		
	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2009
Total assets	\$ 20,489	\$ 22,956	\$ 22,616

Total assets	\$	48,555	\$	47,237	\$	48,178
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GECAS revenues increased 8% and net earnings increased 1% compared with the second quarter of 2009. Revenues for the quarter increased compared with the second quarter of 2009 as a result of organic revenue growth (\$0.1 billion), including higher investment income and lower asset sales. Net earnings were flat at \$0.3 billion for the second quarter of 2010.

GECAS revenues increased 10% and net earnings increased 11% compared with the first six months of 2009. Revenues for the first six months of 2010 increased compared with the first six months of 2009 as a result of organic revenue growth (\$0.2 billion), including higher investment income (\$0.1 billion). The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core increases and higher investment income, partially offset by higher impairments and credit losses.

(45)

Corporate Items and Eliminations

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

GECC Corporate Items and Eliminations include \$0.1 billion of unallocated Tax benefits and \$0.1 billion of unallocated Tax expenses to adjust the second quarter and first six months of 2009 tax rate to the expected full year tax rate, respectively, and include \$0.2 billion of unallocated Tax benefits for the first six months of 2009 related to the decision to indefinitely reinvest prior-year earnings outside the U.S.

Certain amounts included in GECC Corporate Items and Eliminations are not allocated to the five operating businesses within the GE Capital segment because they are excluded from the measurement of their operating performance for internal purposes. Unallocated costs for both the second quarters of 2010 and 2009, included \$0.1 billion and \$0.1 billion in both the first six months of 2010 and 2009, primarily related to restructuring and other charges. In addition, effective January 1, 2010, the cost of certain CLL and Consumer headquarters activities, previously reported in the respective businesses, were allocated to Corporate Items and Eliminations (\$0.1 billion).

Discontinued Operations

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (187)	\$ (194)	\$ (574)	\$ (197)

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.) and our U.S. mortgage business (WMC). Results of these businesses are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, for the second quarter and the first six months of 2010, primarily reflected \$0.2 billion and \$0.6 billion, respectively, of incremental reserves related to the 2008 disposal of GE Money Japan.

Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, for the second quarter and the first six months of 2009, primarily reflected \$0.1 billion of incremental reserves related to the 2008 disposal of GE Money Japan.

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

B. Statement of Financial Position

Overview of Financial Position

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

- Increase of \$30.9 billion in assets and \$32.4 billion in liabilities and a net reduction of total equity (including noncontrolling interests) of \$1.4 billion on January 1, 2010, as a result of the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-16 and ASU 2009-17 (ASU 2009-16 & 17);
- Repayments exceeded new issuances of total borrowings by \$40.0 billion and collections on financing receivables exceeded originations by \$17.3 billion; and

(46)

- The U.S. dollar was stronger at June 30, 2010 than at December 31, 2009, decreasing the translated levels of our non-U.S. dollar assets and liabilities.

Cash Flows

GECC cash and equivalents were \$61.2 billion at June 30, 2010, compared with \$49.2 billion at June 30, 2009. GECC cash from operating activities totaled \$11.5 billion for the first six months of 2010, compared with cash used for operating activities of \$1.5 billion for the first six months of 2009. This was primarily due to a prior-year decrease in cash collateral held from counterparties on derivative contracts of \$6.7 billion and a decrease, as compared to the prior year, in cash used for other liabilities of \$2.3 billion, primarily related to taxes payable, and lower gains and higher impairments at Real Estate of \$1.7 billion, also as compared to the prior year.

Consistent with our plan to reduce GECC asset levels, cash from investing activities was \$28.1 billion during the first six months of 2010; \$17.3 billion resulted from a reduction in financing receivables, due to collections exceeding originations, and \$4.4 billion in investment securities was mainly due to maturities of short-term investments at our Treasury operations.

GECC cash used for financing activities in the first six months of 2010 of \$40.5 billion related primarily to a \$40.0 billion reduction in total borrowings, mainly due to maturities which were pre-funded in 2009 and a reduction in non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities (CSEs) on lower volumes.

Fair Value Measurements

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

At June 30, 2010, the aggregate amount of investments that are measured at fair value through earnings totaled \$4.6 billion and consisted primarily of various assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business, as well as equity investments.

C. Financial Services Portfolio Quality

Investment securities comprise mainly investment-grade debt securities supporting obligations to holders of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) in Trinity (which ceased issuing new investment contracts beginning in the first quarter of 2010) and investment securities held at our global banks. The fair value of investment securities decreased to \$15.8 billion at June 30, 2010, from \$27.5 billion at December 31, 2009, primarily driven by a decrease in retained interests as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 and maturities, partially offset by improved market conditions. Of the amount at June 30, 2010, we held debt securities with an estimated fair value of \$14.3 billion, which included corporate debt securities, residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) with estimated fair values of \$5.3 billion, \$2.0 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively. Unrealized losses on debt securities were \$1.3 billion and \$1.8 billion at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. This amount included unrealized losses on corporate debt securities, RMBS and CMBS of \$0.2 billion, \$0.5 billion and \$0.2 billion, respectively, at June 30, 2010, as compared with \$0.3 billion, \$0.7 billion and \$0.3 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2009.

Of the \$2.0 billion of RMBS, our exposure to subprime credit was approximately \$0.8 billion. These securities are primarily held to support obligations to holders of GICs. We purchased no such securities in the first six months of

2010 and 2009. These investment securities are collateralized primarily by pools of individual direct mortgage loans, and do not include structured products such as collateralized debt obligations. Additionally, a majority of exposure to residential subprime credit related to investment securities backed by mortgage loans originated in 2006 and 2005. The vast majority of the securities we hold are in a senior position in the capital structure of the deal.

(47)

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

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

Monoline insurers (Monolines) provide credit enhancement for certain of our investment securities, primarily residential mortgage backed securities 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 June 30, 2010, our investment securities insured by Monolines on which we continue to place reliance were \$1.4 billion, including \$0.4 billion of our \$0.8 billion investment in subprime RMBS. At June 30, 2010, the unrealized loss associated with securities subject to Monoline credit enhancement for which there is an expected credit loss was \$0.2 billion.

Total pre-tax other-than-temporary impairment losses during the second quarter of 2010 were \$0.1 billion, of which \$0.1 billion was recognized in earnings and primarily relates to credit losses on RMBS and non-U.S. government securities.

Total pre-tax other-than-temporary impairment losses during the first six months of 2010 were \$0.2 billion, of which \$0.1 billion was recognized in earnings and primarily relates to credit losses on RMBS and non-U.S. government securities and \$0.1 billion primarily relates to non-credit related losses on RMBS and is included within accumulated other comprehensive income.

Our qualitative review attempts to identify issuers' securities that are "at-risk" of other-than-temporary impairment, that is, for securities that we do not intend to sell and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell before recovery of our amortized cost, whether there is a possibility of credit loss that would result in an other-than-temporary impairment recognition in the following 12 months. Securities we have identified as "at-risk" primarily relate to investments in RMBS securities and corporate debt securities across a broad range of industries. The amount of associated unrealized loss on these securities at June 30, 2010, is \$0.4 billion. Credit losses that would

be recognized in earnings are calculated when we determine the security to be other-than-temporarily impaired. Uncertainty in the capital markets may cause increased levels of other-than-temporary impairments.

(48)

At June 30, 2010, unrealized losses on investment securities totaled \$1.4 billion, including \$1.3 billion aged 12 months or longer, compared with unrealized losses of \$1.9 billion, including \$1.7 billion aged 12 months or longer, at December 31, 2009. Of the amount aged 12 months or longer at June 30, 2010, approximately 70% of our debt securities were considered to be investment grade by the major rating agencies. In addition, of the amount aged 12 months or longer, \$0.9 billion and \$0.2 billion related to structured securities (mortgage-backed, asset-backed and securitization retained interests) and corporate debt securities, respectively. With respect to our investment securities that are in an unrealized loss position at June 30, 2010, the vast majority relate to debt securities held to support obligations to holders of GICs. We presently do not intend to sell our debt securities and believe that it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities that are in an unrealized loss position before recovery of our amortized cost. The fair values used to determine these unrealized gains and losses are those defined by relevant accounting standards and are not a forecast of future gains or losses. For additional information, see Note 3 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

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

Our consumer portfolio is largely non-U.S. and primarily comprises mortgage, sales finance, auto and personal loans in various European and Asian countries. Our U.S. consumer financing receivables comprise 13% of our total portfolio. Of those, approximately 59% relate primarily to credit cards, which are often subject to profit and loss sharing arrangements with the retailer (the results of which are reflected in revenues), and have a smaller average balance and lower loss severity as compared to bank cards. The remaining 41% are sales finance receivables, which provide electronics, recreation, medical and home improvement financing to customers. In 2007, we exited the U.S. mortgage business and we have no U.S. auto or student loans.

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

Losses on financing receivables are recognized when they are incurred, which requires us to make our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio. Such estimate requires consideration of historical loss experience, adjusted for current conditions, and judgments about the probable effects of relevant observable data, including present economic conditions such as delinquency rates, financial health of specific customers and market sectors, collateral values (including housing price indices as applicable), and the present and expected future levels of interest rates. As our revolving credit portfolios turn over more than once per year, write-offs in our Consumer Installment and Revolving credit portfolios during a particular fiscal year will be related to both loans with incurred losses that existed in the portfolio as of the beginning of that fiscal year and those that were originated and written-off during that fiscal year. For example, our U.S. credit card portfolio has a weighted average turnover of approximately 6 months as of June 30, 2010. In addition, write-offs in both our consumer and commercial portfolios can also reflect both losses that are incurred subsequent to the beginning of a fiscal year and information becoming available during that fiscal year which may identify further deterioration on exposures existing prior to the beginning of that fiscal year, and for which reserves could not have been previously recognized.

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

(49)

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

For commercial loans, we routinely evaluate our entire portfolio for potential specific credit or collection issues that might indicate an impairment. For larger balance, non-homogenous loans and leases, this survey first considers the financial status, payment history, request for amended contractual terms, collateral value, industry conditions and guarantor support related to specific customers. Any delinquencies or bankruptcies are also indications of potential impairment requiring further assessment of collectability. 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. We consider multiple factors in evaluating the adequacy of our allowance for losses on Real Estate financing receivables, including loan-to-value ratios, collateral values at the individual loan level, debt service coverage ratios, delinquency status, and economic factors including interest rate and real estate market forecasts. In addition to evaluating these factors, we deem a Real Estate loan to be impaired if its projected loan-to-value ratio at maturity is in excess of 100%, even if the loan is currently paying in accordance with its contractual terms.

We provide specific reserves for commercial loans based upon expected cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral, net of expected disposal costs, as a practical expedient. This often results in reserves being established in advance of a modification of terms or designation as a troubled debt restructuring (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 on the historical and projected default rates and loss severity, and is prepared by each respective line of business. For Real Estate, this includes converting economic indicators into real estate market indicators that are calibrated by market and asset class and which are used to project expected performance of the portfolio based on specific loan portfolio metrics.

The remainder of our commercial loans and leases are portfolios of smaller balance homogenous commercial and equipment positions that we evaluate collectively by portfolio for impairment based upon statistical analyses considering historical losses and aging, as well as our view on current market and economic conditions.

This process is further detailed in Note 1 to our 2009 consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2009, loans acquired in a business acquisition are recorded at fair value, which incorporates our estimate at the acquisition date of the credit losses over the remaining life of the portfolio. As a result, the allowance for loan losses is not carried over at acquisition. This may result in lower reserve coverage ratios prospectively.

For purposes of the discussion that follows, "delinquent" receivables are those that are 30 days or more past due based on their contractual terms; and "nonearning" receivables are those that are 90 days or more past due (or for which collection has otherwise become doubtful). Nonearning receivables exclude loans purchased at a discount (unless they have deteriorated post acquisition). Under ASC 310, Receivables, these loans are initially recorded at fair value and accrete interest income over the estimated life of the loan based on reasonably estimable cash flows even if the underlying loans are contractually delinquent at acquisition. In addition, nonearning receivables exclude loans that are

paying currently under a cash accounting basis, but classified as impaired. Recently restructured financing receivables are not considered delinquent when payments are brought current according to the restructured terms, but may remain classified as nonearning until there has been a period of satisfactory payment performance by the borrower and future payments are reasonably assured of collection.

(50)

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(In millions)	Financing receivables at			Nonearning receivables at			Allowance for losses at		
	June 30, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009	June 30, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009	June 30, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
CLL(b)									
Americas	\$ 93,042	\$ 99,666	\$ 87,496	\$ 3,076	\$ 3,437	\$ 3,155	\$ 1,362	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,179
Europe	36,067	43,403	41,455	902	1,441	1,441	382	575	575
Asia	11,914	13,159	13,202	422	559	576	234	234	244
Other	2,727	2,836	2,836	24	24	24	8	11	11
Consumer(b)									
Non-U.S. residential mortgages(c)	48,013	58,345	58,345	4,187	4,515	4,515	892	949	949
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	21,783	24,976	24,976	408	451	451	1,020	1,181	1,181
U.S. installment and revolving credit	42,946	47,171	23,190	1,228	1,633	841	2,754	3,300	1,698
Non-U.S. auto	10,012	13,344	13,344	54	72	72	234	308	308
Other	9,764	11,688	11,688	473	625	625	257	300	300
Real Estate(d)	44,006	48,673	44,841	1,618	1,358	1,252	1,797	1,536	1,494
Energy Financial Services	7,472	7,790	7,790	77	78	78	53	28	28
GECAS(b)	12,337	13,254	13,254	77	153	153	50	104	104
Other(e)	2,272	2,614	2,614	105	72	72	50	34	34
Total	\$ 342,355	\$ 386,919	\$ 345,031	\$ 12,651	\$ 14,418	\$ 13,255	\$ 9,093	\$ 9,805	\$ 8,105

(a) Reflects the adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010. See Note 12.

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

(c) At June 30, 2010, net of credit insurance, approximately 23% of this portfolio comprised loans with introductory, below market rates that are scheduled to adjust at future dates; with high loan-to-value ratios at inception; whose terms permitted interest-only payments; or whose terms resulted in negative amortization. At origination, we

underwrite loans with an adjustable rate to the reset value. 81% of these loans are in our U.K. and France portfolios, which comprise mainly loans with interest-only payments and introductory below market rates, have a delinquency rate of 17.2% and have loan-to-value ratio at origination of 75%. At June 30, 2010, 2% (based on dollar values) of these loans in our U.K. and France portfolios have been restructured.

- (d) Financing receivables included \$224 million and \$317 million of construction loans at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.
- (e) Consisted of loans and financing leases related to certain consolidated, liquidating securitization entities.

Further information on the determination of the allowance for losses on financing receivables is provided in the Critical Accounting Estimates section in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 1 in our 2009 consolidated financial statements.

On January 1, 2010, we adopted ASU 2009-16 & 17, resulting in the consolidation of \$40,188 million of net financing receivables at January 1, 2010. We have provided comparisons of our financing receivables portfolio at June 30, 2010 to January 1, 2010, as we believe that it provides a more meaningful comparison of our portfolio quality following the adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17.

The portfolio of financing receivables, before allowance for losses, was \$342.4 billion at June 30, 2010, and \$386.9 billion at January 1, 2010. Financing receivables, before allowance for losses, decreased \$44.5 billion from January 1, 2010, primarily as a result of core declines of \$18.2 billion mainly from collections exceeding originations (\$17.3 billion) (which includes sales), the stronger U.S. dollar (\$14.6 billion), dispositions (\$0.8 billion), partially offset by acquisitions (\$0.3 billion).

Related nonearning receivables totaled \$12.7 billion (3.7% of outstanding receivables) at June 30, 2010, compared with \$14.4 billion (3.7% of outstanding receivables) at January 1, 2010. Nonearning receivables decreased from January 1, 2010, primarily due to improvements in our entry rates in our Consumer business and improved performance in commercial lending, offset by increased real estate delinquencies driven by continued deterioration in the commercial real estate markets.

The allowance for losses at June 30, 2010 totaled \$9.1 billion compared with \$9.8 billion at January 1, 2010, representing our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio and reflecting the then current credit and economic environment. Allowance for losses decreased \$0.7 billion from January 1, 2010, primarily due to a reduction in the overall financing receivables balance. Overall coverage has increased to 2.7% at June 30, 2010 from 2.5% at January 1, 2010.

	Nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables			Allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables			Allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables		
	June 30, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009	June 30, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009	June 30, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
CLL(b)									
Americas	3.3 %	3.4 %	3.6 %	44.3 %	36.2 %	37.4 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	1.3 %
Europe	2.5	3.3	3.5	42.4	39.9	39.9	1.1	1.3	1.4
Asia	3.5	4.2	4.4	55.5	41.9	42.4	2.0	1.8	1.8
Other	0.9	0.8	0.8	33.3	45.8	45.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
Consumer(b)									
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	8.7	7.7	7.7	21.3	21.0	21.0	1.9	1.6	1.6
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	1.9	1.8	1.8	250.0	261.9	261.9	4.7	4.7	4.7
U.S. installment and revolving credit	2.9	3.5	3.6	224.3	202.1	201.9	6.4	7.0	7.3
Non-U.S. auto	0.5	0.5	0.5	433.3	427.8	427.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Other	4.8	5.3	5.3	54.3	48.0	48.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
Real Estate	3.7	2.8	2.8	111.1	113.1	119.3	4.1	3.2	3.3
Energy Financial Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	68.8	35.9	35.9	0.7	0.4	0.4

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GECAS(b)	0.6	1.2	1.2	64.9	68.0	68.0	0.4	0.8	0.8
Other	4.6	2.8	2.8	47.6	47.2	47.2	2.2	1.3	1.3
Total	3.7	3.7	3.8	71.9	68.0	61.1	2.7	2.5	2.3

(a) Reflects the adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 on January 1, 2010. See Note 12.

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

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

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

(52)

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

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

(In millions)	At		
	June 30, 2010	January 1, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009
Loans requiring allowance for losses	\$ 11,515	\$ 9,541	\$ 9,145
Loans expected to be fully recoverable	3,924	3,914	3,741
Total impaired loans	\$ 15,439	\$ 13,455	\$ 12,886
Allowance for losses (specific reserves)	\$ 3,033	\$ 2,376	\$ 2,331
Average investment during the period	14,182	(c)	8,493
Interest income earned while impaired(b)	206	(c)	227

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

(b) Recognized principally on cash basis.

(c) Not applicable.

Impaired loans increased by \$2.0 billion from January 1, 2010, to June 30, 2010, primarily relating to increases at Real Estate. Impaired loans consolidated as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 primarily related to our Consumer business. We regularly review our Real Estate loans for impairment using both quantitative and qualitative factors, such as debt service coverage and loan-to-value ratios. We classify Real Estate loans as impaired when the most recent valuation reflects a projected loan-to-value ratio at maturity in excess of 100%, even if the loan is currently paying in accordance with contractual terms. The increase in impaired loans and related specific reserves at Real Estate reflects our current estimate of collateral values of the underlying properties, and our estimate of loans which are not past due, but for which it is probable that we will be unable to collect the full principal balance at maturity due to a decline in the underlying value of the collateral. Of our \$8.3 billion impaired loans at Real Estate at June 30, 2010, \$5.9 billion are currently paying in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan. Impaired loans at CLL primarily represent senior secured lending positions.

We review collateral values for collateral dependent impaired loans in CLL quarterly. These collateral values are primarily derived internally and are based on observed sales transactions for similar assets (e.g., corporate aircraft and equipment). In other instances, for example, collateral types for which we do not have comparable observed sales transaction data (e.g., franchise-related assets), 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.

Collateral values for our Real Estate loans are determined based upon internal cash flow estimates discounted at an appropriate interest rate and corroborated by external appraisals, as appropriate. These cash flow estimates are based on current market estimates that reflect current and projected lease profiles and available industry information about capitalization rates and expected trends in rental and occupancy. Collateral valuations are updated at least semi-annually, or more frequently for higher risk loans.

(53)

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. Such loans are classified as impaired, and specific reserves are determined based upon the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate, or collateral value as a practical expedient in accordance with the requirements of ASC 310-10-35. As of June 30, 2010, TDRs included in impaired loans were \$5.9 billion, primarily relating to Real Estate (\$2.1 billion), Consumer (\$1.9 billion) and CLL (\$1.8 billion). TDRs consolidated as a result of our adoption of ASU 2009-16 & 17 primarily related to our Consumer business (\$0.4 billion).

We utilize certain short-term loan modification programs for borrowers experiencing temporary financial difficulties in our consumer loan portfolio. These loan modification programs are primarily concentrated in our U.S. credit card and non-U.S. residential mortgage portfolios. We sold our U.S. residential mortgage business in 2007 and as such, do not participate in the U.S. government sponsored mortgage modification programs. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, we provided short-term modifications of approximately \$1.3 billion of consumer loans for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. This included approximately \$0.8 billion of credit card loans in the United States (U.S.) and approximately \$0.5 billion of other consumer loans primarily non-U.S. residential mortgages, credit cards and personal loans, which were not classified as TDRs. For these modified loans, we provided short-term (12 months or less) interest rate reductions and payment deferrals, which were not part of the terms of the original contract. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, approximately \$0.1 billion of these modified loans redefaulted.

Our allowance for losses on financing receivables on these modified loans is determined based upon a formulaic approach that estimates the probable losses inherent in the portfolio based upon statistical analyses of the portfolio. 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.

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 take the following forms: 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.

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

CLL – Americas. Nonearning receivables of \$3.1 billion represented 24.3% of total nonearning receivables at June 30, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 36.2% at January 1, 2010, to 44.3% at June 30, 2010, reflecting further loss severity in our equipment and franchise restaurant, limited-service hotel, and to a lesser extent, transportation portfolios, combined with an overall decrease in nonearning receivables. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 3.4% at January

1, 2010, to 3.3% at June 30, 2010, primarily from reduced nonearning exposures in our corporate lending, inventory financing and industrial materials portfolios primarily due to collections and write-offs, partially offset by an increase in nonearning receivables, mainly in our healthcare portfolio. Collateral supporting these non-earning financing receivables primarily includes corporate aircraft and assets in the restaurant and hospitality, trucking, and forestry industries, and for our leveraged finance business, equity of the underlying businesses. The underlying collateral values remained adequate to cover the unpaid balance after recognition of specific reserves, if required.

(54)

CLL – Europe. Nonearning receivables of \$0.9 billion represented 7.1% of total nonearning receivables at June 30, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 39.9% at January 1, 2010, to 42.4% at June 30, 2010, primarily from a decrease in nonearning receivables in our senior secured lending and equipment portfolios (including loans acquired in a business acquisition) due to write-offs and collections, partially offset by new exposures. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 3.3% at January 1, 2010, to 2.5% at June 30, 2010, primarily from the decrease in nonearning receivables in our senior secured lending and equipment portfolios. Collateral supporting these secured nonearning financing receivables are primarily equity of the underlying businesses for our senior secured lending business, and equipment. The underlying collateral values related to these nonearning financing receivables remained adequate to cover the unpaid balance after recognition of specific reserves, if required.

CLL – Asia. Nonearning receivables of \$0.4 billion represented 3.3% of total nonearning receivables at June 30, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 41.9% at January 1, 2010, to 55.5% at June 30, 2010, primarily due to a larger percentage decrease in nonearning receivables primarily in our asset-based financing businesses in Japan. The ratio of nonearning receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 4.2% at January 1, 2010, to 3.5% at June 30, 2010, primarily due to the decline in nonearning receivables related to our asset-based financing businesses in Japan, partially offset by a lower financing receivable balance. Collateral supporting these nonearning financing receivables is primarily manufacturing equipment, corporate aircraft, and assets in the hospitality and auto industries. The underlying collateral values related to these nonearning financing remained adequate to cover the unpaid balance after recognition of specific reserves, if required.

Consumer – Non-U.S. residential mortgages. Nonearning receivables of \$4.2 billion represented 33.1% of total nonearning receivables at June 30, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased slightly from 21.0% at January 1, 2010, to 21.3% at June 30, 2010. In 2010, our nonearning receivables decreased primarily due to signs of stabilization in the U.K. housing market. Our non-U.S. mortgage portfolio has a loan-to-value ratio of approximately 75% at origination and the vast majority are first lien positions. Our U.K. and France portfolios, which comprise a majority of our total mortgage portfolio, have reindexed loan-to-value ratios of 82% and 67%, respectively. About 4% of these loans are without mortgage insurance and have a reindexed loan-to-value ratio equal to or greater than 100%. Loan-to-value information is updated on a quarterly basis for a majority of our loans and considers economic factors such as the housing price index. At June 30, 2010, we had in repossession stock approximately 1,000 houses in the U.K., which had a value of approximately \$0.1 billion.

Consumer – Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit. Nonearning receivables of \$0.4 billion represented 3.2% of total nonearning receivables at June 30, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables decreased from 261.9% at January 1, 2010, to 250.0% at June 30, 2010, reflecting the effects of loan repayments and reduced originations.

Consumer – U.S. installment and revolving credit. Nonearning receivables of \$1.2 billion represented 9.7% of total nonearning receivables at June 30, 2010. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonearning receivables increased from 202.1% at January 1, 2010, to 224.3% at June 30, 2010, as a result of lower entry rates, improved collections, and higher write-offs, resulting in reductions in our delinquency and nonearning balances.

Real Estate. Nonearning receivables of \$1.6 billion represented 12.8% of total nonearning receivables at June 30, 2010. The \$0.3 billion increase in nonearning receivables from January 1, 2010, was driven primarily by increased delinquencies in the U.S. apartment and hotel loan portfolios, which have been adversely affected by rent and occupancy declines. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables increased from 3.2% at January 1, 2010, to 4.1% at June 30, 2010, driven primarily by continued rental rate deterioration in the U.S. markets, which resulted in an increase in specific credit loss provisions. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent

of nonearning receivables decreased from 113.1% to 111.1% reflecting a higher portion of the allowance being attributable to specific reserves and our estimate of underlying collateral values. Since our approach identifies loans as impaired even when the loan is currently paying in accordance with contractual terms, increases in nonearning receivables do not necessarily require proportionate increases in reserves upon migration to nonearning status as specific reserves have often been established on the loans prior to their migration to nonearning status.

(55)

In 2010, commercial real estate markets have continued to be under pressure, with limited market liquidity and challenging economic conditions. We have and continue to maintain an intense focus on operations and risk management; however, we continue to expect higher losses for Real Estate as compared with 2009. Loan loss reserves related to our Real Estate financing receivables are particularly sensitive to declines in underlying property values. Assuming global property values decline an incremental 1% or 5%, we estimate incremental loan loss reserves would be required of approximately \$0.1 billion and \$0.4 billion, respectively. Estimating the impact of global property values on loss performance across our portfolio depends on a number of factors, including macroeconomic conditions, property level operating performance, local market dynamics and individual borrower behavior. As a result, any sensitivity analyses or attempts to forecast potential losses carry a high degree of imprecision and are subject to change. At June 30, 2010, real estate held for investment included \$0.7 billion representing 118 foreclosed commercial real estate properties.

Delinquencies

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

	Delinquency rates at(a)		
	June 30, 2010(b)	December 31, 2009	June 30, 2009
Equipment Financing	2.50 %	2.81 %	2.78 %
Real Estate	5.40	4.22	3.88
Consumer	8.66	8.85	8.77
U.S.	6.30	7.66	6.99
Non-U.S.	9.84	9.38	9.52

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

(b) Subject to update.

Delinquency rates on equipment financing loans and leases decreased from December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009, to June 30, 2010, as a result of improvements in the global economic and credit environment. The challenging credit environment may continue to lead to a higher level of commercial delinquencies and provisions for financing receivables and could adversely affect results of operations at CLL.

Delinquency rates on Real Estate loans and leases increased from December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009, to June 30, 2010, primarily because of continued challenging real estate market fundamentals, including reduced occupancy rates and rents and the effects of limited real estate market liquidity. The overall challenging economic environment may continue to lead to a higher level of delinquencies and provisions for financing receivables and could adversely affect results of operations at Real Estate.

Delinquency rates on consumer financing receivables increased from June 30, 2009 to December 31, 2009, primarily because of rising unemployment, a challenging economic environment and lower volume. In response, we continued to tighten underwriting standards globally, increased focus on collection effectiveness and continued the process of

regularly reviewing and adjusting reserve levels. Delinquency rates on consumer financing receivables decreased from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010, primarily due to signs of stabilization in the U.S. portfolio. We expect the global environment, along with U.S. unemployment levels, to further show signs of stabilization in 2010; however, a continued challenging economic environment may continue to result in higher provisions for loan losses and could adversely affect results of operations at Consumer. At June 30, 2010, roughly 39% of our U.S. managed portfolio (excluding delinquent or impaired), which consisted of credit cards, installment and revolving loans, was receivable from subprime borrowers. We had no U.S. subprime residential mortgage loans at June 30, 2010. See Note 4 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

(56)

Other assets comprise mainly real estate equity investments, equity and cost method investments, derivative instruments and assets held for sale, and totaled \$81.3 billion at June 30, 2010, a decrease of \$5.0 billion, primarily related to declines in our real estate equity investments due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar, impairments and depreciation. During the first six months of 2010, we recognized other-than-temporary impairments of cost and equity method investments of \$0.1 billion.

Included in other assets are Real Estate equity investments of \$28.3 billion and \$32.2 billion at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Our portfolio is diversified, both geographically and by asset type. We review the estimated values of our commercial real estate investments semi-annually. As of our most recent estimate performed in the second quarter of 2010, the carrying value of our Real Estate investments exceeded their estimated value by approximately \$6.3 billion. The estimated value of the portfolio continues to reflect deteriorating real estate values and market fundamentals, including reduced market occupancy rates and market rents as well as the effects of limited real estate market liquidity. Given the current and expected challenging market conditions, there continues to be risk and uncertainty surrounding commercial real estate values and our unrealized loss on real estate equity properties may continue to increase. Declines in estimated value of real estate below carrying amount result in impairment losses when the aggregate undiscounted cash flow estimates used in the estimated value measurement are below the carrying amount. As such, estimated losses in the portfolio will not necessarily result in recognized impairment losses. When we recognize an impairment, the impairment is measured based upon the fair value of the underlying asset which is based upon current market data, including capitalization rates. During the first six months of 2010, Real Estate recognized pre-tax impairments of \$1.0 billion in its real estate investments, compared with \$0.2 billion for the comparable period in 2009. Based on our historical experience, Real Estate investments with undiscounted cash flows in excess of carrying value of 0 to 5% are at most risk of impairment. Real Estate investments in this category at June 30, 2010 had a carrying value of \$2.2 billion and an associated unrealized loss of approximately \$0.7 billion. Continued deterioration in economic and market conditions may result in further impairments being recognized.

D. Liquidity and Borrowings

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

Sources for payment of our obligations are determined through our annual financial and strategic planning processes. GECS 2010 funding plan anticipates repayment of principal on outstanding short-term borrowings (\$133.9 billion at December 31, 2009) through commercial paper issuances; cash on hand; long-term debt issuances; collections of financing receivables exceeding originations; and deposit funding and alternative sources of funding.

Interest on borrowings is primarily funded through interest earned on existing financing receivables. During the first six months of 2010, GECS earned interest income on financing receivables of \$12.8 billion, which more than offset interest expense of \$7.8 billion. Purchase obligations and other general obligations are funded through collection of principal on our existing portfolio of loans and leases, cash on hand and operating cash flow.

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

(57)

Cash and Equivalents

GE had cash and equivalents of \$73.8 billion at June 30, 2010, which is available to meet GE's needs. A substantial portion of this is freely available. About \$9 billion is in regulated entities and is subject to regulatory restrictions. About \$12 billion is held outside the U.S. and is available to fund operations and other growth of non-U.S. subsidiaries; it is also available to fund GE's needs in the U.S. on a short-term basis (without being subject to U.S. tax). GE anticipates that we will continue to generate cash from operating activities in the future, which will be available to help meet GE's liquidity needs. We also generate substantial cash from the principal collections of loans and rentals from leased assets.

We have committed, unused credit lines totaling \$51.7 billion that had been extended to us by 59 financial institutions at June 30, 2010. These lines include \$35.6 billion of revolving credit agreements under which we can borrow funds for periods exceeding one year. Additionally, \$15.6 billion are 364-day lines that contain a term-out feature that allows us to extend borrowings for one year from the date of expiration of the lending agreement.

At June 30, 2010, GE's aggregate cash and equivalents and committed credit lines were more than twice its GECS commercial paper borrowings balance.

Funding Plan

GE's strategy has been to reduce its ending net investment in GE Capital. In the first six months of 2010, GE reduced GE Capital's ending net investment, excluding cash and equivalents, to \$487.0 billion through continued reductions, primarily collections exceeding originations by approximately \$17.3 billion.

Our 2010 funding plan anticipates \$38 billion of senior, unsecured debt issuance which we fully pre-funded during 2009. In the first six months of 2010, we completed issuances of \$9.3 billion of senior, unsecured debt with maturities up to 13 years toward our 2011 long-term debt funding plan. Average commercial paper borrowings for GECC in the second quarter of 2010 were \$37.7 billion. Commercial paper maturities at GECC are funded principally through new issuances.

Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC) Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP), the FDIC guaranteed certain senior, unsecured debt issued on or before October 31, 2009. Our TLGP-guaranteed debt has remaining maturities in 2010 of \$5 billion, \$18 billion in 2011 and \$35 billion in 2012. We anticipate funding of these and our other long-term debt maturities through a combination of new debt issuances, collections exceeding originations, alternative funding sources and use of existing cash.

Total alternative funding for the period ending June 30, 2010 is \$60 billion, comprised mainly of \$37 billion bank deposits, \$10 billion secured funding and \$8 billion GE Interest Plus notes. The comparable amount for December 31, 2009 is \$63 billion. We have deposit-taking capability at 19 banks outside of the U.S. and two banks in the U.S. – GE Money Bank, a Federal Savings Bank (FSB), and GE Capital Financial Inc., an industrial bank (IB). The FSB and IB currently issue certificates of deposit (CDs) distributed by brokers in maturity terms from three months to ten years.

In addition, we securitize a number of types of financial assets in the ordinary course of business. These securitization transactions serve as alternative funding sources for a variety of assets that we originate, including credit card receivables, floorplan receivables, equipment loans and leases, trade receivables and other asset types. In the first six months of 2010, we completed issuances of \$1.7 billion. Total non-recourse borrowings of CSEs at June 30, 2010 were \$33 billion. We anticipate that securitization will remain a part of our overall funding capabilities notwithstanding the changes in consolidation rules described in Notes 1 and 12 to the condensed, consolidated

financial statements.

Our issuances of securities repurchase agreements are insignificant and are limited to activities at certain of our foreign banks. At June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, we were party to repurchase agreements totaling \$0.1 billion and an insignificant amount, respectively, which were accounted for as on-book financings. We have had no repurchase agreements which were not accounted for as financings and we do not engage in securities lending transactions.

(58)

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

Income Maintenance Agreement

As set forth in Exhibit 12 hereto, GECC's ratio of earnings to fixed charges was 1.08:1 during the first six months of 2010 due to higher pre-tax earnings at GECC, which were primarily driven by lower losses and delinquencies. If we continue to see improvements in GECC's pre-tax results consistent with the first half of 2010, we would not expect any payment from GE to GECC in 2011 pursuant to the Income Maintenance Agreement. For additional information, see the Income Maintenance Agreement section in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of our 2009 Form 10-K.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

There have been no significant changes to our market risk since December 31, 2009. For a discussion of our exposure to market risk, refer to Part II, Item 7A. "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk," contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Under the direction of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting and concluded that (i) our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2010, and (ii) no change in internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2010, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, such internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The following information supplements and amends our discussion set forth under Part I, Item 3 "Legal Proceedings" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

In July 2010, the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut granted GE's motion to dismiss in their entirety two purported class actions under the federal securities laws naming GE, its chief executive officer, and its chief financial officer as defendants. These two actions, which we previously reported, alleged that GE and its chief executive officer made false and misleading statements that artificially inflated GE's stock price between March 12, 2008 and April 10, 2008, when GE announced that its results for the first quarter of 2008 would not meet its previous guidance and also lowered its full year guidance for 2008.

As previously reported, in October 2008, GE shareholders filed a purported class action under the federal securities laws in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York naming GE as defendant, as well as its chief executive officer and chief financial officer. The complaint alleges that during a conference call with analysts on

September 25, 2008, defendants made false and misleading statements concerning (i) the state of GE's funding, cash flows, and liquidity and (ii) the question of issuing additional equity, which caused economic loss to those shareholders who purchased GE stock between September 25, 2008 and October 2, 2008, when GE announced the pricing of a common stock offering. The case seeks unspecified damages. GE's motion to dismiss the third amended complaint was fully briefed in April 2010 and is currently under consideration by the court. GE intends to defend itself vigorously.

(59)

As previously reported, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the SEC are conducting an industry-wide investigation of marketing and sales of guaranteed investment contracts, and other financial instruments, to municipalities. In connection with this investigation, two subsidiaries of General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC) have received subpoenas and requests for information in connection with the investigation: GE Funding CMS (Trinity Funding Co.) and GE Funding Capital Market Services, Inc. (GE FCMS). GECC has cooperated and continues to cooperate fully with the SEC and DOJ in this matter. In July 2008, GE FCMS received a "Wells notice" advising that the SEC staff is considering recommending that the SEC bring a civil injunctive action or institute an administrative proceeding in connection with the bidding for various financial instruments associated with municipal securities by certain former employees of GE FCMS. GE FCMS is one of several industry participants that received Wells notices during 2008. GE FCMS disagrees with the SEC staff regarding this recommendation and has been in discussions with the staff, including discussion of potential resolution of the matter. GE FCMS intends to continue these discussions and understands that it will have the opportunity to address any disagreements with the SEC staff with respect to its recommendation through the Wells process with the full Commission. In March 2008, GE FCMS and Trinity Funding Co., LLC (Trinity Funding) were served with a federal class action complaint asserting antitrust violations. This action was combined with other related actions in a multidistrict litigation proceeding in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The claims against GE FCMS and Trinity Funding in the federal class action complaint and the similar claims asserted in the other related actions were dismissed without prejudice. In June 2010, the State of West Virginia brought an action against GE FCMS asserting antitrust violations. In addition, GE FCMS and Trinity Funding also received subpoenas from the Attorneys General of the State of Connecticut and Florida on behalf of a working group of State Attorneys General in June 2008. GE FCMS and Trinity Funding are cooperating with those investigations.

As previously reported, in March 2010, a shareholder derivative action was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York naming as defendants GE, a number of GE officers (including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer) and its directors. The complaint principally alleges breaches of fiduciary duty and other causes of action related to the SEC matter which GE resolved in August 2009, and alleged resulting losses suffered by its financial services businesses. An additional derivative action making essentially the same claims was filed in May in the Southern District of New York as a related case. GE intends to defend itself vigorously.

(60)

Item 6. Exhibits.

- Exhibit 12 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.*
Exhibit Certification Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities
31(a) Exchange Act of 1934, as Amended.*
Exhibit Certification Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities
31(b) Exchange Act of 1934, as Amended.*
Exhibit 32 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.*
Exhibit Financial Measures That Supplement Generally Accepted Accounting
99(a) Principles.*

* Filed electronically herewith.

(61)

Signatures

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

General Electric Capital Corporation
(Registrant)

August 2, 2010
Date

/s/Jamie S. Miller
Jamie S. Miller
Senior Vice President and Controller
Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Accounting Officer

(62)
