

GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP  
Form 10-Q  
July 25, 2008

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, 2008

OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Commission file number 1-6461  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

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

3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield,  
Connecticut  
(Address of principal executive offices)

06828-0001  
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code) (203) 373-2211

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

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

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

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

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

At July 24, 2008, 3,985,403 shares of voting common stock, which constitute all of the outstanding common equity, with a par value of \$14 per share were outstanding.

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

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## General Electric Capital Corporation

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## Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains “forward-looking statements” – that is, statements related to future, not past, events. In this context, forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance, and often contain words such as “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “seek,” or “will.” Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. For us, particular uncertainties that could adversely or positively affect our future results include: the behavior of financial markets, including fluctuations in interest and exchange rates and commodity and equity prices; the commercial and consumer credit environment; the impact of regulation and regulatory, investigative and legal actions; strategic actions, including acquisitions and dispositions; future integration of acquired businesses; future financial performance of major industries which we serve, including, without limitation, the air and rail transportation, energy generation, media, real estate and healthcare industries; 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	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
<b>Revenues</b>				
Revenues from services (Note 3)	\$ 17,672	\$ 16,045	\$ 34,473	\$ 31,790
Sales of goods	528	28	895	60
Total revenues	18,200	16,073	35,368	31,850
<b>Costs and expenses</b>				
Interest	6,273	5,385	12,354	10,564
Operating and administrative	4,868	4,557	9,428	8,765
Cost of goods sold	461	23	778	48
Investment contracts, insurance losses and insurance annuity benefits	122	173	265	339
Provision for losses on financing receivables	1,492	1,059	2,841	2,063
Depreciation and amortization	2,137	1,924	4,258	3,838
Minority interest in net earnings of consolidated affiliates	63	49	99	153
Total costs and expenses	15,416	13,170	30,023	25,770
<b>Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes</b>				
Provision for income taxes	2,784	2,903	5,345	6,080
	(34)	(441)	(104)	(738)
Earnings from continuing operations	2,750	2,462	5,241	5,342
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes (Note 2)	(336)	(254)	(392)	(655)
Net earnings	2,414	2,208	4,849	4,687
Dividends	(889)	(932)	(2,019)	(3,906)
Retained earnings at beginning of period	41,818	37,056	40,513	37,551
Retained earnings at end of period	\$ 43,343	\$ 38,332	\$ 43,343	\$ 38,332

See accompanying notes.

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## General Electric Capital Corporation and consolidated affiliates

## Condensed Statement of Financial Position

(In millions)	June 30, 2008 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2007
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 15,495	\$ 8,607
Investment securities	22,244	20,588
Inventories	82	63
Financing receivables – net (Note 5)	421,700	378,467
Other receivables	26,264	28,708
Property, plant and equipment, less accumulated amortization of \$26,473 and \$24,443	65,334	63,685
Goodwill (Note 6)	27,182	25,251
Other intangible assets – net (Note 6)	3,807	4,038
Other assets	81,703	82,498
Assets of discontinued operations (Note 2)	8,492	8,481
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 672,303</b>	<b>\$ 620,386</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		
Short-term borrowings (Note 7)	\$ 196,386	\$ 186,769
Accounts payable	17,246	14,515
Long-term borrowings (Note 7)	343,373	309,231
Investment contracts, insurance liabilities and insurance annuity benefits	12,518	12,311
Other liabilities	26,093	25,580
Deferred income taxes	8,331	7,983
Liabilities of discontinued operations (Note 2)	1,825	1,160
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>605,772</b>	<b>557,549</b>
Minority interest in equity of consolidated affiliates	2,291	1,607
Capital stock	56	56
Accumulated gains (losses) – net		
Investment securities	(766)	(25)
Currency translation adjustments	8,157	7,368
Cash flow hedges	(635)	(749)
Benefit plans	(87)	(105)
Additional paid-in capital	14,172	14,172
Retained earnings	43,343	40,513
<b>Total shareholder's equity</b>	<b>64,240</b>	<b>61,230</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 672,303</b>	<b>\$ 620,386</b>

The sum of accumulated gains (losses) on investment securities, currency translation adjustments, cash flow hedges and benefit plans constitutes "Accumulated nonowner changes other than earnings," and was \$6,669 million and \$6,489 million at June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007, respectively.

See accompanying notes.

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

(In millions)	Six months ended	
	June 30	
	2008	2007
Cash flows – operating activities		
Net earnings	\$ 4,849	\$ 4,687
Loss from discontinued operations	392	655
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to cash provided from operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	4,258	3,838
Increase in accounts payable	1,949	2,759
Provision for losses on financing receivables	2,841	2,063
All other operating activities	(1,903)	(3,271)
Cash from operating activities – continuing operations	12,386	10,731
Cash from operating activities – discontinued operations	477	3,743
Cash from operating activities	12,863	14,474
Cash flows – investing activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(6,518)	(7,376)
Dispositions of property, plant and equipment	5,332	4,680
Increase in loans to customers	(191,176)	(162,455)
Principal collections from customers – loans	165,348	147,175
Investment in equipment for financing leases	(13,460)	(11,942)
Principal collections from customers – financing leases	12,098	11,126
Net change in credit card receivables	(468)	4,606
Payments for principal businesses purchased	(12,762)	(5,829)
Proceeds from principal business dispositions	4,422	1,102
All other investing activities	(1,642)	(6,824)
Cash used for investing activities – continuing operations	(38,826)	(25,737)
Cash used for investing activities – discontinued operations	(435)	(3,753)
Cash used for investing activities	(39,261)	(29,490)
Cash flows – financing activities		
Net increase (decrease) in borrowings (maturities of 90 days or less)	8,400	(1,239)
Newly issued debt		
Short-term (91 to 365 days)	313	775
Long-term (longer than one year)	61,026	47,001
Non-recourse, leveraged lease	57	24
Repayments and other debt reductions		
Short-term (91 to 365 days)	(33,256)	(20,261)
Long-term (longer than one year)	(859)	(3,628)
Non-recourse, leveraged lease	(429)	(609)
Dividends paid to shareowner	(2,019)	(3,734)
All other financing activities	95	(169)
Cash from financing activities – continuing operations	33,328	18,160
Cash used for financing activities – discontinued operations	(3)	(4)
Cash from financing activities	33,325	18,156



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Increase in cash and equivalents	6,927	3,140
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	8,907	9,849
Cash and equivalents at June 30	15,834	12,989
Less cash and equivalents of discontinued operations at June 30	339	176
Cash and equivalents of continuing operations at June 30	\$ 15,495	\$ 12,813

See accompanying notes.

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Notes to Condensed, Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Our financial statements are prepared in conformity with the U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Preparing financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. 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 latest shareowner's Annual Report on Form 10-K. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, which discusses our consolidation and financial statement presentation. We have reclassified certain prior-period amounts to conform to the current-period's presentation.

All of the outstanding common stock of General Electric Capital Corporation (GE Capital or GECC) is owned by General Electric Capital Services, Inc. (GECS), all of whose common stock is owned, directly or indirectly, 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. GECC includes GE Commercial Finance, GE Money and the financial services businesses of GE Infrastructure (Aviation Financial Services, Energy Financial Services and Transportation Finance). Details of total revenues and segment profit by operating segment can be found on page 20 of this report.

Unless otherwise indicated, information in these notes to condensed, consolidated financial statements relates to continuing operations.

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](http://www.ge.com/secreports).

Accounting changes

On January 1, 2008, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 157, Fair Value Measurements, and SFAS 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which are more fully discussed in Note 8 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

2. Discontinued Operations

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

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#### GE Money Japan

In September 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 second quarter of 2008, we committed to sell GE Money Japan, resulting in the addition of our Japanese mortgage and card businesses to discontinued operations. Subsequent to the end of the second quarter, we reached an agreement to sell these businesses and expect to complete the sale by the end of the third quarter of 2008, subject to regulatory approval and closing conditions. In connection with this agreement, and primarily related to our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, we recorded an incremental \$233 million impairment loss in the second quarter of 2008. GE Money Japan revenues from discontinued operations were \$209 million and \$276 million in the second quarters of 2008 and 2007, respectively, and \$454 million and \$578 million in the first six months of 2008 and 2007, respectively. In total, GE Money Japan losses from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$311 million and \$50 million in the second quarters of 2008 and 2007, respectively, and \$358 million and \$69 million in the first six months of 2008 and 2007, respectively.

#### WMC

In December 2007, we completed the sale of our U.S. mortgage business. In connection with the transaction, WMC retained certain obligations related to loans sold prior to the disposal of the business, including WMC's contractual obligations to repurchase previously sold loans as to which there was an early payment default or with respect to which certain contractual representations and warranties were not met. Reserves related to these obligations were \$280 million and \$232 million at June 30, 2008 and March 31, 2008, respectively. WMC revenues from discontinued operations were \$(62) million and \$(407) million in the second quarters of 2008 and 2007, respectively, and \$(57) million and \$(860) million in the first six months of 2008 and 2007, respectively. In total, WMC's losses from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$20 million and \$204 million in the second quarters of 2008 and 2007, respectively, and \$27 million and \$584 million in the first six months of 2008 and 2007, respectively.

#### Insurance

In total, losses from insurance-related discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$5 million and an insignificant amount in the second quarters of 2008 and 2007, respectively, and \$7 million and \$2 million in the first six months of 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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Summarized financial information for discontinued operations is shown below.

(In millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
<b>Operations</b>				
Total revenues	\$ 147	\$ (131)	\$ 397	\$ (282)
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ (192)	\$ (649)	\$ (269)	\$ (1,325)
Income tax benefit	89	394	110	669
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (103)	\$ (255)	\$ (159)	\$ (656)
<b>Disposal</b>				
Loss on disposal before income taxes	\$ (224)	\$ (11)	\$ (224)	\$ (11)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(9)	12	(9)	12
Gain (loss) on disposal, net of taxes	\$ (233)	\$ 1	\$ (233)	\$ 1
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (336)	\$ (254)	\$ (392)	\$ (655)

During the second quarter of 2008, we increased our assets of discontinued operations at June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007 by \$2,172 million and \$1,778 million, respectively. These increases related to the inclusion of our Japanese mortgage and card businesses in discontinued operations.

(In millions)	At	
	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 339	\$ 300
Financing receivables – net	6,875	6,675
Other	1,278	1,506
Assets of discontinued operations	\$ 8,492	\$ 8,481

(In millions)	At	
	June 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 1,825	\$ 1,160

Assets and liabilities at June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007, primarily comprised our GE Money Japan business.

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## 3. Revenues From Services

Revenues from services are summarized in the following table.

(In millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Interest on loans	\$ 6,723	\$ 5,756	\$ 13,196	\$ 11,315
Equipment leased to others	3,896	3,674	7,691	7,413
Fees	1,407	1,585	2,736	2,959
Investment income	643	495	1,248	1,247
Financing leases	1,190	1,200	2,339	2,311
Real estate investments	1,133	962	2,290	2,047
Associated companies	647	590	1,116	1,008
Gross securitization gains	223	547	511	1,118
Other items	1,810	1,236	3,346	2,372
Total	\$ 17,672	\$ 16,045	\$ 34,473	\$ 31,790

## 4. 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, 2008	December 31, 2007
Unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 2,951	\$ 2,964
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	1,478	1,540
Accrued interest on unrecognized tax benefits	651	548
Accrued penalties on unrecognized tax benefits	71	55
Reasonably possible reduction to the balance of unrecognized tax benefits in succeeding 12 months	0-300	0-350
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	0-50	0-100

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

The IRS is currently auditing the GE consolidated income tax returns for 2003-2005, 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. 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.

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## 5. Financing Receivables

Financing receivables – net, consisted of the following.

(In millions)	June 30, 2008	At December 31, 2007
Loans, net of deferred income	\$354,124	\$308,601
Investment in financing leases, net of deferred income	72,076	74,082
	426,200	382,683
Less allowance for losses	(4,500)	(4,216)
Financing receivables – net(a)	\$421,700	\$378,467

(a) Included \$8,170 million and \$9,708 million related to consolidated, liquidating securitization entities at June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007, respectively.

## 6. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

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

(In millions)	June 30, 2008	At December 31, 2007
Goodwill	\$ 27,182	\$ 25,251
Intangible assets subject to amortization	3,807	4,038
Total	\$ 30,989	\$ 29,289

Changes in goodwill balances follow.

(In millions)	2008			
	GE Commercial Finance	GE Money	GE Infrastructure(a)	Total
Balance January 1	\$ 14,445	\$ 10,273	\$ 533	\$ 25,251
Acquisitions/purchase accounting adjustments	836	509	340	1,685
Dispositions, currency exchange and other	184	64	(2)	246
Balance June 30	\$ 15,465	\$ 10,846	\$ 871	\$ 27,182

(a) Included only portions of the segment that are financial services businesses.

Goodwill balances increased \$1,351 million from new acquisitions and \$466 million as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar in 2008. The most significant increases related to acquisitions of Merrill Lynch Capital (\$581 million at GE Commercial Finance), Bank BPH (\$508 million at GE Money) and CDM Resource Management, Ltd. (\$230 million at GE Infrastructure). During 2008, the goodwill balance increased by \$334 million related to purchase accounting

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adjustments to prior-year acquisitions. The most significant of these adjustments were increases of \$173 million and \$79 million associated with the 2007 acquisitions of Sanyo Electric Credit Co., Ltd. by GE Commercial Finance and Regency Energy Partners LP by GE Infrastructure, respectively.

#### Intangible Assets Subject to Amortization

(In millions)	June 30, 2008			At December 31, 2007		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net
Customer-related	\$ 2,125	\$ (690)	\$ 1,435	\$ 2,389	\$ (866)	\$ 1,523
Patents, licenses and trademarks	652	(561)	91	427	(308)	119
Capitalized software	2,016	(1,254)	762	1,806	(1,076)	730
Lease valuations	1,760	(437)	1,323	1,841	(360)	1,481
All other	352	(156)	196	330	(145)	185
Total	\$ 6,905	\$ (3,098)	\$ 3,807	\$ 6,793	\$ (2,755)	\$ 4,038

Amortization expense related to intangible assets subject to amortization was \$209 million and \$211 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Amortization expense related to intangible assets subject to amortization for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, was \$405 million and \$362 million, respectively.

## 7. Borrowings

Borrowings are summarized in the following table.

(In millions)	June 30, 2008	At December 31, 2007
Short-term borrowings		
Commercial paper		
U.S.		
Unsecured	\$ 63,449	\$ 66,717
Asset-backed(a)	4,092	4,775
Non-U.S.		
Current portion of long-term debt(b)	27,172	28,711
Bank deposits(c)(d)	53,127	56,300
Bank borrowings(e)	24,435	11,486
GE Interest Plus notes(f)	12,274	6,915
Other	10,043	9,590
Total	1,794	2,275
	196,386	186,769
Long-term borrowings		
Senior notes		
Unsecured(g)	320,742	284,125
Asset-backed(h)	6,793	5,528
Extendible notes	4,627	8,500
Subordinated notes(i)(j)	11,211	11,078
Total	343,373	309,231
Total borrowings	\$ 539,759	\$ 496,000

(a) Consists entirely of obligations of consolidated, liquidating securitization entities.

(b) Included \$550 million and \$1,106 million of asset-backed senior notes, issued by consolidated, liquidating securitization entities at June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007, respectively.

(c) Included \$16,122 million and \$10,789 million of deposits in non-U.S. banks at June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007, respectively.

(d) Included certificates of deposits distributed by brokers of \$8,313 million and \$697 million at June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007, respectively.

(e) Term borrowings from banks with a remaining term to maturity of less than 12 months.

(f) Entirely variable denomination floating rate demand notes.

(g) Included borrowings from GECS affiliates of \$990 million and \$874 million at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

(h) Included \$2,944 million and \$3,410 million of asset-backed senior notes, issued by consolidated, liquidating securitization entities at June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007, respectively.

(i)

Included \$450 million of subordinated notes guaranteed by GE at June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007.

- (j) Included \$8,191 million and \$8,064 million of subordinated debentures receiving rating agency equity credit at June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007, respectively.

#### 8. Fair Value Measurements

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

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participants. SFAS 157 establishes market or observable inputs as the preferred source of values, followed by assumptions based on hypothetical transactions in the absence of market inputs.

The valuation techniques required by SFAS 157 are based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our market assumptions. These two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

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

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

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

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

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

#### Investments in debt and equity securities

When available, we use quoted market prices to determine the fair value of investment securities, and they are included in Level 1.

When quoted market prices are unobservable, we use quotes from independent pricing vendors based on recent trading activity and other relevant information including market interest rate curves, referenced credit spreads and estimated prepayment rates where applicable. These investments are included in Level 2 and primarily comprise our portfolio of corporate fixed income, government, mortgage and asset-backed securities.

Retained interests in securitizations are valued using a discounted cash flow model that considers the underlying structure of the securitization and estimated net credit exposure, prepayment assumptions, discount rates and expected life. Investment securities priced using non-binding broker quotes and retained interests are included in Level 3. We use non-binding broker quotes as our primary basis for valuation when there is limited, or no, relevant market activity for a specific instrument or for other instruments that share similar characteristics.

We receive one quote for Level 2 and Level 3 securities where third party quotes are used as our basis for fair value measurement.

Private equity investments held in investment company affiliates are initially valued at cost. Valuations are reviewed at the end of each quarter utilizing available market data to determine whether or not any fair value adjustments are necessary. Such market data include comparable public company trading multiples. Unobservable inputs include company-specific fundamentals and other third party transactions in that security. Our valuation methodology for private equity investments is applied consistently and these investments are generally included in Level 3. Level 3 investment securities valued using non-binding broker quotes totaled \$695 million at June 30, 2008, and were classified as available-for-sale securities.

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## Derivatives

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

The remainder of the derivatives portfolio is valued using internal models, most of which are primarily based on market observable inputs including interest rate curves and both forward and spot prices for currencies and commodities. Derivative assets and liabilities included in Level 2 primarily represent interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and foreign currency and commodity forward and option contracts.

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

## Loans

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

Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. Upon adoption, we elected to report \$172 million of commercial mortgage loans at fair value in order to have them on the same accounting basis (measured at fair value through earnings) as the derivatives economically hedging these loans.

The tables below reflect the addition of our Japanese mortgage and card businesses to discontinued operations.

The following table presents our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2008. Included in the table are investment securities of \$10,988 million supporting obligations to holders of guaranteed investment contracts. Such securities are primarily investment grade. In addition, the table includes \$3,864 million and \$3,758 million of derivative assets and liabilities, respectively, with highly rated counterparties, primarily used for risk management purposes. Also included are retained interests in securitizations totaling \$4,530 million.

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June 30, 2008 (In millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	FIN 39 netting(a)	Net balance
<b>Assets</b>					
Investment securities	\$ 1,559	\$ 10,888	\$ 9,797	\$ -	\$ 22,244
Derivatives	1	6,564	619	(3,320)	3,864
Other(b)	-	945	715	-	1,660
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,560</b>	<b>\$ 18,397</b>	<b>\$ 11,131</b>	<b>\$ (3,320)</b>	<b>\$ 27,768</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Derivatives	\$ -	\$ 6,869	\$ 217	\$ (3,328)	\$ 3,758
Other	-	994	-	-	994
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 7,863</b>	<b>\$ 217</b>	<b>\$ (3,328)</b>	<b>\$ 4,752</b>

(a) FASB Interpretation (FIN) 39, Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts, permits the netting of derivative receivables and derivative payables when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists. Includes fair value adjustments related to our own and counterparty credit risk.

(b) Includes private equity investments and loans designated under the fair value option.

The following tables present the changes in Level 3 instruments measured on a recurring basis for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008. The majority of our Level 3 balances consist of investment securities classified as available-for-sale with changes in fair value recorded in equity.

#### Changes in Level 3 instruments for the three months ended June 30, 2008

(In millions)	April 1, 2008	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings(a)	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in accumulated nonowner changes other than earnings	Purchases, issuances and settlements	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3(b)	June 30, 2008	Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at June 30, 2008(c)
Investment securities	\$ 8,894	\$ 227	\$ 3	\$ 185	\$ 488	\$ 9,797	\$ 6
Derivatives(d)	489	15	(31)	(59)	-	414	(15)
Other	714	10	(5)	(55)	51	715	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 10,097</b>	<b>\$ 252</b>	<b>\$ (33)</b>	<b>\$ 71</b>	<b>\$ 539</b>	<b>\$ 10,926</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>

(a)

Earnings effects are primarily included in “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.
- (c) Represents the amount of total gains or losses for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 that are still held at June 30, 2008.
- (d) Represents derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and includes cash accruals of \$12 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.

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Changes in Level 3 instruments for the six months ended June 30, 2008

(In millions)

	January 1, 2008	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings(a)	Net realized/ unrealized gains (losses) included in accumulated nonowner changes other than earnings	Purchases, issuances and settlements	Transfers in and/or out of Level 3(b)	June 30, 2008	Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at June 30, 2008(c)
Investment securities	\$ 8,329	\$ 381	\$ (99)	\$ 698	\$ 488	\$ 9,797	\$ (28)
Derivatives(d)(e)	200	290	26	(102)	—	414	272
Other	689	(8)	28	(45)	51	715	(9)
Total	\$ 9,218	\$ 663	\$ (45)	\$ 551	\$ 539	\$ 10,926	\$ 235

(a) Earnings effects are primarily included in “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.

(c) Represents the amount of total gains or losses for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 that are still held at June 30, 2008.

(d) Earnings from Derivatives were partially offset by \$36 million in losses from related derivatives included in Level 2 and \$57 million in losses from qualifying fair value hedges.

(e) Represents derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and includes cash accruals of \$12 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table.

Certain assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, and therefore not included in the preceding tables, were \$89 million identified as Level 2 and \$1,935 million identified as Level 3. We recognized \$269 million and \$424 million of losses related to non-recurring fair value measurements of loans, and \$76 million and \$142 million of other-than-temporary impairments of cost and equity method investments during the second quarter and first six months of 2008, respectively. These other-than-temporary impairments included \$59 million related to FGIC Corporation (FGIC) common stock recorded in the first quarter of 2008.

## 9. Shareowner’s Equity

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

(In millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30 2008	2007	June 30 2008	2007

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Net earnings	\$ 2,414	\$ 2,208	\$ 4,849	\$ 4,687
Investment securities – net	(240)	(74)	(741)	(15)
Currency translation adjustments – net	(320)	1,287	789	1,023
Cash flow hedges – net	1,792	695	114	764
Benefit plans – net	5	(1)	18	14
Total	\$ 3,651	\$ 4,115	\$ 5,029	\$ 6,473

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## 10. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The following table represents assets in off-balance sheet securitization entities.

(In millions)	June 30, 2008	At December 31, 2007
Receivables secured by		
Equipment	\$ 7,001	\$ 6,552
Commercial real estate	7,343	7,721
Other assets	12,065	12,880
Credit card receivables	22,612	22,793
Trade receivables	125	320
Total securitized assets(a)(b)	\$ 49,146	\$ 50,266

(a) At June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007, liquidity support amounted to \$1,178 million and \$1,266 million, respectively. Credit support amounted to \$1,191 million and \$1,214 million at June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007, respectively.

(b) Liabilities for recourse obligations related to off-balance sheet assets were \$2 million at both June 30, 2008, and December 31, 2007.

## 11. Immaterial Correction

During the course of an internal review in connection with our ongoing U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) investigation, we identified an immaterial item with respect to the Statement of Cash Flows that we have corrected from amounts in a previous filing. This item relates to an error in classification within investing activities. This error had no effect on our total cash or cash equivalents, nor did it affect our financial position or results of operations.

Corrected amounts for the Condensed Statement of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2007 follow. As reported amounts reflect the GE Money Japan, WMC and insurance-related businesses as discontinued operations.

The second quarter 2007 Form 10-Q misclassified \$884 million of credit card receivables as loans within the investing activities section of the Condensed Statement of Cash Flows. As a result, increase in loans to customers reported as \$(163,339) million was adjusted to \$(162,455) million; net change in credit card receivables reported as \$5,490 million was adjusted to \$4,606 million. As this was a reclassification within the investing activities section of the Condensed Statement of Cash Flows, there was no change to total cash used for investing activities – continuing operations and to total cash and equivalents of continuing operations.

## 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 to this report on Form 10-Q.

Unless otherwise indicated, we refer to captions such as revenues and earnings from continuing operations simply as “revenues” and “earnings” throughout this Management’s Discussion and Analysis. Similarly, discussion of other

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matters in our condensed, consolidated financial statements relates to continuing operations unless otherwise indicated.

## Overview

Revenues for the second quarter of 2008 were \$18.2 billion, a \$2.1 billion (13%) increase over the second quarter of 2007. Revenues for the second quarter of 2008 included \$1.1 billion of revenue from acquisitions and in 2008 were reduced by \$0.1 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues also increased \$1.1 billion compared with the second quarter of 2007 as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar, partially offset by organic revenue declines. Organic revenue growth excludes the effects of acquisitions, business dispositions (other than dispositions of businesses acquired for investment) and currency exchange rates. Earnings were \$2.8 billion, up 12% from \$2.5 billion in the second quarter of 2007.

Revenues for the first six months of 2008 were \$35.4 billion, a \$3.5 billion (11%) increase over the first six months of 2007. Revenues for the first six months of 2008 and 2007 included \$2.2 billion and \$0.2 billion, respectively, of revenue from acquisitions and in 2008 were increased by \$0.3 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues also increased \$1.3 billion compared with the first six months of 2007. This increase resulted from the weaker U.S. dollar, partially offset by organic revenue declines. Earnings were \$5.2 billion, down 2% from \$5.3 billion in the first six months of 2007.

Overall, acquisitions contributed \$1.1 billion and \$0.7 billion to total revenues in the second quarters of 2008 and 2007, respectively. Our earnings in the second quarters of 2008 and 2007 included approximately \$0.2 billion and an insignificant amount, 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 \$1.0 billion in the second quarters of 2008 and 2007, respectively. The effect of dispositions on earnings was insignificant in the second quarter of 2008 and was a decrease of \$0.1 billion in the second quarter of 2007.

Acquisitions contributed \$2.2 billion to total revenues and \$0.2 billion to earnings in the first six months of 2008, compared with \$1.4 billion and an insignificant amount, respectively, in the first six months of 2007. Dispositions also affected our operations through higher revenues of \$0.3 billion in the first six months of 2008 and lower revenues of \$1.4 billion in the first six months of 2007. The effects of dispositions on earnings was an increase of \$0.3 billion and a decrease of \$0.1 billion in the first six months of 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The most significant acquisitions affecting results in 2008 were Merrill Lynch Capital; Sanyo Electric Credit Co., Ltd.; Diskont und Kredit AG and Disko Leasing GmbH (DISKO) and ASL Auto Service-Leasing GmbH (ASL), the leasing businesses of KG Allgemeine Leasing GmbH & Co. at GE Commercial Finance; and Regency Energy Partners LP at GE Infrastructure.

The provision for income taxes was an insignificant amount for the second quarter of 2008 (effective tax rate of 1.2%), compared with \$0.4 billion for the second quarter of 2007 (effective tax rate of 15.2%). The tax rate decreased primarily as a result of increased benefits from lower-taxed global operations, a lower provision in the second quarter 2008 as compared to the second quarter 2007 to bring our six-month tax rate in line with the projected full year tax rate, and lower pre-tax income from jurisdictions (primarily the U.S.) that are taxed at higher than our average rate, partially offset by the absence of the tax benefit related to the 2007 sale of our investment in SES.

The provision for income taxes was \$0.1 billion for the first six months of 2008 (effective tax rate of 1.9%), compared with \$0.7 billion for the first six months of 2007 (effective tax rate of 12.1%). The tax rate decreased primarily as a

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result of lower pre-tax income from jurisdictions (primarily the U.S.) that are taxed at higher than our average rate, increased benefits from lower-taxed global operations, and a tax benefit related to the mark-to-market of our Genpact investment, partially offset by the absence of the tax benefit related to the 2007 sale of our investment in SES.

### Segment Operations

Operating segments comprise our three businesses focused on the broad markets they serve: GE Commercial Finance, GE Money and GE Infrastructure. For segment reporting purposes, certain financial services businesses including Aviation Financial Services, Energy Financial Services and Transportation Finance are reported in the GE Infrastructure segment because GE Infrastructure actively manages such businesses and reports their results for internal performance measurement purposes.

GECC corporate items and eliminations include the effects of eliminating transactions between operating segments; results of our insurance activities remaining in continuing operations; underabsorbed corporate overhead; certain non-allocated amounts determined by the Chief Executive Officer; 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.

The Chief Executive Officer allocates resources to, and assesses the performance of operations at the consolidated GE-level. GECC operations are a portion of those segments. We present below in their entirety the three GE segments that include financial services operations. We also provide a one-line reconciliation to GECC-only results, the most significant component of which is the elimination of GE businesses that are not financial services businesses. In addition to providing information on GE segments in their entirety, we have also provided supplemental information for certain businesses within the GE segments. Our Chief Executive Officer does not separately assess the performance of, or allocate resources among, these product lines.

Segment profit is determined based on internal performance measures used by the Chief Executive Officer to assess the performance of each business in a given period. In connection with that assessment, the Chief Executive Officer may exclude matters such as charges for restructuring; rationalization and other similar expenses; in-process research and development and certain other acquisition-related charges and balances; technology and product development costs; certain gains and losses from 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 and accounting changes. Segment profit excludes or includes interest and other financial charges and income taxes according to how a particular segment's management is measured – excluded in determining segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as “operating profit,” for GE Healthcare, GE NBC Universal, GE Industrial Products and the industrial businesses of the GE Infrastructure segment; included in determining segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as “net earnings,” for GE Commercial Finance, GE Money, and the financial services businesses of the GE Infrastructure segment (Aviation Financial Services, Energy Financial Services and Transportation Finance).

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

## Summary of Operating Segments

(In millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30 (Unaudited)		June 30 (Unaudited)	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenues				
GE Commercial Finance	\$ 9,259	\$ 8,138	\$ 17,825	\$ 16,169
GE Money	6,629	6,276	13,037	12,234
GE Infrastructure	17,552	13,934	32,512	26,136
Total segment revenues	33,440	28,348	63,374	54,539
GECC corporate items and eliminations	202	339	510	790
Total revenues	33,642	28,687	63,884	55,329
Less portion of GE revenues not included in GECC	(15,442)	(12,614)	(28,516)	(23,479)
Total revenues in GECC	\$ 18,200	\$ 16,073	\$ 35,368	\$ 31,850
Segment profit				
GE Commercial Finance	\$ 1,390	\$ 1,304	\$ 2,548	\$ 2,744
GE Money	1,056	1,158	2,051	2,381
GE Infrastructure	3,174	2,563	5,762	4,771
Total segment profit	5,620	5,025	10,361	9,896
GECC corporate items and eliminations(a)	(92)	(310)	(267)	(389)
Less portion of GE segment profit not included in GECC	(2,778)	(2,253)	(4,853)	(4,165)
Earnings in GECC from continuing operations	2,750	2,462	5,241	5,342
Loss in GECC from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(336)	(254)	(392)	(655)
Total net earnings in GECC	\$ 2,414	\$ 2,208	\$ 4,849	\$ 4,687

(a) Included restructuring and other charges of \$0.1 billion for the first six months of 2008, compared with \$0.2 billion for the second quarter and first six months of 2007, primarily related to GE Money and GE Commercial Finance. See accompanying notes to condensed, consolidated financial statements.

## GE Commercial Finance

(In millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenues	\$ 9,259	\$ 8,138	\$ 17,825	\$ 16,169
Less portion of GE Commercial Finance not included in GECC	(34)	(244)	(187)	(545)
Total revenues in GECC	\$ 9,225	\$ 7,894	\$ 17,638	\$ 15,624
Segment profit	\$ 1,390	\$ 1,304	\$ 2,548	\$ 2,744
Less portion of GE Commercial Finance not included in GECC	(55)	(119)	(75)	(306)
Total segment profit in GECC	\$ 1,335	\$ 1,185	\$ 2,473	\$ 2,438

(In millions)	At		
	June 30, 2008	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2007
Total assets	\$ 338,546	\$ 277,807	\$ 310,412
Less portion of GE Commercial Finance not included in GECC	(1,637)	10,211	(3,453)
Total assets in GECC	\$ 336,909	\$ 288,018	\$ 306,959

(In millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenues in GE				
Capital Solutions	\$ 3,821	\$ 3,465	\$ 7,455	\$ 6,828
Real Estate	1,964	1,557	3,847	3,172
Segment profit in GE				
Capital Solutions	\$ 503	\$ 463	\$ 903	\$ 858
Real Estate	484	476	960	1,040

(In millions)	At		
	June 30, 2008	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2007
Assets in GE			
Capital Solutions	\$ 124,040	\$ 115,167	\$ 122,527
Real Estate	90,611	62,057	79,285

GE Commercial Finance revenues increased 14% and net earnings increased 7% compared with the second quarter of 2007. Revenues for the second quarter of 2008 included \$0.5 billion from acquisitions. Revenues for the quarter also increased \$0.7 billion compared with the second quarter of 2007 as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.4 billion) and organic revenue growth (\$0.3 billion). Net earnings increased by \$0.1 billion in the second quarter of 2008, resulting from acquisitions (\$0.1 billion), higher investment income (\$0.1 billion) and the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by core declines (\$0.2 billion), including an increase of \$0.1 billion in the provision for losses on

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financing receivables. These results also included a gain on sale of a portion of our investment in Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P. (\$0.1 billion).

GE Commercial Finance revenues increased 10% and net earnings decreased 7% compared with the first six months of 2007. Revenues for the first six months of 2008 and 2007 included \$1.1 billion and \$0.2 billion from acquisitions, respectively, and in 2008 were reduced by \$0.2 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues for the first six months also increased \$1.0 billion compared with the first six months of 2007 as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.8 billion) and organic revenue growth (\$0.2 billion). Net earnings decreased by \$0.2 billion in the first six months of 2008, resulting from core declines (\$0.6 billion), including an increase of \$0.1 billion in the provision for losses on financing receivables, partially offset by acquisitions (\$0.2 billion), the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion) and higher securitization and investment income (\$0.1 billion). Net earnings included the effect of higher mark-to-market losses and other-than-temporary impairments (\$0.3 billion), and Genpact mark-to-market gains (\$0.5 billion), which were largely offset by the absence of the effects of the 2007 SES transaction (\$0.4 billion).

Real Estate assets at June 30, 2008 increased \$11.3 billion, or 14%, from December 31, 2007, including \$12.1 billion, or 33%, attributable to an increase in real estate loans, slightly offset by a decline in real estate equity investments. During the second quarter of 2008, we sold real estate assets with a book value totaling \$1.8 billion, which resulted in net earnings of \$0.4 billion. Real estate net earnings were consistent with the second quarter of 2007, as increases in interest income from real estate loans (\$0.2 billion) and net rental revenue (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by higher interest expense (\$0.3 billion), and net earnings from the sale of real estate investments were slightly higher.

During the first six months of 2008, we sold real estate assets with a book value totaling \$3.5 billion, which resulted in net earnings of \$0.9 billion. Real Estate net earnings declined \$0.1 billion compared to the first six months of 2007, as increases in interest income from real estate loans (\$0.4 billion) and net rental revenue (\$0.3 billion) were offset by higher interest expense (\$0.6 billion) and provisions for losses (\$0.1 billion). Net earnings from the sale of real estate investments were slightly lower as a result of increasingly difficult market conditions experienced in the first six months of 2008. In the normal course of our business operations, we sell certain real estate equity investments when it is economically advantageous for us to do so. However, as real estate values are affected by certain forces beyond our control (e.g. market fundamentals and demographic conditions), it is difficult to predict with certainty the level of future sales or sales prices.

## GE Money

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenues	\$ 6,629	\$ 6,276	\$ 13,037	\$ 12,234
Less portion of GE Money not included in GECC	—	—	—	—
Total revenues in GECC	\$ 6,629	\$ 6,276	\$ 13,037	\$ 12,234
Segment profit	\$ 1,056	\$ 1,158	\$ 2,051	\$ 2,381
Less portion of GE Money not included in GECC	(5)	(19)	(7)	(41)
Total segment profit in GECC	\$ 1,051	\$ 1,139	\$ 2,044	\$ 2,340

(In millions)	At		
	June 30, 2008	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2007
Total assets	\$ 221,192	\$ 189,258	\$ 209,174
Less portion of GE Money not included in GECC	135	955	100
Total assets in GECC	\$ 221,327	\$ 190,213	\$ 209,274

GE Money revenues increased 6% and net earnings decreased 9% compared with the second quarter of 2007. Revenues for the second quarter of 2008 included \$0.1 billion from acquisitions and were reduced by \$0.1 billion as a result of dispositions. Revenues for the quarter also increased \$0.3 billion compared with the second quarter of 2007 as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.5 billion), partially offset by organic revenue declines (\$0.1 billion), primarily as a result of lower securitization activity. The decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from core declines (\$0.2 billion) (including the effects of higher delinquencies of \$0.1 billion) and lower securitization income (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by growth in lower-taxed earnings from global operations (\$0.2 billion).

GE Money revenues increased 7% and net earnings decreased 14% compared with the first six months of 2007. Revenues for the first six months of 2008 included \$0.2 billion from acquisitions and \$0.4 billion from the sale of our CPS business and were reduced by \$0.1 billion from dispositions. Revenues for the first six months also increased \$0.3 billion compared with the first six months of 2007 as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.8 billion) and organic revenue declines (\$0.5 billion), primarily as a result of lower securitization activity. The decrease in net earnings resulted primarily from core declines (\$0.5 billion) (including lower results in the U.S. reflecting the effects of higher delinquencies of \$0.2 billion) and lower securitization income (\$0.4 billion) (including declines in the fair value of retained interest in securitizations of \$0.1 billion). These decreases were partially offset by growth in lower-taxed earnings from global operations (\$0.3 billion), the gain on the sale of our CPS business (\$0.2 billion) and as a result of the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.1 billion).

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## GE Infrastructure

(In millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenues	\$ 17,552	\$ 13,934	\$ 32,512	\$ 26,136
Less portion of GE Infrastructure not included in GECC	(15,408)	(12,370)	(28,329)	(22,934)
Total revenues in GECC	\$ 2,144	\$ 1,564	\$ 4,183	\$ 3,202
Segment profit	\$ 3,174	\$ 2,563	\$ 5,762	\$ 4,771
Less portion of GE Infrastructure not included in GECC	(2,718)	(2,115)	(4,771)	(3,818)
Total segment profit in GECC	\$ 456	\$ 448	\$ 991	\$ 953
Revenues in GE				
Aviation	\$ 4,923	\$ 4,079	\$ 9,243	\$ 7,530
Aviation Financial Services	1,081	1,088	2,312	2,337
Energy	7,003	5,195	12,643	9,862
Energy Financial Services	989	417	1,759	741
Oil & Gas	1,895	1,821	3,430	2,969
Transportation	1,202	1,107	2,350	2,235
Segment profit in GE				
Aviation	\$ 914	\$ 828	\$ 1,689	\$ 1,527
Aviation Financial Services	252	266	639	654
Energy	1,222	895	2,129	1,584
Energy Financial Services	178	169	323	270
Oil & Gas	255	189	416	291
Transportation	241	217	495	431

GE Infrastructure revenues increased 26%, or \$3.6 billion, in the second quarter of 2008 on higher volume (\$2.3 billion), higher prices (\$0.4 billion) and the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.3 billion) at the industrial businesses of the segment. The increase in volume reflected the increased sales of thermal and wind equipment and services at Energy; the effects of acquisitions and increased sales of engine services and commercial engines at Aviation; increases in both equipment and chemical sales at Water; and increased equipment sales at Transportation; partially offset by lower volume at Oil & Gas. The effects of the weaker U.S. dollar were primarily at Energy and Oil & Gas, while higher prices were principally at Energy and Aviation. Revenues also increased as a result of financial services' acquisitions (\$0.6 billion), primarily at Energy Financial Services.

Segment profit rose 24%, or \$0.6 billion, as higher volume (\$0.4 billion), higher prices (\$0.4 billion) and productivity (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by higher material and other costs (\$0.3 billion) at the industrial businesses of the segment. The increase in volume primarily related to Energy, Aviation and Water.

GE Infrastructure revenues rose 24% to \$32.5 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2008, on higher volume (\$4.2 billion), higher prices (\$0.6 billion) and the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.6 billion) at the industrial businesses of the segment. The increase in volume reflected the effects of acquisitions at Aviation and Oil & Gas; increased sales of



thermal and wind equipment and services at Energy; military and commercial engines and services at Aviation; both equipment and chemical sales at Water; and increased equipment sales at Transportation. Price increases were primarily at Energy and Aviation, while the effects of the weaker U.S. dollar were primarily at Energy and Oil & Gas.

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Revenues for the six months also increased as a result of financial services' acquisitions (\$0.9 billion), primarily at Energy Financial Services.

Segment profit for the first six months of 2008 rose 21% to \$5.8 billion, compared with \$4.8 billion in 2007, as higher volume (\$0.8 billion), higher prices (\$0.6 billion) and productivity (\$0.1 billion) were partially offset by higher material and other costs (\$0.5 billion) at the industrial businesses of the segment. Volume increases were primarily at Energy, Aviation and Water. Higher material and other costs were primarily at Aviation and Energy.

#### Discontinued Operations

(In millions)	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Loss in GECC from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (336)	\$ (254)	\$ (392)	\$ (655)

Discontinued operations is comprised of our Japanese personal loan business (Lake) and our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our minority ownership in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd. (GE Money Japan), our U.S. mortgage business (WMC), GE Life, and Genworth Financial, Inc. 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 first six months of 2008, primarily reflected the estimated incremental loss on disposal (\$0.2 billion) and the loss from operations (\$0.1 billion) at GE Money Japan.

Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, for the second quarter of 2007, reflected the loss from operations at WMC (\$0.2 billion) and GE Money Japan (\$0.1 billion).

Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, for the first six months of 2007, reflected the loss from operations at WMC (\$0.6 billion) and GE Money Japan (\$0.1 billion).

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 resulted from the following:

- During the first six months of 2008, we completed the acquisition of Merrill Lynch Capital and Bank BPH.
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The U.S. dollar was weaker at June 30, 2008, than at December 31, 2007, increasing the translated levels of our non-U.S. dollar assets and liabilities.

Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 157, Fair Value Measurements, for all financial instruments and non-financial

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instruments accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis. Adoption of SFAS 157 did not have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations. Illiquidity in the credit markets experienced during the first six months of this year contributed to the amount of our reported Level 3 instruments, primarily in our available-for-sale investment portfolios. At June 30, 2008, the aggregate amount of instruments requiring fair value measurement on a recurring basis included in Level 3 represented approximately 1% of the aggregate amount of total assets and liabilities. Of the aggregate amount of total financial instruments requiring recurring fair value measurement, approximately 35% are included in Level 3. The amount we report in Level 3 in future periods will be directly affected by market conditions. See Note 8 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements for further information related to the adoption of SFAS 157.

#### Overview of Our Cash Flow

Our cash and equivalents aggregated \$15.5 billion at June 30, 2008, compared with \$12.8 billion at June 30, 2007. GECC cash from operating activities (CFOA) totaled \$12.4 billion at June 30, 2008, compared to \$10.7 billion at June 30, 2007. The increase is primarily the result of increased collections of interest from loans and finance leases, rental income from operating leases, increases in security deposits, and decreases in provision for taxes, partially offset by increases in interest payments on borrowings.

Our principal use of cash has been investing in assets to grow our businesses. Of the \$38.8 billion that we invested during the six months of 2008, \$27.7 billion was used for additions to financing receivables; \$6.5 billion was used to invest in new equipment, principally for lease to others; and \$12.8 billion was used for acquisitions of new businesses, the largest of which were Merrill Lynch Capital and Bank BPH.

We paid dividends to General Electric Capital Services, Inc. (GECS), our parent company, through a distribution of our retained earnings, including proceeds from certain business sales. Dividends paid to GECS totaled \$2.0 billion in the first six months of 2008 compared to \$3.7 billion in the first six months of 2007. There were no special dividends paid to GECS in the first six months of 2008, compared to \$1.8 billion in the first six months of 2007. During the first six months of 2008, our borrowings with maturities of 90 days or less have increased by \$8.4 billion. New borrowings of \$61.4 billion having maturities longer than 90 days were added during the six months of 2008, while \$34.5 billion of such long-term borrowings were retired.

Based on past performance and current expectations, in combination with the financial flexibility that comes with a strong balance sheet and the highest credit ratings, we believe that we are in a sound position to grow dividends to our parent company and continue making selective investments for long-term growth.

#### C. Financial Services Portfolio Quality

Investment securities comprise mainly investment-grade debt securities supporting obligations to holders of guaranteed investment contracts. Investment securities were \$22.2 billion at June 30, 2008, compared with \$20.6 billion at December 31, 2007. Of the amount at June 30, 2008, we held residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and commercial mortgage-backed securities with estimated fair values of \$4.2 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively. Such amounts included unrealized losses of \$0.7 billion and \$0.1 billion, respectively. At June 30, 2008, of the RMBS amount, we had approximately \$1.6 billion of exposure to subprime credit, supporting our guaranteed investment contracts; \$1.4 billion of this amount was insured by monoline insurers (Monolines). Monolines provide credit enhancement for certain of our investment securities. At June 30, 2008, our investment securities insured by Monolines were \$2.9 billion. Although several of the Monolines have been downgraded by the rating agencies, a majority of this amount was insured by investment-grade Monolines.

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At June 30, 2008, unrealized losses on investment securities totaled \$1.4 billion. Of this amount, \$0.7 billion were aged 12 months or more. We regularly review investment securities for other-than-temporary impairment based on criteria that include the extent to which cost exceeds market value, the duration of that market decline, our intent and ability to hold to recovery and the financial health and specific prospects for the issuer. Of securities with unrealized losses at June 30, 2008, an insignificant amount was at risk of being charged to earnings in the next 12 months. Continued uncertainty in the capital markets may cause increased levels of losses. Other-than-temporary impairment losses were \$0.1 billion for the first six months of 2008, compared with an insignificant amount in 2007. Investments in retained interests decreased by \$0.1 billion in the first six months of 2008 reflecting declines in fair value accounted for in accordance with SFAS 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, that became effective at the beginning of 2007.

Financing receivables is our largest category of assets and represents one of our primary sources of revenues. The portfolio of financing receivables, before allowance for losses, was \$426.2 billion at June 30, 2008, and \$382.7 billion at December 31, 2007. The related allowance for losses at June 30, 2008, amounted to \$4.5 billion, compared with \$4.2 billion at December 31, 2007, representing our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio. A discussion of the quality of certain elements of the financing receivables portfolio follows. For purposes of that discussion, “delinquent” receivables are those that are 30 days or more past due; and “nonearning” receivables are those that are 90 days or more past due (or for which collection has otherwise become doubtful).

Financing receivables, before allowance for losses, increased \$43.5 billion from December 31, 2007, primarily as a result of core growth (\$35.4 billion), acquisitions (\$18.6 billion) and the weaker U.S. dollar (\$7.7 billion), partially offset by securitization and sales (\$20.6 billion) and dispositions (\$3.3 billion). Related nonearning receivables were \$6.5 billion (1.5% of outstanding receivables) at June 30, 2008, compared with \$5.4 billion (1.4% of outstanding receivables) at year-end 2007. Nonearning receivables exclude loans held for sale.

Delinquency rates on managed GE Commercial Finance equipment loans and leases and managed GE Money financing receivables follow.

	Delinquency rates at		
	June 30, 2008(a)	December 31, 2007	June 30, 2007
GE Commercial Finance	1.48%	1.21%	1.28%
GE Money	5.92	5.38	5.22
U.S.	5.55	5.52	4.50
Non-U.S.	6.07	5.32	5.50

(a) Subject to update.

Delinquency rates at GE Commercial Finance increased from December 31, 2007, and June 30, 2007, to June 30, 2008, primarily as a result of the inclusion of the Sanyo acquisition in Japan, which contributed an additional nine basis points at June 30, 2008, as well as deterioration in our U.S. commercial middle market and certain European portfolios.

Delinquency rates at GE Money increased from December 31, 2007, and June 30, 2007, to June 30, 2008, primarily as a result of continued deterioration in our U.S. portfolio and the effects of tighter credit conditions in our secured

financing business in the U.K. In response, GE Money will continue to tighten underwriting standards related to the U.S. and U.K. consumers and will continue its process of regularly reviewing and adjusting reserve levels in response

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to when it is probable that losses have been incurred in the portfolio. This environment may result in higher provisions for loan losses and could adversely affect results of operations at GE Money.

Other assets comprise mainly real estate investments, equity and cost method investments and assets held for sale. Other assets totaled \$81.7 billion at June 30, 2008, compared with \$82.5 billion at December 31, 2007. Of the amount at June 30, 2008, we had cost method investments totaling \$2.7 billion. Cost method investments include our investment in preferred and common stock, \$0.3 billion and an insignificant amount, respectively, of FGIC Corporation (FGIC), a monoline credit insurer. During 2008, credit rating agencies downgraded FGIC; following the downgrades, various alternatives were being considered. During the first quarter of 2008, we recognized an other-than-temporary impairment on FGIC common stock. No such impairment occurred during the second quarter of 2008. We continue to monitor our investment in FGIC closely, including review for further impairment.

#### D. Borrowings

During the first six months of 2008, GECC and GECC affiliates issued \$59.6 billion of senior, unsecured long-term debt. This debt was both fixed and floating rate and was issued to institutional and retail investors in the U.S. and 17 other global markets. Maturities for these issuances ranged from one to 30 years. We used the proceeds for repayment of maturing long-term debt and to fund acquisitions and organic growth. We anticipate that we will issue approximately \$20 to \$25 billion of additional long-term debt during the remainder of 2008, mostly to repay maturing long-term debt. The ultimate amount we issue will depend on our needs and on the markets.

#### E. New Accounting Standard

On December 4, 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141R, Business Combinations, which we will adopt on January 1, 2009. This standard will significantly change the accounting for business acquisitions both during the period of the acquisition and in subsequent periods. Among the more significant changes in the accounting for acquisitions are the following:

- Transaction costs will generally be expensed. Certain such costs are presently treated as costs of the acquisition.
- In-process research and development (IPR&D) will be accounted for as an asset, with the cost recognized as the research and development is realized or abandoned. IPR&D is presently expensed at the time of the acquisition.
- Contingencies, including contingent consideration, will generally be recorded at fair value with subsequent adjustments recognized in operations. Contingent consideration is presently accounted for as an adjustment of purchase price.
- Decreases in valuation allowances on acquired deferred tax assets will be recognized in operations. Such changes previously were considered to be subsequent changes in consideration and were recorded as decreases in goodwill.

Generally, the effects of SFAS 141R will depend on future acquisitions.

#### 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 concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2008.



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Except as described in Part II, Item 1. "Legal Proceedings," there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the period ended June 30, 2008, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## Part II. Other Information

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

As previously reported, in January 2005 the staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) informed GE that it had commenced an investigation and requested certain documents and information with respect to the use of hedge accounting for derivatives by GE and us. In August 2005, the SEC staff advised GE that the SEC had issued a formal order of investigation in the matter. The SEC staff has taken testimony in this matter and has requested information about other GE accounting policies and practices, including items related to revenue recognition and our cash flow presentations.

In the course of responding to SEC inquiries, GE recently identified certain items not previously corrected in GE's Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. These items primarily relate to elimination of the cash flow effects of intercompany transactions between GE and General Electric Capital Services, Inc. (GECS) and include effects of clerical errors, errors in elimination classifications among operating, investing and financing activities and transaction-reporting errors involving identification of intercompany transactions. GE reflected the adjustments for these items in prior period financial information reported in its Form 10-Q. These errors had no effects on GE's total cash or cash equivalents, nor did they affect GE's financial position or results of operations. GE also adjusted the prior period financial information for items (primarily involving failures to eliminate certain types of intercompany transactions from consolidated cash flows) that GE had previously identified and determined to be immaterial with the concurrence of KPMG. In Exhibit 99(b) to GE's Form 10-Q, GE provided the effect of these adjustments on its Statement of Cash Flows for each of the years 2005, 2006 and 2007, the year to date periods for 2007 and the first quarter of 2008. We also identified an immaterial item not previously corrected in our Statement of Cash Flows. This item relates to an error in classification within investing activities. We have provided the effects of this adjustment on our Statement of Cash Flows in the prior period financial information in this Form 10-Q. This error had no effect on our total cash or cash equivalents, nor did they affect our financial position on results of operations.

We and GE and its audit committee have evaluated the circumstances surrounding the effects of these items on our previously reported financial statements, and have determined that the adjustments relating to these items are not material to our financial statements.

We and GE also have reviewed our internal control over financial reporting with respect to the items identified above and have concluded that the internal control deficiencies implicated by these items constitute a significant deficiency in our internal control over financial reporting, but do not (individually or in the aggregate with other identified deficiencies) constitute a material weakness in our internal control. In response to these items, we and GE have initiated a number of internal control enhancements, including enhancing our process documentation, review processes and training as it relates to the preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

We and GE continue to cooperate with the ongoing SEC investigation and to discuss the investigation and issues arising in that investigation and our internal review of certain accounting matters with the SEC staff with a goal of completing our review and resolving these matters as soon as practicable. Senior management and GE's audit committee are monitoring these matters closely with the assistance of outside counsel and accounting experts. We and

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GE and its audit committee are committed to addressing issues that arise and to providing transparent disclosure to our investors concerning these matters.

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 of our subsidiaries have received subpoenas and requests for information in connection with the investigation: GE Funding CMS and GE Funding Capital Market Services, Inc. (GE FCMS). We have cooperated and continue to cooperate fully with the SEC and DOJ in this matter. On July 21, 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 understands that it will have an opportunity to respond to the Wells notice and to discuss the matter with the staff before any recommendation is made to the Commission.

In June 2008, the Environmental Protection Agency issued a notice of violation alleging non-compliance with the Clean Air Act at a power cogeneration plant in Homer City, PA. The plant is operated exclusively by EME Homer City Generation L.P., and is owned and leased to EME Homer City Generation L.P. by our subsidiaries. The notice of violation does not indicate a specific penalty amount but makes reference to statutory fines. We believe that we have meritorious defenses and that EME Homer City Generation L.P. is obligated to indemnify our subsidiaries and pay all costs associated with this matter.

#### Item 6. Exhibits

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

\* Filed electronically herewith.

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)

July 25, 2008  
Date

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

