

GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP  
Form 10-Q  
May 12, 2014

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 March 31, 2014

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, CT  
(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

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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):

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 May 1, 2014, 1,000 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.

(1)

General Electric Capital Corporation

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## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013
Revenues		
Revenues from services (a)	\$ 10,522	\$ 11,720
Other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities:		
Total other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities	(38)	(289)
Less: other-than-temporary impairment recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	4	11
Net other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities recognized in earnings	(34)	(278)
Revenues from services (Note 9)	10,488	11,442
Sales of goods	27	26
Total revenues	10,515	11,468
Costs and expenses		
Interest	2,161	2,382
Operating and administrative	2,958	3,189
Cost of goods sold	25	21
Investment contracts, insurance losses and insurance annuity benefits	643	689
Provision for losses on financing receivables	970	1,457
Depreciation and amortization	1,616	1,697
Total costs and expenses	8,373	9,435
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	2,142	2,033
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(198)	(84)
Earnings from continuing operations	1,944	1,949
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes (Note 2)	12	(120)
Net earnings	1,956	1,829
Less: net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	11	11
Net earnings attributable to GECC	1,945	1,818

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Preferred stock dividends declared		-		-
Net earnings attributable to GECC common shareowner	\$	1,945	\$	1,818
Amounts attributable to GECC				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$	1,933	\$	1,938
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes		12		(120)
Net earnings attributable to GECC	\$	1,945	\$	1,818

(a) Excluding net other-than-temporary impairment on investment securities.

See accompanying notes.

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General Electric Capital Corporation and consolidated affiliates  
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income  
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013
Net earnings	\$ 1,956	\$ 1,829
Less: net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	11	11
Net earnings attributable to GECC	\$ 1,945	\$ 1,818
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Investment securities	\$ 484	\$ 66
Currency translation adjustments	(84)	8
Cash flow hedges	68	92
Benefit plans	(18)	13
Other comprehensive income (loss)	450	179
Less: other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	2	(3)
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to GECC	\$ 448	\$ 182
Comprehensive income	\$ 2,406	\$ 2,008
Less: comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	13	8
Comprehensive income attributable to GECC	\$ 2,393	\$ 2,000

Amounts presented net of taxes. See Note 8 for further information about other comprehensive income and noncontrolling interests.

See accompanying notes.

General Electric Capital Corporation and consolidated affiliates  
Condensed Statement of Changes in Shareowners' Equity  
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013
GECC shareowners' equity balance at January 1	\$ 82,694	\$ 81,890
Increases from net earnings attributable to GECC	1,945	1,818
	(500)	-

Dividends and other transactions with shareowners		
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to GECC	448	182
Changes in additional paid-in capital	-	(8)
Ending balance at March 31	84,587	83,882
Noncontrolling interests	440	587
Total equity balance at March 31	\$ 85,027	\$ 84,469

See Note 8 for further information about changes in shareowners' equity.

See accompanying notes.

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

(In millions, except share information)	March 31, 2014 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2013
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 75,289	\$ 74,873
Investment securities (Note 3)	45,450	43,662
Inventories	62	68
Financing receivables – net (Note 4)	247,242	253,029
Other receivables	15,643	16,513
Property, plant and equipment, less accumulated amortization of \$27,023 and \$26,960	50,489	51,607
Goodwill (Note 5)	26,336	26,195
Other intangible assets – net (Note 5)	1,275	1,136
Other assets	47,164	47,366
Assets of businesses held for sale (Note 2)	48	50
Assets of discontinued operations (Note 2)	1,449	2,330
<b>Total assets(a)</b>	<b>\$ 510,447</b>	<b>\$ 516,829</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		
Short-term borrowings (Note 6)	\$ 75,102	\$ 77,298
Accounts payable	7,740	6,549
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities (Note 6)	28,724	30,124
Bank deposits (Note 6)	54,743	53,361
Long-term borrowings (Note 6)	206,654	210,279
Investment contracts, insurance liabilities and insurance annuity benefits	27,604	26,979
Other liabilities	18,773	20,531
Deferred income taxes	4,956	4,786
Liabilities of businesses held for sale (Note 2)	2	6
Liabilities of discontinued operations (Note 2)	1,122	3,790
<b>Total liabilities(a)</b>	<b>425,420</b>	<b>433,703</b>
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value (750,000 shares authorized at both March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and 50,000 shares issued and outstanding at both March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013)	-	-
Common stock, \$14 par value (4,166,000 shares authorized at both March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and 1,000 shares issued and outstanding at both March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013)	-	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) – net(b)		
Investment securities	793	309

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Currency translation adjustments	(773)	(687)
Cash flow hedges	(225)	(293)
Benefit plans	(381)	(363)
Additional paid-in capital	32,563	32,563
Retained earnings	52,610	51,165
Total GECC shareowners' equity	84,587	82,694
Noncontrolling interests(c)(Note 8)	440	432
Total equity	85,027	83,126
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 510,447	\$ 516,829

- (a) Our consolidated assets at March 31, 2014 include total assets of \$46,778 million of certain variable interest entities (VIEs) that can only be used to settle the liabilities of those VIEs. These assets include net financing receivables of \$40,749 million and investment securities of \$3,797 million. Our consolidated liabilities at March 31, 2014 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 \$27,175 million. See Note 12.
- (b) The sum of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI) attributable to GECC was \$(586) million and \$(1,034) million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.
- (c) Included AOCI attributable to noncontrolling interests of \$(137) million and \$(139) million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

See accompanying notes.

(6)

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

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013
Cash flows – operating activities		
Net earnings	\$ 1,956	\$ 1,829
Less: net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	11	11
Net earnings attributable to GECC	1,945	1,818
(Earnings) loss from discontinued operations	(12)	120
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings attributable to GECC		
to cash provided from operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	1,616	1,697
Deferred income taxes	(1,623)	251
Increase in accounts payable	887	614
Provision for losses on financing receivables	970	1,457
All other operating activities	(625)	(2,803)
Cash from (used for) operating activities – continuing operations	3,158	3,154
Cash from (used for) operating activities – discontinued operations	(3)	(99)
Cash from (used for) operating activities	3,155	3,055
Cash flows – investing activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(2,361)	(2,696)
Dispositions of property, plant and equipment	1,192	829
Increase in loans to customers	(70,938)	(69,664)
Principal collections from customers – loans	72,135	73,366
Investment in equipment for financing leases	(1,861)	(1,899)
Principal collections from customers – financing leases	2,324	3,015
Net change in credit card receivables	2,323	1,508
Proceeds from sales of discontinued operations	232	-
Proceeds from principal business dispositions	-	161
Net cash from (payments for) principal businesses purchased	-	6,392
All other investing activities	3,009	6,226
Cash from (used for) investing activities – continuing operations	6,055	17,238
Cash from (used for) investing activities – discontinued operations	(90)	81
Cash from (used for) investing activities	5,965	17,319

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Cash flows – financing activities		
Net increase (decrease) in borrowings (maturities of 90 days or less)	(3,750)	(9,457)
Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits	1,175	(3,237)
Newly issued debt (maturities longer than 90 days)	5,743	17,430
Repayments and other debt reductions (maturities longer than 90 days)	(11,566)	(18,452)
Dividends paid to shareowners	(500)	-
All other financing activities	9	(166)
Cash from (used for) financing activities – continuing operations	(8,889)	(13,882)
Cash from (used for) financing activities – discontinued operations	(6)	(15)
Cash from (used for) financing activities	(8,895)	(13,897)
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	92	(697)
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	317	5,780
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	75,105	62,044
Cash and equivalents at March 31	75,422	67,824
Less: cash and equivalents of discontinued operations at March 31	133	158
Cash and equivalents of continuing operations at March 31	\$ 75,289	\$ 67,666

See accompanying notes.

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## NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

### 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of Presentation

General Electric Company (GE Company or GE) owns all of the common stock of General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC). 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 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 fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 (2013 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).

Effects of transactions between related companies are made on an arms-length basis and are eliminated. As a wholly-owned subsidiary, GECC enters into various operating and financing arrangements with its parent, GE. These arrangements are made on an arms-length basis and consist primarily of GECC dividends to GE; GE customer receivables sold to GECC; GECC services for trade receivables management and material procurement; buildings and equipment (including automobiles) leased between GE and GECC; information technology (IT) and other services sold to GECC by GE; aircraft engines manufactured by GE that are installed on aircraft purchased by GECC from third-party producers for lease to others; and various investments, loans and allocations of GE corporate costs.

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

#### 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 2013 consolidated financial statements. We label our quarterly information using a calendar convention, that is, first quarter is labeled as ending on March 31, second quarter as ending on June 30, and third quarter as ending on September 30. It is our longstanding practice to establish interim quarterly closing dates using a fiscal calendar, which requires our businesses to close their books on either a Saturday or Sunday, depending on the business. The effects of this practice are modest and only exist within a reporting year. The fiscal closing calendar for 2014 is available on our website, [www.ge.com/secreports](http://www.ge.com/secreports).

#### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

See the Notes in our 2013 consolidated financial statements for a summary of our significant accounting policies.

#### Accounting Changes

On January 1, 2014, we adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2013-05, Foreign Currency Matters (Topic 830): Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or

Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity. Under the revised guidance, the entire amount of the cumulative translation adjustment associated with the foreign entity will be released into earnings in the following circumstances: (a) the sale of a subsidiary or group of net assets within a foreign entity that represents a complete or substantially complete liquidation of that entity, (b) the loss of a controlling financial interest in an investment in a foreign entity, or (c) when the accounting for an investment in a foreign entity changes from the equity method to full consolidation. The revised guidance applies prospectively to transactions or events occurring on or after January 1, 2014.

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On January 1, 2014, we adopted ASU 2013-11, Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. Under the new guidance, an unrecognized tax benefit is required to be presented as a reduction to a deferred tax asset if the disallowance of the tax position would reduce the available tax loss or tax credit carryforward instead of resulting in a cash tax liability. The ASU applies prospectively to all unrecognized tax benefits that exist as of the adoption date and reduced both deferred tax assets and income tax liabilities by \$1,009 million as of January 1, 2014.

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

### Assets and Liabilities of Businesses Held for Sale

In the first quarter of 2013, we committed to sell our Consumer auto and personal loan business in Portugal and completed the sale on July 15, 2013 for proceeds of \$83 million.

### Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations primarily comprised GE Money Japan (our Japanese personal loan business, Lake, and our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our investment in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd.), our U.S. mortgage business (WMC), our Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL) trailer services business in Europe (CLL Trailer Services) and our Consumer banking business in Russia (Consumer Russia). Results of operations, financial position and cash flows for these businesses are separately reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

### Financial Information for Discontinued Operations

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013
Operations		
Total revenues (loss)	\$ 29	\$ 54
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations		
before income taxes	\$ (14)	\$ (142)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	7	124
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (7)	\$ (18)
Disposal		
Gain (loss) on disposal before income taxes	\$ 18	\$ (187)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	1	85
Gain (loss) on disposal, net of taxes	\$ 19	\$ (102)

Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$	12	\$	(120)
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(In millions)	March 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and equivalents	\$	133	\$	232
Financing receivables – net		1		711
Other		1,315		1,387
Assets of discontinued operations	\$	1,449	\$	2,330
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Deferred income taxes	\$	260	\$	250
Other		862		3,540
Liabilities of discontinued operations	\$	1,122	\$	3,790

Other assets at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 primarily comprised a deferred tax asset for a loss carryforward, which expires principally in 2017 and in part in 2019, related to the sale of our GE Money Japan business.

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### GE Money Japan

During the third quarter of 2008, we completed the sale of GE Money Japan, which included our Japanese personal loan business. Under the terms of the sale, we reduced the proceeds from the sale for estimated refund claims in excess of the statutory interest rate. Proceeds from the sale were to be increased or decreased based on the actual claims experienced in accordance with loss-sharing terms specified in the sale agreement, with all claims in excess of 258 billion Japanese yen (approximately \$3,000 million) remaining our responsibility. On February 26, 2014, we reached an agreement with the buyer to pay 175 billion Japanese yen (approximately \$1,700 million) to extinguish this obligation. Our reserve for refund claims decreased from \$1,836 million at December 31, 2013 to \$56 million at March 31, 2014, reflecting payment in March 2014 of the amount required by the February 26, 2014 agreement. The \$56 million liability reflects the final remaining amount payable under the February 26, 2014 agreement.

GE Money Japan earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(1) million and \$(51) million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

### WMC

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

The remaining active claims have been brought by securitization trustees or administrators seeking recovery from WMC for alleged breaches of representations and warranties on mortgage loans that serve as collateral for residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS). At March 31, 2014, such claims consisted of \$4,466 million of individual claims generally submitted before the filing of a lawsuit (compared to \$5,643 million at December 31, 2013) and \$6,989 million of additional claims asserted against WMC in litigation without making a prior claim (Litigation Claims) (compared to \$6,780 at December 31, 2013). The total amount of these claims, \$11,455 million, reflects the purchase price or unpaid principal balances of the loans at the time of purchase and does not give effect to pay downs or potential recoveries based upon the underlying collateral, which in many cases are substantial, nor to accrued interest or fees. As of March 31, 2014, these amounts do not include approximately \$700 million of repurchase claims relating to alleged breaches of representations that are not in litigation and that are beyond the applicable statute of limitations. WMC believes that repurchase claims brought based upon representations and warranties made more than six years before WMC was notified of the claim would be disallowed in legal proceedings under applicable statutes of limitations.

Reserves related to repurchase claims made against WMC were \$550 million at March 31, 2014, reflecting a net decrease to reserves in the quarter ended March 31, 2014 of \$250 million due to settlement activity. The reserve estimate takes into account recent settlement activity that reduced WMC's exposure on certain claims and is based upon WMC's evaluation of the remaining exposures as a percentage of estimated mortgage loan losses within the pool of loans supporting each securitization. Recent settlements reduced WMC's exposure on claims asserted in certain securitizations and the claim amounts reported above give effect to these settlements.

## Rollforward of the Reserve

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31		2013
	2014		
Balance, beginning of period	\$	800	\$ 633
Provision		-	107
Claim resolutions		(250)	-
Balance, end of period	\$	550	\$ 740

Given the significant recent claim and related litigation activity and WMC's continuing efforts to resolve the lawsuits involving claims made against WMC, it is difficult to assess whether future losses will be consistent with WMC's past experience. Adverse changes to WMC's assumptions supporting the reserve may result in an increase to these reserves. Taking into account both recent settlement activity and the potential variability of settlements, WMC estimates a range of reasonably possible loss from \$0 to approximately \$500 million over its recorded reserve at March 31, 2014. This estimate excludes any possible loss associated with an adverse court decision on the applicable statute of limitations, as WMC is unable at this time to develop such a meaningful estimate.

At March 31, 2014, there were 14 lawsuits involving claims made against WMC arising from alleged breaches of representations and warranties on mortgage loans included in 13 securitizations. The adverse parties in these cases are securitization trustees or parties claiming to act on their behalf. Although the alleged claims for relief vary from case to case, the complaints and counterclaims in these actions generally assert claims for breach of contract, indemnification, and/or declaratory judgment, and seek specific performance (repurchase of defective mortgage loan) and/or money damages. Adverse court decisions, including in cases not involving WMC, could result in new claims and lawsuits on additional loans. However, WMC continues to believe that it has defenses to the claims asserted in litigation, including, for example, based on causation and materiality requirements and applicable statutes of limitations. It is not possible to predict the outcome or impact of these defenses and other factors, any of which could materially affect the amount of any loss ultimately incurred by WMC on these claims.

WMC has also received indemnification demands, nearly all of which are unspecified, from depositors/underwriters/sponsors of RMBS in connection with lawsuits brought by RMBS investors concerning alleged misrepresentations in the securitization offering documents to which WMC is not a party. WMC believes that it has defenses to these demands.

To the extent WMC is required to repurchase loans, WMC's loss also would be affected by several factors, including pay downs, accrued interest and fees, and the value of the underlying collateral. The reserve and estimate of possible loss reflect judgment, based on currently available information, and a number of assumptions, including economic conditions, claim and settlement activity, pending and threatened litigation, court decisions regarding WMC's legal defenses, indemnification demands, government activity, and other variables in the mortgage industry. Actual losses arising from claims against WMC could exceed these amounts and additional claims and lawsuits could result if actual claim rates, governmental actions, litigation and indemnification activity, adverse court decisions, actual settlement rates or losses WMC incurs on repurchased loans differ from its assumptions.

WMC revenues (loss) from discontinued operations were \$4 million and \$(107) million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. WMC earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$(2) million and \$(71) million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Other

In the fourth quarter of 2013, we announced the planned disposition of Consumer Russia and classified the business as discontinued operations. At that time, we recorded a \$170 million loss on the planned disposal. We completed the sale in the first quarter of 2014 for proceeds of \$232 million. Consumer Russia revenues from discontinued operations were \$24 million and \$67 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Consumer Russia earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$1 million (including a \$4 million gain on disposal) and \$(11) million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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In the first quarter of 2013, we announced the planned disposition of CLL Trailer Services and classified the business as discontinued operations. We completed the sale in the fourth quarter of 2013 for proceeds of \$528 million. CLL Trailer Services revenues from discontinued operations were \$1 million and \$93 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. CLL Trailer Services earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, were \$13 million and \$14 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, 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 annuitants, policyholders in our run-off insurance operations and supporting obligations to holders of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) in Trinity and investments held in our CLL business collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries. We do not have any securities classified as held-to-maturity.

(In millions)	March 31, 2014				December 31, 2013			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
<b>Debt</b>								
U.S. corporate	\$ 19,711	\$ 3,088	\$ (138)	\$ 22,661	\$ 19,600	\$ 2,323	\$ (217)	\$ 21,706
State and municipal	5,115	409	(130)	5,394	4,245	235	(191)	4,289
Residential mortgage-backed(a)	1,770	143	(39)	1,874	1,819	139	(48)	1,910
Commercial mortgage-backed	2,986	198	(61)	3,123	2,929	188	(82)	3,035
Asset-backed	7,347	32	(41)	7,338	7,373	60	(46)	7,387
Corporate – non-U.S.	1,716	137	(64)	1,789	1,741	103	(86)	1,758
Government – non-U.S.	2,058	103	(3)	2,158	2,336	81	(7)	2,410
U.S. government and federal agency	707	48	(18)	737	752	45	(27)	770
Retained interests	64	11	-	75	64	8	-	72
<b>Equity</b>								
Available-for-sale	195	46	(8)	233	203	51	(3)	251
Trading	68	-	-	68	74	-	-	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 41,737</b>	<b>\$ 4,215</b>	<b>\$ (502)</b>	<b>\$ 45,450</b>	<b>\$ 41,136</b>	<b>\$ 3,233</b>	<b>\$ (707)</b>	<b>\$ 43,662</b>

(a) Substantially collateralized by U.S. mortgages. At March 31, 2014, \$1,225 million relates to securities issued by government-sponsored entities and \$649 million relates to securities of private-label issuers. Securities issued by private-label issuers are collateralized primarily by pools of individual direct mortgage loans of financial institutions.

## Estimated Fair Value and Gross Unrealized Losses of Available-for-Sale Investment Securities

(In millions)	Less than 12 months		In loss position for	
	Estimated fair value	Gross unrealized losses(a)	Estimated fair value	Gross unrealized losses(a)
March 31, 2014				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 1,578	\$ (63)	\$ 563	\$ (75)
State and municipal	942	(37)	347	(93)
Residential mortgage-backed	187	(6)	430	(33)
Commercial	254	(11)	803	(50)
mortgage-backed				
Asset-backed	101	(1)	294	(40)
Corporate – non-U.S.	43	(1)	430	(63)
Government – non-U.S.	1,098	(3)	52	-
U.S. government and federal	238	(18)	-	-
agency				
Retained interests	1	-	1	-
Equity	40	(8)	-	-
Total	\$ 4,482	\$ (148)	\$ 2,920	\$ (354)(b)
December 31, 2013				
Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 2,170	\$ (122)	\$ 598	\$ (95)
State and municipal	1,076	(82)	367	(109)
Residential mortgage-backed	232	(11)	430	(37)
Commercial	396	(24)	780	(58)
mortgage-backed				
Asset-backed	112	(2)	359	(44)
Corporate – non-U.S.	96	(3)	454	(83)
Government – non-U.S.	1,479	(6)	42	(1)
U.S. government and federal	229	(27)	254	-
agency				
Retained interests	2	-	-	-
Equity	31	(3)	-	-
Total	\$ 5,823	\$ (280)	\$ 3,284	\$ (427)

(a) Includes gross unrealized losses related to securities that had other-than-temporary impairments previously recognized of \$(85) million at March 31, 2014.

(b) The majority relate to debt securities held to support obligations to holders of GICs and more than 70% are debt securities that were considered to be investment-grade by the major rating agencies at March 31, 2014.

We regularly review investment securities for other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) using both qualitative and quantitative criteria. For debt securities, our qualitative review considers our ability and intent to hold the security and the financial condition of and near-term prospects for the issuer, including whether the issuer is in compliance with the

terms and covenants of the security. Our quantitative review considers whether there has been an adverse change in expected future cash flows. Unrealized losses are not indicative of the amount of credit loss that would be recognized and at March 31, 2014 are primarily due to increases in market yields subsequent to our purchase of the securities. We presently do not intend to sell the vast majority of our debt securities that are in an unrealized loss position and believe that it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the vast majority of these securities before anticipated recovery of our amortized cost. The methodologies and significant inputs used to measure the amount of credit loss for our investment securities during the three months ended March 31, 2014 have not changed. For equity securities, we consider the duration and the severity of the unrealized loss. We believe that the unrealized loss associated with our equity securities will be recovered within the foreseeable future.

Our corporate debt portfolio comprises securities issued by public and private corporations in various industries, primarily in the U.S. Substantially all of our corporate debt securities are rated investment grade by the major rating agencies.

(13)

Our RMBS portfolio is collateralized primarily by pools of individual, direct mortgage loans, of which substantially all are in a senior position in the capital structure of the deals, not other structured products such as collateralized debt obligations. Of the total RMBS held at March 31, 2014, \$1,225 million and \$649 million related to agency and non-agency securities, respectively. Additionally, \$355 million was related to residential subprime credit securities, primarily supporting our guaranteed investment contracts. Substantially all of the subprime exposure is related to securities backed by mortgage loans originated in 2006 and prior. A majority of subprime RMBS have been downgraded to below investment grade and are insured by Monoline insurers (Monolines). We continue to place partial reliance on Monolines with adequate capital and claims paying resources depending on the extent of the Monoline's anticipated ability to cover expected credit losses.

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

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

#### Pre-tax, Other-Than-Temporary Impairments on Investment Securities

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013
Total pre-tax, OTTI recognized	\$ 38	\$ 289
Less: pre-tax, OTTI recognized in AOCI	(4)	(11)
Pre-tax, OTTI recognized in earnings(a)	\$ 34	\$ 278

(a) Included pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairments recorded in earnings related to equity securities of \$1 million during both the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

#### Changes in Cumulative Credit Loss Impairments Recognized on Debt Securities Still Held

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013
Cumulative credit loss impairments recognized, beginning of period	\$ 1,025	\$ 420
Credit loss impairments recognized on securities not previously impaired	-	263
Incremental credit loss impairments recognized on securities previously impaired	29	12

Less: credit loss impairments previously recognized on securities sold during the period		(51)		(1)
Cumulative credit loss impairments recognized, end of period	\$	1,003	\$	694

(14)



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

(In millions)	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value
Due		
Within one year	\$ 1,838	\$ 1,845
After one year through five years	3,630	3,892
After five years through ten years	5,349	5,641
After ten years	18,490	21,361

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

Gross Realized Gains and Losses on Available-for-Sale Investment Securities

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013
Gains	\$ 19	\$ 62
Losses, including impairments	(36)	(278)
Net	\$ (17)	\$ (216)

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

Proceeds from investment securities sales and early redemptions by issuers totaled \$1,349 million and \$3,641 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, principally from sales of short-term government securities in our bank subsidiaries and Treasury operations, and redemptions of non-U.S. corporate and asset-backed securities in our CLL business.

We recognized pre-tax gains (losses) on trading securities of \$(5) million and \$36 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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

(In millions)	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Loans, net of deferred income(a)	\$ 226,135	\$ 231,268
Investment in financing leases, net of deferred income	26,251	26,939
	252,386	258,207
Allowance for losses	(5,144)	(5,178)
Financing receivables – net(b)	\$ 247,242	\$ 253,029

(a) Deferred income was \$1,714 million and \$2,013 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

(b) Financing receivables at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 included \$532 million and \$544 million, respectively, relating to loans that had been acquired in a transfer but have been subject to credit deterioration since origination.

## Financing Receivables by Portfolio and Allowance for Losses

During the first quarter of 2014, we combined our CLL Europe and CLL Asia portfolios into CLL International and we transferred our CLL Other portfolio to the CLL Americas portfolio. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation.

(In millions)	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Commercial		
CLL		
Americas	\$ 68,367	\$ 69,036
International	46,208	47,431
Total CLL	114,575	116,467
Energy Financial Services	2,753	3,107
GECAS	8,851	9,377
Other	139	318
Total Commercial	126,318	129,269
Real Estate	20,236	19,899
Consumer		
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	30,355	30,501
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	13,715	13,677
U.S. installment and revolving credit	52,887	55,854
Non-U.S. auto	1,957	2,054
Other	6,918	6,953

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Total Consumer	105,832	109,039
Total financing receivables	252,386	258,207
Allowance for losses	(5,144)	(5,178)
Total financing receivables – net	\$ 247,242	\$ 253,029

(16)

## Allowance for Losses on Financing Receivables

(In millions)	Balance at January 1	Provision charged to operations	Other(a)	Gross write-offs(b)	Recoveries(b)	Balance at March 31
2014						
Commercial						
CLL						
Americas	\$ 473	\$ 84	\$ (1)	\$ (156)	\$ 19	\$ 419
International	505	18	2	(100)	24	449
Total CLL	978	102	1	(256)	43	868
Energy Financial Services	8	9	-	(2)	1	16
GECAS	17	8	-	-	-	25
Other	2	-	(2)	-	-	-
Total Commercial	1,005	119	(1)	(258)	44	909
Real Estate	192	(15)	2	(6)	2	175
Consumer						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	358	10	5	(46)	9	336
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	594	71	8	(189)	104	588
U.S. installment and revolving credit	2,823	752	18	(785)	139	2,947
Non-U.S. auto	56	12	2	(23)	14	61
Other	150	21	(17)	(40)	14	128
Total Consumer	3,981	866	16	(1,083)	280	4,060
Total	\$ 5,178	\$ 970	\$ 17	\$ (1,347)	\$ 326	\$ 5,144
2013						
Commercial						
CLL						
Americas	\$ 496	\$ 71	\$ (1)	\$ (103)	\$ 30	\$ 493
International	525	94	(10)	(150)	24	483
Total CLL	1,021	165	(11)	(253)	54	976
Energy Financial Services	9	(1)	-	-	-	8
GECAS	8	(1)	-	-	-	7
Other	3	-	-	(1)	-	2
Total Commercial	1,041	163	(11)	(254)	54	993
Real Estate	320	(20)	(6)	(29)	-	265
Consumer						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	480	56	(17)	(55)	12	476
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	582	180	(14)	(231)	140	657
	2,282	1,014	(50)	(744)	163	2,665

U.S. installment and revolving credit						
Non-U.S. auto	67	17	(5)	(30)	17	66
Other	172	47	7	(52)	7	181
Total Consumer	3,583	1,314	(79)	(1,112)	339	4,045
Total	\$ 4,944	\$ 1,457	\$ (96)	\$ (1,395)	\$ 393	\$ 5,303

- (a) Other primarily includes the effects of currency exchange.
- (b) Net write-offs (gross write-offs less recoveries) in certain portfolios may exceed the beginning allowance for losses as a result of losses that are incurred subsequent to the beginning of the fiscal year due to information becoming available during the current year, which may identify further deterioration on existing financing receivables.

(17)

## Credit Quality Indicators

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

## Past Due and Nonaccrual Financing Receivables

	March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due	Nonaccrual	Over 30 days past due	Over 90 days past due	Nonaccrual
Commercial						
CLL						
Americas	\$ 713	\$ 390	\$ 1,239	\$ 755	\$ 359	\$ 1,275
International	1,743	946	1,415	1,490	820	1,459
Total CLL	2,456	1,336	2,654	2,245	1,179	2,734
Energy Financial						
Services	-	-	43	-	-	4
GECAS	1	-	275	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total Commercial	2,457	1,336	2,972 (a)	2,245	1,179	2,744 (a)
Real Estate	263	207	2,383 (b)	247	212	2,551 (b)
Consumer						
Non-U.S. residential						
mortgages	3,130	2,082	2,140	3,406	2,104	2,161
Non-U.S. installment						
and revolving credit	533	152	73	512	146	88
U.S. installment and						
revolving credit	2,169	1,028	2	2,442	1,105	2
Non-U.S. auto	93	12	16	89	13	18
Other	165	89	335	172	99	351
Total Consumer	6,090	3,363 (c)	2,566 (d)	6,621	3,467 (c)	2,620 (d)
Total	\$ 8,810	\$ 4,906	\$ 7,921	\$ 9,113	\$ 4,858	\$ 7,915
Total as a percent of financing receivables	3.5 %	1.9 %	3.1 %	3.5 %	1.9 %	3.1 %

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- (a) Includes \$1,596 million and \$1,397 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, that are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms.
- (b) Includes \$2,127 million and \$2,308 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, that are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms.
- (c) Includes \$ 1,150 million and \$ 1,197 million of Consumer loans at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, that are over 90 days past due and continue to accrue interest until the accounts are written off in the period that the account becomes 180 days past due.
- (d) Includes \$311 million and \$323 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, that are currently paying in accordance with their contractual terms.

(18)

## Impaired Loans and Related Reserves

(In millions)	With no specific allowance			With a specific allowance			Average investment in loans
	Recorded investment in loans	Unpaid principal balance	Average investment in loans	Recorded investment in loans	Unpaid principal balance	Associated allowance	
March 31, 2014							
Commercial							
CLL							
Americas	\$ 1,792	\$ 2,385	\$ 1,731	\$ 257	\$ 354	\$ 49	\$ 337
International(a)	1,214	2,072	1,159	602	918	169	647
Total CLL	3,006	4,457	2,890	859	1,272	218	984
Energy Financial							
Services	18	18	9	26	26	3	15
GECAS	-	-	-	65	65	8	32
Other	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Total Commercial(b)	3,024	4,475	2,900	950	1,363	229	1,033
Real Estate(c)	2,925	3,448	2,770	737	871	53	991
Consumer(d)	132	169	120	2,836	2,854	560	2,857
Total	\$ 6,081	\$ 8,092	\$ 5,790	\$ 4,523	\$ 5,088	\$ 842	\$ 4,881
December 31, 2013							
Commercial							
CLL							
Americas	\$ 1,670	\$ 2,187	\$ 2,154	\$ 417	\$ 505	\$ 96	\$ 509
International(a)	1,104	1,938	1,136	691	1,046	231	629
Total CLL	2,774	4,125	3,290	1,108	1,551	327	1,138
Energy Financial							
Services	-	-	-	4	4	1	2
GECAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other	2	3	9	4	4	-	5
Total Commercial(b)	2,776	4,128	3,299	1,116	1,559	328	1,146
Real Estate(c)	2,615	3,036	3,058	1,245	1,507	74	1,688
Consumer(d)	109	153	98	2,879	2,948	567	3,058
Total	\$ 5,500	\$ 7,317	\$ 6,455	\$ 5,240	\$ 6,014	\$ 969	\$ 5,892

(a) Write-offs to net realizable value are recognized against the allowance for losses primarily in the reporting period in which management has deemed all or a portion of the financing receivable to be uncollectible, but not later than



360 days after initial recognition of a specific reserve for a collateral dependent loan. However, in accordance with regulatory standards that are applicable in Italy, commercial loans are considered uncollectible when there is demonstrable evidence of the debtor's insolvency, which may result in write-offs occurring beyond 360 days after initial recognition of a specific reserve.

- (b) We recognized \$57 million, \$218 million and \$53 million of interest income, including none, \$60 million and \$16 million on a cash basis, in the three months ended March 31, 2014, the year ended December 31, 2013 and the three months ended March 31, 2013, respectively, principally in our CLL Americas business. The total average investment in impaired loans for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$3,933 million and \$4,445 million, respectively.
- (c) We recognized \$19 million, \$187 million and \$57 million of interest income, including none, \$135 million and \$44 million on a cash basis, in the three months ended March 31, 2014, the year ended December 31, 2013 and the three months ended March 31, 2013, respectively. The total average investment in impaired loans for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$3,761 million and \$4,746 million, respectively.
- (d) We recognized \$46 million, \$221 million and \$57 million of interest income, including an insignificant amount, \$3 million and \$1 million on a cash basis, in the three months ended March 31, 2014, the year ended December 31, 2013 and the three months ended March 31, 2013, respectively, principally in our Consumer U.S. installment and revolving credit portfolios. The total average investment in impaired loans for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$2,977 million and \$3,156 million, respectively.

(19)

(In millions)	Non-impaired financing receivables	General reserves	Impaired loans	Specific reserves
March 31, 2014				
Commercial	\$ 122,344	\$ 680	\$ 3,974	\$ 229
Real Estate	16,574	122	3,662	53
Consumer	102,864	3,500	2,968	560
Total	\$ 241,782	\$ 4,302	\$ 10,604	\$ 842
December 31, 2013				
Commercial	\$ 125,377	\$ 677	\$ 3,892	\$ 328
Real Estate	16,039	118	3,860	74
Consumer	106,051	3,414	2,988	567
Total	\$ 247,467	\$ 4,209	\$ 10,740	\$ 969

Impaired loans classified as TDRs in our CLL business were \$2,916 million and \$2,961 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, and were primarily attributable to CLL Americas (\$1,676 million and \$1,770 million, respectively). For the three months ended March 31, 2014, we modified \$295 million of loans classified as TDRs, primarily in CLL Americas (\$176 million). Changes to these loans primarily included extensions, interest only payment periods, debt to equity exchange and forbearance or other actions, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. Of our \$1,391 million and \$2,555 million of modifications classified as TDRs in the twelve months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, \$19 million and \$44 million have subsequently experienced a payment default in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Real Estate TDRs decreased from \$3,625 million at December 31, 2013 to \$3,470 million at March 31, 2014, primarily driven by resolution of TDRs through paydowns. We deem loan modifications to be TDRs when we have granted a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty and we do not receive adequate compensation in the form of an effective interest rate that is at current market rates of interest given the risk characteristics of the loan or other consideration that compensates us for the value of the concession. The limited liquidity and higher return requirements in the real estate market for loans with higher loan-to-value (LTV) ratios has typically resulted in the conclusion that the modified terms are not at current market rates of interest, even if the modified loans are expected to be fully recoverable. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, we modified \$369 million of loans classified as TDRs. Changes to these loans primarily included forbearance, maturity extensions and changes to collateral or covenant terms or other actions, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. Of our \$1,636 million and \$3,611 million of modifications classified as TDRs in the twelve months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, \$20 million and \$174 million have subsequently experienced a payment default in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Impaired loans in our Consumer business represent restructured smaller balance homogeneous loans meeting the definition of a TDR, and are therefore subject to the disclosure requirement for impaired loans, and commercial loans in our Consumer-Other portfolio. The recorded investment of these impaired loans totaled \$2,968 million (with an unpaid principal balance of \$3,023 million) and comprised \$132 million with no specific allowance, primarily all in our Consumer-Other portfolio, and \$2,836 million with a specific allowance of \$560 million at March 31, 2014. The impaired loans with a specific allowance included \$239 million with a specific allowance of \$33 million in our

Consumer–Other portfolio and \$2,597 million with a specific allowance of \$527 million across the remaining Consumer business and had an unpaid principal balance and average investment of \$2,854 million and \$2,857 million, respectively, at March 31, 2014.

(20)

Impaired loans classified as TDRs in our Consumer business were \$2,839 million and \$2,874 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. We utilize certain loan modification programs for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties in our Consumer loan portfolio. These loan modification programs primarily include interest rate reductions and payment deferrals in excess of three months, which were not part of the terms of the original contract, and are primarily concentrated in our non-U.S. residential mortgage and U.S. credit card portfolios. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, we modified \$296 million of consumer loans for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties, which are classified as TDRs, and included \$179 million of non-U.S. consumer loans, primarily residential mortgages, credit cards and personal loans and \$117 million of U.S. consumer loans, primarily credit cards. We expect borrowers whose loans have been modified under these programs to continue to be able to meet their contractual obligations upon the conclusion of the modification. Of our \$1,339 million and \$1,647 million of modifications classified as TDRs in the twelve months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, \$57 million and \$100 million have subsequently experienced a payment default in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

### Supplemental Credit Quality Information

#### Commercial

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

Our internal risk ratings process is an important source of information in determining our allowance for losses and represents a comprehensive, statistically validated approach to evaluate risk in our financing receivables portfolios. In deriving our internal risk ratings, we stratify our Commercial portfolios into 21 categories of default risk and/or six categories of loss given default to group into three categories: A, B and C. Our process starts by developing an internal risk rating for our borrowers, which is based upon our proprietary models using data derived from borrower financial statements, agency ratings, payment history information, equity prices and other commercial borrower characteristics. We then evaluate the potential risk of loss for the specific lending transaction in the event of borrower default, which takes into account such factors as applicable collateral value, historical loss and recovery rates for similar transactions, and our collection capabilities. Our internal risk ratings process and the models we use are subject to regular monitoring and validation controls. The frequency of rating updates is set by our credit risk policy, which requires annual Risk Committee approval. The models are updated on a regular basis and statistically validated annually, or more frequently as circumstances warrant.

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

## Commercial Financing Receivables by Risk Category

(In millions)	Secured			
	A	B	C	Total
March 31, 2014				
CLL				
Americas	\$ 65,126	\$ 1,348	\$ 1,538	\$ 68,012
International	43,537	565	1,439	45,541
Total CLL	108,663	1,913	2,977	113,553
Energy Financial Services	2,616	62	44	2,722
GECAS	8,582	55	214	8,851
Other	139	-	-	139
Total	\$ 120,000	\$ 2,030	\$ 3,235	\$ 125,265
December 31, 2013				
CLL				
Americas	\$ 65,545	\$ 1,587	\$ 1,554	\$ 68,686
International	44,930	619	1,237	46,786
Total CLL	110,475	2,206	2,791	115,472
Energy Financial Services	2,969	9	-	2,978
GECAS	9,175	50	152	9,377
Other	318	-	-	318
Total	\$ 122,937	\$ 2,265	\$ 2,943	\$ 128,145

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

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

Our unsecured Commercial financing receivables portfolio is primarily attributable to our Interbanca S.p.A. and GE Sanyo Credit acquisitions in CLL International. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, these financing

receivables included \$371 million and \$313 million rated A, \$400 million and \$580 million rated B, and \$282 million and \$231 million rated C, respectively.

(22)

## Real Estate

Due to the primarily non-recourse nature of our Debt portfolio, loan-to-value ratios (the ratio of the outstanding debt on a property to the re-indexed value of that property) provide the best indicators of the credit quality of the portfolio.

(In millions)	Loan-to-value ratio					
	March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Less than 80%	80% to 95%	Greater than 95%	Less than 80%	80% to 95%	Greater than 95%
Debt	\$ 15,974	\$ 1,512	\$ 1,754	\$ 15,576	\$ 1,300	\$ 2,111

The credit quality of the owner occupied/credit tenant portfolio is primarily influenced by the strength of the borrower's general credit quality, which is reflected in our internal risk rating process, consistent with the process we use for our Commercial portfolio. As of March 31, 2014, the balances of our owner occupied/credit tenant portfolio with an internal risk rating of A, B and C approximated \$638 million, \$201 million and \$157 million, respectively, as compared to the December 31, 2013, balances of \$571 million, \$179 million and \$162 million, respectively.

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

## Consumer

At March 31, 2014, our U.S. consumer financing receivables included private-label credit card and sales financing for approximately 57 million customers across the U.S. with no metropolitan area accounting for more than 6% of the portfolio. Of the total U.S. consumer financing receivables, approximately 66% relate to credit card loans that are often subject to profit and loss sharing arrangements with the retailer (which are recorded in revenues), and the remaining 34% are sales finance receivables that provide financing to customers in areas such as electronics, recreation, medical and home improvement.

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

## Non-U.S. residential mortgages

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

(In millions)	Loan-to-value ratio					
	March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	80% or less	Greater than 80% to 90%	Greater than 90%	80% or less	Greater than 80% to 90%	Greater than 90%
Non-U.S. residential mortgages	\$ 17,148	\$ 5,098	\$ 8,109	\$ 17,224	\$ 5,130	\$ 8,147

The majority of these financing receivables are in our U.K. and France portfolios and have re-indexed loan-to-value ratios of 74% and 56%, respectively. Re-indexed loan-to-value ratios may not reflect actual realizable values of future repossessions. We have third-party mortgage insurance for about 22% of the balance of Consumer non-U.S. residential mortgage loans with loan-to-value ratios greater than 90% at March 31, 2014. Such loans were primarily originated in France and the U.K.

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## Installment and Revolving Credit

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

(In millions)	Internal ratings translated to approximate credit bureau equivalent score					
	March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	671 or higher	626 to 670	625 or less	671 or higher	626 to 670	625 or less
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	\$ 8,033	\$ 3,117	\$ 2,565	\$ 8,310	\$ 2,855	\$ 2,512
U.S. installment and revolving credit	34,388	10,817	7,682	36,723	11,101	8,030
Non-U.S. auto	1,338	344	275	1,395	373	286

Installment and revolving credit accounts with credit bureau equivalent scores of 625 or less have an average outstanding balance less than one thousand U.S. dollars and are primarily concentrated in our retail card and sales finance receivables in the U.S. and closed-end loans outside the U.S., which minimizes the potential for loss in the event of default. For lower credit scores, we adequately price for the incremental risk at origination and monitor credit migration through our risk ratings process. We continuously adjust our credit line underwriting management and collection strategies based on customer behavior and risk profile changes.

## Consumer – Other

We develop our internal risk ratings for this portfolio in a manner consistent with the process used to develop our Commercial credit quality indicators, described above. We use the borrower's credit quality and underlying collateral strength to determine the potential risk of loss from these activities.

At March 31, 2014, Consumer – Other financing receivables of \$6,013 million, \$401 million and \$504 million were rated A, B, and C, respectively. At December 31, 2013, Consumer – Other financing receivables of \$6,137 million, \$315 million and \$501 million were rated A, B, and C, respectively.

## 5. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

## Goodwill

(In millions)	Balance at January 1, 2014	Acquisitions	Dispositions, currency exchange and other	Balance at March 31, 2014
CLL	\$ 13,522	\$ —	\$ 63	\$ 13,585
Consumer	10,277	—	109	10,386
Real Estate	742	—	(31)	711
Energy Financial Services	1,507	—	—	1,507
GECAS	147	—	—	147
Total	\$ 26,195	\$ —	\$ 141	\$ 26,336

Goodwill balances increased \$141 million during the three months ended March 31, 2014, primarily as a result of currency exchange effects of a weaker U.S. dollar. Our reporting units and related goodwill balances are CLL (\$13,585 million), Consumer (\$10,386 million), Real Estate (\$711 million), Energy Financial Services (\$1,507 million) and GECAS (\$147 million) at March 31, 2014.

## Intangible Assets Subject to Amortization

(In millions)	March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net
Capitalized software	\$ 2,212	\$ (1,721)	\$ 491	\$ 2,200	\$ (1,707)	\$ 493
Customer-related	1,325	(805)	520	1,173	(802)	371
Lease valuations	679	(480)	199	703	(498)	205
Present value of future profits (a)	583	(583)	—	574	(574)	—
Patents and technology	108	(103)	5	106	(102)	4
Trademarks	46	(34)	12	49	(36)	13
All other	324	(276)	48	326	(276)	50
Total	\$ 5,277	\$ (4,002)	\$ 1,275	\$ 5,131	\$ (3,995)	\$ 1,136

(a) Balances at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 reflect adjustments of \$316 million and \$322 million, respectively, to the present value of future profits in our run-off insurance operation to reflect the effects that would have been recognized had the related unrealized investment securities holding gains and losses actually been realized.

Amortization expense related to intangible assets subject to amortization was \$97 million and \$108 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and is recorded in operating and administrative expense on the financial statements.

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## 6. BORROWINGS AND BANK DEPOSITS

(In millions)	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Short-term borrowings		
Commercial paper		
U.S.	\$ 21,229	\$ 24,877
Non-U.S.	3,817	4,168
Current portion of long-term borrowings(a)(b)	40,720	39,215
GE Interest Plus notes(c)	8,935	8,699
Other(b)	401	339
Total short-term borrowings	\$ 75,102	\$ 77,298
Long-term borrowings		
Senior unsecured notes(a)(d)	\$ 183,271	\$ 186,433
Subordinated notes(e)	4,860	4,821
Subordinated debentures(f)(g)	7,530	7,462
Other(b)	10,993	11,563
Total long-term borrowings	\$ 206,654	\$ 210,279
Non-recourse borrowings of consolidated securitization entities(h)	\$ 28,724	\$ 30,124
Bank deposits(i)	\$ 54,743	\$ 53,361
Total borrowings and bank deposits	\$ 365,223	\$ 371,062

- (a) Included \$481 million of obligations to holders of GICs at both March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. These obligations included conditions under which certain GIC holders could require immediate repayment of their investment should the long-term credit ratings of GECC fall below AA-/Aa3. The remaining outstanding GICs will continue to be subject to their scheduled maturities and individual terms, which may include provisions permitting redemption upon a downgrade of one or more of GECC's ratings, among other things.
- (b) Included \$9,338 million and \$9,468 million of funding secured by real estate, aircraft and other collateral at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, of which \$2,733 million and \$2,868 million is non-recourse to GECC at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.
- (c) Entirely variable denomination floating-rate demand notes.
- (d) Included \$700 million of debt at both March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 raised by a funding entity related to Penske Truck Leasing Co., L.P. (PTL). GECC, as co-issuer and co-guarantor of the debt, reports this amount as borrowings in its financial statements. GECC has been indemnified by the other limited partners of PTL for their proportionate share of the debt obligation.
- (e) Included \$300 million of subordinated notes guaranteed by GE at both March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.
- (f) Subordinated debentures receive rating agency equity credit.
- (g) Included \$3,008 million of subordinated debentures, which constitute the sole assets of trusts who have issued trust preferred securities and where GECC owns 100% of the common securities of the trusts. Obligations associated with these trusts are unconditionally guaranteed by GECC.
- (h)

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Included at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, were \$9,878 million and \$9,047 million of current portion of long-term borrowings, respectively. See Note 12.

- (i) Included \$13,458 million and \$13,614 million of deposits in non-U.S. banks at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, and \$19,305 million and \$18,275 million of certificates of deposits with maturities greater than one year at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

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## 7. INCOME TAXES

## Unrecognized Tax Benefits

(In millions)	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 3,310	\$ 3,223
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	2,360	2,346
Accrued interest on unrecognized tax benefits	558	570
Accrued penalties on unrecognized tax benefits	100	97
Reasonably possible reduction to the balance of unrecognized tax benefits in succeeding 12 months	0-1,000	0-800
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	0-260	0-250

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

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is currently auditing our consolidated U.S. income tax returns for 2010-2011. In addition, certain other U.S. tax deficiency issues and refund claims for previous years are still unresolved. The IRS has disallowed the tax loss on our 2003 disposition of ERC Life Reinsurance Corporation. We have contested the disallowance of this loss. It is reasonably possible that the unresolved items could be resolved during the next 12 months, which could result in a decrease in our balance of unrecognized tax benefits – that is, the aggregate tax effect of differences between tax return positions and the benefits recognized in our financial statements. We believe that there are no other jurisdictions in which the outcome of unresolved issues or claims is likely to be material to our results of operations, financial position or cash flows. We further believe that we have made adequate provision for all income tax uncertainties.

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## 8. SHAREOWNERS' EQUITY

## Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(In millions)	Three months ended March	
	2014	2013
Investment securities		
Beginning balance	\$ 309	\$ 673
Other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI) before reclassifications –		
net of deferred taxes of \$251 and \$(34)	474	(56)
Reclassifications from OCI – net of deferred taxes of \$7 and \$94	10	122
Other comprehensive income (loss)(a)	484	66
Less: OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	1
Ending balance	\$ 793	\$ 738
Currency translation adjustments (CTA)		
Beginning balance	\$ (687)	\$ (131)
OCI before reclassifications – net of deferred taxes of \$73 and \$(191)	(86)	(9)
Reclassifications from OCI – net of deferred taxes of \$124 and \$(33)	2	17
Other comprehensive income (loss)(a)	(84)	8
Less: OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	2	(4)
Ending balance	\$ (773)	\$ (119)
Cash flow hedges		
Beginning balance	\$ (293)	\$ (746)
OCI before reclassifications – net of deferred taxes of \$69 and \$56	129	(97)
Reclassifications from OCI – net of deferred taxes of \$(4) and \$(42)	(61)	189
Other comprehensive income (loss)(a)	68	92
Less: OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-
Ending balance	\$ (225)	\$ (654)
Benefit plans		
Beginning balance	\$ (363)	\$ (736)
Net actuarial gain (loss) – net of deferred taxes of \$(8) and \$18	(22)	2
Net actuarial loss amortization – net of deferred taxes of \$2 and \$3	4	11
Other comprehensive income (loss)(a)	(18)	13
Less: OCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-
Ending balance	\$ (381)	\$ (723)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at March 31	\$	(586)	\$	(758)
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(a) Total other comprehensive income (loss) was \$450 million and \$179 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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## Reclassification out of AOCI

(In millions)	Three months ended		Statement of Earnings Caption
	March 31 2014	2013	
Available-for-sale securities			
Realized gains (losses) on sale/impairment of securities	\$ (17) 7	\$ (216) 94	Revenues from services Benefit (provision) for income taxes
	\$ (10)	\$ (122)	Net of tax
Currency translation adjustments			
Gains (losses) on dispositions	\$ (126) 124	\$ 16 (33)	Costs and expenses Benefit (provision) for income taxes
	\$ (2)	\$ (17)	Net of tax
Cash flow hedges			
Gains (losses) on interest rate derivatives	\$ (69)	\$ (102)	Interest
Foreign exchange contracts	134 65 (4)	(45) (147) (42)	(a) Total before tax Benefit (provision) for income taxes
	\$ 61	\$ (189)	Net of tax
Benefit plan items			
Amortization of actuarial gains (losses)	\$ (6) 2	\$ (14) 3	Total before tax(b) Benefit (provision) for income taxes
	\$ (4)	\$ (11)	Net of tax
Total reclassification adjustments	\$ 45	\$ (339)	Net of tax

(a) Included \$134 million and \$(33) million in revenues from services and an insignificant amount and \$(12) million in interest for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(b) Amortization of actuarial gains and losses out of AOCI are included in the computation of net periodic pension costs.

## Noncontrolling Interests

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013
Beginning balance	\$ 432	\$ 707

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Net earnings		11		11
Dividends		–		(16)
Dispositions		–		(104)
Other (including AOCI)		(3)		(11)
Ending balance	\$	440	\$	587

Other

We paid quarterly dividends of \$500 million and no special dividends to GE in the three months ended March 31, 2014. There were no dividends paid to GE in the three months ended March 31, 2013.

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## 9. REVENUES FROM SERVICES

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013
Interest on loans	\$ 4,256	\$ 4,490
Equipment leased to others	2,661	2,529
Fees	1,114	1,130
Investment income	556	414
Financing leases	389	436
Associated companies(a)	373	173
Premiums earned by insurance activities	352	395
Real estate investments(b)	343	1,300
Other items	444	575
Total	\$ 10,488	\$ 11,442

- (a) Aggregate summarized financial information for significant associated companies assuming a 100% ownership interest is included total assets at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 of \$87,705 million and \$84,305 million, respectively. Assets were primarily financing receivables of \$47,348 million and \$46,655 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Total liabilities were \$60,651 million and \$59,559 million, consisted primarily of bank deposits of \$7,337 million and \$5,876 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, and debt of \$40,542 million and \$39,034 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 totaled \$3,544 million and \$4,010 million, respectively, and net earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 totaled \$437 million and \$565 million, respectively.
- (b) During the three months ended March 31, 2013, we sold real estate comprising certain floors located at 30 Rockefeller Center, New York for a pre-tax gain of \$902 million.

## 10. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

## Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis include investment securities primarily supporting obligations to annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations and supporting obligations to holders of GICs in Trinity and investment securities held in our CLL business collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries.

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Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

(In millions)	Level 1(a)	Level 2(a)	Level 3	Netting adjustment(b)	Net balance
March 31, 2014					
Assets					
Investment securities					
Debt					
U.S. corporate	\$ -	\$ 19,590	\$ 3,071	\$ -	\$ 22,661
State and municipal	-	4,834	560	-	5,394
Residential	-	1,793	81	-	1,874
mortgage-backed					
Commercial	-	3,112	11	-	3,123
mortgage-backed					
Asset-backed(c)	-	430	6,908	-	7,338
Corporate non-U.S.	51	678	1,060	-	1,789
Government non-U.S.	1,334	823	1	-	2,158
U.S. government and	-	505	232	-	737
federal agency					
Retained interests	-	-	75	-	75
Equity					
Available-for-sale	208	14	11	-	233
Trading	66	2	-	-	68
Derivatives(d)	-	6,944	157	(6,106)	995
Other(e)	-	-	99	-	99
Total	\$ 1,659	\$ 38,725	\$ 12,266	\$ (6,106)	\$ 46,544
Liabilities					
Derivatives	\$ -	\$ 4,156	\$ 18	\$ (3,716)	\$ 458
Other	-	22	-	-	22
Total	\$ -	\$ 4,178	\$ 18	\$ (3,716)	\$ 480
December 31, 2013					
Assets					
Investment securities					
Debt					
U.S. corporate	\$ -	\$ 18,788	\$ 2,918	\$ -	\$ 21,706
State and municipal	-	4,193	96	-	4,289
Residential	-	1,824	86	-	1,910
mortgage-backed					
Commercial	-	3,025	10	-	3,035
mortgage-backed					
Asset-backed(c)	-	489	6,898	-	7,387
Corporate non-U.S.	61	645	1,052	-	1,758
Government non-U.S.	1,590	789	31	-	2,410
U.S. government and	-	545	225	-	770
federal agency					
Retained interests	-	-	72	-	72

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Equity						
Available-for-sale	225	15	11	–	251	
Trading	72	2	–	–	74	
Derivatives(d)	–	7,493	170	(6,546)	1,117	
Other(e)	–	–	293	–	293	
Total	\$ 1,948	\$ 37,808	\$ 11,862	\$ (6,546)	\$ 45,072	
Liabilities						
Derivatives	\$ –	\$ 4,893	\$ 16	\$ (4,162)	\$ 747	
Other	–	24	–	–	24	
Total	\$ –	\$ 4,917	\$ 16	\$ (4,162)	\$ 771	

- (a) There were no securities transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 in the three months ended March 31, 2014.
- (b) The netting of derivative receivables and payables (including the effects of any collateral posted or received) is permitted when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists.
- (c) Includes investments in our CLL business in asset-backed securities collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries.
- (d) The fair value of derivatives includes an adjustment for non-performance risk. The cumulative adjustment was a gain (loss) of \$29 million and \$(7) million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. See Note 11 for additional information on the composition of our derivative portfolio.
- (e) Includes private equity investments and loans designated under the fair value option.

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Level 3 Instruments

The majority of our Level 3 balances consist of investment securities classified as available-for-sale with changes in fair value recorded in shareowners' equity.

Changes in Level 3 Instruments for the Three Months Ended

(In millions)	Balance at January 1	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses)	Net realized/unrealized gains (losses)	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3(b)	Transfers out of Level 3(b)	Net change in unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held	
		included in earnings(a)	included in AOCI						March 31	March 31(c)
<b>2014</b>										
<b>Investment securities</b>										
<b>Debt</b>										
U.S. corporate	\$ 2,918	\$ 8	\$ 63	\$ 153	\$ (2)	\$ (112)	\$ 96	\$ (53)	\$ 671	\$ -
State and municipal	96	-	27	9	-	(7)	435	-	560	-
RMBS	86	-	(1)	-	-	(4)	-	-	81	-
CMBS	10	-	-	-	-	(1)	2	-	11	-
ABS	6,898	1	(27)	405	-	(369)	-	-	6,908	-
Corporate – non-U.S.	1,052	(21)	46	220	(2)	(235)	-	-	1,060	-
Government – non-U.S.	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30)	1	-
U.S. government and federal agency	225	-	9	-	-	-	-	(2)	232	-
Retained interests	72	2	3	1	-	(3)	-	-	75	-
<b>Equity</b>										
Available-for-sale	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Derivatives(d)(e)	163	(11)	-	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	149	(4)
Other	293	2	-	83	-	-	-	(279)	99	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 11,855</b>	<b>\$ (19)</b>	<b>\$ 120</b>	<b>\$ 870</b>	<b>\$ (4)</b>	<b>\$ (732)</b>	<b>\$ 532</b>	<b>\$ (64)</b>	<b>\$ 258</b>	<b>\$ (4)</b>
<b>2013</b>										
<b>Investment securities</b>										
<b>Debt</b>										
U.S. corporate	\$ 3,552	\$ (258)	\$ 218	\$ 61	\$ (6)	\$ (45)	\$ 93	\$ (73)	\$ 542	\$ -
	77	-	-	4	-	(1)	10	-	90	-

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State and municipal										
RMBS	100	-	(3)	-	-	(1)	-	-	96	-
CMBS	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
ABS	5,023	1	(2)	144	-	(262)	12	4,916	-	-
Corporate – non-U.S.	1,212	8	13	824	(3)	(733)	15	1,336	-	-
Government – non-U.S.	42	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	41	-
U.S. government and										
federal agency	277	-	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	264	-
Retained interests	83	3	10	-	-	(5)	-	-	91	-
Equity										
Available-for-sale	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	11	-
Derivatives(d)(e)	262	(38)	-	(1)	-	(53)	-	-	170	(7)
Other	432	(2)	-	33	(54)	-	-	-	409	(1)
Total	\$ 11,079	\$ (286)	\$ 222	\$ 1,065	\$ (63)	\$ (1,100)	\$ 130	\$ (11,952)	\$	\$

- (a) Earnings effects are primarily included in the Revenues from services and Interest captions in the Condensed Statement of Earnings.
- (b) Transfers in and out of Level 3 are considered to occur at the beginning of the period. Transfers out of Level 3 were primarily a result of increased use of quotes from independent pricing vendors based on recent trading activity.
- (c) Represents the amount of unrealized gains or losses for the period included in earnings.
- (d) Represents derivative assets net of derivative liabilities and included cash accruals of \$10 million and \$4 million not reflected in the fair value hierarchy table for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.
- (e) Gains (losses) included in “net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings” were offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. See Note 11.

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## Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table represents non-recurring fair value amounts (as measured at the time of the adjustment) for those assets remeasured to fair value on a non-recurring basis during the fiscal year and still held at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

(In millions)	Remeasured during the three months ended March 31, 2014		Remeasured during the year ended December 31, 2013	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ 87	\$ 1,596	\$ 210	\$ 2,986
Cost and equity method investments	–	349	–	649
Long-lived assets, including real estate	326	192	2,050	1,085
Total	\$ 413	\$ 2,137	\$ 2,260	\$ 4,720

The following table represents the fair value adjustments to assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and still held at March 31, 2014 and 2013.

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ (113)	\$ (128)
Cost and equity method investments	(205)	(72)
Long-lived assets, including real estate	(67)	(359)
Total	\$ (385)	\$ (559)

(33)



## Level 3 Measurements – Significant Unobservable Inputs

(Dollars in millions)	Fair value	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
March 31, 2014				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Investment securities - Debt				
U.S. corporate	\$ 947	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	1.5%-8.9% (5.0%)
State and Municipal	469	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	1.8%-6.0% (3.3%)
Asset-backed	6,868	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	1.3%-9.5% (3.8%)
Corporate non-U.S.	776	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	1.4%-46.0% (15.3%)
Other financial assets	99	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	3.9%-5.6% (4.8%)
Non-recurring fair value measurements				
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$ 995	Income approach,	Capitalization rate(b)	2.7%-11.3% (6.5%)
		Business enterprise value	WACC(c)	19.0%-19.0% (19.0%)
			EBITDA multiple	4.3X-6.5X (5.9X)
Cost and equity method investments	134	Income approach,	Discount rate(a)	8.0%-10.0% (8.5%)
		Business enterprise value	EBITDA multiple	6.0X-9.0X (9.0X)
Long-lived assets, including real estate	5	Income approach	Capitalization rate(b)	9.4%-15.3% (12.0%)
			Discount rate(a)	4.0%-19.0% (8.3%)

December 31, 2013  
Recurring fair value  
measurements

Investment securities - Debt

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U.S. corporate	\$	898	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	1.5%-13.3% (6.5%)
Asset-backed		6,854	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	1.2%-10.5% (3.7%)
Corporate non-U.S.		819	Income approach	Discount rate(a)	1.4%-46.0% (15.1%)
Other financial assets		288	Income approach, Market comparables	WACC(c)	9.3%-9.3% (9.3%)
				Discount rate(a)	5.2%-5.3% (5.3%)
				EBITDA multiple	8.3X-12.5X (10.6X)
Non-recurring fair value measurements					
Financing receivables and loans held for sale	\$	1,937	Income approach,  Business enterprise value	Capitalization rate(b) EBITDA multiple Discount rate(a)	5.5%-16.7% (8.0%) 4.3X-5.5X (4.8X) 6.6%-6.6% (6.6%)
Cost and equity method investments		100	Income approach, Market comparables	Discount rate(a)  Capitalization rate(b) WACC(c) EBITDA multiple Revenue multiple	5.7%-5.9% (5.8%) 8.5%-10.6% (10.0%) 9.3%-9.6% (9.4%) 7.1X-14.5X (11.3X) 9.3X-12.6X (10.9X)
Long-lived assets, including real estate		691	Income approach	Capitalization rate(b) Discount rate(a)	5.4%-14.5% (7.8%) 4.0%-23.0% (8.8%)

- (a) Discount rates are determined based on inputs that market participants would use when pricing investments, including credit and liquidity risk. An increase in the discount rate would result in a decrease in the fair value.
- (b) Represents the rate of return on net operating income that is considered acceptable for an investor and is used to determine a property's capitalized value. An increase in the capitalization rate would result in a decrease in the fair value.
- (c) Weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, other Level 3 recurring fair value measurements of \$2,935 million and \$2,813 million, respectively, and non-recurring measurements of \$730 million and \$1,426 million, respectively, are

valued using non-binding broker quotes or other third-party sources. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, other recurring fair value measurements of \$154 million and \$173 million, respectively, and non-recurring fair value measurements of \$273 million and \$566 million, respectively, were individually insignificant and utilize a number of different unobservable inputs not subject to meaningful aggregation.

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## 11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table provides information about assets and liabilities not carried at fair value. The table excludes finance leases and non-financial assets and liabilities. Substantially all of the assets discussed below are considered to be Level 3. The vast majority of our liabilities' fair value can be determined based on significant observable inputs and thus considered Level 2. Few of the instruments are actively traded and their fair values must often be determined using financial models. Realization of the fair value of these instruments depends upon market forces beyond our control, including marketplace liquidity.

(In millions)	March 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Notional amount	Assets (liabilities)		Notional amount	Assets (liabilities)	
		Carrying amount (net)	Estimated fair value		Carrying amount (net)	Estimated fair value
<b>Assets</b>						
Loans	\$ (a)	\$ 221,187	\$ 225,454	\$ (a)	\$ 226,293	\$ 230,792
Other commercial mortgages	(a)	2,261	2,269	(a)	2,270	2,281
Loans held for sale	(a)	1,078	1,078	(a)	512	512
Other financial instruments(c)	(a)	1,541	2,201	(a)	1,622	2,203
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Borrowings and bank deposits(b)(d)	(a)	(365,223)	(381,050)	(a)	(371,062)	(386,823)
Investment contract benefits	(a)	(3,107)	(3,666)	(a)	(3,144)	(3,644)
Guaranteed investment contracts	(a)	(1,441)	(1,429)	(a)	(1,471)	(1,459)
Insurance - credit life(e)	2,163	(110)	(96)	2,149	(108)	(94)

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

(b) See Note 6.

(c) Principally comprises 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 March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 would have been reduced by \$3,506 million and \$2,284 million, respectively.

(e) Net of reinsurance of \$1,250 million at both March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

## Notional Amounts of Loan Commitments

(In millions)	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Ordinary course of business lending commitments(a)	\$ 5,102	\$ 4,756
Unused revolving credit lines(b)		
Commercial(c)	15,497	16,570
Consumer - principally credit cards	296,296	290,662

- (a) Excluded investment commitments of \$1,383 million and \$1,395 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.
- (b) Excluded inventory financing arrangements, which may be withdrawn at our option, of \$12,650 million and \$13,502 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.
- (c) Included commitments of \$11,952 million and \$11,629 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, associated with secured financing arrangements that could have increased to a maximum of \$15,472 million and \$14,590 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, based on asset volume under the arrangement.

(35)

### Securities Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Arrangements

Our issuances of securities repurchase agreements are insignificant and are limited to activities at certain of our foreign banks primarily for purposes of liquidity management. At March 31, 2014, we were party to repurchase agreements totaling \$134 million, which were reported in short-term borrowings on the financial statements. We have had no repurchase agreements that were accounted for as off-book financing and we do not engage in securities lending transactions.

We also enter into reverse securities repurchase agreements, primarily for short-term investment with maturities of 90 days or less. At March 31, 2014, we were party to reverse repurchase agreements totaling \$19.9 billion, which were reported in cash and equivalents on the financial statements. Under these reverse securities repurchase agreements, we typically lend available cash at a specified rate of interest and hold U.S. or highly-rated European government securities as collateral during the term of the agreement. Collateral value is in excess of amounts loaned under the agreements.

### Derivatives and Hedging

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

The notional amounts of derivative contracts represent the basis upon which interest and other payments are calculated and are reported gross, except for offsetting foreign currency forward contracts that are executed in order to manage our currency risk of net investment in foreign subsidiaries. Of the outstanding notional amount of \$302,000 million, approximately 97% or \$293,000 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 instruments used in these activities are designated as hedges when practicable. When we are not able to apply hedge accounting, or when the derivative and the hedged item are both recorded in earnings concurrently, the derivatives are deemed economic hedges and hedge accounting is not applied. This most frequently occurs when we hedge a recognized foreign currency transaction (e.g., a receivable or payable) with a derivative. Since the effects of changes in exchange rates are reflected concurrently in earnings for both the derivative and the transaction, the economic hedge does not require hedge accounting.

## Fair Value of Derivatives

(In millions)	March 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives accounted for as hedges				
Interest rate contracts	\$ 4,187	\$ 1,350	\$ 3,837	\$ 1,989
Currency exchange contracts	1,264	1,135	1,746	958
Other contracts	-	-	-	-
	5,451	2,485	5,583	2,947
Derivatives not accounted for as hedges				
Interest rate contracts	288	151	270	175
Currency exchange contracts	1,318	1,516	1,753	1,765
Other contracts	44	22	57	22
	1,650	1,689	2,080	1,962
Gross derivatives recognized in statement of financial position				
Gross derivatives	7,101	4,174	7,663	4,909
Gross accrued interest	1,183	41	1,227	241
	8,284	4,215	8,890	5,150
Amounts offset in statement of financial position				
Netting adjustments(a)	(3,378)	(3,407)	(3,927)	(3,920)
Cash collateral(b)	(2,728)	(309)	(2,619)	(242)
	(6,106)	(3,716)	(6,546)	(4,162)
Net derivatives recognized in statement of financial position				
Net derivatives	2,178	499	2,344	988
Amounts not offset in statement of financial position				
Securities held as collateral(c)	(1,519)	-	(1,838)	-
Net amount	\$ 659	\$ 499	\$ 506	\$ 988

Derivatives are classified in other assets and other liabilities and the related accrued interest is classified in other receivables 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 include fair value adjustments related to our own and counterparty non-performance risk. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the cumulative adjustment for non-performance risk was a gain (loss) of \$29 million and \$(7) million, respectively.

- (b) Excludes excess cash collateral received and posted of \$177 million and \$56 million at March 31, 2014, respectively, and \$160 million and \$37 million at December 31, 2013, respectively.
- (c) Excludes excess securities collateral received of \$41 million and \$286 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

#### Fair value hedges

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

(37)



## Earnings Effects of Fair Value Hedging Relationships

(In millions)	Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Three months ended March 31		Gain (loss) on hedging derivatives	Gain (loss) on hedged items
		2014	2013		
Interest rate contracts	\$ 990	\$ (1,005)	\$ (909)	\$ 881	
Currency exchange contracts	2	(3)	(9)	8	

Fair value hedges resulted in \$(16) million and \$(29) million of ineffectiveness in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. In both the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, there were insignificant amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness.

## Cash flow hedges

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

## Gains (Losses) Recognized through AOCI

(In millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in AOCI for the three months ended March 31		Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into earnings for the three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Interest rate contracts	\$ 3	\$ (11)	\$ (69)	\$ (102)
Currency exchange contracts	183	(34)	134	(45)
Total(a)	\$ 186	\$ (45)	\$ 65	\$ (147)

(a) Gain (loss) is recorded in revenues from services and interest when reclassified to earnings.

The total pre-tax amount in AOCI related to cash flow hedges of forecasted transactions was a \$157 million loss at March 31, 2014. We expect to transfer \$191 million to earnings as an expense in the next 12 months contemporaneously with the earnings effects of the related forecasted transactions. In both the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, we recognized insignificant gains and losses related to hedged forecasted transactions and firm commitments that did not occur by the end of the originally specified period. At March 31, 2014 and 2013, the maximum term of derivative instruments that hedge forecasted transactions was 19 years and 20 years, respectively. See Note 8 for additional information about reclassifications out of AOCI.

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 were insignificant for each

reporting period.

Net investment hedges in foreign operations

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

(38)

## Gains (Losses) Recognized through CTA

(In millions)	Gain (loss) recognized in CTA for the three months ended March 31		Gain (loss) reclassified from CTA for the three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Currency exchange contracts(a)	\$ (1,033)	\$ 2,105	\$ 10	\$ (124)

(a) Gain (loss) is recorded in revenues from services when reclassified out of AOCI.

The amounts related to the change in the fair value of the forward points that are excluded from the measure of effectiveness were \$(142) million and \$(166) million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and were recorded in interest.

## 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. Gains (losses) for the three months ended March 31, 2014 on derivatives not designated as hedges were \$1,089 million composed of amounts related to interest rate contracts of \$11 million, currency exchange contracts of \$1,090 million, and other derivatives of \$(12) million. These gains were more than offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged. Gains (losses) for the three months ended March 31, 2013 on derivatives not designated as hedges were \$(902) million composed of amounts related to interest rate contracts of \$(61) million, currency exchange contracts of \$(853) million, and other derivatives of \$12 million. These losses were more than offset by the earnings effects from the underlying items that were economically hedged.

## Counterparty credit risk

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

As discussed above, we have provisions in certain of our master agreements that require counterparties to post collateral (typically, cash or U.S. Treasury securities) when our receivable due from the counterparty, measured at current market value, exceeds a specified limit. The fair value of such collateral was \$4,247 million at March 31, 2014, of which \$2,728 million was cash and \$1,519 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 \$309 million at March 31, 2014. At March 31, 2014, our exposure to counterparties (including accrued interest), net of collateral we hold, was \$622 million. This excludes exposure related to embedded derivatives.

Additionally, our master agreements typically contain mutual downgrade provisions that provide the ability of each party to require termination if the long-term credit rating of the counterparty were to fall below A-/A3. In certain of these master agreements, each party also has the ability to require termination if the short-term rating of the counterparty were to fall below A-1/P-1. Our master agreements also typically contain provisions that provide termination rights upon the occurrence of certain other events, such as a bankruptcy or events of default by one of the parties. If an agreement was terminated under any of these circumstances, the termination amount payable would be determined on a net basis and could also take into account any collateral posted. The net amount of our derivative liability, after consideration of collateral posted by us and outstanding interest payments was \$475 million at March 31, 2014. This excludes embedded derivatives.

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## 12. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

We use variable interest entities primarily to securitize financial assets and arrange other forms of asset-backed financing in the ordinary course of business. Except as noted below, investors in these entities only have recourse to the assets owned by the entity and not to our general credit. We do not have implicit support arrangements with any VIE. We did not provide non-contractual support for previously transferred financing receivables to any VIE in 2014 or 2013.

### 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 three main groups, which are further described below:

- Trinity comprises two consolidated entities that hold investment securities, the majority of which are investment grade, and were funded by the issuance of GICs. The GICs include conditions under which certain holders could require immediate repayment of their investment should the long-term credit ratings of GECC fall below AA-/Aa3 or the short-term credit ratings fall below A-1+/P-1. The outstanding GICs are subject to their scheduled maturities and individual terms, which may include provisions permitting redemption upon a downgrade of one or more of GECC's ratings, among other things, and are reported in investment contracts, insurance liabilities and insurance annuity benefits.
- Consolidated Securitization Entities (CSEs) were created to facilitate securitization of financial assets and other forms of asset-backed financing that serve as an alternative funding source by providing access to variable funding notes and term markets. The securitization transactions executed with these entities are similar to those used by many financial institutions and substantially all are non-recourse. We provide servicing for substantially all of the assets in these entities.

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

- Other remaining assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs relate primarily to three categories of entities: (1) joint ventures that lease equipment with \$1,562 million of assets and \$713 million of liabilities; (2) other entities that are involved in power generating and leasing activities with \$733 million of assets and no liabilities; and (3) insurance entities that, among other lines of business, provide property and casualty and workers' compensation coverage for GE with \$1,195 million of assets and \$525 million of liabilities.

(40)

## Assets and Liabilities of Consolidated VIEs

(In millions)	Consolidated Securitization Entities						Total
	Trinity(a)	Credit cards(b)	Equipment(b)	Trade receivables	Other		
March 31, 2014							
Assets(c)							
Financing receivables, net	\$ -	\$ 23,888	\$ 13,029	\$ 2,628	\$ 2,067	\$ -	\$ 41,612
Investment securities	2,764	-	-	-	1,034	-	3,798
Other assets	22	122	515	1	1,681	-	2,341
Total	\$ 2,786	\$ 24,010	\$ 13,544	\$ 2,629	\$ 4,782	\$ -	\$ 47,751
Liabilities(c)							
Borrowings	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 583	\$ -	\$ 583
Non-recourse borrowings	-	14,642	10,316	2,168	49	-	27,175
Other liabilities	1,454	265	285	28	1,273	-	3,305
Total	\$ 1,454	\$ 14,907	\$ 10,601	\$ 2,196	\$ 1,905	\$ -	\$ 31,063
December 31, 2013							
Assets(c)							
Financing receivables, net	\$ -	\$ 24,766	\$ 12,928	\$ 2,509	\$ 2,044	\$ -	\$ 42,247
Investment securities	2,786	-	-	-	1,044	-	3,830
Other assets	213	20	557	1	1,563	-	2,354
Total	\$ 2,999	\$ 24,786	\$ 13,485	\$ 2,510	\$ 4,651	\$ -	\$ 48,431
Liabilities(c)							
Borrowings	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 597	\$ -	\$ 597
Non-recourse borrowings	-	15,363	10,982	2,180	49	-	28,574
Other liabilities	1,482	228	248	25	1,235	-	3,218
Total	\$ 1,482	\$ 15,591	\$ 11,230	\$ 2,205	\$ 1,881	\$ -	\$ 32,389

(a) Excludes intercompany advances from GECC to Trinity, which are eliminated in consolidation of \$1,611 million and \$1,837 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

(b) We provide servicing to the CSEs and are contractually permitted to commingle cash collected from customers on financing receivables sold to CSE investors with our own cash prior to payment to a CSE, provided our short-term credit rating does not fall below A-1/P-1. These CSEs also owe us amounts for purchased financial assets and scheduled interest and principal payments. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the amounts of commingled cash owed to the CSEs were \$3,106 million and \$6,314 million, respectively, and the amounts owed to us by CSEs were \$3,115 million and \$5,540 million, respectively.

(c)

Asset amounts exclude intercompany receivables for cash collected on behalf of the entities by GE as servicer, which are eliminated in consolidation. Such receivables provide the cash to repay the entities' liabilities. If these intercompany receivables were included in the table above, assets would be higher. In addition, other assets, borrowings and other liabilities exclude intercompany balances that are eliminated in consolidation.

Revenues from services from our consolidated VIEs were \$1,633 million and \$1,703 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Related expenses consisted primarily of provisions for losses of \$301 million and \$414 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and interest of \$80 million and \$89 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These amounts do not include intercompany revenues and costs, principally fees and interest between GECC and the VIEs, which are eliminated in consolidation.

#### Investments in Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

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

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Our largest exposure to any single unconsolidated VIE at March 31, 2014 is a \$7,018 million investment in asset-backed securities issued by the Senior Secured Loan Program (“SSLP”), a fund that invests in high-quality senior secured debt of various middle-market companies. Other significant unconsolidated VIEs include investments in real estate entities (\$2,261 million), which generally consist of passive limited partnership investments in tax-advantaged, multi-family real estate and investments in various European real estate entities; and exposures to joint ventures that purchase factored receivables (\$2,491 million).

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

#### Investments in Unconsolidated VIEs

(In millions)	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Other assets and investment securities	\$ 9,122	\$ 9,089
Financing receivables – net	3,084	3,344
Total investments	12,206	12,433
Contractual obligations to fund investments or guarantees	2,534	2,731
Revolving lines of credit	36	31
Total	\$ 14,776	\$ 15,195

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



## ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND 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 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.

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

### OVERVIEW

General Electric Capital Corporation (GE Capital or GECC) businesses offer a broad range of financial services and products worldwide for businesses of all sizes. Services include commercial loans and leases, fleet management, financial programs, credit cards, personal loans and other financial services. GE Capital reduced its ending net investment (ENI), excluding cash and equivalents, to \$374 billion at March 31, 2014. As a result, we are a diversely funded and smaller, more focused finance company with strong positions in several commercial mid-market and consumer financing segments, which are described in the Segment Operations Section below.

We have communicated our goal of reducing our ENI, most recently targeting ENI of \$300 billion to \$350 billion. ENI is a metric used to measure the total capital invested in the financial services business. To achieve this goal, we are more aggressively focusing our businesses on selective financial services products where we have deep domain experience, broad distribution, the ability to earn a consistent return on capital and are competitively advantaged, while managing our overall balance sheet size and risk. We have a strategy of exiting those businesses that are deemed to be non-strategic or that are underperforming. We have completed a number of dispositions in our businesses in the past and will continue to evaluate options going forward.

Accordingly, in the short-term, as we reduce our ENI through exiting non-core businesses, the overall level of our future net earnings may be reduced. However, over the long-term, we believe that this strategy will improve our long-term performance through higher returns as we will have a larger concentration of assets in our core businesses, as opposed to the underperforming or non-strategic assets we will be exiting; reduce liquidity risk as we pay down outstanding debt and diversify our sources of funding (with less reliance on the global commercial paper markets and an increase in alternative sources of funding such as deposits); and reduce capital requirements while strengthening capital ratios.

During the first quarter of 2014, our North American Retail Finance business, under the name Synchrony Financial, filed a registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for an initial public offering, as a first step in a planned, staged exit from that business.

Revenues decreased 8% and net earnings were flat in the three months ended March 31, 2014, as compared with the three months ended March 31, 2013. Revenues decreased as a result of lower gains, the effects of dispositions and organic revenue declines, primarily due to lower ENI, partially offset by lower impairments. Net earnings reflected

lower gains, core decreases and dispositions offset by lower provisions for losses on financing receivables and lower impairments.

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## SEGMENT OPERATIONS

Operating segments comprise our five segments focused on the broad markets they serve: Commercial Lending and Leasing (CLL), Consumer, Real Estate, Energy Financial Services and GE Capital Aviation Services (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.

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; results of our run-off insurance operations remaining in continuing operations attributable to GECC; unallocated corporate costs; certain non-allocated amounts determined by the Chairman; and a variety of sundry items. 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; acquisition costs and other related charges; technology and product development costs; certain gains and losses from acquisitions or dispositions; and litigation settlements or other charges, responsibility for which preceded the current management team.

Segment profit excludes results reported as discontinued operations, earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests of consolidated subsidiaries GECC preferred stock dividends declared and accounting changes. Segment profit, which we sometimes refer to as “net earnings”, includes interest and income taxes. GE allocates certain corporate costs to its segments based on an estimate of expected benefit to the respective segment relative to total GE. Factors considered in the determination of relative benefit include a segment’s direct costs and number of employees compared to the total direct costs and number of employees for all segments.

Summary of Operating Segments  
(Unaudited)

(Dollars in millions)	Three months ended March 31		V%
	2014	2013	
Revenues			
CLL	\$ 3,582	\$ 3,507	2%
Consumer	3,602	3,825	(6)%
Real Estate	631	1,657	(62)%
Energy Financial Services	469	343	37%
GECAS	1,345	1,379	(2)%
Total segment revenues	9,629	10,711	(10)%
Corporate items and eliminations	886	757	17%
Total revenues	\$ 10,515	\$ 11,468	(8)%
Segment profit			
CLL	\$ 564	\$ 398	42%
Consumer	786	534	47%
Real Estate	239	690	(65)%
Energy Financial Services	153	83	84%
GECAS	352	348	1%
Total segment profit	2,094	2,053	2%
Corporate items and eliminations	(161)	(115)	(40)%
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to GECC	1,933	1,938	-%
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, attributable to GECC	12	(120)	F
Total net earnings attributable to GECC	\$ 1,945	\$ 1,818	7%

(In millions)	March 31, 2014	December 31,	
		2013	March 31, 2013
Assets			
CLL	\$ 175,059	\$ 174,357	\$ 175,757
Consumer	131,720	132,236	136,404
Real Estate	38,237	38,744	42,760
Energy Financial Services	15,943	16,203	18,627
GECAS	45,118	45,876	48,884
Corporate items and eliminations	104,370	109,413	107,099
Total Assets	\$ 510,447	\$ 516,829	\$ 529,531

## Additional Information - Geographic Operations of CLL

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013

Revenues				
Americas		\$	2,440	\$ 2,151
International(a)			1,183	1,356
Other			(41)	-
Segment profit				
Americas		\$	504	\$ 258
International(a)			133	181
Other			(73)	(41)

(In millions)			December 31,	
		March 31, 2014	2013	March 31, 2013
Total assets				
Americas	\$	108,090	\$ 105,496	\$ 109,544
International(a)		62,668	64,557	61,871
Other		4,301	4,304	4,342

(a) During the first quarter of 2014, we combined our CLL Europe and CLL Asia portfolios into CLL International. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

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## CLL

CLL revenues increased 2% and net earnings increased 42% in the three months ended March 31, 2014. Revenues increased as a result of lower impairments (\$0.2 billion), partially offset by the effects of dispositions (\$0.1 billion). Net earnings increased reflecting lower impairments (\$0.2 billion), partially offset by the effects of dispositions.

## Consumer

Consumer revenues decreased 6% and net earnings increased 47% in the three months ended March 31, 2014. Revenues decreased as a result of the effects of dispositions (\$0.1 billion), organic revenue declines and lower gains. The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from lower provisions for losses on financing receivables (\$0.3 billion) and core increases, partially offset by the effects of dispositions.

## Real Estate

Real Estate revenues decreased 62% and net earnings decreased 65% in the three months ended March 31, 2014. Revenues decreased as a result of decreases in net gains on property sales (\$0.9 billion) mainly due to the 2013 sale of real estate comprising certain floors located at 30 Rockefeller Center, New York and organic revenue declines (\$0.1 billion). Real Estate net earnings decreased as a result of core decreases (\$0.4 billion), including decreases in net gains on property sales (\$0.6 billion), partially offset by lower impairments (\$0.1 billion) associated with the strategic decision to exit certain equity platforms in 2013. Depreciation expense on real estate equity investments totaled \$0.1 billion and \$0.2 billion in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

## Energy Financial Services

Energy Financial Services revenues increased 37% and net earnings increased 84% in the three months ended March 31, 2014. Revenues increased as a result of organic revenue growth (\$0.2 billion) and higher gains (\$0.2 billion), partially offset by higher impairments (\$0.2 billion) and the effects of dispositions (\$0.1 billion). The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from core increases (\$0.1 billion) and higher gains (\$0.1 billion), partially offset by higher impairments (\$0.1 billion) and the effects of dispositions.

## GECAS

GECAS revenues decreased 2% and net earnings increased 1% in the three months ended March 31, 2014. Revenues decreased as a result of higher finance lease impairments and organic revenue declines, partially offset by higher gains. The increase in net earnings resulted primarily from higher gains and core increases, partially offset by higher ELTO impairments.

## Corporate Items and Eliminations

Corporate items and eliminations include \$0.1 billion of Treasury operations income and an insignificant amount of Treasury operations expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These Treasury results were primarily related to derivative activities that reduce or eliminate interest rate, currency or market risk between financial assets and liabilities.

Corporate items and eliminations include adjustments in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, to bring our three month tax rates in line with the projected full year tax rate.

Certain amounts included in corporate items and eliminations are not allocated to the five operating businesses because they are excluded from the measurement of their operating performance for internal purposes. Unallocated costs included an insignificant amount in both the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, primarily related to restructuring, rationalization and other charges.

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## INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes was an expense of \$0.2 billion for the first three months of 2014 (an effective tax rate of 9.2%), compared with a \$0.1 billion expense for the first three months of 2013 (an effective tax rate of 4.1%). The increase in tax expense is attributable to the absence of the first quarter 2013 tax benefits related to the retroactive extension of the U.S. tax provision deferring tax on active financial services income and increased pre-tax income taxed at rates above the average rate that was partially offset by increased benefits from low-taxed global operations.

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

GE and GECC file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return. This enables GE to use GECC tax deductions and credits to reduce the tax that otherwise would have been payable by GE. The GECC effective tax rate for each period reflects the benefit of these tax reductions in the consolidated return. GE makes cash payments to GECC for these tax reductions at the time GE's tax payments are due.

Our effective income tax rate is lower than the U.S. statutory rate primarily because of benefits from lower-taxed global operations, including the use of global funding structures. There is a tax benefit from global operations as non-U.S. income is subject to local country tax rates that are significantly below the 35% U.S. statutory rate. These non-U.S. earnings have been indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S. and are not subject to current U.S. income tax. The rate of tax on our indefinitely reinvested non-U.S. earnings is below the 35% U.S. statutory rate largely because GECC funds the majority of its non-U.S. operations through foreign companies that are subject to low foreign taxes and 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. The most significant portion of these benefits depends on the provision of U.S. law deferring the tax on active financial services income, which, as discussed below, is subject to expiration. A substantial portion of the remaining benefit related to business operations subject to tax in countries where the tax on that income is lower than the U.S. statutory rate is derived from our GECAS aircraft leasing operations located in Ireland. No other operation in any one country accounts for a material portion of the remaining balance of the benefit.

We expect our ability to benefit from non-U.S. income taxed at less than the U.S. rate to continue subject to changes of U.S. or foreign law, including the expiration of the U.S. tax law provision deferring tax on active financial services income. If this provision is not extended, our tax rate will increase significantly after 2014. In addition, since this benefit depends on management's intention to indefinitely reinvest amounts outside the U.S., our tax provision will increase to the extent we no longer intend to indefinitely reinvest foreign earnings.

## DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31	
	2014	2013
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations,		
net of taxes	\$ 12	\$ (120)



Discontinued operations primarily comprises GE Money Japan (our Japanese personal loan business, Lake, and our Japanese mortgage and card businesses, excluding our investment in GE Nissen Credit Co., Ltd.), our U.S. mortgage business (WMC), our CLL trailer services business in Europe (CLL Trailer Services) and our Consumer banking business in Russia (Consumer Russia). Results of these businesses are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes, in the three months ended March 31, 2014 were insignificant. Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes, in the three months ended March 31, 2013 primarily reflected a \$0.1 billion after-tax effect of incremental reserves related to retained representation and warranty obligations to repurchase previously sold loans on the 2007 sale of WMC.

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

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## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Major changes in our financial position for the three months ended March 31, 2014 resulted from the following:

- The U.S. dollar was weaker against most major currencies at March 31, 2014 than at December 31, 2013, increasing the translated levels of our non-U.S. dollar assets and liabilities.
- Consistent with our effort to reduce our balance sheet, collections (which includes sales) on financing receivables exceeded originations by \$4.0 billion and net repayments exceeded new issuances of total borrowings by \$9.6 billion.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash from operating activities was \$3.2 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013. Cash from operating activities was comparable with the same period in 2013, primarily due to a decrease in net cash collateral paid to counterparties on derivative contracts of \$1.2 billion, offset with a decrease in cash generated from net earnings in 2014.

Cash from investing activities was \$6.1 billion and \$17.2 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Cash from investing activities decreased \$11.2 billion compared with the same period in 2013 primarily due to the 2013 acquisition of MetLife Bank, N.A., resulting in net cash provided of \$6.4 billion, lower collections (which includes sales) exceeding originations of financing receivables of \$2.3 billion and the payment of our obligation to the buyer of GE Money Japan for \$1.7 billion.

Cash used for financing activities was \$8.9 billion and \$13.9 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Cash used for financing activities decreased \$5.0 billion compared with the same period in 2013 primarily due to a net increase in deposits at our banks of \$4.4 billion and lower net repayments of borrowings of \$0.9 billion, consisting primarily of net reductions in long-term borrowings and commercial paper.

We pay dividends to GE through a distribution of our retained earnings, including special dividends from proceeds of certain business sales. We paid quarterly dividends of \$0.5 billion and no special dividends to GE in the three months ended March 31, 2014. There were no dividends paid to GE in the three months ended March 31, 2013. There were no preferred stock dividends paid in the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

## LIQUIDITY AND BORROWINGS

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

Our liquidity and borrowing plans are established within the context of our annual financial and strategic planning processes. Our liquidity and funding plans take into account the liquidity necessary to fund our operating commitments. We also take into account our capital allocation and growth objectives, including paying dividends.

Our liquidity position is targeted to meet our obligations under both normal and stressed conditions. We establish a funding plan annually that is based on the projected asset size and cash needs of the business, which, over the past few years, has included our strategy to reduce our ending net investment. We rely on a diversified source of funding, including the unsecured term debt markets, the global commercial paper markets, deposits, secured funding, retail

funding products, bank borrowings and securitizations to fund our balance sheet, in addition to cash generated through collection of principal, interest and other payments on our existing portfolio of loans and leases to fund our operating and interest expense costs.

Our 2014 funding plan anticipates repayment of principal on outstanding short-term borrowings, including the current portion of long-term debt (\$39.2 billion at December 31, 2013), through issuance of long-term debt and reissuance of commercial paper, cash on hand, collections of financing receivables exceeding originations, dispositions, asset sales, and deposits and other alternative sources of funding. Long-term maturities and early redemptions were \$9.7 billion in the first quarter of 2014. Interest on borrowings is primarily repaid through interest earned on existing financing receivables. During the first quarter of 2014, we earned interest income on financing receivables of \$4.6 billion, which more than offset interest expense of \$2.2 billion.

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

#### Liquidity Sources

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

We had cash and equivalents of \$75.3 billion at March 31, 2014 that were available to meet our needs.

We had committed, unused credit lines totaling \$47.4 billion that were extended to us by 50 financial institutions at March 31, 2014. GECC can borrow up to \$47.4 billion under all of these credit lines. GE can borrow up to \$15.0 billion under certain of these credit lines. These lines include \$26.5 billion of revolving credit agreements under which we can borrow funds for periods exceeding one year. Additionally, \$20.9 billion are 364-day lines that contain a term-out feature that allows us to extend borrowings for two years from the date on which such borrowings would otherwise be due.

Cash and equivalents of \$45.8 billion at March 31, 2014 were held by non-U.S. subsidiaries. Of this amount, none was considered indefinitely reinvested. Indefinitely reinvested cash held outside of the U.S. is available to fund operations and other growth of non-U.S. subsidiaries; it is also available to fund our needs in the U.S. on a short-term basis through short-term loans, without being subject to U.S. tax. Under the Internal Revenue Code, these loans are permitted to be outstanding for 30 days or less and the total of all such loans is required to be outstanding for less than 60 days during the year.

At March 31, 2014, cash and equivalents of about \$14 billion were in regulated banks and insurance entities and were subject to regulatory restrictions.

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

#### Funding Plan

GE reduced its GE Capital ending net investment, excluding cash and equivalents, to \$374 billion at March 31, 2014.

During the first three months of 2014, we completed issuances of \$5.4 billion of senior unsecured debt (excluding securitizations described below) with maturities up to 20 years. Average commercial paper borrowings during the first quarter were \$27.8 billion and the maximum amount of commercial paper borrowings outstanding during the first quarter was \$29.1 billion. Our commercial paper maturities are funded principally through new commercial paper issuances.

We securitize financial assets as an alternative source of funding. During the first three months of 2014, \$1.4 billion of non-recourse borrowings matured. At March 31, 2014, consolidated non-recourse securitization borrowings were \$28.7 billion.

We have 10 deposit-taking banks outside of the U.S. and two deposit-taking banks in the U.S. – GE Capital Retail Bank, a Federal Savings Bank (FSB), and GE Capital Bank, an industrial bank (IB). The FSB and IB currently issue certificates of deposit (CDs) in maturity terms up to 10 years.

Total alternative funding at March 31, 2014 was \$108 billion, composed mainly of \$55 billion of bank deposits, \$29 billion of non-recourse securitization borrowings, \$9 billion of funding secured by real estate, aircraft and other collateral and \$9 billion of GE Interest Plus notes. The comparable amount of total alternative funding at December 31, 2013 was \$108 billion.

As a matter of general practice, we routinely evaluate the economic impact of calling debt instruments where we have the right to exercise a call. In determining whether to call debt, we consider the economic benefit to GECC of calling debt, the effect of calling debt on our liquidity profile and other factors. We did not call any debt during the first three months of 2014.

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## Income Maintenance Agreement

As set forth in Exhibit 12 hereto, GECC's ratio of earnings to fixed charges was 1.91:1 during the three months ended March 31, 2014.

## FINANCIAL SERVICES PORTFOLIO QUALITY

### Investment Securities

Investment securities comprise mainly investment-grade debt securities supporting obligations to annuitants, policyholders and holders of guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) in Trinity, and investments held in our CLL business collateralized by senior secured loans of high-quality, middle-market companies in a variety of industries.

The fair value of investment securities increased to \$45.5 billion at March 31, 2014 from \$43.7 billion at December 31, 2013, reflecting higher net unrealized gains in U.S. Corporate and State and Municipal securities driven by lower interest rates in the U.S.

Total pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairment losses during the three months ended March 31, 2014 were an insignificant amount, which was recognized in earnings and primarily related to credit losses on Non U.S. corporate debt securities.

Total pre-tax, other-than-temporary impairment losses during the three months ended March 31, 2013 were \$0.3 billion, which was recognized in earnings and primarily related to credit losses on U.S. corporate debt securities.

For additional information, see Note 3 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

### Financing Receivables

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 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.

During the first quarter of 2014, we combined our CLL Europe and CLL Asia portfolios into CLL International and we transferred our CLL Other portfolio to the CLL Americas portfolio. Prior-period amounts were reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation.

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

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

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

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

For purposes of the discussion that follows, “delinquent” receivables are those that are 30 days or more past due based on their contractual terms. Loans purchased at a discount 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. “Nonaccrual” financing receivables are those on which we have stopped accruing interest. We stop accruing interest at the earlier of the time at which collection of an account becomes doubtful or the account becomes 90 days past due, with the exception of consumer credit card accounts, for which we continue to accrue interest until the accounts are written off in the period that the account becomes 180 days past due. Recently restructured financing receivables are not considered delinquent when payments are brought current according to the restructured terms, but may remain classified as nonaccrual until there has been a period of satisfactory payment performance by the borrower and future payments are reasonably assured of collection.

Further information on the determination of the allowance for losses on financing receivables and the credit quality and categorization of our financing receivables is provided in Note 4 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

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(In millions)	Financing receivables at		Nonaccrual receivables at		Allowance for losses at	
	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
<b>Commercial</b>						
<b>CLL</b>						
Americas	\$ 68,367	\$ 69,036	\$ 1,239	\$ 1,275	\$ 419	\$ 473
International(a)	46,208	47,431	1,415	1,459	449	505
Total CLL	114,575	116,467	2,654	2,734	868	978
<b>Energy</b>						
Financial Services	2,753	3,107	43	4	16	8
GECAS	8,851	9,377	275	-	25	17
Other	139	318	-	6	-	2
Total Commercial	126,318	129,269	2,972	2,744	909	1,005
Real Estate	20,236	19,899	2,383	2,551	175	192
<b>Consumer</b>						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages(b)	30,355	30,501	2,140	2,161	336	358
Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit	13,715	13,677	73	88	588	594
U.S. installment and revolving credit	52,887	55,854	2	2	2,947	2,823
Non-U.S. auto	1,957	2,054	16	18	61	56
Other	6,918	6,953	335	351	128	150
Total Consumer	105,832	109,039	2,566	2,620	4,060	3,981
Total	\$ 252,386	\$ 258,207	\$ 7,921 (c)	\$ 7,915	\$ 5,144	\$ 5,178

- (a) Write-offs to net realizable value are recognized against the allowance for losses primarily in the reporting period in which management has deemed all or a portion of the financing receivable to be uncollectible, but not later than 360 days after initial recognition of a specific reserve for a collateral dependent loan. In accordance with regulatory standards that are applicable in Italy, commercial loans are considered uncollectible when there is demonstrable evidence of the debtor's insolvency, which may result in write-offs occurring beyond 360 days after initial recognition of a specific reserve.
- (b) Included financing receivables of \$12,096 million and \$12,025 million, nonaccrual receivables of \$872 million and \$901 million and allowance for losses of \$100 million and \$100 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, primarily related to loans, net of credit insurance, whose terms permitted interest-only payments and high loan-to-value ratios at inception (greater than 90%). At origination, we underwrite loans with an adjustable rate to the reset value. Of these loans, about 84% are in our U.K. and France portfolios, which comprise mainly loans with interest-only payments, high loan-to-value ratios at inception and introductory below market rates, have a delinquency rate of 14%, have a loan-to-value ratio at origination of 82% and have re-indexed loan-to-value ratios of 82% and 65%, respectively. Re-indexed loan-to-value ratios may not reflect actual realizable values of future repossessions. At March 31, 2014, 11% (based on dollar values) of these loans in our U.K. and France portfolios have been restructured.
- (c) Of our \$7.9 billion nonaccrual loans of March 31, 2014, \$4.0 billion are currently paying in accordance with the contractual terms.

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The portfolio of financing receivables, before allowance for losses, was \$252.4 billion at March 31, 2014, and \$258.2 billion at December 31, 2013. Financing receivables, before allowance for losses, decreased \$5.8 billion from December 31, 2013, primarily as a result of collections (which includes sales) exceeding originations (\$4.0 billion) and write-offs (\$1.3 billion), partially offset by the weaker U.S. dollar (\$0.9 billion).

Related nonaccrual receivables totaled \$7.9 billion (3.1% of outstanding receivables) at both March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013. Nonaccrual receivables remained constant reflecting new exposures in our GECAS portfolio offset by decreases in Real Estate and CLL, primarily due to payoffs and collections.

The allowance for losses at March 31, 2014 totaled \$5.1 billion compared with \$5.2 billion at December 31, 2013, representing our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio. Allowance for losses decreased less than \$0.1 billion from December 31, 2013, primarily because write-offs, net of recoveries were higher than provisions by \$0.1 billion, which is attributable to a decrease in our Commercial and Real Estate allowance for losses as a result of write-offs and resolutions, partially offset by an increase in provisions in our Consumer U.S. installment and revolving portfolio. The allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables remained constant at 2.0% at March 31, 2014 reflecting a decrease in both the allowance for losses and the overall financing receivables as discussed above. Further information surrounding the allowance for losses related to each of our portfolios is detailed below.

#### Selected Ratios Related to Nonaccrual Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Losses

	Nonaccrual financing receivables as a percent of		Allowance for losses as a percent of nonaccrual financing receivables at		Allowance for losses as a percent of	
	total financing receivables at		total financing receivables at		total financing receivables at	
	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Commercial						
CLL						
Americas	1.8 %	1.8 %	33.8 %	37.1 %	0.6 %	0.7 %
International	3.1	3.1	31.7	34.6	1.0	1.1
Total CLL	2.3	2.3	32.7	35.8	0.8	0.8
Energy Financial						
Services	1.6	0.1	37.2	200.0	0.6	0.3
GECAS	3.1	–	9.1	–	0.3	0.2
Other	–	1.9	–	33.3	–	0.6
Total Commercial	2.4	2.1	30.6	36.6	0.7	0.8
Real Estate	11.8	12.8	7.3	7.5	0.9	1.0
Consumer						
Non-U.S. residential mortgages(a)	7.0	7.1	15.7	16.6	1.1	1.2
Non-U.S. installment						

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and revolving credit	0.5	0.6	805.5	675.0	4.3	4.3
U.S. installment and revolving credit	–	–	(b)	(b)	5.6	5.1
Non-U.S. auto	0.8	0.9	381.3	311.1	3.1	2.7
Other	4.8	5.0	38.2	42.7	1.9	2.2
Total Consumer	2.4	2.4	158.2	151.9	3.8	3.7
Total	3.1	3.1	64.9	65.4	2.0	2.0

(a) Included nonaccrual financing receivables as a percent of financing receivables of 7.2% and 7.5%, allowance for losses as a percent of nonaccrual receivables of 11.5% and 11.1% and allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables of 0.8% and 0.8% at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, primarily related to loans, net of credit insurance, whose terms permitted interest-only payments and high loan-to-value ratios at inception (greater than 90%). Compared to the overall Non-U.S. residential mortgage loan portfolio, the ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonaccrual financing receivables for these loans is lower, driven primarily by the higher mix of such products in the U.K. and France portfolios and as a result of the better performance and collateral realization experience in these markets.

(b) Not meaningful.

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

CLL – Americas. Nonaccrual receivables of \$1.2 billion represented 15.6% of total nonaccrual receivables at March 31, 2014. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonaccrual receivables decreased from 37.1% at December 31, 2013, to 33.8% at March 31, 2014, reflecting write-offs on previously impaired accounts. The ratio of nonaccrual receivables as a percent of financing receivables remained constant at 1.8% at March 31, 2014 reflecting decreased nonaccrual exposures in our industrial materials and media portfolios, partially offset by our transportation and healthcare equipment portfolios. Collateral supporting these nonaccrual financing receivables primarily includes assets in the restaurant and hospitality, trucking and industrial equipment industries and corporate aircraft, and for our leveraged finance business, equity of the underlying businesses.

CLL – International. Nonaccrual receivables of \$1.4 billion represented 17.9% of total nonaccrual receivables at March 31, 2014. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonaccrual receivables decreased from 34.6% at December 31, 2013 to 31.7% at March 31, 2014, reflecting a decrease in nonaccrual receivables and allowance for losses in our Interbanca S.p.A. portfolio primarily as a result of write-offs. About 45% of our CLL – International nonaccrual receivables are attributable to the Interbanca S.p.A. portfolio, which was acquired in 2009. The loans acquired with Interbanca S.p.A. were recorded at fair value, which incorporates an estimate at the acquisition date of credit losses over their remaining life. Accordingly, these loans generally have a lower ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonaccrual receivables compared to the remaining portfolio. Excluding the nonaccrual loans attributable to the 2009 acquisition of Interbanca S.p.A., the ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonaccrual receivables decreased from 42.2% at December 31, 2013, to 37.8% at March 31, 2014, primarily due to an increase in nonaccrual receivables in Australia. The ratio of nonaccrual receivables as a percent of financing receivables remained constant at 3.1% at March 31, 2014. Collateral supporting these secured nonaccrual financing receivables are primarily equity of the underlying businesses, purchased receivables, commercial real estate, manufacturing and other equipment, and corporate aircraft.

Real Estate. Nonaccrual receivables of \$2.4 billion represented 30.1% of total nonaccrual receivables at March 31, 2014. The decrease in nonaccrual receivables from December 31, 2013, was primarily due to the resolution of North American office, multi-family and hotel nonaccrual loans, as well as Asian office and European retail nonaccrual loans through payoffs and collections, foreclosures and write-offs. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonaccrual receivables decreased from 7.5% to 7.3% reflecting a decrease in the allowance for losses and a decrease in nonaccrual loans as mentioned above. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of total financing receivables decreased from 1.0% at December 31, 2013 to 0.9% at March 31, 2014, driven primarily by the reduction in overall reserves due to improving market conditions and new loan originations in 2014.

The Real Estate financing receivables portfolio is collateralized by income-producing or owner-occupied commercial properties across a variety of asset classes and markets. At March 31, 2014, total Real Estate financing receivables of \$20.2 billion were primarily collateralized by office buildings (\$5.9 billion), apartment buildings (\$3.4 billion), retail facilities (\$2.9 billion), warehouse properties (\$2.7 billion) and hotel properties (\$2.2 billion). In 2014, commercial real estate markets continue to show signs of improved stability and liquidity in certain markets; however, the pace of improvement varies significantly by asset class and market and the long-term outlook remains uncertain. We have and continue to maintain an intense focus on operations and risk management. Loan loss reserves related to our Real Estate–Debt financing receivables are particularly sensitive to declines in underlying property values. Estimating the impact of global property values on loss performance across our portfolio depends on a number of factors, including macroeconomic conditions, property level operating performance, local market dynamics and individual borrower behavior. As a result, any attempts to forecast potential losses carry a high degree of imprecision and are subject to change. At March 31, 2014, we had 117 foreclosed commercial real estate properties totaling \$1.0 billion.

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Consumer – Non-U.S. residential mortgages. Nonaccrual receivables of \$2.1 billion represented 27.0% of total nonaccrual receivables at March 31, 2014. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of nonaccrual receivables decreased from 16.6% at December 31, 2013, to 15.7% at March 31, 2014, as a result of lower allowance for losses due to improved collections and higher property values primarily in our U.K. portfolio. Our non-U.S. mortgage portfolio has a loan-to-value ratio of approximately 75% at origination and the vast majority are first lien positions. Our U.K. and France portfolios, which comprise a majority of our total mortgage portfolio, have reindexed loan-to-value ratios of 74% and 56%, respectively, and about 8% of these loans are without mortgage insurance and have a reindexed loan-to-value ratio equal to or greater than 100%. Re-indexed loan-to-value ratios may not reflect actual realizable values of future repossessions. Loan-to-value information is updated on a quarterly basis for a majority of our loans and considers economic factors such as the housing price index. At March 31, 2014, we had in repossession stock 379 houses in the U.K., which had a value of less than \$0.1 billion. The ratio of nonaccrual receivables as a percent of financing receivables decreased from 7.1% at December 31, 2013 to 7.0% at March 31, 2014 for the reasons described above.

Consumer – Non-U.S. installment and revolving credit. Nonaccrual receivables of \$0.1 billion represented 0.9% of total nonaccrual receivables at March 31, 2014. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of financing receivables remained constant at 4.3% at March 31, 2014, reflecting relatively stable portfolio quality across all countries.

Consumer – U.S. installment and revolving credit. The ratio of allowance for losses as a percent of financing receivables increased from 5.1% at December 31, 2013 to 5.6% at March 31, 2014, reflecting an increase in the projected net write-offs over the next 12 months.

#### Impaired Loans

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

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

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

#### Loans Classified as Impaired and Specific Reserves

(In millions)	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Loans requiring allowance for losses		
Commercial(a)	\$ 950	\$ 1,116
Real Estate	737	1,245
Consumer	2,836	2,879
	4,523	5,240

Total loans requiring allowance for losses

Loans expected to be fully recoverable

Commercial(a)	3,024	2,776
Real Estate	2,925	2,615
Consumer	132	109
Total loans expected to be fully recoverable	6,081	5,500
Total impaired loans	\$ 10,604	\$ 10,740

Allowance for losses (specific reserves)

Commercial(a)	\$ 229	\$ 328
Real Estate	53	74
Consumer	560	567
Total allowance for losses (specific reserves)	\$ 842	\$ 969

Average investment during the period

Average investment during the period	\$ 10,671	\$ 12,347
Interest income earned while impaired(b)	122	626

- (a) Includes CLL, Energy Financial Services, GECAS and Other.  
 (b) Recognized principally on an accrual basis.

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

Of our \$3.7 billion of impaired loans at Real Estate at March 31, 2014, \$3.5 billion are currently paying in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan and are typically loans where the borrower has adequate debt service coverage to meet contractual interest obligations. Impaired loans at CLL primarily represent senior secured lending positions.

#### Impaired Loan Balance Classified by the Method Used To Measure Impairment

(In millions)	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Discounted cash flow	\$ 5,047	\$ 5,558
Collateral value	5,557	5,182
Total	\$ 10,604	\$ 10,740

Our loss mitigation strategy is intended to minimize economic loss and, at times, can result in rate reductions, principal forgiveness, extensions, forbearance or other actions, which may cause the related loan to be classified as a troubled debt restructuring (TDR), and also as impaired. Changes to Real Estate's loans primarily include forbearance, maturity extensions and changes to collateral or covenant terms or other actions, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. The determination of whether these changes to the terms and conditions of our commercial loans meet the TDR criteria includes our consideration of all relevant facts and circumstances. At March 31, 2014, TDRs included in impaired loans were \$9.2 billion, primarily relating to Real Estate (\$3.5 billion), CLL (\$2.9 billion) and Consumer (\$2.8 billion).

Real Estate TDRs decreased from \$3.6 billion at December 31, 2013 to \$3.5 billion at March 31, 2014, primarily driven by resolution of TDRs through paydowns. For borrowers with demonstrated operating capabilities, we work to restructure loans when the cash flow and projected value of the underlying collateral support repayment over the modified term. We deem loan modifications to be TDRs when we have granted a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty and we do not receive adequate compensation in the form of an effective interest rate that is at current market rates of interest given the risk characteristics of the loan or other consideration that compensates us for the value of the concession. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, we modified \$0.4 billion of loans classified as TDRs, substantially all in our Debt portfolio. Changes to these loans primarily included forbearance, maturity extensions and changes to collateral or covenant terms or other actions, which are in addition to, or sometimes in lieu of, fees and rate increases. The limited liquidity and higher return requirements in the real estate market for loans with higher loan-to-value (LTV) ratios have typically resulted in the conclusion that the modified terms are not at current market rates of interest, even if the modified loans are expected to be fully recoverable. We received the same or additional compensation in the form of rate increases and fees for the majority of these TDRs. Of our \$1.6 billion and \$3.6 billion of modifications classified as TDRs in the last 12 months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, less than \$0.1 billion and \$0.2 billion have subsequently experienced a payment default in the three months ended March, 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The substantial majority of the Real Estate TDRs have reserves determined based upon collateral value. Our specific reserves on Real Estate TDRs were \$0.1 billion at March 31, 2014 and \$0.1 billion at December 31, 2013, and were 1.5% and 1.9%, respectively, of Real Estate TDRs. In many situations these loans did not require a specific reserve as collateral value adequately covered our recorded investment in the loan. While these modified loans had adequate

collateral coverage, we were still required to complete our TDR classification evaluation on each of the modifications without regard to collateral adequacy.

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We utilize certain short-term (three months or less) loan modification programs for borrowers experiencing temporary financial difficulties in our Consumer loan portfolio. These loan modification programs are primarily concentrated in our non-U.S. residential mortgage and non-U.S. installment and revolving portfolios. We sold our U.S. residential mortgage business in 2007 and, as such, do not participate in the U.S. government-sponsored mortgage modification programs. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, we provided short-term modifications of less than \$0.1 billion of consumer loans for borrowers experiencing financial difficulties, substantially all in our non-U.S. residential mortgage, credit card and personal loan portfolios, which are not classified as TDRs. For these modified loans, we provided insignificant interest rate reductions and payment deferrals, which were not part of the terms of the original contract. We expect borrowers whose loans have been modified under these short-term programs to continue to be able to meet their contractual obligations upon the conclusion of the short-term modification. In addition, we have modified \$0.3 billion of Consumer loans for the three months ended March 31, 2014, which are classified as TDRs. Further information on Consumer impaired loans is provided in Note 4 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

#### Delinquencies

For additional information on delinquency rates at each of our major portfolios, see Note 4 to the condensed, consolidated financial statements.

#### Other Assets

Other assets comprises mainly real estate equity properties and investments, equity and cost method investments, derivative instruments and assets held for sale, and totaled \$47.2 billion at March 31, 2014, a decrease of \$0.2 billion, primarily related to the sale of certain held-for-sale real estate and aircraft (\$1.9 billion), net loan repayments from our equity method investments (\$0.5 billion) and the sale of certain real estate investments (\$0.3 billion), partially offset by a net increase in assets held-for-sale (\$2.7 billion). During the three months ended March 31, 2014, we recognized \$0.2 billion of other-than-temporary impairments of cost and equity method investments, excluding those related to real estate.

Included in other assets are Real Estate equity investments of \$13.6 billion and \$13.7 billion and Real Estate equity assets classified as held for sale of an insignificant amount and \$0.7 billion at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Our portfolio is diversified, both geographically and by asset type. We review the estimated values of our commercial real estate investments at least annually, or more frequently as conditions warrant. Commercial real estate valuations have shown signs of improved stability and liquidity in certain markets, primarily in the U.S.; however, the pace of improvement varies significantly by asset class and market. Accordingly, there continues to be risk and uncertainty surrounding commercial real estate values. Declines in estimated value of real estate below carrying amount result in impairment losses when the aggregate undiscounted cash flow estimates used in the estimated value measurement are below the carrying amount. As such, estimated losses in the portfolio will not necessarily result in recognized impairment losses. During the three months ended March 31, 2014, Real Estate recognized pre-tax impairments of an insignificant amount in its real estate held for investment. Real Estate investments with undiscounted cash flows in excess of carrying value of 0% to 5% at March 31, 2014 had a carrying value of \$0.3 billion and an associated estimated unrealized loss of an insignificant amount. Continued deterioration in economic conditions or prolonged market illiquidity may result in further impairments being recognized.

#### FOREIGN EXPOSURE

##### GECC Selected European Exposures

At March 31, 2014, we had \$79.6 billion in financing receivables to consumer and commercial customers in Europe. The GECC financing receivables portfolio in Europe is well diversified across European geographies and customers. Approximately 89% of the portfolio is secured by collateral and represents approximately 500,000 commercial customers. Several European countries, including Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Hungary (focus countries), have been subject to credit deterioration due to weaknesses in their economic and fiscal situations. The carrying value of GECC funded exposures in these focus countries and in the rest of Europe comprised the following at March 31, 2014.

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March 31, 2014 (In millions)	Spain	Portugal	Ireland	Italy	Greece	Hungary	Rest of Europe	Total Europe
Financing receivables, before allowance								
for losses on financing receivables	\$ 1,513	\$ 253	\$ 291	\$ 6,665	\$ 5	\$ 2,882	\$ 69,131	\$ 80,740
Allowance for losses on financing receivables	(100)	(19)	(3)	(206)	-	(72)	(784)	(1,184)
Financing receivables, net of allowance								
for losses on financing receivables(a)(b)	1,413	234	288	6,459	5	2,810	68,347	79,556
Investments(c)(d)	3	-	-	465	-	104	2,130	2,702
Cost and equity method investments(e)	310	-	451	57	35	-	1,739	2,592
Derivatives, net of collateral(c)(f)	2	-	-	63	-	-	101	166
ELTO(g)	431	113	466	739	239	324	9,058	11,370
Real estate held for investment(g)	790	-	-	424	-	-	4,228	5,442
Total funded exposures(h)(i)	\$ 2,949	\$ 347	\$ 1,205	\$ 8,207	\$ 279	\$ 3,238	\$ 85,603	\$ 101,828
Unfunded commitments(j)	\$ 16	\$ 7	\$ 130	\$ 194	\$ 3	\$ 812	\$ 6,165	\$ 7,327

- (a) Financing receivable amounts are classified based on the location or nature of the related obligor.
- (b) Substantially all relates to non-sovereign obligors. Includes residential mortgage loans of approximately \$30.1 billion before consideration of purchased credit protection. We have third-party mortgage insurance for less than 10% of these residential mortgage loans, which were primarily originated in France and the U.K.
- (c) Investments and derivatives are classified based on the location of the parent of the obligor or issuer.
- (d) Includes \$0.8 billion related to financial institutions, \$0.3 billion related to non-financial institutions and \$1.6 billion related to sovereign issuers. Sovereign issuances totaled \$0.1 billion and \$0.1 billion related to Italy and Hungary, respectively. We held no investments issued by sovereign entities in the other focus countries.
- (e) Substantially all is non-sovereign.
- (f) Net of cash collateral; entire amount is non-sovereign.
- (g) These assets are held under long-term investment and operating strategies, and our ELTO strategies contemplate an ability to redeploy assets under lease should default by the lessee occur. The values of these assets could be subject to decline or impairment in the current environment.
- (h) Excludes \$39.7 billion of cash and equivalents, which is composed of \$22.6 billion of cash on short-term placement with highly rated global financial institutions based in Europe, sovereign central banks and agencies or supranational entities, of which \$1.4 billion is in focus countries, and \$17.1 billion of cash and equivalents placed with highly rated European financial institutions on a short-term basis, secured by U.S. Treasury securities (\$9.0 billion) and sovereign bonds of non-focus countries (\$8.1 billion), where the value of our collateral exceeds the amount of our cash exposure.

- (i) Rest of Europe included \$2.0 billion and \$0.2 billion of exposure for Russia and Ukraine, respectively, substantially all ELTO and financing receivables related to commercial aircraft in our GECAS portfolio.
- (j) Includes ordinary course of business lending commitments, commercial and consumer unused revolving credit lines, inventory financing arrangements and investment commitments.

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

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## REGULATIONS AND SUPERVISION

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

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

In July 2013, the FRB finalized regulations to revise and replace its current rules on capital adequacy and to extend capital regulations to savings and loan holding companies like GECC. Under the final rules, the standardized approach for calculating capital could apply to GECC, in its capacity as a savings and loan holding company, as early as January 1, 2015. However, that timing could change once nonbank SIFI rules are finalized. GECC will ultimately also become subject to the Basel III advanced capital rules that will be applicable to institutions with \$250 billion or more in assets. Initial actions required for compliance with the advanced capital rules, including building out the necessary systems and models, will begin once GECC is subject to regulatory capital rules. However, full implementation will take several years to complete.

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

We undertake an annual review of our capital adequacy prior to establishing a plan for dividends to our parent. This review is based on a forward-looking assessment of our material enterprise risks and involves the consideration of a number of factors. This analysis also includes an assessment of our capital and liquidity levels, as well as incorporating risk management and governance considerations. The most recent capital adequacy review was approved by the GECC board of directors and the GE Board of Directors Risk Committee in 2014. While a savings and loan holding company and nonbank SIFI like GECC is currently not required to obtain FRB approval to pay a dividend, it may not, under FRB regulations, conduct its operations in an unsafe or unsound manner. The FRB has articulated factors that it expects boards of directors of bank holding companies and savings and loan holding companies to consider in determining whether to pay a dividend.

The company is making the following disclosure pursuant to Section 13(r) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

GE Money Bank, Czech Republic (GEMB CZ) is a full-service retail bank in the Czech Republic and a subsidiary of General Electric Capital Corporation. GEMB CZ maintains a \$7.5 million line of credit and three cash accounts for DF DeutscheForfait s.r.o., a Czech company (DF Sub), which purchases receivables from imports and exports

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in Central and Eastern Europe. DF Sub is a subsidiary of DF Deutsche Forfait AG, a German company (DF Parent). On February 6, 2014, DF Parent was added to the specially designated nationals and blocked persons (SDN List) of the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) pursuant to E.O. 13382. The accounts at GEMB CZ for DF Sub pre-date this designation. Following the designation, GEMB CZ terminated its relationship with DF Sub. We believe that the transactions with DF Sub were permissible and do not violate U.S. law.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

There have been no significant changes to our market risk since December 31, 2013. 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, 2013.

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 March 31, 2014, and (ii) no change in internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2014, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, such internal control over financial reporting.

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## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following information supplements and amends our discussion set forth under Part I, Item 3. "Legal Proceedings" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

There are 14 lawsuits relating to pending mortgage loan repurchase claims in which WMC, our U.S. mortgage business that we sold in 2007, is a party. The adverse parties in these cases are securitization trustees or parties claiming to act on their behalf. While the alleged claims for relief vary from case to case, the complaints and counterclaims in these actions generally assert claims for breach of contract, indemnification, and/or declaratory judgment, and seek specific performance (repurchase) and/or monetary damages. Beginning in the fourth quarter 2013, WMC entered into settlements that reduced its exposure on claims asserted in certain securitizations, and the claim amounts reported herein reflect the effect of these settlements.

Five WMC cases are pending in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut. Four of these cases were initiated in 2012, and one was initiated in the third quarter 2013. Deutsche Bank National Trust Company (Deutsche Bank) is the adverse party in four cases, and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York (Law Debenture) is the adverse party in one case. The Deutsche Bank complaints assert claims on approximately \$2,800 million of mortgage loans and seek to recover damages in excess of approximately \$1,800 million. The Law Debenture complaint asserts claims on approximately \$800 million of mortgage loans, and alleges losses on these loans in excess of approximately \$425 million. On March 31, 2014, the District Court denied WMC's motions to dismiss these cases.

Four WMC cases are pending in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota against US Bank National Association (US Bank), one of which was initiated by WMC seeking declaratory judgment. Three of these cases were filed in 2012, and one was filed in 2011. The Minnesota cases involve claims on approximately \$800 million of mortgage loans and do not specify the amount of damages sought. In September 2013, the District Court granted in part and denied in part WMC's motions to dismiss or for summary judgment in these cases.

Three cases are pending against WMC in New York State Supreme Court, all of which were initiated by securitization trustees or securities administrators. These cases involve, in the aggregate, claims involving approximately \$3,600 million of mortgage loans. One of these lawsuits was initiated by Deutsche Bank in the second quarter 2013 and names as defendants WMC and Barclays Bank PLC. It involves claims against WMC on approximately \$1,000 million of mortgage loans and does not specify the amount of damages sought. The second case, in which the plaintiff is The Bank of New York Mellon (BNY), was initiated in the fourth quarter 2012 and names as defendants WMC, J.P. Morgan Mortgage Acquisition Corporation and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. BNY asserts claims on approximately \$1,300 million of mortgage loans, and seeks to recover damages in excess of \$650 million. The third case was initiated by BNY in November 2013 and names as defendants WMC, J.P. Morgan Mortgage Acquisition Corporation and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. In this case, BNY asserts claims on approximately \$1,300 million of mortgage loans, and seeks to recover damages in excess of \$600 million.

Two cases are pending against WMC in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. One case, in which the plaintiff is BNY, was filed in the third quarter 2012. In the second quarter 2013, BNY filed an amended complaint in which it asserts claims on approximately \$900 million of mortgage loans, and seeks to recover damages in excess of \$378 million. In September 2013, the District Court denied WMC's motion to dismiss. The second case was initiated by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), which filed a summons with notice in the fourth quarter 2012. In the second quarter 2013, Deutsche Bank, in its role as securitization trustee of the trust at issue

in the case, intervened as a plaintiff and filed a complaint relating to approximately \$1,300 million of loans and alleging losses in excess of approximately \$100 million. In December 2013, the District Court issued an order denying WMC's motion to dismiss.

The amounts of the claims at issue in these cases (discussed above) reflect the purchase price or unpaid principal balances of the mortgage loans at issue at the time of purchase and do not give effect to pay downs, accrued interest or fees, or potential recoveries based upon the underlying collateral. All of the mortgage loans involved in these lawsuits are included in WMC's reported claims at March 31, 2014.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

- Exhibit 12 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends.
- Exhibit 31(a) Certification Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Amended.
- Exhibit 31(b) Certification Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Amended.
- Exhibit 32 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
- Exhibit 99 Financial Measures That Supplement Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- Exhibit 101 The following materials from General Electric Capital Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2014, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language); (i) Condensed Statement of Earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, (ii) Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, (iii) Condensed Statement of Changes in Shareowners' Equity for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, (iv) Condensed Statement of Financial Position at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, (v) Condensed Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, and (vi) Notes to Condensed, Financial Statements.

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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)

May 9, 2014  
Date

/s/ Walter Ielusic  
Walter Ielusic  
Senior Vice President and Controller  
Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Accounting Officer

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