

GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORP
Form 10-K/A
January 19, 2007

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

FORM 10-K/A

Amendment No 1. to Form 10-K

(Mark One)

b

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

**For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005
or**

..

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-6461

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

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

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

**260 Long Ridge Road, Stamford,
Connecticut**
(Address of principal executive offices)

06927
(Zip Code)

203/357-4000
(Registrant's telephone number,
including area code)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
7.875% Guaranteed Subordinated Notes Due December 1, 2006	New York Stock Exchange
6.625% Public Income Notes Due June 28, 2032	New York Stock Exchange

**6.10% Public Income Notes Due November
15, 2032**
5.875% Notes Due February 18, 2033
**Step-Up Public Income Notes Due January
28, 2035**

New York Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange

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

Title of each class

None

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

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

At March 2, 2006, 3,985,403 shares of voting common stock, which constitute all of the outstanding common equity, with a par value of \$14 were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The consolidated financial statements of General Electric Company, set forth in Amendment No. 1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A of General Electric Company for the year ended December 31, 2005 are incorporated by reference into Part IV hereof.

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

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Explanatory Note

Overview

General Electric Capital Corporation (GECC) is filing this amendment to its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, to amend and restate financial statements and other financial information for the years 2005, 2004 and 2003, and financial information for the years 2002 and 2001, and for each of the quarters in the years 2005 and 2004. In addition, we are filing amendments to our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for each of the periods ended September 30, June 30, and March 31, 2006, to amend and restate financial statements for the first three quarters of 2006. The restatement adjusts our accounting for interest rate swap transactions related to a portion of the commercial paper issued by GECC, and General Electric Capital Services, Inc. (GECS), from January 1, 2001, the date we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended. The restatement has no effect on our cash flows or liquidity, and its effects on our financial position at the ends of the respective restated periods are immaterial. We have not found that any of our hedge positions were inconsistent with our risk management policies or economic objectives.

A comparison of the cumulative earnings effects of this non-cash restatement to cumulative earnings from continuing operations before accounting changes follows.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Cumulative January 1, 2001 - December 31, 2005
Decrease in earnings from continuing operations before accounting changes	\$ (421)
Earnings from continuing operations before accounting changes and error correction	\$ 32,609

Background

As previously disclosed, the Boston Office of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is conducting a formal investigation of our application of SFAS 133. In the course of that investigation, the SEC Enforcement staff raised certain concerns about our accounting for the use of interest rate swaps to fix certain otherwise variable interest costs in a portion of our commercial paper program at GECC and GECS. The SEC Enforcement staff referred such concerns to the Office of Chief Accountant. We and our auditors determined that our accounting for the commercial paper hedging program satisfied the requirements of SFAS 133 and conveyed our views to the staff of the Office of Chief Accountant. Following our discussions, however, the Office of Chief Accountant communicated its view to us that our commercial paper hedging program as structured did not meet the SFAS 133 specificity requirement.

After considering the staff's view, General Electric Company (GE) and GECC management recommended to the Audit Committee of GE's Board of Directors that previously reported financial results be restated to eliminate hedge accounting for the interest rate swaps entered into as part of our commercial paper hedging program from January 1, 2001. The Audit Committee discussed and agreed with this recommendation. At a meeting on January 18, 2007, the GE and GECC Board of Directors adopted the recommendation of the Audit Committee and determined that previously reported results for GECC should be restated and, therefore, that the previously filed financial statements and other financial information referred to above should not be relied upon. The restatement resulted from a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting, namely, that we did not have adequately designed procedures to designate, with the specificity required under SFAS 133, each hedged commercial paper transaction.

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As of January 1, 2007, we modified our commercial paper hedging program and adopted documentation for interest rate swaps that we believe complies with the requirements of SFAS 133 and remediated the related internal control weakness.

The SEC investigation into our application of SFAS 133 and hedge accounting is continuing. We continue to cooperate fully.

Amendment to this Form 10-K

The following sections of this Form 10-K have been revised to reflect the restatement: Part I - Item 1 - Business; Part II - Item 6 - Selected Financial Data, - Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Item 7A - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk; - Item 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data and Item 9A - Controls and Procedures; and Part IV - Item 15 - Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules are revised in this filing to reflect the restatement. Except to the extent relating to the restatement of our financial statements and other financial information described above, the financial statements and other disclosure in this Form 10-K do not reflect any events that have occurred after this Form 10-K was initially filed on March 3, 2006.

Effects of Restatement

The following tables set forth the effects of the restatement relating to the aforementioned hedge accounting on affected line items within our previously reported Statements of Earnings for the years 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001, and for each of the quarters in the years 2005 and 2004. The restatement has no effect on our cash flows or liquidity, and its effects on our financial position at the ends of the respective restated periods are immaterial.

Effects on Statements of Earnings

<i>(Income (expense); in millions)</i>	Cumulative through 12/31/05	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Commercial paper interest rate swap adjustment (note 1) ^(a)	\$ (748)	\$ 495	\$ 496	\$ 518	\$ (1,796)	\$ (461)
Interest	52	54	50	8	(31)	(29)
Provision for income taxes	275	(217)	(216)	(208)	723	193
Earnings from continuing operations before accounting changes	(421)	332	330	318	(1,104)	(297)
Net earnings	\$ (421)	\$ 332	\$ 330	\$ 318	\$ (1,104)	\$ (297)

(a) Included in total revenues.

<i>(Income (expense); in millions)</i>	Total	2005 First quarter	2005 Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter

Commercial paper interest						
rate swap adjustment (note 1) ^(a)	\$ 495	\$ 327	\$ (208)	\$ 240	\$ 136	
Interest	54	14	13	14	13	
Provision for income taxes	(217)	(135)	77	(100)	(59)	
Net earnings	\$ 332	\$ 206	\$ (118)	\$ 154	\$ 90	

(a) Included in total revenues.

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<i>(Income (expense); in millions)</i>	Total	2004			
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
Commercial paper interest rate swap adjustment (note 1) ^(a)	\$ 496	\$ (205)	\$ 897	\$ (347)	\$ 151
Interest	50	11	11	15	13
Provision for income taxes	(216)	77	(359)	131	(65)
Net earnings	\$ 330	\$ (117)	\$ 549	\$ (201)	\$ 99

(a) Included in total revenues.

Reversal of these cumulative adjustments will affect net earnings positively over the terms of the underlying interest rate swaps, but to a degree that we do not expect to be significant in any individual period given the terms of the arrangements and actions taken to eliminate the accounting volatility by modifying the documentation in a manner that will enable the swaps to qualify for hedge accounting effective January 1, 2007.

For additional information relating to the effect of the restatement, see the following items:

Part I:

Item 1 - Business

Part II:

Item 6 - Selected Financial Data

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

Item 7A - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Item 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Item 9A - Controls and Procedures

Part IV:

Item 15 - Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

In light of the restatement, readers should not rely on our previously filed financial statements and other financial information for the years and for each of the quarters in the years 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001.

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

General Electric Capital Corporation

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

We operate in four of GE's operating segments described below. These operations are subject to a variety of regulations in their respective jurisdictions.

Our services are offered primarily in North America, Europe and Asia. Our principal executive offices are located at 260 Long Ridge Road, Stamford, Connecticut 06927-1600. At December 31, 2005, our employment totaled approximately 77,500.

Our financial information, including filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), is available at www.ge.com/secreports. Copies are also available, without charge, from GE Corporate Investor Communications, 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, CT, 06828-0001. Reports filed with the SEC may be viewed at www.sec.gov or obtained at the SEC Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C.

Operating Segments

In the fourth quarter of 2005, GE completed a Genworth Financial, Inc. (Genworth) secondary public offering, which reduced our ownership in Genworth to 18%. We have reported Genworth as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Genworth was previously reported in the GE Commercial Finance segment. Also, during the fourth quarter of 2005, our insurance activities, previously reported in the GE Commercial Finance segment, were transferred to GECC corporate items and eliminations for all periods presented.

For purposes of our segment discussions throughout this document, the financial services businesses (Equipment Services, Aviation Financial Services, Energy Financial Services and Transportation Finance), are reported in the GE Industrial and GE Infrastructure segments based on the approach management uses to allocate resources and assess performance. Although management's approach to segments combines industrial businesses with financial services businesses, the financial services businesses will continue to be reported in the GECC financial statements. We will herein provide business descriptions for these specific financial services businesses. We will also continue our longstanding practice of providing supplemental information for certain businesses within the segments.

GE Commercial Finance

GE Commercial Finance (35.7%, 37.7% and 39.5% of total GECC revenues in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively) offers a broad range of financial services worldwide. We have particular mid-market expertise and offer loans, leases and other financial services to customers, including manufacturers, distributors and end-users for a variety of

equipment and major capital assets. These assets include industrial-related facilities and equipment; commercial and

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residential real estate; vehicles; corporate aircraft; and equipment used in many industries, including the construction, manufacturing, telecommunications and healthcare industries.

During 2005, we made a number of acquisitions, the most significant of which were the Transportation Financial Services Group of CitiCapital; the Inventory Finance division of Bombardier Capital; Antares Capital Corp., a unit of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.; and ING's portion of Heller AG.

We operate in a highly competitive environment. Our competitors include commercial banks, investment banks, leasing companies, financing companies associated with manufacturers, and independent finance companies. Competition related to our lending and leasing operations is based on price, that is interest rates and fees, as well as deal structure and terms. Profitability is affected not only by broad economic conditions that affect customer credit quality and the availability and cost of capital, but also by successful management of credit risk, operating risk and market risks such as interest rate and currency exchange risks. Success requires high quality risk management systems, customer and industry specific knowledge, diversification, service and distribution channels, strong collateral and asset management knowledge, deal structuring expertise and the ability to reduce costs through technology and productivity.

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

For further information about revenues, segment profit and total assets for GE Commercial Finance, see the Segment Operations section of Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and note 17.

Capital Solutions

Capital Solutions offers a broad range of financial services worldwide, and has particular mid-market expertise, offering loans, leases, inventory finance and other financial services to customers, including manufacturers, dealers and end-users for a variety of equipment and major capital assets. These assets include retail facilities; vehicles; corporate aircraft; and equipment used in many industries, including the construction, transportation, technology, and manufacturing industries.

Real Estate

Real Estate operates globally, both directly and through joint ventures. Our Real Estate business finances, with both equity and loan structures, the acquisition, refinancing and renovation of office buildings, apartment buildings, retail facilities, industrial properties, parking facilities and franchise properties. Our typical Real Estate loans are intermediate term, may be either senior or subordinated, fixed or floating-rate, and are secured by existing income-producing commercial properties. Our originations of low loan-to-value loans are conducted for term securitization within one year. We invest in, and provide restructuring financing for, portfolios of mortgage loans, limited partnerships and tax-exempt bonds.

GE Consumer Finance

GE Consumer Finance (34.7%, 31.1% and 30.2% of total GECC revenues in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively) offers credit and deposit products and services to consumers, retailers, brokers and auto dealers in over 50 countries. We offer a broad range of financial products, including private-label credit cards; bank cards; Dual Cards™; corporate travel and purchasing cards; personal loans; auto loans; leases and inventory financing; residential mortgages; home equity loans; debt consolidation loans; current and savings accounts and insurance products related to consumer finance offerings for customers on a global basis.

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In 2005, as part of our continued global expansion, we made a number of acquisitions, the most significant of which was a 25.5 percent voting stake in Garanti Bank, a full service bank in Turkey.

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

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

For further information about revenues, segment profit and total assets for GE Consumer Finance, see the Segment Operations section of Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and note 17.

GE Industrial

GE Industrial (11.8%, 13.0% and 8.1% of total GECC revenues in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively) produces and sells products including consumer appliances, industrial equipment and plastics, and related services. We also finance business equipment for a wide variety of customer applications.

Our operations are located in North America, Europe, Asia and South America.

For further information about revenues and segment profit for GE Industrial, see the Segment Operations section of Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and note 17.

Equipment Services

Equipment Services helps customers manage, finance and operate a wide variety of business equipment worldwide. We provide rentals, leases, sales and asset management services of commercial and transportation equipment, including tractors, trailers, railroad rolling stock, modular space units, intermodal shipping containers and, primarily through an associated company, marine containers. Our operations are conducted in highly competitive markets. Economic conditions, geographic location, pricing and equipment availability are important factors in this business. Future success will depend upon our ability to maintain a large and diverse customer portfolio, optimize asset mix, maximize asset utilization and manage credit risk. In addition, we seek to understand our customers and to meet their needs with unique, efficient and cost effective product and service offerings.

GE Infrastructure

GE Infrastructure (9.0%, 8.5% and 8.9% of total GECC revenues in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively) produces, sells, finances and services equipment for the air transportation and energy generation industries. We also produce, sell and service equipment for the rail transportation and water treatment industries.

Our operations are located in North America, Europe, Asia and South America.

For further information about revenues and segment profit for GE Infrastructure, see the Segment Operations section of Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and note 17.

Aviation Financial Services

Aviation Financial Services is a global commercial aviation financial services business that offers a broad range of financial products to airlines, aircraft operators, owners, lenders, investors and airport developers. Financial products include leases, aircraft purchasing and trading, loans, engine/spare parts financing, pilot training, fleet planning and financial advisory services. We operate in a highly competitive environment. Our competitors include aircraft manufacturers, banks, financial institutions, and other finance and leasing companies. Competition is based on lease rates and terms, as well as aircraft delivery dates, condition and availability.

The U.S. commercial aviation industry continues to face challenges and financial pressure that affect a portion of our commercial aviation business. Many carriers are experiencing major restructuring and reorganization, including bankruptcies. These companies have experienced marginal returns and in some cases losses resulting from competitive pressures and increased fuel costs.

Energy Financial Services

Energy Financial Services offers structured equity, leveraged leasing, partnerships, project finance and broad-based commercial finance to the global energy and water industries. We operate in a highly competitive environment. Our competitors include banks, financial institutions, energy companies, and other finance and leasing companies. Competition is based on price, that is interest rates and fees, as well as deal structure and terms. As we compete globally, our success is sensitive to the economic and political environment of each country in which we do business.

Discontinued Operations

In May 2004, we completed the initial public offering of Genworth, our formerly wholly-owned subsidiary that conducted most of our consumer insurance business, including life and mortgage insurance operations. Throughout 2005, we continued to reduce our ownership in Genworth, currently at 18%. We intend to continue to dispose of our remaining shares in 2006, subject to market conditions. We reported Genworth as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Regulations and Competition

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

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

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Business and Economic Conditions

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

Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains “forward-looking statements” - that is, statements related to future, not past, events. In this context, forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance, and often contain words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” or “will.” Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. For us, particular uncertainties which could adversely or positively affect our future results include: the behavior of financial markets, including fluctuations in interest rates and commodity prices; strategic actions, including dispositions; future integration of acquired businesses; future financial performance of major industries which we serve, including, without limitation, the air and rail transportation, energy generation, media, real estate and healthcare industries; and numerous other matters of national, regional and global scale, including those of a political, economic, business, competitive and regulatory nature. These uncertainties may cause our actual future results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update our forward-looking statements.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

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

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

Our global growth is subject to a number of economic, political and regulatory risks

We conduct our operations in virtually every part of the world. Global economic and regulatory developments affect businesses such as ours in many ways. Operations are subject to the effects of global competition. Particular local jurisdiction risks include regulatory risks arising from local laws and from local liquidity regulations, including risks of not being able to retrieve assets. Our global business is affected by local economic environments, including inflation, recession and currency volatility. Political changes, some of which may be disruptive, can interfere with our supply chain, our customers and all of our activities in a particular location. While some of these risks can be hedged using derivatives or other financial instruments and some are insurable, such attempts to mitigate these risks are costly

and not always successful.

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Our credit ratings are important to our cost of capital

The major debt agencies routinely evaluate our debt and have given their highest debt ratings to us. One of our strategic objectives is to maintain these “Triple A” ratings as they serve to lower our borrowing costs and facilitate our access to a variety of lenders. Failure to maintain our Triple A debt rating could adversely affect our cost of funds and related margins.

The disposition of businesses that do not fit with our evolving strategy can be highly uncertain

We will continue to evaluate the potential disposition of assets and businesses that may no longer help us meet our objectives. Our decision to sell Genworth is a recent example of a disposition decision. When we decide to sell assets or a business, we may encounter difficulty in finding buyers or alternative exit strategies on acceptable terms in a timely manner, which could delay the accomplishment of our strategic objectives, or we may dispose of a business at a price or on terms which are less than we had anticipated. In addition, there is a risk that we sell a business whose subsequent performance exceeds our expectations, in which case our decision would have potentially sacrificed enterprise value. Correspondingly, we may be too optimistic about a particular business's prospects, in which case we may be unable to find a buyer at a price acceptable to us and therefore may have potentially sacrificed enterprise value.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

We conduct our business from various facilities, most of which are leased. The locations of our primary facilities are described in Item 1. Business.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

In January 2005, the Boston District Office of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) informed GE that it had commenced an investigation and requested that GE and GECC voluntarily provide certain documents and information with respect to the use of hedge accounting for derivatives by GE and GECC. The SEC Staff advised GE in August 2005 that the SEC had issued a formal order of investigation in connection with this matter, which GE believes to be a common step in the process in such matters. GE and GECC have continued to voluntarily provide documents and information to the SEC Staff and we are cooperating fully with its investigation.

On June 14, 2005, GE received a subpoena from the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Southern District of New York seeking documents relating to finite risk insurance. The subpoena is general in nature. GE received a similar subpoena from the Northeast Regional Office of the SEC on April 29, 2005. We are cooperating fully with the SEC and the U.S. Attorney’s Office.

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

Not required by this form.

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PART II**Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.**

See note 15 to the consolidated financial statements. Our common stock is owned entirely by GE Capital Services and, therefore, there is no trading market in such stock.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The selected financial data set forth in this Item 6 have been restated to reflect adjustments to our consolidated financial statements and other financial information contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, originally filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 3, 2006. The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Information below is divided into two tables. The first table reflects the "as reported" financial data; the second table sets forth the "as restated" financial data for that information affected by the restatement.

<i>(In millions)</i>	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Revenues	\$ 55,515	\$ 50,093	\$ 41,605	\$ 38,432	\$ 38,393
Earnings from continuing operations before accounting changes	8,666	7,818	6,070	5,339	4,716
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of taxes	928	442	1,396	1,215	1,294
Earnings before accounting changes	9,594	8,260	7,466	6,554	6,010
Cumulative effect of accounting changes	-	-	(339)	(1,015)	(1)
Net earnings	9,594	8,260	7,127	5,539	6,009
Shareowner's equity	50,188	53,958	46,692	40,126	31,739
Minority interest	2,212	2,325	2,512	1,834	1,650
Short-term borrowings	149,679	147,293	146,865	120,859	152,626
Long-term borrowings	206,206	201,392	162,541	138,452	76,140
Return on average shareowner's equity ^(a)	18.32%	17.29%	14.75%	16.32%	