

Registration number: 000123550

GE Energy (UK) Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

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GE Energy (UK) Limited

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GE Energy (UK) Limited

Strategic Report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Fair review of the business

The results for the company show a pre-tax loss for the year of £1,223,000 (2022: as restated profit of £365,000). The key factors driving this change in performance are:

Increase in turnover of £92,433,000 in the year to 31 December 2023 is as a result of the commencement of operations in the offshore wind division.

Gross profit margin has decreased from 38.9% (as restated) in the year to 31 December 2022 to 19.3% for 2023. This is due to lower profit margin obtained on the offshore wind business.

The company has net assets of £7,109,000 (2022: as restated £9,084,000). The company has net amounts due from fellow GE group companies of £89,560,000 compared with a current liability of net amounts due to GE group companies of £8,358,000 at 31 December 2022.

This movement in net assets is primarily due to trading and financing for the offshore operations with increases in stock, advance payments, trade creditors and cash pool balances.

In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 it was discovered that an error had been made in the internal accounting for right of use assets under IFRS 16 Leases. The initial recognition of a real estate lease which should have commenced in December 2022 was delayed and recorded in 2023. As a result the Right of Use Asset was understated by £22,879,922 and the Lease Liabilities by £23,513,141 as at 31 December 2022. The net impact on the profit and loss account is £633,219. The directors consider this to be material and therefore a prior year adjustment has been made in respect of the year ended 31 December 2022. As result the prior year comparatives have been restated in the 31 December 2023 Financial Statements. For further details see note 3.

Section 172(1) statement

The directors of GE Energy (UK) Limited consider, both individually and together, that they have acted in a way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole (considering stakeholders and matters set out in Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006) in the decisions taken during the year ended 31 December 2023.

A director of a company must act, in good faith, to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- the likely consequences of any long-term decisions taken and the impact on all stakeholders are considered;
- the interests of the company's employees. Our people play a key role in helping us to achieve our strategic priorities and committed and engaged employees are crucial to our success;
- the need to foster strong working relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the impact of the company's operations on our community and the environment, reducing our emissions and improving our carbon footprint in the communities where we operate;
- the need to conduct business to the highest levels of integrity, ensuring that we and our customers and suppliers apply high standards in their social, environmental and ethical conduct;
- the need to treat all our stakeholders fairly building open and constructive relationships.

At GE our commitment to operating business with integrity and ensuring that we engage with all stakeholders is built around our GE Code of Conduct and The Spirit & The Letter. These policies apply to all our employees and are upheld by the directors of GE Energy (UK) Limited.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Strategic Report

Areas of specific focus for the directors during 2023 were:

Employees

Employee welfare and development remains key to our success. During 2023 the business continued to provide its employees with a range of affordable and accessible health and well-being benefit options, as well as free of charge annual health assessments and participation in regular GE Health Ahead activities. We also continued investigating in the development of our people via both remote training opportunities through GE Vernova and targeted in person training programs

Customers

Customer centricity remains at the core of our business, we have been engaging in person with our global customer base. The key area of focus during 2023 was „Voice of the Customer”, to both re-baseline customer experience on our existing product offerings and to establish new areas where we could develop products and services which can help achieve their goals.

Suppliers

Continuity of supply is critical to sustaining our high level of customer service, which requires a strong partnership with our suppliers. As a reaction to the volatility seen in our global supply chains, we worked during 2023 so stabilise supply whilst continuing to deliver quality products.

Community

During 2023 the company continued its work with local charities and STEM activities in schools. We also re-established a formal employee steering group on Social and Community Engagement to develop this aspect further.

Compliance

At GE Vernova our commitment to operating business with integrity and ensuring that we engage with all stakeholders is built around our GE Vernova Code of Conduct and The Spirit & The Letter. These policies apply to all our employees and are upheld by the directors of GE Energy (UK) Limited. During 2023 the directors ensured a continued focus on compliance, including all employees conducting compliance refresher trainings.

Further details on how we conduct our business relationships with all stakeholders can be found at <https://www.governova.com/sustainability/thrive>.

Future Outlook

The external commercial environment is expected to be mixed over the next few years. The new government has made it a policy objective to promote the growth of Onshore Wind which we believe will give us opportunities over the next 3 to 5 years to secure additional new equipment volume. While there is a lot being said regarding Offshore Wind, it's clear that projects will be delayed as the industry goes through a very well publicised reset which will have a consequent impact on new Offshore Wind equipment orders. However, as we roll out the Dogger Bank Offshore Wind project, revenue will be enhanced over the next few years. The underlying Onshore Wind service business remains robust and will shortly be supplemented by Offshore Wind service business which will ramp up as the Dogger Bank Offshore Wind project is executed.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Strategic Report

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to (i) competition from other equipment and services providers and (ii) legislative changes regarding support for onshore and offshore wind energy projects.

Key performance indicators (KPI's)

The directors consider that the most appropriate indicators of the company's key financial performance during the year were as follows:

	2023	As restated 2022	Comment
Operating margin (%)	1.98%	1.89%	Ratio of operating margin to sales expressed as a percentage.
Growth in sales (%)	225.86%	16.29%	Year on year sales growth expressed as a percentage.
Return on invested capital (%)	37.28%	8.07%	Operating profit expressed as a percentage of net assets.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Strategic Report

Future developments

The directors are not expecting a change in the principal activity of the company in the foreseeable future.

On 9 November 2021, General Electric Company (GE) announced that it would form three global listed companies that are intended to be run independently and focus on the aerospace, healthcare, and energy segments. In this context, GE spun off 80.1% of its Healthcare business on 4 January 2023.

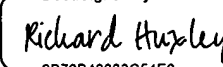
In addition, GE Digital, Renewables and Power businesses have been combined into one business and spun off from GE on 2 April 2024 (going forward branded as GE Vernova).

As a consequence of the spin-off by GE of its GE Vernova operations on 2 April 2024, GE Energy (UK) Limited is part of GE Vernova.

There is no impact on the operations of the company. From 2 April 2024 the ultimate parent undertaking is GE Vernova Inc., a company incorporated and resident in Delaware USA.

06-12-2024

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf onby:

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R P Huxley
Director

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom accounting standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activity

The company is involved in the construction of and provision of operation and maintenance services to clients for wind turbine units.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,649,000 (2022: as restated profit of £339,000). Net assets have decreased from £9,084,000 (as restated) in 2022 to £7,109,000 at 31 December 2023.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2022: £nil).

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the directors' report were as follows:

A J Steeples (resigned 21 February 2024)

R P Huxley

P Woodroffe

Engagement with employees

The company recognizes the benefit of keeping employees informed of current business performance. During the year employees attend review meetings at which the financial results of the business were disclosed.

The employees' involvement in the company's performance is encouraged through the employee share saving scheme.

The company conforms to current employment laws on the employment of people with disabilities.

At GE, we are committed to building a more diverse workforce and a more inclusive workplace by focusing on transparency, accountability and community. We believe in the value of each person's unique identity, background and experiences and re committed to fostering an inclusive culture, where everyone feels empowered to do their best work because they feel accepted, respected and that they belong.

Employment of disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of employees becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and that any appropriate training is arranged. It is company policy that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as much as possible, be the same as that of a person who is fortunate enough not to suffer from a disability.

Political and charitable contributions

The company did not make any political or charitable donations in the year (2022: £nil).

Future developments

Details of future developments are disclosed in the Strategic Report on page 1.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Going concern

The company has net assets of £7,109,000 as at 31 December 2023 (2022: as restated £9,084,000) and a loss for the year of £1,649,000 (2022: as restated profit of £339,000).

The directors have performed a going concern assessment for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, also considering events reasonably foreseeable beyond this horizon, which indicates that taking account of the inflationary impacts on the UK economy, higher interest rates, increased energy costs, labour market shortages and in light of the company's ability to access the new GE Vernova group cash pool facility if required, the company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Branches outside the United Kingdom

The company has no branches, as defined in section 1046(3) of the Companies Act 2006, outside the UK.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to interest rate risk arising out of amounts owed to group undertakings. The exposure to interest rate risks have not been hedged as there is no net interest rate risk at a group level on intra-group borrowings.

Foreign currency risk

The company monitors and manages the foreign currency risk in relation to its operations in line with the group's policy and with the help of the global treasury team.

Liquidity risk

The company has the ability to access the group's cash pool facility as and when required which helps in managing liquidity risk.

Credit risks

The company is not exposed to significant credit risk other than on amounts owed by group undertakings on which it places reliance on the group's overall financial position.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

GE Energy (UK) Limited is required to comply with the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) regulations in the United Kingdom to improve transparency and auditability of emissions. The table below represents GE Energy (UK) Limited's energy use and associated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from electricity and fuel in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2023

Methodology

GHG inventory data is reported using the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard Revised Edition as a framework for calculations and disclosure. Carbon conversion factors published by the US Environmental Protection Agency and International Energy Agency are used. This includes emissions from stationary combustion and fleet (Scope 1 - direct) and purchased electricity (Scope 2 - indirect). Emissions have been calculated using the market-based approach.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Our energy and greenhouse gas emissions

Scope	Source	2022 Energy (MWh)	2023 Energy (MWh)	YoY % change	2022 Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2023 Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	YoY % change
Scope 1	Natural gas	269.5	447.7	66.1%	48.8	81.1	66.1%
	Diesel	-	995.4	-	-	257	-
	Petrol	1,089	43.3	96%	275.0	10.4	-96.6%
Scope 2	Purchased electricity Standard Grid	587.1	1,774	202.2%	114.7	346.6	202.2%
Total		1,945.6	3,260.40	67.6%	438.5	695.1	58.5%

Our greenhouse gas emissions intensity over the reporting period was 5.65 tCO₂e/£m turnover (2022: 10.72 tCO₂e/£m turnover). This intensity measurement covers our Scope 1 and 2 emissions as stated above.

Energy efficiency measures

GE Vernova has committed to be carbon neutral in its operations by 2030. This accompanies the businesses wider Net Zero Ambition to become net zero in emissions from the use of our sold products (Scope 3) by 2050. GE Energy (UK) Limited will continually monitor the energy and carbon data, where within scope, and will continue to pursue projects to improve their energy and environmental performance.

Throughout the reporting period GE Energy (UK) Limited have implemented a number of energy efficiency projects at its sites to further improve its energy and environmental performance. In the reporting period, the Hartlepool site undertook a project to reduce their reliance on Gensets and transition away from the use of diesel at the site. The project involved the installation of HV feeder pillars at the site to increase its electricity supply and lower its emissions from portable generator usage.

Post balance sheet events

On 2 April 2024 GE Company completed the spin-off of the Digital, Renewables and Power businesses into GE Vernova. This company was part of the transfer. There have been no changes to the company's operations. The only change has been to the ultimate parent undertaking which has changed from General Electric Company to GE Vernova Inc.

There have been no other significant post balance sheet events affecting the company since the year end which require disclosure in or amendment to the financial statements.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Directors' liabilities

One or more of the directors have benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial year in respect of this entity and subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provisions remain in force as at the date of approving the directors' report. One or more directors of the immediate parent undertaking and subsidiaries of this entity have benefitted from the same qualifying indemnity provisions.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.


This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditor

The auditor, Deloitte (NI) Limited has expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and has been re-appointed at the AGM of the ultimate parent company and by this Board of Directors under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 and will continue in office.

06-12-2024

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on by:

DocuSigned by:

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R P Huxley
Director

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of GE Energy (UK) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of GE Energy (UK) Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 26.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of GE Energy (UK) Limited

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of GE Energy (UK) Limited

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act 2006, pensions legislation and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included health and safety regulations, UK Employment law and General Data Protection Regulations.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas, and our specific procedures performed to address it are described below:

Revenue recognition

- We assessed the design and implementation of key controls over the recognition of revenue.
- We selected a sample of invoices and compared to relevant dispatch information to determine if revenue was recognized appropriately.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management, internal audit and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of GE Energy (UK) Limited

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

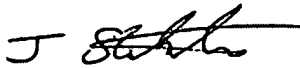
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



.....
Jason Starbuck FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte (NI) Limited,
Statutory Auditor

27-45 Great Victoria Street
Lincoln Building
Belfast
BT2 7SL

Date: 10 December 2024

GE Energy (UK) Limited**Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

		2023	As restated
		£ 000	2022
	Note		£ 000
Turnover	5	133,358	40,925
Cost of sales		<u>(107,668)</u>	<u>(24,992)</u>
Gross profit		25,690	15,933
Administrative expenses		(12,874)	(10,805)
Other operating income		<u>(10,166)</u>	<u>(4,355)</u>
Operating profit		2,650	773
Interest receivable and similar income	7	557	156
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	<u>(4,430)</u>	<u>(564)</u>
(Loss)/profit before tax		(1,223)	365
Tax on (loss)/profit	12	<u>(426)</u>	<u>(26)</u>
(Loss)/profit for the year		(1,649)	339
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		<u>(1,649)</u>	<u>339</u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

For details of the prior year restatement see note 3.

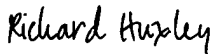
GE Energy (UK) Limited**(Registration number: 000123550)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023**

		As restated	
	Note	2023 £ 000	2022 £ 000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	120	120
Tangible assets	14	5,056	1,781
Right of use assets	15	16,308	23,942
Investments	16	5,180	5,180
		<u>26,664</u>	<u>31,023</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	17	6,404	2,876
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	18	176,972	55,310
		183,376	58,186
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	19	<u>(179,273)</u>	<u>(55,810)</u>
Net current assets		<u>4,103</u>	<u>2,376</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		30,767	33,399
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	20	(12,129)	(16,699)
Provisions for liabilities	21	<u>(11,529)</u>	<u>(7,616)</u>
Net assets		<u>7,109</u>	<u>9,084</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	22	31,249	31,249
Share premium account		1,397	1,397
Employee share based payment reserve		3,077	3,403
Other reserves		(8,855)	(8,855)
Profit and loss account		<u>(19,759)</u>	<u>(18,110)</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>7,109</u>	<u>9,084</u>

For details of prior year restatement see note 3.

06-12-2024

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on by:

DocuSigned by:

 9978B40683C54E0.....
 R P Huxley
 Director

GE Energy (UK) Limited

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

	Share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Share based payments £ 000	Other reserves £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2023 as restated	31,249	1,397	3,403	(8,855)	(18,110)	9,084
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,649)	(1,649)
Value of shares issued by GE Company in respect of share options exercised	-	-	(1,162)	-	-	(1,162)
Equity settled share based payment expense	-	-	836	-	-	836
At 31 December 2023	<u>31,249</u>	<u>1,397</u>	<u>3,077</u>	<u>(8,855)</u>	<u>(19,759)</u>	<u>7,109</u>

Other reserves include the merger reserve to show the difference between their fair value of consideration paid and the book value of net assets acquired in a business combination between entities under common control with a debit balance of £8,855,000 (2022: £8,855,000).

The notes on pages 18 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

**Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

	Share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Share based payment £ 000	Other reserves £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2022 as previously reported	27,466	-	2,746	(8,855)	(18,449)	2,908
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year as previously reported	-	-	-	-	972	972
Prior year adjustment (see note 3)	-	-	-	-	(633)	(633)
Total comprehensive income (as restated)	-	-	-	-	339	339
Share capital issued during the year	3,783	1,397	-	-	-	5,180
Equity settled share based payment expense	-	-	1,680	-	-	1,680
Value of shares issued by GE Company in respect of share options exercised	-	-	(1,023)	-	-	(1,023)
At 31 December 2022 (as restated)	<u>31,249</u>	<u>1,397</u>	<u>3,403</u>	<u>(8,855)</u>	<u>(18,110)</u>	<u>9,084</u>

The notes on pages 18 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

3rd Floor
1 Ashley Road, Altrincham
Cheshire
WA14 2DT

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report on page 6.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of material accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

Going concern

The company has net assets of £7,109,000 as at 31 December 2023 (2022: as restated £9,084,000) and a loss for the year of £1,649,000 (2022: as restated profit of £339,000).

The directors have performed a going concern assessment for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, also considering events reasonably foreseeable beyond this horizon, which indicates that taking account of the inflationary impacts on the UK economy, higher interest rates, increased energy costs, labour market shortages and in light of the company's ability to access the new GE Vernova group cash pool facility if required, the company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Exemption from preparing group accounts

The company is itself a subsidiary company and is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts by virtue of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The results of the company are included in the consolidated financial statements of General Electric Company which are available from One Financial Center Suite 3700, Boston, Massachusetts, 02111, USA or at www.ge.com.

From 2 April 2024 the results of the company will be consolidated in the financial statements of GE Vernova Inc.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Adoption of new and revised Standards

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for current year

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2023. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statement and IFRS Practice Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements- Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The company has adopted the amendments to IAS 1 for the first time in the current year. The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The IASB has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Estimates

In the current year the company has adopted the the amendment to IAS 8 and recognises the new definition of accounting estimates as monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. If there is a material impact resulting from this change then it will be disclosed in note 3.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Amendments to IAS 12-Income taxes-International Tax Reform-Pillar Two Model Rules

The company has adopted the amendments to IAS 12 for the first time in the current year. The IASB amends the scope of IAS 12 to clarify that the Standard applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top up taxes described in those rules.

The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12, so that an entity would neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

Following the amendments, the company is required to disclose that it has applied the exception and to disclose separately its current tax expense (income) related to Pillar Two income taxes.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Summary of disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, the company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based payment;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
 - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets, and
- the requirements of paragraphs 52, 58 and the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- the requirements of paragraphs 130 (f) (ii) - 130 (f) (iii), 134(d) - 134(f) and 135(c) - 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Functional currency

The accounts are presented in sterling which is the company's functional and presentational currency.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using a monthly average operating exchange rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses arising are included in the Profit and Loss Account.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover

Recognition

The company earns revenue from the sale of Wind Turbine Generators (WTG). This revenue is recognised in the accounting period when control of the product has been transferred, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for fulfilling its performance obligations to customers.

The company also earns revenue from the provision of services relating to constructions of WTGs and subsequent operation and maintenance of WTGs. This revenue is recognised in the accounting period when the services are rendered at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for fulfilling its performance obligations to customers.

The principles in IFRS 15 are applied to revenue recognition criteria using the following five step model:

1. Identify the contracts with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
5. Recognise revenue when or as the entity satisfies its performance obligations.

The main performance obligations to customers consist of:

1. Equipment i.e. Wind Turbine Generators;
2. Transportation;
3. Installation and
4. Commissioning.

The company acts as an agent of GE Wind Energy GmbH for the sale of equipment and consequently equipment revenue is recognised net of equipment cost using point in time basis i.e. when equipment is delivered to the customer. For the remaining performance obligations revenue is recognised over time on gross basis using cost-to-cost method.

Warranties are offered on sales of equipment which are completely borne by fellow GE entities except for operation & maintenance in limited instances.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Contract modifications

The company's contracts are often amended for changes in contract specifications and requirements. Contract modification exists when the amendment either creates new or changes the existing enforceable rights and obligations. The effect of a contract modification on the transaction price and the company's measure of progress for the performance obligation to which it relates, is recognised as an adjustment to revenue as part of the original contract using a cumulative catch up.

The facts and circumstances of any contract modification are considered individually as the types of modifications will vary contract by contract and may result in different accounting outcomes. Judgement is applied in relation to the accounting for such modifications where the final terms or legal contracts have not been agreed prior to the period end as management need to determine if a modification has been approved and if it either creates new or changes existing enforceable rights and obligations of the parties. Depending upon the outcome of such negotiations, the timing and amount of revenue recognised may be different in the relevant accounting periods. Modification and amendments to contracts are undertaken via an agreed formal process. For example, if a change in scope has been approved but the corresponding change in price is still being negotiated, management use their judgement to estimate the change to the total transaction price.

Contract assets and receivables

Where goods or services are transferred to the customer before the customer pays consideration, or before payment is due, contract assets are recognised. Contract assets are included in the balance sheet and represent the right to consideration for products delivered.

Contract receivables (loans and advances) are recognised in the statement of financial position when the company's right to consideration becomes unconditional. Contract receivables are only recognised when services have been rendered and the company has an enforceable right to receive the payment.

Contract assets & receivables (loans and advances) are classified as current or non-current based on the company's normal operating cycle and are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities and customer deposits are recognised in the balance sheet when the company has received consideration but still has an obligation to deliver products and meet performance obligations for that consideration.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of contract related balances

At each reporting date, the company determines whether or not such assets are impaired by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to the remaining amount of consideration that the company expects to receive less the costs that relate to providing services under the relevant contract. In determining the estimated amount of consideration, the company uses the same principles as it does to determine the contract transaction price, except that any constraints used to reduce the transaction price will be removed for the impairment test.

Where the relevant contracts or specific performance obligations are demonstrating marginal profitability or other indicators of impairment, judgement is required in ascertaining whether or not the future economic benefits from these contracts are sufficient to recover these assets. In performing this impairment assessment, management is required to make an assessment of the costs to complete the contract. The ability to accurately forecast such costs involves estimates around cost savings to be achieved over time, anticipated profitability of the contract, as well as future performance against any contract-specific KPIs that could trigger variable consideration, or service credits. Where a contract is anticipated to make a loss, these judgements are also relevant in determining whether or not an onerous contract provision is required and how this is to be measured.

Interest receivable and payable

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. The EIR is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not, in the case of financial assets, future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income include interest on financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost on an effective interest rate basis.

Tax

Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years. Full provision is made for deferred tax liabilities arising from all temporary differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as probable that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying temporary differences can be deducted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Asset class	Estimated useful life
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	25% straight line
Right of use assets	period of the lease

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment loss. As per IFRS 3 Business Combination, goodwill is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment. Although this is not in accordance with The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, which requires that all goodwill be amortised, the directors consider that this would fail to give a true and fair view of the profit for the year and that the economic measure of performance in any period is properly made by reference only to any impairment that may have arisen. It is not practicable to quantify the effect on the financial statements of this departure.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication at the end of the reporting period that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and to the extent that the impairment loss is greater than the related revaluation surplus, the excess impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years. Any increase in excess of this amount is treated as a revaluation increase.

Investments

Investment in group undertakings are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

At each balance sheet date the company reviews the carrying amounts of its investments to determine whether there is any indication that those investments have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the investment is estimated based on the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Where the recoverable amount of the investment is less than the carrying value an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss account in the period.

Stock

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

As a lessee

Initial recognition and measurement

The company initially recognises a lease liability for the obligation to make lease payments and a right of use asset for the right to use the underlying asset for the lease term.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments include fixed payments, purchase options at exercise price (where payment is reasonably certain), expected amount of residual value guarantees, termination option penalties (where payment is considered reasonably certain) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate.

The right of use asset is initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, the company's initial direct costs (e.g., commissions) and an estimate of restoration, removal and dismantling costs.

Where contracts contain a lease coupled with an agreement to purchase or sell other goods or services (i.e., non-lease components), the non-lease components are identified and accounted for separately from the lease component. The consideration in the contract is allocated to the lease and non-lease components on a relative standalone price basis using the principles in IFRS 15.

Where contracts contain a lease coupled with an agreement to purchase or sell other goods or services (i.e., non-lease components), the company has made an accounting policy election to account for both components as a single lease component.

Subsequent measurement

After the commencement date, the company measures the lease liability by:

- (a) Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- (b) Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- (c) Re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in substance fixed lease payments or on the occurrence of other specific events.

Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. Interest charges are included in finance cost in the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset applying other applicable standards. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability, are included in operating expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers them arises.

The related right of use asset is accounted for using the cost model in IAS 16 and depreciated and charged in accordance with the depreciation requirements of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment as disclosed in the accounting policy for tangible fixed assets. Adjustments are made to the carrying value of the right of use asset where the lease liability is re-measured in accordance with the above. Right of use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of assets as disclosed in the accounting policy in impairment.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities in the balance sheet when, and only when, the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade debtor without a significant financing component) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade debtor without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, representing the proceeds received net of premiums, discounts and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial liability.

Classification and measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at either amortised cost or fair value.

Financial instruments are classified at inception into one of the following categories, which then determine the subsequent measurement methodology:

Financial assets are classified into one of the following three categories:

- financial assets at amortised cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); or
- financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following two categories:

- financial liabilities at amortised cost; or
- financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification and the basis for measurement are subject to the company's business model for managing financial assets and liabilities and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Accordingly, all financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments measured at FVTOCI and contract assets (as defined in IFRS 15).

The company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition which are measured as 12-month ECL.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk.

Pension

The company contributes to a defined benefit contribution scheme which is a group personal pension scheme with Legal & General. The amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme operated by Legal & General in respect of the accounting year.

The company was a participating employer in a group pension plan providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The group pension plan, GE Pension Plan, covered a number of United Kingdom subsidiary companies of General Electric Company. See pension commitments note 23.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Share based payments

Share options and restricted stock units over the shares of General Electric Company, the ultimate parent entity are granted to certain employees and executives of the company. The fair value of options and units granted is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in equity, the 'other reserve'.

The fair value is measured at grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognised as an expense over the period the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options/units. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options/units expected to vest. Any recharges by the ultimate parent entity are offset against the 'other reserve'.

In addition the company has established an employee share ownership scheme, under which employees are able to acquire a number of shares in the ultimate parent company, General Electric Company, with the company matching the employees' purchases.

The total cost for the year is disclosed in note 9 Staff costs.

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are kept to cover for liquidated damages and are based on the shortfall of availability of supply compared to the guaranteed availability during the performance period per the contracts. The shortfall is assessed quarterly by management and a provision for liquidated damages is applied accordingly. The final amount, due to the supply shortfall, to be settled is yet to be agreed with the customer. These provisions are regularly assessed by operations and finance teams to assess the adequacy and validity.

3 Prior year restatement

In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 it was discovered that an error had been made in the internal accounting regarding accounting for right of use assets under IFRS 16 Leases. The initial recognition of a real estate lease which should have commenced in November 2022 was delayed and recorded in 2023. As a result the Right of Use Asset was understated by £22,879,922 and the Lease Liabilities by £23,513,141 as at 31 December 2022. The net impact on the profit and loss account is £633,219. The directors consider this to be material and therefore a prior year adjustment has been made in respect of the year ended 31 December 2022. As result the prior year comparatives have been restated in the 31 December 2023 Financial Statements.

The impact of this restatement on the profit and loss account and balance sheet are set out on pages 31 and 32. With regards to the lease liability please see note 20 for the split of the liability between due within one year and non current.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 Prior year restatement (continued)

The impact on the balance sheet is set out below

	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
	2022	2022	2022
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	120	-	120
Tangible assets	1,781	-	1,781
Right of use assets	1,062	22,880	23,942
Investments	5,180	-	5,180
	<u>8,143</u>	<u>22,880</u>	<u>31,023</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	2,876	-	2,876
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	55,310	-	55,310
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(48,375)	(7,435)	(55,810)
Net current assets	<u>9,811</u>	<u>(7,435)</u>	<u>2,376</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	17,954	15,445	33,399
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(621)	(16,078)	(16,699)
Provisions for liabilities	(7,616)	-	(7,616)
Net assets	<u>9,717</u>	<u>(633)</u>	<u>9,084</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	31,249	-	31,249
Share premium account	1,397	-	1,397
Employee share based equity reserve	3,403	-	3,403
Other reserves	(8,855)	-	(8,855)
Profit and loss account	(17,477)	(633)	(18,110)
Shareholders' funds	<u>9,717</u>	<u>(633)</u>	<u>9,084</u>

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 Prior year restatement (continued)

The impact on the profit and loss account is set out below

	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
	2022	2022	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	40,925	-	40,925
Cost of sales	(25,725)	733	(24,992)
Gross profit	<u>15,200</u>	<u>733</u>	<u>15,933</u>
Administrative expenses	(9,641)	(1,164)	(10,805)
Other operating income	(4,355)	-	(4,355)
Operating profit	<u>1,204</u>	<u>(431)</u>	<u>773</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	156	-	156
Interest payable and similar charges	(362)	(202)	(564)
Profit before tax	998	(633)	365
Tax on profit	(26)	-	(26)
Profit before tax	<u>972</u>	<u>(633)</u>	<u>339</u>
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>972</u>	<u>(633)</u>	<u>339</u>

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors consider that there are no critical accounting judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty identified in preparation of the financial statements in compliance with FRS 101.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Turnover

A geographical analysis of turnover is as follows:

	2023	2022
	£ 000	£ 000
United Kingdom	126,516	29,200
Rest of Europe	6,157	10,508
USA	685	1,217
	<u>133,358</u>	<u>40,925</u>

Current assets and liabilities

	2023	2022
	£ 000	£ 000
Contract assets	105,672	9,017
Contract liabilities	(4,062)	(2,348)
	<u>101,610</u>	<u>6,669</u>

The opening balance of contract assets and liabilities at 1 January 2023 was £9,017,000 and £2,348,000 respectively.

Contract assets arise where goods or services are transferred to the customer before the customer pays consideration, or before payment is due. Contract receivables (loans and advances) represent our unconditional right to consideration for the goods or services supplied and performance obligations delivered. Contract liabilities (deposits from customers) relate to consideration received when we still have an obligation to deliver goods or services for that consideration.

Revenue recognised in the year from:

	2023	2022
	£ 000	£ 000
Amounts included in contract liability at the beginning of the year	2,348	-

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Operating profit

Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

		2023	As restated
		£ 000	2022
	Note		£ 000
Depreciation - tangible fixed assets	14	268	27
Depreciation - right of use assets	15	7,697	755
Difference on foreign exchange		403	200
Intra-group service charges receivable		<u>10,166</u>	<u>4,334</u>

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2023	2022
	£ 000	£ 000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	<u>557</u>	<u>156</u>

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023	As restated
	£ 000	2022
		£ 000
Interest on lease liabilities	973	246
Interest payable to group undertakings	<u>3,457</u>	<u>318</u>
	<u>4,430</u>	<u>564</u>

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2023	2022
	£ 000	£ 000
Wages and salaries	24,787	21,876
Social security costs	3,080	2,450
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	1,742	1,552
Share-based payment expenses	2,366	1,089
	<u>31,975</u>	<u>26,967</u>

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2023	2022
	£ 000	£ 000
Administration and support	105	78
Sales, marketing and distribution	283	73
Other departments	12	162
	<u>400</u>	<u>313</u>

10 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2023	2022
	£ 000	£ 000
Remuneration	338	405
Company pension contributions	14	21
	<u>352</u>	<u>426</u>

During the year the number of directors who were receiving benefits was as follows:

	2023	2022
	No.	No.
Received or were entitled to receive shares under long term incentive schemes	3	3
As members of a defined contribution pension scheme	2	3

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Directors' remuneration (continued)

In respect of the highest paid director:

	2023	2022
	£ 000	£ 000
Remuneration	181	220
Company contributions to a defined contribution pension scheme	-	7
	<u>181</u>	<u>227</u>

11 Auditors' remuneration

	2023	2022
	£ 000	£ 000
Audit of the financial statements	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>

In addition to the audit fee charged to the profit and loss account noted above, remuneration of £16,000 paid to Deloitte as auditor (2022: £16,000) for their audit services to the company was borne by a fellow group undertaking. The total audit fees for the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 is £43,000 (2022 : £43,000).

No fees were paid to Deloitte in the current or previous years for non-audit services.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

12 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account

	2023 £ 000	2022 £ 000
Deferred taxation		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	111	26
Effect of changes to tax rates	7	-
Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods	308	-
Total deferred taxation	<u>426</u>	<u>26</u>

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 23.5% (2022 19%).

The company has applied the temporary exception issued by the IASB in May 2023 from the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12. Accordingly, the company neither recognises nor discloses information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

Pillar Two legislation has been enacted in the UK and will be effective for the company's financial year beginning 1 January 2024. The company's ultimate parent from that date is in the United States, which has not yet enacted Pillar Two legislation. The company and the group to which it belongs is in the process of assessing the potential exposure arising from Pillar Two legislation. The assessment that is being carried out is based on the latest available tax filings and country-by-country reporting for 2022, and the latest financial information for 2023. The assessment is expected to complete before the company files its financial statements for financial year 2024, but at this stage the company does not expect an exposure to Pillar Two taxes. The company is in scope of the UK's Domestic Top-Up Tax ('DTT') rules, but is not expected to be liable to DTT because its Pillar Two effective tax rate is unlikely to be less than 15%.

The differences are reconciled below:

	2023 £ 000	2022 £ 000 (As restated)
(Loss)/profit before tax	<u>(1,223)</u>	<u>365</u>
Corporation tax at standard rate	(288)	69
Non-taxable income	308	-
Effect of change in tax rate	7	80
Non-taxable income	(633)	(82)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	681	213
Prior year correction	-	(454)
Group relief for £nil consideration	<u>351</u>	<u>200</u>
Total tax charge	<u>426</u>	<u>26</u>

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

12 Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

An increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred tax assets and liabilities on all timing differences have been calculated at 25%, including those expected to reverse in the year ending 31 December 2023. The impact of this on the financial statements is not considered material.

There are no other factors that may significantly affect future tax charges.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

12 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax movement during the current year:

	At 1 January 2023 £ 000	Recognised in income £ 000	At 31 December 2023 £ 000
Capital allowances	26	426	452
Net tax liabilities	<u>26</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>452</u>

Deferred tax movement during the prior year:

	At 1 January 2022 £ 000	Recognised in income £ 000	At 31 December 2022 £ 000
Capital allowances	<u>26</u>	26	26
Net tax liabilities	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Intangible assets

	Purchased goodwill £ 000
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	<u>206</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>206</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2023	<u>86</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>86</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2023	<u><u>120</u></u>
At 31 December 2022	<u><u>120</u></u>

14 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £ 000	Plant and machinery £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	139	1,785	1,924
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>3,543</u>	<u>3,543</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>139</u>	<u>5,328</u>	<u>5,467</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2023	121	22	143
Charge for the year	<u>18</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>268</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>139</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>411</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2023	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>5,056</u></u>	<u><u>5,056</u></u>
At 31 December 2022	<u><u>18</u></u>	<u><u>1,763</u></u>	<u><u>1,781</u></u>

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Right of use assets

	Property £ 000	Fleet £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost			
At 1 January 2023 - as restated	24,919	2,131	27,050
Additions	125	334	459
Disposals	(722)	(21)	(743)
At 31 December 2023	<u>24,322</u>	<u>2,444</u>	<u>26,766</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2023 - as restated	1,552	1,556	3,108
Charge for the year	7,335	362	7,697
On disposals	(347)	-	(347)
At 31 December 2023	<u>8,540</u>	<u>1,918</u>	<u>10,458</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2023	<u>15,782</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>16,308</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>23,367</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>23,942</u>

16 Fixed asset investments

	Investment in subsidiary companies £ 000
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	<u>13,180</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>13,180</u>
Impairment	
At 1 January 2023	<u>8,000</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>8,000</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2023	<u>5,180</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>5,180</u>

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Fixed asset investments (continued)

The directors of the company have undertaken a review of the company's investment in group undertakings as at 31 December 2023. There are no indications of impairment and the carrying values of the investments are correct.

Details of the company's *directly held* subsidiary undertakings as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Registered office	Class of shares held	Proportion of ownership interest
GE Boving Himachal Pradesh Limited	3rd Floor 1 Ashley Road, Altrincham, Cheshire, United Kingdom, WA14 2DT	Ordinary	100%
GE Energy Power Conversion UK Holdings Limited	Thomson Houston Way, Off Technology Drive, Rugby, Warwickshire, United Kingdom, CV21 1BD	Ordinary	100%

Indirect holdings

Name of subsidiary	Classes of shares held	Registered office	Proportion of ownership interest
GE Energy Power Conversion UK Limited	Ordinary	Thomson Houston Way, Off Technology Drive, Rugby, Warwickshire, United Kingdom, CV21 1BD	100%
GE Energy Power Conversion Technology Limited	Ordinary	Thomson Houston Way, Off Technology Drive, Rugby, Warwickshire, United Kingdom, CV21 1BD	100%

GE Energy (UK) Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements****17 Stock**

	2023	2022
	£ 000	£ 000
Raw materials and consumables	81	20
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>6,323</u>	<u>2,856</u>
	<u><u>6,404</u></u>	<u><u>2,876</u></u>

Raw materials, consumables and changes in finished goods and work in progress recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £103,871,463 (2022: £20,121,000). The write-down of stocks to net realisable value amounted to £81,015 (2022: £nil). The reversal of write-downs amounted to £nil as discussed below (2022: £nil). The write-down and reversal are included in cost of sales.

18 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£ 000	£ 000
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	3,682	3,725
Amounts owed by group undertakings	47,018	39,832
Contract assets	105,672	9,017
Prepayments and accrued income	6	7
Derivative financial instruments	6,406	586
Other debtors	<u>14,188</u>	<u>2,143</u>
	<u><u>176,972</u></u>	<u><u>55,310</u></u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and payable on demand. Interest is received on cashpool balance at variable rates of interest linked to SONIA market rates. No interest is payable on intercompany trading balances.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

19 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	As restated 2022
	£ 000	£ 000
Trade creditors	23,909	8,197
Accruals and deferred income	3,218	5,116
Amounts owed to group undertakings	136,578	31,474
Social security and other taxes	-	71
Other creditors	565	109
Lease liabilities	8,162	8,200
Contract liabilities	4,062	2,348
Derivative financial liabilities	2,779	295
	<u>179,273</u>	<u>55,810</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest is paid on intercompany cashpool balances at variables rates of interest linked to SONIA rates. No interest is payable on intercompany trading balances.

20 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	As restated 2022
	£ 000	£ 000
Derivative financial liabilities	3,570	338
Lease liabilities	8,559	16,361
	<u>12,129</u>	<u>16,699</u>

For an analysis of the impact of the prior year restatement see below table:

	Due within one financial year	Due after more than one year	Total
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
Lease liabilities at 31 Dec 2022 (as previously reported)	765	283	1,047
Prior year adjustment (see note 3)	7,435	16,078	23,513
Lease liabilities at 31 Dec 2022 as restated	<u>8,200</u>	<u>16,361</u>	<u>24,561</u>

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

21 Provisions for liabilities

	Restructuring provision £ 000	Deferred taxation £ 000	Liquidated damages £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2023	249	26	7,341	7,616
Additions during the year	101	426	10,221	10,748
Utilised during the year	(202)	-	(6,633)	(6,835)
At 31 December 2023	<u>148</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>10,929</u>	<u>11,529</u>

A provision is maintained to cover for liquidated damages and is based on the shortfall of availability of supply compared to the guaranteed availability during the performance period per the contracts. The shortfall is assessed quarterly by management and a provision for liquidated damages is applied accordingly. The final amount, due to the supply shortfall, to be settled is yet to be agreed with the customer. The provision is regularly assessed by operations and finance teams to assess the adequacy and validity.

22 Share capital

Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	No. 000	2023 £ 000	No. 000	2022 £ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>31,249</u>	<u>31,249</u>	<u>31,249</u>	<u>31,249</u>

23 Pension commitments

The company contributes to a (defined contribution) Group Personal Pension provided by Legal and General (Portfolio Management Services) Limited. The assets are held separately from those of the company in individual member accounts and are invested in funds administered by L&G.

The pension charge for the year for the defined contribution scheme was £1,745,000 (2022 : £1,552,000). There were no outstanding or prepaid contributions payable to the scheme at either the beginning or the end of the financial year.

In November 2021 GE announced its intention to separate into three standalone businesses focused on the Aerospace, Healthcare and Energy Sectors. In order to facilitate this separation, on 1 January 2022 pension liabilities and assets of the GE Pension Plan (GEPP) relating to the Energy and Healthcare businesses were transferred to two new schemes. At the time of this transfer, GE Energy (UK) Limited ceased to participate in the GEPP. It is not a participating employer in either of the two new schemes. GE Energy (UK) Limited therefore has no obligation to provide funding to address any deficit which may arise in any of the three schemes in future.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

24 Share-based payments

Certain employees of the company are selected to participate in share options and restricted stock units of General Electric Company under the terms of the General Electric Company Long Term Incentive Plan. Share options expire 10 years from grant date and vest over service periods ranging from one to five years. The option price is usually set as the closing day share price on grant date. Restricted stock units give the participants the right to receive shares in General Electric Company for no consideration. Restricted stock units vest over various service periods beginning three years from grant date through grantee retirement. All grants of GE options under all plans must be approved by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of General Electric Company, which consist entirely of outside directors.

For further details on stock options and restricted stock units please refer to the GE annual report available at www.ge.com.

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of share options exercised during the year was \$105.71 (2022: \$90.98).

No directors benefitted from the exercise of share options in the year to 31 December 2023.

No directors benefitted from the exercise of restricted stock units in the year to 31 December 2023.

The options outstanding at the year end have an exercise price in the range of \$66.59 to \$190.09 and a weighted average contractual life of 3.1 years.

Following the completion of the split of the energy businesses into GE Vernova on 2 April 2024 the share based payment awards outstanding were converted from GE Company options and restricted stock units to GE Vernova stock options and restricted stock units.

GE Energy (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial risk management

25 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent is UK Grid Solutions Limited, a company registered at Building St Leonards Building, Harry Kerr Drive, Stafford ST16 1WT.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by its ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party, General Electric Company, a company registered at 1 River Road, Schenectady, New York, 12345, USA, with principal executive offices at One Financial Center Suite 3700, Boston, Massachusetts, 02111, USA. The consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from the address of the principal executive offices or at www.ge.com.

On 2 April 2024 GE completed the spin of its Aerospace and Energy businesses. GE Energy (UK) Limited became part of GE Vernova and the ultimate parent undertaking changed to GE Vernova Inc., a company registered at, and with principal executive offices at 58, Charles Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02141, USA.

26 Post balance sheet events

On 2 April 2024 GE Company completed the spin-off of the Digital, Renewables and Power businesses into GE Vernova. This company was part of the transfer. There have been no changes to the company's operations. The only change has been to the ultimate parent undertaking which has changed from General Electric Company to GE Vernova Inc.

There have been no other significant post balance sheet events affecting the company since the year end which require disclosure in or amendment to the financial statements.

United States Securities and Exchange Commission

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023
Commission file number 001-00035



GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

14-0689340

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Financial Center, Suite 3700 Boston MA

(Address of principal executive offices)

02111

(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code) **(617) 443-3000**

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share	GE	New York Stock Exchange
0.875% Notes due 2025	GE 25	New York Stock Exchange
1.875% Notes due 2027	GE 27E	New York Stock Exchange
1.500% Notes due 2029	GE 29	New York Stock Exchange
7 1/2% Guaranteed Subordinated Notes due 2035	GE /35	New York Stock Exchange
2.125% Notes due 2037	GE 37	New York Stock Exchange

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

(Title of class)

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 whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>		

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

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

The aggregate market value of the outstanding common equity of the registrant not held by affiliates as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was at least \$117.9 billion. There were 1,088,334,304 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.01 outstanding at January 15, 2024.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The definitive proxy statement relating to the registrant's Annual Meeting of Shareholders, to be held May 7, 2024, is incorporated by reference into Part III to the extent described therein.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. Our public communications and SEC filings may contain statements related to future, not past, events. These forward-looking statements often address our expected future business and financial performance and financial condition, and often contain words such as "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," "believe," "seek," "see," "will," "would," "estimate," "forecast," "target," "preliminary," or "range." Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain, such as statements about planned and potential transactions, including our plan to pursue a spin-off of our portfolio of energy businesses that are planned to be combined as GE Vernova; the impacts of macroeconomic and market conditions and volatility on our business operations, financial results and financial position and on the global supply chain and world economy; our expected financial performance, including cash flows, revenues, organic growth, margins, earnings and earnings per share; our credit ratings and outlooks; our funding and liquidity; our businesses' cost structures and plans to reduce costs; restructuring, goodwill impairment or other financial charges; or tax rates.

For us, particular areas where risks or uncertainties could cause our actual results to be materially different than those expressed in our forward-looking statements include:

- our success in executing planned and potential transactions, including our plan to pursue a spin-off of GE Vernova and sales or other dispositions of our remaining equity interest in GE HealthCare, the timing for such transactions, the ability to satisfy any applicable pre-conditions, and the expected proceeds, consideration and benefits to GE;
- changes in macroeconomic and market conditions and market volatility, including risk of recession, inflation, supply chain constraints or disruptions, interest rates, the value of securities and other financial assets (including our equity interest in GE HealthCare), oil, natural gas and other commodity prices and exchange rates, and the impact of such changes and volatility on our business operations, financial results and financial position;
- global economic trends, competition and geopolitical risks, including impacts from the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the related sanctions and other measures and risks related to conflict in the Middle East, demand or supply shocks from events such as a major terrorist attack, natural disasters or actual or threatened public health pandemics or other emergencies, or an escalation of sanctions, tariffs or other trade tensions between the U.S. and China or other countries, and related impacts on our businesses' global supply chains and strategies;
- market developments or customer actions that may affect demand and the financial performance of major industries and customers we serve, such as demand for air travel and other commercial aviation sector dynamics; pricing, cost, volume and the timing of investment by customers or industry participants and other factors in renewable energy markets; conditions in key geographic markets; technology developments; and other shifts in the competitive landscape for our products and services;
- our capital allocation plans, including the timing and amount of dividends, share repurchases, acquisitions, organic investments, and other priorities;
- downgrades of our current short- and long-term credit ratings or ratings outlooks, or changes in rating application or methodology, and the related impact on our funding profile, costs, liquidity and competitive position;
- the amount and timing of our cash flows and earnings, which may be impacted by macroeconomic, customer, supplier, competitive, contractual and other dynamics and conditions;
- capital or liquidity needs associated with our run-off insurance operations and mortgage portfolio in Poland (Bank BPH), the amount and timing of any required future capital contributions and any strategic options that we may consider;
- operational execution and improvements by our businesses, including the success at our Renewable Energy business in improving product quality and fleet availability, executing on our product and project cost estimates and delivery schedule projections and other aspects of operational performance, as well as the performance of GE Aerospace amidst market growth and ramping newer product platforms;
- changes in law, regulation or policy that may affect our businesses, such as trade policy and tariffs, regulation and incentives related to climate change (including the impact of the Inflation Reduction Act and other policies), and the effects of tax law changes;
- our decisions about investments in research and development, and new products, services and platforms, and our ability to launch new products in a cost-effective manner;
- the impact of regulation and regulatory, investigative and legal proceedings and legal compliance risks, including the impact of shareholder and related lawsuits, Alstom, Bank BPH and other investigative and legal proceedings;
- the impact of actual or potential quality issues or failures of our products or third-party products with which our products are integrated, and related costs and reputational effects;
- the impact related to information technology, cybersecurity or data security breaches at GE or third parties; and
- the other factors that are described in the "Risk Factors" section in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, as such descriptions may be updated or amended in any future reports we file with the SEC.

These or other 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. This document includes certain forward-looking projected financial information that is based on current estimates and forecasts. Actual results could differ materially.

ABOUT GENERAL ELECTRIC. General Electric Company (General Electric, GE or the Company) is a high-tech industrial company that today operates worldwide through three segments: Aerospace, Renewable Energy, and Power. Our products include commercial and military aircraft engines and systems; wind and other renewable energy generation equipment and grid solutions; and gas, steam, nuclear and other power generation equipment. We have significant global installed bases of equipment across these sectors, and services to support these products are also an important part of our business alongside new equipment sales.

We previously announced a strategic plan to form three industry-leading, global, investment-grade public companies from (i) our Aerospace business, which we plan to refer to as GE Aerospace, (ii) our portfolio of energy businesses, including our Renewable Energy and Power businesses, which we plan to combine and refer to as GE Vernova, and (iii) our former HealthCare business. For purposes of this report, we refer to our reporting segments as Aerospace, Renewable Energy and Power. The composition of these reporting segments is unchanged. On January 3, 2023, we completed the separation of the HealthCare business from GE through the spin-off of GE HealthCare Technologies Inc. (GE HealthCare). See Notes 2 and 3 for further information. The historical results of GE HealthCare and certain assets and liabilities included in the spin-off are now reported in GE's consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations. Additionally, on January 1, 2023, we adopted Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-12, *Financial Services – Insurance (Topic 944): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts*. See Note 12 for further information.

Over our more than 130-year history, GE's innovation and technology have improved quality of life around the world by adapting and innovating solutions to pressing global challenges, including our businesses' focuses today on the future of flight and the energy transition. At GE Aerospace, with a differentiated product and technology portfolio across the commercial and military sectors, we are well positioned to serve customers in expanding and upgrading their fleets amidst the demand ramp for engines and services with recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. At the same time, we are working to develop next generation engine programs that will allow a smarter and more efficient future of flight, including efforts to support increased use of sustainable aviation fuel with our engines' capabilities and developing new engine architectures such as open fan, hybrid electric and hydrogen technologies. The GE Vernova businesses are positioned to lead the energy transition, helping the energy sector solve for sustainability, reliability and affordability. These businesses are at the center of a dynamic and growing market, as the world faces a significant increase in electricity demand in the coming decades along with the need to electrify and decarbonize. With a range of power generation technologies spanning gas power, onshore and offshore wind and others, as well as power grid automation and hardware, these businesses offer solutions for customers to reduce emissions, meet the growth in electricity demand and make energy more accessible globally, secure and resilient.

We believe our businesses' strategies and focus on these significant global challenges are well aligned with broader goals of sustainable development, and we approach sustainability with GE's commitment to innovation as a central element. Sustainability priorities are embedded in our policies, leadership engagement, operating mechanisms, commitments, and, ultimately, our products. In addition to working to develop technologies that will help build a more sustainable world, we advance GE's sustainability priorities through our own commitments to our people, communities and planet. More information that may be of interest to a variety of stakeholders about GE's sustainability approach, priorities and performance, including about safety, greenhouse gas emission reductions for our own operations and for our products, environmental stewardship, diversity and inclusion (as also discussed further below), supply chain and human rights and other matters, can be found in our Sustainability Report.

We serve customers in over 160 countries. Manufacturing and service operations are carried out at 59 manufacturing plants located in 24 states in the United States and Puerto Rico and at 102 manufacturing plants located in 25 other countries.

In all of our global business activities, we encounter aggressive and able competition. In many instances, the competitive environment is characterized by changing technology that requires continuing research and development. With respect to manufacturing operations, we continue to make improvements through deployment of lean initiatives and we believe that, in general, we are one of the leading firms in most of the major industries in which we participate.

As a diverse global company, we are affected by economic and market developments around the world, supply chain disruptions, instability in certain regions, commodity prices, foreign currency volatility and policies regarding trade and imports. See the Segment Operations section within MD&A for further information. Other factors impacting our business include:

- long product development cycles for many of our products, with product quality and efficiency often being critical to success;
- the importance of research and development expenditures;
- regulatory standards that apply to many of our products; and
- changing end markets, including shifts in energy sources and demand related to cost, decarbonization efforts and other factors, as well as the impact of technology changes.

The strength and talent of our workforce are critical to the success of our businesses, and we continually strive to attract, develop and retain personnel commensurate with the needs of our businesses in their operating environments. The Company's human capital management priorities are designed to support the execution of our business strategy and improve organizational effectiveness. Our focus on organizational performance and talent remains front and center through the ongoing execution of our strategic plan to separate GE Aerospace and GE Vernova into independent companies. We will continue to monitor various factors across our human capital priorities, including as a part of our business operating reviews during the year and with oversight by our Board of Directors and the Board's Management Development and Compensation Committee. The following are our human capital priorities:

- Protecting the health and safety of our workforce: GE is committed to establishing and maintaining effective health and safety standards and protocols across our businesses, making continuous process improvements, and providing ongoing education. As our businesses prepare for standalone readiness, they have benefited from the expertise and guidance of GE's Safety Promotion Office, leveraging lean as a critical tool to prevent injuries and incidents and driving safety as a core operational attribute for the businesses. For the past three years, our annual bonus program for executives has included a modifier based on the Company's safety performance.
- Sustaining a Company culture based in leadership behaviors of humility, transparency and focus, with a commitment to unyielding integrity: GE's organizational culture supports talent attraction, engagement and retention and promotes ways of working that are strongly connected to our goals. In early 2023, we conducted an annual enterprise-wide culture survey. While survey results varied among our businesses, a Company-wide view of trends in responses confirmed our employees' view of GE's solid foundations in safety, compliance, and employee development. Our performance management system, "People, Performance, and Growth," directly links individual performance outcomes to incentive compensation. Supporting our culture of integrity, The Spirit & The Letter, GE's employee code of conduct, sets forth the Company's integrity and compliance standards.
- Developing and managing our talent to best support our organizational goals: GE's approach to talent management aims to ensure strong individual and company performance; our employee training and development offerings are designed to support these goals. As a key pillar of our talent strategy, GE's senior management leads an annual organization and talent review for each business to support a strong leadership pipeline and succession planning process. To support our lean culture transformation, in 2023 our leadership development programs continued to elevate high potential talent. Developed in partnership with our existing leaders, our leadership development programs are premised upon a rigorous learning process tied directly to outcomes, with a focus on hands-on, experiential learning and building a lean mindset.
- Promoting inclusion and diversity across the enterprise: At GE, we are committed to building a more diverse workforce and a more inclusive workplace by focusing on transparency, accountability and community. We believe in the value of each person's unique identity, background and experiences, and are committed to fostering an inclusive culture in which all employees feel empowered to do their best work because they feel accepted, respected and that they belong. We have also had a long-standing commitment to fair and competitive pay practices. On average, in our most recent reporting men and women performing similar work were paid within 1% of each other in each GE business.

Additionally, in 2021, we began publishing diversity reporting to transparently share our diversity data and hold ourselves accountable for continuous improvement. To support our inclusion and diversity efforts, we have Chief Diversity Officers at our businesses. Additionally, we have several Employee Resource Groups which have added value to our colleagues and businesses by helping to engage and develop diverse talent for nearly 30 years. These groups accelerate development through mentoring, learning, networking, organizing outreach and service activities; they address challenges that are important to their members and the Company; and they support our goals to build a diverse talent pipeline.

At December 31, 2023, General Electric Company and consolidated affiliates employed approximately 125,000 people, of whom approximately 44,000 were employed in the United States.

At December 31, 2023, GE had approximately 4,880 union-represented manufacturing and service employees in the United States. The majority are covered by collective bargaining agreements that expire in 2025. GE's relationship with employee-representative organizations outside the U.S. takes many forms, including in Europe where GE engages employees' representatives' bodies such as works councils (at both European level and locally) and trade unions in accordance with local law.

We are subject to numerous U.S. federal, state and foreign laws and regulations covering a wide variety of subject matters related to our products, services and business operations, including requirements regarding the protection of human health and safety and the environment. Relevant laws and regulations can apply to our business directly and indirectly, such as through the effect that laws and regulations applicable to our customers may have in influencing the products and services they purchase from us. Like other industrial manufacturing companies that operate in the sectors we serve, which are high-tech, increasingly digitally connected and global, we face significant scrutiny from both U.S. and foreign governmental authorities with respect to our compliance with laws and regulations. Many of the sales across our businesses are also made to U.S. or foreign governments, regulated entities such as public utilities, state-owned companies or other public sector customers, and these types of sales often entail additional compliance obligations. For further information about government regulation applicable to our businesses, see the Segment Operations section within MD&A, Risk Factors and Note 24.

We own, or hold licenses to use, numerous patents. New patents are continuously being obtained through our research and development activities. Patented inventions are used both within the Company and are licensed to others. GE is a trademark and service mark of General Electric Company.

Because of the diversity of our products and services, as well as the wide geographic dispersion of our production facilities, we use numerous sources for the wide variety of raw materials needed for our operations.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT GE. General Electric's address is 1 River Road, Schenectady, NY 12345-6999; we also maintain executive offices at One Financial Center, Suite 3700, Boston, MA 02210. GE's Internet address at www.ge.com, Investor Relations website at www.ge.com/investor-relations and our corporate blog at www.gereports.com, as well as GE's LinkedIn and other social media accounts, including @GE_Reports, contain a significant amount of information about GE, including financial and other information for investors. GE encourages investors to visit these websites from time to time, as information is updated and new information is posted. Additional information on non-financial matters, including our Sustainability Report, environmental and social matters, our integrity policies and our diversity reporting, is available at www.ge.com/sustainability and www.ge.com/about-us/diversity. All of such additional information referenced in this report (including the information contained in, or available through, other reports and websites) is provided as a convenience and is not incorporated by reference herein. Therefore, such information should not be considered part of this report.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports are available, without charge, on our website, www.ge.com/investor-relations/events-reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed electronically with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Copies are also available, without charge, from GE Corporate Investor Communications. Reports filed with the SEC may be viewed at www.sec.gov.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (MD&A). The consolidated financial statements of General Electric Company are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Unless otherwise noted, tables are presented in U.S. dollars in millions. Certain columns and rows within tables may not add due to the use of rounded numbers. Percentages presented in this report are calculated from the underlying numbers in millions. Discussions throughout this MD&A are based on continuing operations unless otherwise noted. Results for the years ended December 31, 2023 versus 2022 are discussed within this report. Refer to the portions of our 2022 Form 10-K filed as Exhibit 99(a) with the Form 8-K on April 25, 2023 for discussions of results for the years ended December 31, 2022 versus 2021. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements and Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In the accompanying analysis of financial information, we sometimes use information derived from consolidated financial data but not presented in our financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. Certain of these data are considered "non-GAAP financial measures" under SEC rules. See the Non-GAAP Financial Measures section for the reasons we use these non-GAAP financial measures and the reconciliations to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

SUMMARY OF 2023 RESULTS. Total revenues were \$68.0 billion, up \$9.9 billion for the year, driven by increases at all segments and Corporate.

Continuing earnings (loss) per share was \$7.98. Excluding the results from our run-off Insurance operations, non-operating benefit costs, gains (losses) on purchases and sales of business interests, gains (losses) on equity securities, restructuring costs, separation costs and Russia and Ukraine charges, Adjusted earnings per share* was \$2.81. For the year ended December 31, 2023, profit margin was 15.0% and profit was up \$11.0 billion, primarily due to an increase in gains on retained and sold ownership interests of \$5.7 billion, an increase in segment profit of \$2.4 billion, an increase in non-operating benefit income of \$1.2 billion, the nonrecurrence of the Steam asset sale impairment of \$0.8 billion, the nonrecurrence of debt extinguishment costs of \$0.5 billion, a decrease in interest and other financial charges of \$0.3 billion, a decrease in Adjusted total corporate operating costs* of \$0.1 billion, a decrease in restructuring costs of \$0.1 billion and an increase in Insurance profit of \$0.1 billion. These increases were partially offset by an increase in separation costs of \$0.3 billion. Adjusted organic profit* increased \$2.6 billion, driven primarily by increases at all segments and lower Adjusted total corporate operating costs*.

Cash flows from operating activities (CFOA) were \$5.6 billion and \$4.0 billion for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. CFOA increased primarily due to an increase in net income (after adjusting for depreciation of property, plant, and equipment, amortization of intangible assets, non-cash (gains) losses related to our retained and sold ownership interests in GE HealthCare, AerCap and Baker Hughes and the nonrecurrence of non-operating debt extinguishment costs). Free cash flows* (FCF) were \$5.2 billion and \$3.1 billion for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. FCF* increased primarily due to the same reasons as noted for CFOA above, after adjusting for an increase in separation cash expenditures, which are excluded from FCF*, partially offset by an increase in cash used for additions to property, plant and equipment and internal-use software. See the Capital Resources and Liquidity - Statement of Cash Flows section for further information.

Remaining performance obligation (RPO) includes unfilled customer orders for equipment, excluding any purchase order that provides the customer with the ability to cancel or terminate without incurring a substantive penalty. Services RPO includes the estimated life of contract sales related to long-term service agreements which remain unsatisfied at the end of the reporting period, the estimated amount of unsatisfied performance obligations for time and material agreements, material services agreements, spare parts under purchase order, multi-year maintenance programs and other services agreements, excluding any order that provides the customer with the ability to cancel or terminate without incurring a substantive penalty. See Note 25 for further information.

*Non-GAAP Financial Measure

RPO	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Equipment	\$ 54,675	\$ 44,198	\$ 40,834
Services	212,558	194,198	185,786
Total RPO	\$ 267,233	\$ 238,396	\$ 226,620

As of December 31, 2023, RPO increased \$28.8 billion (12%) from December 31, 2022, primarily at Aerospace, from increases in both equipment and services; at Renewable Energy, from new orders at Grid and Onshore Wind; and at Power, driven by increases in Gas Power services and equipment and Power Conversion equipment.

REVENUES	2023	2022	2021
Equipment revenues	\$ 26,793	\$ 22,334	\$ 25,096
Services revenues	37,772	32,808	28,272
Insurance revenues	3,389	2,957	3,101
Total revenues	\$ 67,954	\$ 58,100	\$ 56,469

For the year ended December 31, 2023, total revenues increased \$9.9 billion (17%). Equipment revenues increased, primarily at Renewable Energy, due to higher equipment revenue at Offshore Wind associated with the Haliade-X ramp up, as well as at Grid; at Aerospace, due to an increase in commercial install and spare engine unit shipments; and at Power, due to increases at Gas Power and Power Conversion. Services revenues increased, primarily at Aerospace, due to increased commercial spare part shipments, internal shop visit volume and higher prices; and at Power, due to growth in Gas Power, Steam and Power Conversion; partially offset by a decrease at Renewable Energy, due to a decrease in repower revenue.

Excluding the change in Insurance revenues, the net effects of acquisitions and dispositions and the effects of a weaker U.S. dollar, organic revenues* increased \$9.2 billion (17%), with equipment revenues up \$4.3 billion (19%) and services revenues up \$4.8 billion (15%). Organic revenues* increased at Aerospace, Renewable Energy and Power.

EARNINGS (LOSS) AND EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

<i>(Per-share in dollars and diluted)</i>	2023	2022	2021
Continuing earnings (loss) attributable to GE common shareholders	\$ 8,772	\$ (1,100)	\$ (5,058)
Continuing earnings (loss) per share	\$ 7.98	\$ (1.00)	\$ (4.62)

For the year ended December 31, 2023, continuing earnings increased \$9.9 billion, primarily due to an increase in gains on retained and sold ownership interests of \$5.7 billion, an increase in segment profit of \$2.4 billion, an increase in non-operating benefit income of \$1.2 billion, the nonrecurrence of the Steam asset sale impairment of \$0.8 billion, the nonrecurrence of debt extinguishment costs of \$0.5 billion, a decrease in interest and other financial charges of \$0.3 billion, a decrease in Adjusted Corporate operating costs* of \$0.1 billion, a decrease in restructuring costs of \$0.1 billion and an increase in Insurance profit of \$0.1 billion. These increases were partially offset by an increase in provision for income taxes of \$1.1 billion and an increase in separation costs of \$0.3 billion. Adjusted earnings* were \$3.1 billion, an increase of \$2.2 billion. Profit margin was 15.0%, an increase from (1.4)%. Adjusted profit* was \$5.7 billion, an increase of \$2.6 billion organically*, due to increases at Aerospace, Renewable Energy and Power. Adjusted profit margin* was 8.8%, an increase of 310 basis points organically*.

We continue to experience inflation pressure in our supply chain, as well as delays in sourcing key materials needed for our products and skilled labor shortages. This has delayed our ability to convert RPO to revenue and negatively impacted our profit margins. While we expect the impact of inflation to continue to be challenging, we have taken and continue to take actions to limit this pressure, including lean initiatives to drive cost productivity, partnering with our suppliers and adjusting the pricing of our products and services. Also, because we operate in many countries around the world, we are subject to complex global geopolitical forces. Due to an expansion of U.S. sanctions related to the ongoing Russia and Ukraine conflict, we recorded a charge of \$0.2 billion in the year ended December 31, 2023, primarily related to our Power segment, and as a result our remaining net asset exposure to Russia is not material.

SEGMENT OPERATIONS. Segment revenues include sales of equipment and services by our segments. Segment profit is determined based on performance measures used by our Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), who is our Chief Executive Officer (CEO), to assess the performance of each business in a given period. In connection with that assessment, the CEO may exclude matters, such as charges for impairments, significant, higher-cost restructuring programs, costs associated with separation activities, manufacturing footprint rationalization and other similar expenses, acquisition costs and other related charges, certain gains and losses from acquisitions or dispositions and certain litigation settlements. See the Corporate section for further information about costs excluded from segment profit. Segment profit excludes results reported as discontinued operations and the portion of earnings or loss attributable to noncontrolling interests of consolidated subsidiaries, and as such only includes the portion of earnings or loss attributable to our share of the consolidated earnings or loss of consolidated subsidiaries. Certain corporate costs, including those related to shared services, employee benefits, and information technology, are allocated to our segments based on usage or their relative net cost of operations.

SUMMARY OF REPORTABLE SEGMENTS	2023	2022	2021
Aerospace	\$ 31,770	\$ 26,050	\$ 21,310
Renewable Energy	15,050	12,977	15,697
Power	17,731	16,262	16,903
Total segment revenues	64,551	55,289	53,910
Corporate	3,403	2,812	2,559
Total revenues	\$ 67,954	\$ 58,100	\$ 56,469
Aerospace	\$ 6,115	\$ 4,775	\$ 2,882
Renewable Energy	(1,437)	(2,240)	(795)
Power	1,449	1,217	726
Total segment profit (loss)	6,126	3,751	2,812
Corporate(a)	3,785	(2,875)	1,158
Interest and other financial charges	(1,073)	(1,423)	(1,727)
Debt extinguishment costs	—	(465)	(6,524)
Non-operating benefit income (cost)	1,585	409	(1,136)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(1,357)	(210)	595
Preferred stock dividends	(295)	(289)	(237)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations attributable to GE common shareholders	8,772	(1,100)	(5,058)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to GE common shareholders	414	1,151	(1,515)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to GE common shareholders	\$ 9,186	\$ 51	\$ (6,573)

(a) Includes interest and other financial charges of \$45 million, \$54 million and \$63 million; and benefit for income taxes of \$195 million, \$213 million and \$162 million related to Energy Financial Services (EFS) within Corporate for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021 respectively.

GE AEROSPACE. Aerospace designs and produces commercial and defense aircraft engines, integrated engine components, electric power and mechanical aircraft systems. We also provide aftermarket services to support our products.

Commercial Engines and Services – manufactures jet engines for commercial airframes. Aerospace engines power aircraft in all categories: narrowbody, widebody and regional, which includes engines sold by CFM International, a 50-50 non-consolidated company with Safran Aircraft Engines, a subsidiary of Safran Group of France, and Engine Alliance, a 50-50 non-consolidated company with Raytheon Technologies Corporation via their Pratt & Whitney segment. This includes engines and components for business aviation and aeroderivative applications as well. Commercial provides maintenance, component repair and overhaul services (MRO), including sales of spare parts.

Defense – manufactures jet engines for defense airframes. Our defense engines power a wide variety of defense aircraft including fighters, bombers, tankers, helicopters and surveillance aircraft, as well as marine applications. We provide maintenance, component repair and overhaul services, including sales of spare parts.

Systems & Other – provides avionics systems, aviation electric power systems, turboprop engines, engine gear and transmission components and services for commercial and defense businesses. Additionally, we provide a wide variety of products and services including additive machines, additive materials (including metal powders), and additive engineering services.

Competition & Regulation. The global businesses for aircraft jet engines, maintenance, component repair and overhaul services (including spare part sales) are highly competitive. Both domestic and international sales are important to the growth and success of the business. Product development cycles are long and product quality and efficiency are critical to success. Research and development expenditures are important in this business, as are focused intellectual property strategies and protection of key aircraft engine design, manufacture, repair and product upgrade technologies. In addition, we are subject to market and regulatory dynamics related to decarbonization which will require a combination of technological innovation in the fuel efficiency of engines, expanding the use of sustainable aviation fuels and the development of electric flight and hydrogen-based aviation technologies. Aircraft engine and systems orders tend to follow civil air travel demand and defense procurement cycles.

Our products, services and activities are subject to a number of global regulators such as the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) and other regulatory bodies.

Significant Trends & Developments. Our results in 2023 reflect robust demand for commercial air travel and continued strength in services, which represents over 70% of Aerospace's revenue this year. A key underlying driver of our commercial engine and services business is global commercial departures, which grew high-teens during 2023 compared to 2022. The air traffic growth trends vary by region given economic conditions, airline competition and government regulations. Consistent with industry projections, we estimate departures growth to decelerate to mid-single digits in 2024. We are in frequent dialogue with our airline, airframe, and maintenance, repair and overhaul customers about the outlook for commercial air travel, new aircraft production, fleet retirements, and after-market services, including shop visit and spare parts demand.

As it relates to the defense environment, we continue to forecast strong demand creating future growth opportunities for our Defense business. The U.S. Department of Defense and foreign governments have continued flight operations and have allocated budgets to upgrade and modernize their existing fleets, including support for next generation large-combat engine architecture such as Aerospace's XA100 program. In October 2023, Aerospace achieved a significant milestone with the U.S. Army's acceptance of the first two T901 flight test engines that will power the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft prototypes.

We increased our Commercial engine sales this year compared to prior year, however, Defense engine sales decreased compared to prior year. Global material availability, supplier delivery performance and skilled labor shortages continue to cause disruptions for our suppliers and for us, and have impacted our production and delivery. We continue to partner with our customers on future production rates. Aerospace is proactively managing the impact of inflationary pressure by deploying lean initiatives to drive cost productivity, partnering with our suppliers and adjusting the pricing of our products and services. We expect the impact of inflation will continue, and we are taking actions to mitigate the impact.

Total engineering, comprising company, customer and partner-funded and nonrecurring engineering costs, increased compared to the prior year. We remain committed to investing in developing and maturing technologies that enable a more sustainable future of flight. Notably, CFM's Revolutionary Innovation for Sustainable Engines (RISE) program represents our single largest efficiency step change, aiming to reduce fuel consumption and CO2 emissions by at least 20% compared to today's most efficient engines. In December 2023, NASA selected Aerospace for phase two of the Hybrid Thermally Efficient Core program, which will significantly enhance fuel efficiency and reduce emissions for the next-generation of commercial aircraft engines.

We continue to take actions to serve our customers as demand in the global airline industry increases. Aerospace has a deep history of innovation and technology leadership. Our commercial and defense engine installed base, including units produced by joint ventures, of approximately 70,000 units, with approximately 12,600 units under long-term service agreements, supports recurring, profitable services growth for the future. We believe these strong fundamentals position Aerospace to generate long-term profitable growth and higher cash flow over time.

Sales in units, except where noted	2023	2022	2021
Commercial Engines(a)	2,075	1,663	1,487
LEAP Engines(b)	1,570	1,136	845
Defense Engines	556	632	553
Spare Parts Rate(c)	\$ 36.1	\$ 26.9	\$ 17.8

(a) Commercial Engines now includes Business Aviation and Aeroderivative units for all periods presented.

(b) LEAP engines are subsets of commercial engines.

(c) Commercial externally shipped spare parts and spare parts used in time and material shop visits in millions of dollars per day.

RPO	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Equipment	\$ 16,247	\$ 13,748	\$ 11,139
Services	137,611	121,511	114,133
Total RPO	\$ 153,858	\$ 135,260	\$ 125,272

RPO as of December 31, 2023 increased \$18.6 billion (14%) from December 31, 2022, due to increases in both equipment and services. Equipment increased primarily due to an increase in both Commercial and Defense equipment orders since December 31, 2022. Services increased primarily due to contract modifications and as a result of engines contracted under long-term service agreements that have now been put into service.

SEGMENT REVENUES AND PROFIT	2023	2022	2021
Commercial Engines and Services	\$ 23,684	\$ 18,665	\$ 14,360
Defense	4,714	4,410	4,136
Systems & Other	3,372	2,975	2,814
Total segment revenues	\$ 31,770	\$ 26,050	\$ 21,310
Equipment	\$ 9,319	\$ 7,842	\$ 7,531
Services	22,451	18,207	13,780
Total segment revenues	\$ 31,770	\$ 26,050	\$ 21,310
Segment profit	\$ 6,115	\$ 4,775	\$ 2,882
Segment profit margin	19.2 %	18.3 %	13.5 %

*Non-GAAP Financial Measure

For the year ended December 31, 2023, segment revenues were up \$5.7 billion (22%) and segment profit was up \$1.3 billion (28%).

Revenues increased \$5.7 billion (22%) organically*. Commercial Services revenues increased, primarily due to increased commercial spare part shipments, higher internal shop visit volume, heavier work scopes and higher prices. Commercial Engines revenue increased, from 412 more commercial install and spare engine unit shipments, including 434 more LEAP units compared to the prior year. Defense revenues increased, primarily due to product mix and growth in development contract revenue, partially offset by 76 fewer engine shipments than the prior year.

Profit increased \$1.2 billion (25%) organically*, primarily due to benefits from increased commercial spare part shipments, higher internal shop visit volume, heavier work scopes and higher prices. These increases in profit were partially offset by additional growth investment, inflation in our supply chain and product mix.

RENEWABLE ENERGY – will be part of GE Vernova. We benefit from one of the broadest portfolios in the industry that uniquely positions us to lead the energy transition while building on advanced technologies that grow renewable energy generation, lower the cost of electricity and modernize the grid. Our portfolio of business units includes onshore and offshore wind, blade manufacturing, grid solutions, hydro, battery storage, hybrid renewables and digital services offerings.

Onshore Wind – delivers wind turbines, technology and services for the onshore wind power industry by focusing on work-horse products in select locations, while continuing to innovate the technology to create wind turbines suitable for various markets and environmental conditions. Wind Services assist customers in improving cost, capacity and performance of their assets over the lifetime of their fleets, utilizing digital infrastructure to monitor, predict and optimize wind farm energy performance. Our Onshore Wind business supports a turbine installed base of over 55,000 units, of which slightly fewer than half are under service agreements.

Grid Solutions Equipment and Services (Grid) – enables power utilities and industries worldwide to effectively manage electricity from the point of generation to consumption, helping the reliability, efficiency and resiliency of the grid. Service offerings include a comprehensive portfolio of equipment, hardware, protection and control, automation and digital services. Grid is also addressing the challenges of the energy transition by safely and reliably connecting intermittent renewable energy generation to transmission networks.

Hydro, Offshore Wind and Hybrid Solutions – Hydro provides a portfolio of solutions and services for hydropower generation for both large hydropower plants and small hydropower solutions. Offshore Wind provides wind power technologies and wind farm development. Hybrid Solutions provides integration of renewable energies that drive stability to the grid and integrates storage and renewable energy generation sources.

Competition & Regulation. While many factors, including government incentives, specific market rules, and permitting regulations and challenges affect how renewable energy can deliver outcomes for customers in a given region, renewable energy has become competitive with fossil fuels in terms of levelized cost of electricity. We continue to invest in improving the durability of our wind turbine products, fleet availability and project execution. We have an increased focus on project selectivity and reducing the number of product variants. Additionally, we continue to explore ways to further improve the efficiency and flexibility of our hydropower technology with new innovative turbine designs and digital solutions. The power grid, which was designed historically for one-way flow of electricity from centralized plants, must be augmented to accommodate two-way flows from a highly distributed network of generation and storage solutions. As industry models continue to evolve, our digital strategy and investments in technical innovation will position us to add value for customers looking for clean, renewable energy.

Significant Trends & Developments. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the segment experienced higher orders and revenue from increased demand at Grid, Onshore Wind projects in the U.S. and higher revenue at Offshore Wind. Grid Solutions signed a significant agreement to supply its two-gigawatt HVDC systems to connect wind farms in the North Sea to the Netherlands and Germany. The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA) introduced new and extended existing tax incentives for at least 10 years. It has resolved recent U.S. policy uncertainty that resulted in project delays and deferral of customer investments in Onshore Wind and increased near- and longer-term demand in the U.S. for onshore and offshore wind projects. Included in our RPO of \$42.8 billion at December 31, 2023 are service agreements on approximately 24,000 of our onshore wind turbines, from an installed base of over 55,000 units. New product introductions, such as our 3 MW, 5 MW and 6 MW Onshore units, and our 12-14 MW Haliade-X Offshore units, account for more than half of our RPO in Onshore and Offshore Wind. As of December 31, 2023, the first 13 MW Haliade-X units have achieved first power. Finally, our Grid business is positioned to support grid expansion and modernization needs.

At Onshore Wind, we continue to focus on improving our overall quality and fleet availability. We are reducing product variants and deploying repairs and other corrective measures across the fleet. Concurrently, we intend to operate in fewer geographies and focus on those markets that align better with our products and manufacturing footprint. We are realizing the favorable impact of the IRA through a reduction in product costs as qualifying turbines manufactured in the U.S. in 2023 are delivered. More than two-thirds of Onshore Wind's equipment RPO is associated with U.S. projects where we expect to receive additional IRA benefits as incremental qualifying turbines are delivered. Finally, we are continuing our restructuring program to reduce our operating costs and are seeing the benefits both operationally and financially.

The Offshore Wind industry, where we expect global growth through the coming decades, currently faces challenges as companies attempt to increase output and reduce cost. In our Offshore Wind business, we continue to experience pressure related to our product and project cost estimates. Although we are deploying countermeasures to combat these pressures and are committed to driving productivity and cost improvement for our new larger turbines, changes in execution timelines or other adverse developments likely could have an adverse effect on our cash collection timelines and contract profitability, and could result in further losses beyond the amounts that we currently estimate.

*Non-GAAP Financial Measure

Our Grid Solutions business is positioned to support grid expansion and modernization needs globally. We secured a position in the rapidly growing offshore interconnection market with new products and technology supporting a 2 GW High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) solution standard and are developing new technology, such as Grid-forming Static Synchronous Compensators and eco-friendly SF6-free switchgears, that solves for a denser, more resilient, stable and efficient electric grid; a grid with lower future greenhouse gas emissions. We also benefited from higher growth in orders from other transmission and grid automation related products within our Grid Solutions business.

Sales in units, except where noted	2023	2022	2021
Wind Turbines	2,225	2,190	3,590
Wind Turbine Gigawatts	8.5	7.5	11.7
Repower units	179	580	561

RPO	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Equipment	\$ 27,703	\$ 20,142	\$ 18,639
Services	15,082	14,799	14,652
Total RPO	\$ 42,785	\$ 34,941	\$ 33,291

RPO as of December 31, 2023 increased \$7.8 billion (22%) from December 31, 2022 primarily from several new HVDC projects at Grid and increases at Onshore Wind driven by a large order in the U.S., partially offset by a decrease in the Onshore Wind international market as revenues recognized outpaced new orders as we decrease the number of geographies we operate in, and a decrease at Offshore Wind where revenues outpaced new orders, as well as an order received during the second quarter and cancelled during the fourth quarter. RPO as of December 31, 2022 increased \$1.6 billion (5%) from December 31, 2021 primarily from new orders at Grid and Hydro exceeding sales, partially offset by the approximately \$1.3 billion impact from a stronger U.S. dollar and revenue exceeding new orders at Offshore Wind.

SEGMENT REVENUES AND PROFIT	2023	2022	2021
Onshore Wind	\$ 8,369	\$ 8,373	\$ 11,026
Grid Solutions equipment and services	3,851	3,086	3,207
Hydro, Offshore Wind and Hybrid Solutions	2,830	1,518	1,464
Total segment revenues	\$ 15,050	\$ 12,977	\$ 15,697
Equipment	\$ 12,625	\$ 10,191	\$ 13,224
Services	2,425	2,785	2,473
Total segment revenues	\$ 15,050	\$ 12,977	\$ 15,697
Segment profit (loss)	\$ (1,437)	\$ (2,240)	\$ (795)
Segment profit margin	(9.5) %	(17.3) %	(5.1) %

For the year ended December 31, 2023, segment revenues were up \$2.1 billion (16%) and segment losses were down \$0.8 billion (36%).

Revenues increased \$2.1 billion (17%) organically*, primarily from higher equipment revenue at Offshore Wind associated with the Haliade-X ramp up, increases at Grid in equipment and services and increases at Onshore Wind equipment in North America. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in repower revenue driven by a reduction in volume.

Segment losses decreased \$1.0 billion (45%) organically*, primarily attributable to the improved performance at Onshore Wind through improved pricing and the impact of cost reduction activities, the nonrecurrence of prior year warranty and related charges of \$0.5 billion and benefits arising from the IRA on product cost of \$0.2 billion. Additionally, Grid profit increased due to higher revenue, improved pricing and the impact of cost reduction activities. These benefits were partially offset by higher losses at Offshore Wind associated with Haliade-X ramp up where project losses increased by \$0.4 billion.

POWER – will be part of GE Vernova. Power serves power generation, industrial, government and other customers worldwide with products and services related to energy production. Our products and technologies harness resources such as natural gas, fossil, oil, diesel and nuclear to produce electric power and include gas and steam turbines, full balance of plant, upgrade and service solutions, as well as data-leveraging software.

Gas Power – offers a wide spectrum of heavy-duty and aeroderivative gas turbines for utilities, independent power producers and numerous industrial applications, ranging from small, mobile power to utility scale power plants. Gas Power also delivers maintenance and service solutions across total plant assets and over their operational lifecycle.

Steam Power – offers a broad portfolio of technologies and services predominately for nuclear and fossil power plants to help customers deliver reliable power as they transition to a lower carbon future.

Power Conversion, Nuclear and other - applies the science and systems of power conversion to provide motors, generators, automation and control equipment and drives for energy intensive industries such as marine, oil and gas, mining, rail, metals and test systems. Through joint ventures with Hitachi, it also provides nuclear technology solutions for boiling water reactors including reactor design, reactor fuel and support services, and the design and development of small modular reactors.

*Non-GAAP Financial Measure

Competition & Regulation. Worldwide competition for power generation products and services is intense. Demand for power generation is global, and as a result, is sensitive to the economic and political environments of each country in which we do business. Our products and services sold to end customers are often subject to many regulatory requirements and performance standards under different federal, state, foreign and energy industry standards. In addition, we are subject to market and other dynamics related to decarbonization, where it will remain important to lower greenhouse gas emissions for decades to come, which will likely depend in part on technologies that are not yet deployed or widely adopted today but may become more important over time (such as hydrogen-based power generation, carbon capture and sequestration technologies or small modular reactors or other advanced nuclear power).

Significant Trends & Developments. During the year ended December 31, 2023, GE gas turbine utilization was up low single digits, with strength in the U.S. partially offset by lower utilization in Europe due to nuclear and hydro recoveries as well as renewables growth. Global electricity demand was down low single digits for the year due to milder temperatures in the U.S. and the continued effects of energy saving policies in Europe. As we continue to work in emerging markets, there could be uncertainty in the timing of deal closures due to financing and other complexities. Power has proactively managed the impact of inflationary pressure by deploying lean initiatives to drive cost productivity, partnering with our suppliers and adjusting the pricing of our products and services. Given the long-cycle nature of the business, we expect the impact of inflation will continue to be challenging and we will continue to take actions to manage.

Although market factors related to the energy transition, such as greater renewable energy penetration and the adoption of climate change-related policies continue to evolve, we expect the gas power market to remain stable over the next decade with gas power generation continuing to grow low single digits. We believe gas power will play a critical role in the energy transition by providing a critical foundation of dispatchable, flexible power and system inertia from which the energy transition can build upon. We remain focused on our underwriting discipline and risk management to ensure we are securing deals that meet our financial hurdles, where we have high confidence in delivering for our customers.

In the first quarter of 2022, we signed a non-binding memorandum of understanding for GE Steam Power to sell a part of its nuclear activities to Électricité de France S.A. (EDF), which resulted in a reclassification of that business to held for sale. In the fourth quarter of 2022, we signed a binding agreement to sell a portion of our Steam business to EDF. We are working with EDF to complete the sale as soon as possible, subject to regulatory approvals and other closing conditions. In the second quarter of 2023, our Gas Power business acquired Nexus Controls, a business specializing in aftermarket control system upgrades and controls field services that is expected to strengthen our quality, service, and delivery of our customers' assets.

We continue to invest in new product development. In Nuclear, we have signed an agreement with a customer for the deployment of small modular nuclear reactor technology, the first commercial contract in North America, with the potential to enable reductions in nuclear power plant costs and cycle times. In Gas Power, we continue to invest for the long-term, including multiple decarbonization pathways that will provide customers with cleaner, more reliable power. Our fundamentals remain strong with approximately \$71.7 billion in RPO and a gas turbine installed base of approximately 7,000 units and approximately 1,700 units under long-term service agreements with an average remaining contract life of 10 years. This includes 22 HA-Turbines in RPO and 92 HA-Turbines in the installed base with over two million operating hours.

Sales in units	2023	2022	2021
GE Gas Turbines	91	101	62
Heavy-Duty Gas Turbines(a)	58	53	43
HA-Turbines(b)	14	11	13
Aeroderivatives(a)	33	48	19

(a) Heavy-Duty Gas Turbines and Aeroderivatives are subsets of GE Gas Turbines.

(b) HA-Turbines are a subset of Heavy-Duty Gas Turbines.

RPO	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Equipment	\$ 12,256	\$ 11,561	\$ 12,169
Services	59,462	57,420	56,569
Total RPO	\$ 71,718	\$ 68,981	\$ 68,738

RPO as of December 31, 2023 increased \$2.7 billion (4%) from December 31, 2022, primarily driven by increases in Gas Power services, Gas Power equipment and Power Conversion equipment, partially offset by decreases due to the impact of expanded sanctions on Gas Power contractual services in Russia.

SEGMENT REVENUES AND PROFIT	2023	2022	2021
Gas Power	\$ 13,289	\$ 12,072	\$ 12,080
Steam Power	2,505	2,643	3,241
Power Conversion, Nuclear and other	1,936	1,547	1,582
Total segment revenues	\$ 17,731	\$ 16,262	\$ 16,903
Equipment	\$ 5,396	\$ 4,737	\$ 5,035
Services	12,335	11,526	11,868
Total segment revenues	\$ 17,731	\$ 16,262	\$ 16,903
Segment profit (loss)	\$ 1,449	\$ 1,217	\$ 726
Segment profit margin	8.2 %	7.5 %	4.3 %

For the year ended December 31, 2023, segment revenues were up \$1.5 billion (9%) and segment profit was up \$0.2 billion (19%).

Revenues increased \$1.2 billion (7%) organically*, primarily due to an increase in Gas Power equipment from higher price and scope on Heavy-Duty Gas Turbines and scope on Aeroderivatives, increases in Gas Power and Steam services and increases in Power Conversion services and equipment, partially offset by a reduction in Steam Power equipment due to the ongoing exit of new build coal. Profit increased \$0.1 billion (10%) organically* primarily due to an increase in Gas Power services volume, price and productivity offsetting inflation.

CORPORATE. The Corporate amounts related to revenues and earnings include the results of disposed businesses, certain amounts not included in operating segment results because they are excluded from measurement of their operating performance for internal and external purposes and the elimination of intersegment activities. In addition, the Corporate amounts related to earnings include certain costs of our principal retirement plans, significant, higher-cost restructuring programs, separation costs, and other costs reported in Corporate.

Corporate includes the results of the GE Digital business, the majority of which will be part of GE Vernova, and our remaining financial services business, including our run-off Insurance operations (see Note 12 for further information).

REVENUES AND OPERATING PROFIT (COST)	2023	2022	2021
GE Digital revenues	\$ 958	\$ 882	\$ 945
Insurance revenues (Note 12)	3,389	2,957	3,101
Eliminations and other	(944)	(1,028)	(1,487)
Total Corporate revenues	\$ 3,403	\$ 2,812	\$ 2,559
Gains (losses) on retained and sold ownership interests (Note 19)	\$ 5,778	\$ 47	\$ 1,649
Gains (losses) on other equity securities	(5)	29	272
Gains (losses) on purchases and sales of business interests	(9)	45	(56)
Restructuring and other charges (Note 20)	(679)	(806)	(380)
Separation costs (Note 20)	(978)	(715)	—
Steam asset sale impairment (Notes 6 and 7)	—	(824)	—
Russia and Ukraine charges	(190)	(263)	—
Insurance profit (loss) (Note 12)	332	205	798
Adjusted total Corporate operating costs (Non-GAAP)	(464)	(593)	(1,124)
Total Corporate operating profit (cost) (GAAP)	\$ 3,785	\$ (2,875)	\$ 1,158
Less: gains (losses), impairments, Insurance, and restructuring & other	4,249	(2,283)	2,282
Adjusted total Corporate operating costs (Non-GAAP)	\$ (464)	\$ (593)	\$ (1,124)
Functions & operations	\$ (503)	\$ (539)	\$ (802)
Environmental, health and safety (EHS) and other items	(28)	(94)	(302)
Eliminations	67	41	(20)
Adjusted total Corporate operating costs (Non-GAAP)	\$ (464)	\$ (593)	\$ (1,124)

Adjusted total corporate operating costs* excludes gains (losses) on purchases and sales of business interests, significant, higher-cost restructuring programs, separation costs, gains (losses) on equity securities, impairments, Russia and Ukraine charges and our run-off Insurance operations profit. We believe that adjusting corporate costs to exclude the effects of items that are not closely associated with ongoing corporate operations provides management and investors with a meaningful measure that increases the period-to-period comparability of our ongoing corporate costs.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, revenues increased by \$0.6 billion due to higher revenue in our run-off Insurance operations, higher revenue in our Digital business and lower intersegment eliminations. Corporate operating profit increased by \$6.7 billion due to \$5.7 billion of higher gains on retained and sold ownership interests, primarily related to our AerCap and GE HealthCare investments, partially offset by the nonrecurrence of prior year gains on our Baker Hughes investment. Corporate operating profit also increased as the result of the nonrecurrence of a \$0.8 billion non-cash impairment charge related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as a result of the reclassification of a portion of our Steam Power business to held for sale in the first quarter of 2022 (see Notes 6 and 7). Corporate operating profit also increased due to \$0.1 billion of lower charges from contracts and recoverability of assets in connection with the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and resulting sanctions, primarily related to our Aerospace and Power businesses. In addition, Corporate operating profit increased as the result of \$0.1 billion of lower restructuring and other charges and \$0.1 billion of higher operating profit in our run-off Insurance operations. These increases were partially offset by \$0.3 billion of higher separation costs.

Adjusted total corporate operating costs* decreased by \$0.1 billion primarily driven by favorability from higher bank interest, improved performance in our Digital business and EFS, and a reduction in our core functional costs. These decreases were partially offset by higher EHS costs.

*Non-GAAP Financial Measure

OTHER CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION

RESTRUCTURING AND SEPARATION COSTS. Significant, higher-cost restructuring programs are excluded from measurement of segment operating performance for internal and external purposes; those excluded amounts are reported in Restructuring and other charges for Corporate. In addition, we incur costs associated with separation activities, which are also excluded from measurement of segment operating performance for internal and external purposes. See Note 20 for further information on restructuring and separation costs.

INTEREST AND OTHER FINANCIAL CHARGES were \$1.1 billion, \$1.5 billion and \$1.8 billion for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The decrease was primarily due to lower average borrowings balances, partially offset by a lower allocation of interest expense to discontinued operations. Inclusive of interest expense in discontinued operations, total interest and other financial charges were \$1.1 billion, \$1.7 billion and \$2.5 billion for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The primary components of interest and other financial charges are interest on short- and long-term borrowings.

DEBT EXTINGUISHMENT COSTS were zero, \$0.5 billion and \$6.5 billion for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. No debt tender was executed during 2023.

POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS. Refer to Note 13 for information about our pension and retiree benefit plans.

INCOME TAXES	2023	2022	2021
Effective tax rate (ETR)	11.4 %	0.4 %	13.3 %
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 1,162	\$ (3)	\$ (757)
Cash income taxes paid(a)	\$ 994	\$ 1,128	\$ 1,330

(a) Included taxes paid related to discontinued operations.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the income tax rate was 11.4% compared to 0.4% for the year ended December 31, 2022. The tax rate for 2023 reflects a tax provision on pre-tax income while the tax rate for 2022 reflects a tax benefit on a pre-tax loss.

The provision (benefit) for income taxes was \$1.2 billion and an insignificant benefit for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The increase in tax was primarily due to the tax effect of the increase in pre-tax income (\$1.1 billion) excluding gains and losses on our retained and sold ownership interests and a decrease in favorable audit resolutions (\$0.1 billion). There was an insignificant tax on the net gains in GE HealthCare, AerCap and Baker Hughes equity in both periods because of tax-free disposition of GE HealthCare shares and because of available capital losses.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the adjusted income tax rate* was 24.5% compared to 25.4% for the year ended December 31, 2022. The adjusted provision (benefit) for income taxes* was \$1.1 billion in 2023 and \$0.4 billion in 2022. The increase in tax was primarily due to the tax effect of the increase in adjusted earnings before taxes* and a decrease in favorable audit resolutions.

The rate of tax on non-U.S. operations is increased because we have losses in foreign jurisdictions where it is not likely that such losses can be utilized and therefore no tax benefit is provided for those losses. Non-U.S. losses also limit our ability to claim U.S. foreign tax credits on certain operations, further increasing the rate of tax on non-U.S. operations. In addition, as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (U.S. tax reform), the U.S. enacted a minimum tax on foreign earnings (global intangible low taxed income). We have tangible assets outside the U.S. and pay significant foreign taxes which substantially reduce the U.S. liability on these earnings. Overall, these factors increase the rate of tax on our non-U.S. operations.

Absent the effect of non-U.S. losses without a tax benefit and additional U.S. tax on global income, non-U.S. operations generally produce a tax benefit as certain non-U.S. income is subject to local country tax rates that are below the U.S. statutory tax rate.

The rate of tax on our profitable non-U.S. earnings is below the U.S. statutory tax rate because we have significant business operations subject to tax in countries where the tax on that income is lower than the U.S. statutory rate and because GE funds certain non-U.S. operations through foreign companies that are subject to low foreign taxes. Most of these earnings have been reinvested in active non-U.S. business operations. Given U.S. tax reform, substantially all of our net prior unrepatriated earnings were subject to U.S. tax and accordingly we generally expect to have the ability to repatriate available non-U.S. cash without additional U.S. federal tax cost and any foreign withholding taxes on a repatriation to the U.S. would potentially be partially offset by a U.S. foreign tax credit. We reassess reinvestment of earnings on an ongoing basis. In 2023 and 2022, in connection with the execution of the Company's plans to prepare for the spin-offs of GE Vernova and GE HealthCare, we incurred an insignificant amount and \$0.1 billion of tax, respectively, due to repatriation of previously reinvested earnings.

A substantial portion of the benefit for lower-taxed non-U.S. earnings 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 Aerospace operations located in Singapore where the earnings are primarily taxed at a rate of 8.5% and 8.0% in prior periods and our Power operations located in Switzerland where the earnings are taxed at a rate between 16.3% and 18.6%.

*Non-GAAP Financial Measure

(BENEFIT)/EXPENSE FROM GLOBAL OPERATIONS	2023	2022	2021
Foreign tax rate difference on non-U.S. earnings	\$ (127)	\$ (95)	\$ 130
Audit resolutions	(29)	(26)	(83)
Non-U.S. losses without tax benefit and other	618	421	107
Total (benefit)/expense	\$ 462	\$ 300	\$ 154

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the increase in expense from global operations compared to 2022 reflects higher U.S. taxes on global activities slightly offset by higher income in lower taxed jurisdictions.

A more detailed analysis of differences between the U.S. federal statutory rate and the consolidated effective rate, as well as other information about our income tax provisions, is provided in the Critical Accounting Estimates section and Note 15.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. We conduct research and development (R&D) activities to continually enhance our existing products and services, develop new products and services to meet our customers' changing needs and requirements, and address new market opportunities. In addition to funding R&D internally, we also receive funding externally from our customers and partners, which contributes to the overall R&D for the company.

	GE funded			Customer and Partner funded(b)			Total R&D		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Aerospace	\$ 1,006	\$ 806	\$ 664	\$ 1,309	\$ 1,160	\$ 972	\$ 2,314	\$ 1,965	\$ 1,637
Renewable Energy	414	519	546	21	22	15	435	540	561
Power	319	299	294	110	83	34	429	383	329
Corporate(a)	168	163	177	156	135	134	324	297	311
Total	\$ 1,907	\$ 1,786	\$ 1,682	\$ 1,595	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,156	\$ 3,503	\$ 3,186	\$ 2,837

(a) Includes Global Research Center and Digital business.

(b) Customer funded is principally U.S. Government funded in our Aerospace segment.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS primarily comprise our former GE HealthCare business, our mortgage portfolio in Poland (Bank BPH), our GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS) business, and other trailing assets and liabilities associated with prior dispositions. Results of operations, financial position and cash flows for these businesses are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented and the notes to the financial statements have been adjusted on a retrospective basis. See Note 2 for further information regarding our businesses in discontinued operations.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

FINANCIAL POLICY. We intend to maintain a disciplined financial policy with a sustainable investment-grade long-term credit rating. In the fourth quarter of 2021, the Company announced plans to form three industry-leading, global, investment-grade companies, each of which will determine their own financial policies, including capital allocation, dividend, mergers and acquisitions and share buyback decisions.

LIQUIDITY POLICY. We maintain a strong focus on liquidity and define our liquidity risk tolerance based on sources and uses to maintain a sufficient liquidity position to meet our business needs and financial obligations under both normal and stressed conditions. We believe that our consolidated liquidity and availability under our revolving credit facilities will be sufficient to meet our liquidity needs.

CONSOLIDATED LIQUIDITY. Our primary sources of liquidity consist of cash and cash equivalents, free cash flows* from our operating businesses, cash generated from asset sales and dispositions, and short-term borrowing facilities, including revolving credit facilities. Cash generation can be subject to variability based on many factors, including seasonality, receipt of down payments on large equipment orders, timing of billings on long-term contracts, timing of Aerospace-related customer allowances, market conditions and our ability to execute dispositions. Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash was \$17.0 billion at December 31, 2023, of which \$2.8 billion was held in the U.S. and \$14.2 billion was held outside the U.S.

Cash held in non-U.S. entities has generally been reinvested in active foreign business operations; however, substantially all of our unrepatriated earnings were subject to U.S. federal tax and, if there is a change in reinvestment, we would expect to be able to repatriate available cash (excluding amounts held in countries with currency controls) without additional federal tax cost. Any foreign withholding tax on a repatriation to the U.S. may be at least partially offset by a U.S. foreign tax credit. With regards to the separation of GE HealthCare in January 2023 and the planned separation of GE Aerospace and GE Vernova into independent companies, the planning for and execution of the separations has impacted and is expected to continue to impact indefinite reinvestment. The impact of such changes will be recorded when there is a specific change in ability and intent to reinvest earnings.

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at December 31, 2023 included \$1.7 billion of cash held in countries with currency control restrictions (including a total of \$0.1 billion in Russia and Ukraine) and \$0.4 billion of restricted use cash. Cash held in countries with currency controls represents amounts held in countries that may restrict the transfer of funds to the U.S. or limit our ability to transfer funds to the U.S. without incurring substantial costs. Restricted use cash represents amounts that are not available to fund operations, and primarily comprised funds restricted in connection with certain ongoing litigation matters. Excluded from cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash was \$0.8 billion of cash in our run-off Insurance operations, which was classified as All other assets in the Statement of Financial Position.

*Non-GAAP Financial Measure

In 2023, we received proceeds of \$6.6 billion and completed monetization of our AerCap shares. During the first quarter of 2023, we received proceeds of \$0.2 billion and completed monetization of our Baker Hughes position. As part of the spin-off of GE HealthCare completed in the first quarter of 2023, we retained an approximately 19.9% stake of GE HealthCare common stock. During the second quarter of 2023, we received total proceeds of \$2.2 billion from the disposition of 28.8 million shares of GE HealthCare. We intend to exit our remaining stake in GE HealthCare over time, in an orderly manner. See Notes 3 and 19 for further information.

Following approval of a statutory permitted accounting practice in 2018 by our primary insurance regulator, the Kansas Insurance Department (KID), we provided a total of \$13.2 billion of capital contributions to our insurance subsidiaries, including \$1.8 billion in the first quarter of 2023. We expect to provide the final capital contribution of up to \$1.8 billion in the first quarter of 2024, pending completion of our December 31, 2023 statutory reporting process. See Note 12 for further information.

On March 6, 2022, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$3 billion of our common stock. In connection with this authorization, we repurchased 10.6 million shares for \$1.1 billion during 2023. Additionally, during 2023, we redeemed our outstanding shares of GE preferred stock for \$5.8 billion.

BORROWINGS. Consolidated total borrowings were \$21.0 billion and \$24.1 billion at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively, a decrease of \$3.1 billion. The reduction in borrowings was driven by \$3.4 billion of net maturities and repayments of debt.

We have in place committed revolving credit facilities totaling \$13.5 billion at December 31, 2023, comprising a \$10.0 billion unused back-up revolving syndicated credit facility and a total of \$3.5 billion of bilateral revolving credit facilities.

CREDIT RATINGS AND CONDITIONS. We have relied, and may continue to rely, on the short- and long-term debt capital markets to fund, among other things, a significant portion of our operations. The cost and availability of debt financing is influenced by our credit ratings. Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Standard and Poor's Global Ratings (S&P), and Fitch Ratings (Fitch) currently issue ratings on our short- and long-term debt. Our credit ratings as of the date of this filing are set forth in the following table.

	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable
Short term	P-2	A-2	F2
Long term	Baa1	BBB+	BBB

We are disclosing our credit ratings and any current quarter updates to these ratings to enhance understanding of our sources of liquidity and the effects of our ratings on our costs of funds and access to liquidity. Our ratings may be subject to a revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization, and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating. In connection with the planned spin-off of GE Vernova, rating agencies are reviewing ratings for both GE Vernova and GE Aerospace. For a description of some of the potential consequences of a reduction in our credit ratings, see the Financial Risks section of Risk Factors.

Substantially all of the Company's debt agreements in place at December 31, 2023 do not contain material credit rating covenants. Our unused back-up revolving syndicated credit facility and certain of our bilateral revolving credit facilities contain a customary net debt-to-EBITDA financial covenant, which we satisfied at December 31, 2023.

The Company may from time to time enter into agreements that contain minimum ratings requirements. The following table provides a summary of the maximum estimated liquidity impact in the event of further downgrades below each stated ratings level.

Triggers Below	December 31, 2023
BBB+/A-2/P-2	\$ —
BBB/A-3/P-3	95
BBB-	1,094
BB+ and below	581

Our most significant contractual ratings requirements are related to ordinary course commercial activities. The timing within the quarter of the potential liquidity impact of these areas may differ, as can the remedies to resolving any potential breaches of required ratings levels.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND INTEREST RATE RISK. As a result of our global operations, we generate and incur a significant portion of our revenues and expenses in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Such principal currencies include the euro, the Chinese renminbi, the British pound sterling and the Indian rupee, among others. The effects of foreign currency fluctuations on earnings were \$0.2 billion, \$0.1 billion and 0.1 billion for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and 2021, respectively. See Note 22 for further information about our risk exposures, our use of derivatives, and the effects of this activity on our financial statements.

Exchange rate and interest rate risks are managed with a variety of techniques, including selective use of derivatives. We apply policies to manage each of these risks, including prohibitions on speculative activities. It is our policy to minimize currency exposures and to conduct operations either within functional currencies or using the protection of hedge strategies. To assess exposure to interest rate risk, we apply a +/- 100 basis points change in interest rates and keep that in place for the next 12 months. To assess exposure to currency risk of assets and liabilities denominated in other than their functional currencies, we evaluated the effect of a 10% shift in exchange rates against the U.S. dollar (USD). The analyses indicated that our 2023 consolidated net earnings would decline by \$0.1 and \$0.2 billion for interest rate risk and for foreign exchange risk, respectively.

LIBOR REFORM. The publication of the most commonly used USD LIBOR representative rates ceased on June 30, 2023. We evaluated the financial impact in accordance with Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2020-04, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting* and the overall impact to our financial statements is immaterial.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

CASH FLOWS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS. The most significant source of cash in CFOA is customer-related activities, the largest of which is collecting cash resulting from equipment or services sales. The most significant operating use of cash is to pay our suppliers, employees, tax authorities, and postretirement plans. GE measures itself on a free cash flows* basis. This metric includes CFOA plus investments in property, plant and equipment and additions to internal-use software; this metric excludes any cash received from dispositions of property, plant and equipment. We believe that investors may also find it useful to compare free cash flows* performance without the effects of cash flows for taxes related to business sales, operating activities related to our run-off Insurance operations, separation cash expenditures and Corporate restructuring cash expenditures (associated with the separation-related program announced in October 2022). We believe this measure will better allow management and investors to evaluate the capacity of our operations to generate free cash flows*.

CFOA (GAAP) AND FREE CASH FLOWS (FCF) BY SEGMENT (NON-GAAP)

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Aerospace	Renewable Energy	Power	Corporate	Total
CFOA (GAAP)	\$ 6,494	\$ (1,064)	\$ 2,400	\$ (2,261)	\$ 5,570
Less: Insurance CFOA	—	—	—	191	191
CFOA excl. Insurance (Non-GAAP)	\$ 6,494	\$ (1,064)	\$ 2,400	\$ (2,452)	\$ 5,378
Add: gross additions to property, plant and equipment and internal use software	(830)	(392)	(351)	(24)	(1,595)
Less: separation cash expenditures	—	—	—	(1,060)	(1,060)
Less: Corporate restructuring cash expenditures	—	—	—	(177)	(177)
Less: taxes related to business sales	—	—	—	(130)	(130)
Free cash flows (Non-GAAP)(a)	\$ 5,664	\$ (1,455)	\$ 2,049	\$ (1,108)	\$ 5,150

(a) Renewable Energy segment free cash flows included \$215 million of benefits arising from the IRA and \$252 million due to the deferral of tax payments associated with certain customer down payments, both of which were offset at Corporate and had no consolidated impact. The deferred tax amount expected to be paid to Corporate by Renewable Energy prior to the GE Vernova spin-off. Additionally, during the fourth quarter of 2023, Renewable Energy, Power and Corporate made prepayments of \$473 million, \$185 million and \$76 million, respectively, related to supply chain finance programs. See Note 11 for further information.

For the year ended December 31, 2022

For the year ended December 31, 2022	Aerospace	Renewable Energy	Power	Corporate	Total
CFOA (GAAP)	\$ 5,514	\$ (1,759)	\$ 2,078	\$ (1,790)	\$ 4,043
Less: Insurance CFOA	—	—	—	136	136
CFOA excl. Insurance (Non-GAAP)	\$ 5,514	\$ (1,759)	\$ 2,078	\$ (1,926)	\$ 3,907
Add: gross additions to property, plant and equipment and internal use software	(624)	(281)	(228)	(41)	(1,174)
Less: separation cash expenditures	—	—	—	(158)	(158)
Less: Corporate restructuring cash expenditures	—	—	—	(38)	(38)
Less: taxes related to business sales	—	—	—	(129)	(129)
Free cash flows (Non-GAAP)	\$ 4,890	\$ (2,040)	\$ 1,850	\$ (1,642)	\$ 3,059

Cash from operating activities was \$5.6 billion in 2023, an increase of \$1.5 billion compared to 2022, primarily due to: an increase in net income (after adjusting for depreciation of property plant and equipment, amortization of intangible assets, non-cash (gains) losses related to our retained and sold ownership interests in GE HealthCare, AerCap and Baker Hughes and the nonrecurrence of non-operating debt extinguishment costs) primarily in our Aerospace business. The components of All other operating activities were as follows:

Years ended December 31	2023	2022
Increase (decrease) in employee benefit liabilities	\$ 823	\$ 424
Increase (decrease) in Aerospace-related customer allowance accruals	(203)	47
Increase (decrease) in product warranty liabilities	93	230
Net restructuring and other charges/(cash expenditures)	52	169
Other	(48)	128
All other operating activities	\$ 717	\$ 998

*Non-GAAP Financial Measure

The cash impacts from changes in working capital compared to prior year were as follows: current receivables of \$1.9 billion, driven by higher collections partially offset by higher volume; inventories, including deferred inventory, of \$0.4 billion, driven by higher liquidations partially offset by higher material purchases; current contract assets of \$(0.4) billion, driven by higher revenue recognition on our long-term equipment contracts and other service agreements, partially offset by higher billings on our long-term service agreements and lower net favorable changes in estimated profitability; accounts payable and equipment project payables of \$(2.5) billion, driven by higher disbursements, including prepayments of supply chain finance programs at Renewable Energy, Power and Corporate, partially offset by higher volume; and progress collections and current deferred income of \$0.6 billion, driven by higher collections, including down payments on equipment orders at Renewable Energy in the fourth quarter of 2023, partially offset by higher liquidations.

Cash from investing activities was \$6.9 billion in 2023, a decrease of \$4.0 billion compared to 2022, primarily due to: lower cash received related to net settlements between our continuing operations and businesses in discontinued operations of \$7.1 billion, which primarily related to GE HealthCare in connection with the spin-off in 2023 partially offset by the nonrecurrence of a capital contribution to Bank BPH in 2022 (both components of All other investing activities); the acquisition of Nexus Controls in our Power business of \$0.3 billion in 2023; partially offset by an increase in proceeds of \$4.3 billion from the disposition of our retained ownership interests in GE HealthCare, AerCap and Baker Hughes. Cash used for additions to property, plant and equipment and internal-use software, which are components of free cash flows*, was \$1.6 billion and \$1.2 billion in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Cash used for financing activities was \$10.6 billion in 2023, a decrease of \$3.1 billion compared to 2022, primarily due to: the nonrecurrence of cash paid to repurchase long-term debt of \$6.9 billion including cash received of \$0.3 billion related to debt extinguishment costs, excluding a non-cash debt basis adjustment of \$(0.8) billion; net cash received on derivatives hedging foreign currency debt of \$0.1 billion in 2023 compared to net cash paid of \$0.6 billion in 2022 (a component of All other financing activities); lower net debt maturities of \$0.5 billion; nonrecurrence of the settlement of Concept Laser GmbH's interest in an Aerospace technology joint venture of \$0.2 billion (a component of All other financing activities); partially offset by higher cash paid for redemption of GE preferred stock of \$5.7 billion.

CASH FLOWS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Cash used for operating activities of discontinued operations was \$(0.4) billion in 2023, a decrease of \$2.3 billion compared with 2022, primarily driven by decrease in net income, higher disbursements related to purchases of materials in prior periods and higher separation costs related to our former GE HealthCare business partially offset by tax receipts from our trailing operations.

Cash used for investing activities of discontinued operations was \$3.0 billion in 2023, a decrease of \$5.7 billion compared with 2022, primarily driven by lower net settlements between our discontinued operations and businesses in continuing operations of \$7.1 billion partially offset by the deconsolidation of GE HealthCare cash and equivalents of \$1.8 billion.

Cash from financing activities of discontinued operations was \$2.0 billion in 2023, a decrease of \$6.1 billion compared with 2022, primarily driven by lower long-term debt issuances at GE HealthCare in connection with the spin-off of \$6.3 billion.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES. Accounting estimates and assumptions discussed in this section are those that we consider to be the most critical to an understanding of our financial statements because they involve significant judgments and uncertainties. Actual results in these areas could differ from management's estimates. See Note 1 for further information on our most significant accounting policies.

REVENUE RECOGNITION ON LONG-TERM SERVICES AGREEMENTS. We have long-term service agreements with our customers predominately within our Power and Aerospace segments that require us to maintain the customers' assets over the contract terms, which generally range from 5 to 25 years. However, contract modifications that extend or revise contracts are not uncommon. We recognize revenue as we perform under the arrangements using the percentage of completion method which is based on our costs incurred to date relative to our estimate of total expected costs. This requires us to make estimates of customer payments expected to be received over the contract term as well as the costs to perform required maintenance services.

Customers generally pay us based on the utilization of the asset (per hour of usage for example) or upon the occurrence of a major event within the contract such as an overhaul or major outage. As a result, a significant estimate in determining expected revenues of a contract is estimating how customers will utilize their assets over the term of the agreement. The estimate of utilization, which can change over the contract life, impacts both the amount of customer payments we expect to receive and our estimate of future contract costs. Customers' asset utilization will influence the timing and extent of overhauls and other service events over the life of the contract. We generally use a combination of both historical utilization trends as well as forward-looking information such as market conditions and potential asset retirements in developing our revenue estimates.

To develop our cost estimates, we consider the timing and extent of future maintenance and overhaul events, including the amount and cost of labor, spare parts and other resources required to perform the services. In developing our cost estimates, we utilize a combination of our historical cost experience and expected cost improvements. Cost improvements are only included in future cost estimates after savings have been observed in actual results or proven effective through an extensive regulatory or engineering approval process.

*Non-GAAP Financial Measure

We routinely review estimates under long-term service agreements and regularly revise them to adjust for changes in outlook. These revisions are based on objectively verifiable information that is available at the time of the review. Contract modifications that change the rights and obligations, as well as the nature, timing and extent of future cash flows, are evaluated for potential price concessions, contract asset impairments and significant financing to determine if adjustments of earnings are required before effectively accounting for a modified contract as a new contract.

We regularly assess expected billings adjustments and customer credit risk inherent in the carrying amounts of receivables and contract assets, including the risk that contractual penalties may not be sufficient to offset our accumulated investment in the event of customer termination. We gain insight into future utilization and cost trends, as well as credit risk, through our knowledge of the installed base of equipment and fleet management strategies through close interaction with our customers that comes with supplying critical services and parts over extended periods. Revisions may affect a long-term services agreement's total estimated profitability resulting in an adjustment of earnings.

On December 31, 2023, our net long-term service agreements balance of \$(2.1) billion represents approximately (1.0)% of our total estimated life of contract billings of \$215.3 billion. Our contracts (on average) are approximately 19.5% complete based on costs incurred to date and our estimate of future costs. Revisions to our estimates of future billings or costs that increase or decrease total estimated contract profitability by one percentage point would increase or decrease the long-term service agreements balance by \$0.4 billion. Billings collected on these contracts were \$13.2 billion and \$11.7 billion during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. See Notes 1 and 8 for further information.

IMPAIRMENT OF GOODWILL AND OTHER IDENTIFIED INTANGIBLE ASSETS. Goodwill is subject to annual, or more frequent, if necessary, impairment testing. In the impairment test, the fair value is estimated utilizing a discounted cash flow approach utilizing cash flow forecasts, including strategic and annual operating plans, adjusted for terminal value assumptions, or a market approach, when available and appropriate, utilizing market observable pricing multiples of similar businesses and comparable transactions, or both. These impairment tests involve the use of accounting estimates and assumptions, and changes to those assumptions could materially impact our financial condition or operating performance if actual results differ from such estimates and assumptions. To address this uncertainty, we perform sensitivity analyses on key estimates and assumptions. Once the fair value is determined, if the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, it is impaired.

We review identified intangible assets with defined useful lives and subject to amortization for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Determining whether an impairment loss has occurred requires the use of our internal forecast to estimate future cash flows and the useful life over which these cash flows will occur. To determine fair value, we use our internal cash flow estimates discounted at an appropriate discount rate. See Notes 1 and 7 for further information.

INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT CONTRACTS. Refer to the Other Items - Insurance section for further discussion of the accounting estimates and assumptions in our insurance reserves and their sensitivity to change. See Notes 1 and 12 for further information.

PENSION ASSUMPTIONS. Refer to Note 13 for our accounting estimates and assumptions related to our postretirement benefit plans.

INCOME TAXES. Our annual tax rate is based on our income, statutory tax rates and tax planning opportunities available to us in the various jurisdictions in which we operate. Tax laws are complex and subject to different interpretations by the taxpayer and respective governmental taxing authorities. Significant judgment is required in determining our tax expense and in evaluating our tax positions, including evaluating uncertainties. We review our tax positions quarterly and adjust the balances as new information becomes available. Our income tax rate is significantly affected by the tax rate on our global operations. In addition to local country tax laws and regulations, this rate can depend on the extent earnings are indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S. Historically U.S. taxes were due upon repatriation of foreign earnings. Due to the enactment of U.S. tax reform in 2017, repatriations of available cash from foreign earnings are expected to be free of U.S. federal income tax but may incur withholding, with a potential U.S. tax credit offset, or state taxes. Indefinite reinvestment is determined by management's judgment about and intentions concerning the future operations of the Company. Most of these earnings have been reinvested in active non-U.S. business operations. We reassess reinvestment of earnings on an ongoing basis. In 2023 and 2022, in connection with the execution of the Company's plans to prepare for the spin-off of GE Vernova and GE HealthCare, we incurred an insignificant amount and \$0.1 billion of tax, respectively, due to repatriation of previously reinvested earnings.

We evaluate the recoverability of deferred income tax assets by assessing the adequacy of future expected taxable income from all sources, including reversal of taxable temporary differences, forecasted operating earnings and available tax planning strategies, which heavily rely on estimates. We use our historical experience and our short- and long-range business forecasts to provide insight. Further, our global and diversified business portfolio gives us the opportunity to employ various prudent and feasible tax planning strategies to facilitate the recoverability of future deductions. Amounts recorded for deferred tax assets related to non-U.S. net operating losses, net of valuation allowances, were \$1.0 billion and \$1.3 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Of this, an insignificant amount at December 31, 2023 and \$0.4 billion at December 31, 2022, were associated with losses reported in discontinued operations, primarily related to our GE HealthCare and legacy financial services businesses. See Other Consolidated Information – Income Taxes section and Notes 1 and 15 for further information.

LOSS CONTINGENCIES. Loss contingencies are existing conditions, situations or circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible loss that will ultimately be resolved when future events occur or fail to occur. Such contingencies include, but are not limited to, environmental obligations, litigation, regulatory investigations and proceedings, product quality and losses resulting from other events and developments. When a loss is considered probable and reasonably estimable, we record a liability in the amount of our best estimate for the ultimate loss. When there appears to be a range of possible costs with equal likelihood, liabilities are based on the low-end of such range. However, the likelihood of a loss with respect to a particular contingency is often difficult to predict and determining a meaningful estimate of the loss or a range of loss may not be practicable based on the information available and the potential effect of future events and negotiations with or decisions by third parties that will determine the ultimate resolution of the contingency. Moreover, it is not uncommon for such matters to be resolved over many years, during which time relevant developments and new information must be continuously evaluated to determine both the likelihood of potential loss and whether it is possible to reasonably estimate a range of possible loss. Disclosure is provided for material loss contingencies when a loss is probable but a reasonable estimate cannot be made, and when it is reasonably possible that a loss will be incurred or the amount of a loss will exceed the recorded provision. We regularly review contingencies to determine whether the likelihood of loss has changed and to assess whether a reasonable estimate of the loss or range of loss can be made. See Note 24 for further information.

OTHER ITEMS

INSURANCE. The run-off insurance operations of North American Life and Health (NALH) include Employers Reassurance Corporation (ERAC) and Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company (UFLIC). ERAC primarily assumed long-term care insurance and life insurance from numerous cedents under various types of reinsurance treaties and stopped accepting new policies after 2008. UFLIC primarily assumed long-term care insurance, structured settlement annuities with and without life contingencies and variable annuities from Genworth Financial Inc. (Genworth) and has been closed to new business since 2004.

On January 1, 2023, we adopted ASU No. 2018-12, *Financial Services – Insurance (Topic 944): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts* (ASU 2018-12). See Capital Resources and Liquidity and Notes 1, 3 and 12 for further information related to our run-off insurance operations.

Key Portfolio Characteristics

Long-term care insurance contracts. The long-term care insurance contracts we reinsure provide coverage at varying levels of benefits to policyholders and may include attributes (e.g., lifetime benefit periods, inflation protection options, and joint life policies) that could result in claimants being on claim for longer periods or at higher daily claim costs, or alternatively limiting the premium paying period, compared to contracts with a lower level of benefits. Presented in the table below are reserve balances and key attributes of our long-term care insurance portfolio.

December 31, 2023	ERAC	UFLIC	Total
GAAP: Ending balance of reserves at locked-in rate	\$ 18,284	\$ 5,114	\$ 23,398
Gross statutory reserves(a)	23,998	5,962	29,960
Number of policies in force	173,800	48,600	222,400
Number of covered lives in force	230,600	48,600	279,200
Average policyholder attained age	77	85	79
GAAP: Ending balance of reserves at locked-in rate per policy (in actual dollars)	\$ 105,201	\$ 105,226	\$ 105,207
GAAP: Ending balance of reserves at locked-in rate per covered life (in actual dollars)	79,289	105,226	83,804
Statutory: Gross reserves per policy (in actual dollars)(a)	138,080	122,666	134,712
Statutory: Gross reserves per covered life (in actual dollars)(a)	104,069	122,666	107,306
Percentage of policies with:			
Lifetime benefit period	69 %	31 %	61 %
Inflation protection option	75 %	81 %	76 %
Joint lives	33 %	— %	25 %
Percentage of policies that are premium paying	67 %	74 %	68 %
Policies on claim	10,600	7,800	18,400

(a) Pending completion of our December 31, 2023 statutory reporting process.

Structured settlement annuities. We reinsure approximately 24,600 structured settlement annuities with an average attained age of 56. These structured settlement annuities were primarily underwritten on impaired lives (i.e., shorter-than-average life expectancies) at origination and have projected payments extending decades into the future. Our primary risks associated with these contracts include mortality (i.e., life expectancy or longevity), mortality improvement (i.e., assumed rate that mortality is expected to reduce over time), which may extend the duration of payments on life contingent contracts beyond our estimates, and reinvestment risk (i.e., a low interest rate environment). Unlike long-term care insurance, structured settlement annuities offer no ability to require additional premiums or reduce benefits.

Life Insurance contracts. Our life reinsurance business typically covers the mortality risk associated with various types of life insurance policies that we reinsure from approximately 150 ceding company relationships where we pay a benefit based on the death of a covered life. At December 31, 2023, across our U.S. and Canadian life insurance portfolio, we reinsure approximately \$50 billion of net amount at risk (i.e., difference between the death benefit and any accrued cash value) from approximately 1.2 million policies with an average attained age of 62. In 2023, our incurred claims were approximately \$0.5 billion with an average individual claim of approximately \$51,000. The covered products primarily include permanent life insurance and 20- and 30-year level term insurance. We anticipate a significant portion of the 20- and 30-year level term policies, which represent approximately 9% and 40% of the net amount of risk, to lapse through 2024 and 2034 as the policies reach the end of their 20- and 30-year level premium period, respectively.

Critical Accounting Estimates. Our insurance reserves include the following key accounting estimates and assumptions described below.

Future policy benefit reserves. Future policy benefit reserves represent the present value of future benefits to be paid to or on behalf of policyholders and related expenses less the present value of future net premiums and are estimated based on actuarial assumptions such as mortality, morbidity, terminations, and expenses. The liability is measured for each group of contracts (i.e., cohorts) using current cash flow assumptions.

We regularly monitor emerging experience in our run-off insurance operations and industry developments to identify trends that may help us refine our reserve assumptions. We review at least annually in the third quarter, future policy benefit reserves cash flow assumptions, except related claim expenses which remain locked-in, and if the review concludes that the assumptions need to be updated, future policy benefit reserves are adjusted retroactively based on the revised net premium ratio using actual historical experience, updated cash flow assumptions, and the locked-in discount rate with the effect of those changes recognized in current period earnings. Our annual review procedures include updating certain experience studies since our last completed review, independent actuarial analysis (principally on long-term care insurance exposures) and review of industry benchmarks. The review of experience and assumptions is a comprehensive and complex process that depends on a number of factors, many of which are interdependent and require evaluation individually and in the aggregate across all insurance products. The vast majority of our run-off insurance operations consists of reinsurance from multiple ceding insurance entities pursuant to treaties having complex terms and conditions. The review relies on claim and policy information provided by these ceding entities and considers the reinsurance treaties and underlying policies. In order to utilize that information for purposes of completing experience studies covering all key assumptions, we perform detailed procedures to conform and validate the data received from the ceding entities. Our long-term care insurance portfolio includes coverage where credible claim experience for higher attained ages is still emerging, and to the extent future experience deviates from current expectations, new projections of claim costs extending over the expected life of the policies may be required. Significant uncertainties exist in making projections for these long-term care insurance contracts, which requires that we consider a wide range of possible outcomes.

The primary cash flow assumptions used in the annual review include:

Morbidity. Morbidity assumptions used in estimating future policy benefit reserves are based on estimates of expected incidences of disability among policyholders and the costs associated with these policyholders asserting claims under their contracts, and these estimates account for any expected future morbidity improvement. For long-term care insurance exposures, estimating expected future costs includes assessments of incidence (probability of a claim), utilization (amount of available benefits expected to be incurred) and continuance (how long the claim will last, including claim terminations due to death or recovery).

Rate of Change in Morbidity. Our review incorporates our best estimates of projected future changes in the morbidity rates reflected in our base claim incidence rates. These estimates draw upon a number of inputs, some of which are subjective, and all of which are interpreted and applied in the exercise of professional actuarial judgment in the context of the characteristics specific to our portfolios. This exercise of actuarial judgment considers factors such as the work performed by internal and external independent actuarial experts engaged to advise us in our annual review, the observed actual experience in our portfolios measured against our base assumptions, industry developments, and other trends, including advances in the state of medical care and healthcare technology development.

Terminations. Terminations include active life mortality and lapse. Mortality assumptions used in estimating future policy benefit reserves are based on published mortality tables as adjusted for the results of our experience studies and estimates of expected future mortality improvement. Lapse refers to the rate at which the underlying policies are cancelled due to non-payment of premiums by a policyholder. Lapse rate assumptions used in estimating the present value of future policy benefit reserves are based on the results of our experience studies and reflect actuarial judgment.

Future long-term care premium rate increases. Substantially all long-term care insurance policies that are currently premium paying allow the issuing insurance entity to increase premiums, or alternatively allow the policyholder the option to decrease benefits, with approval by state regulators, should actual experience emerge worse than what was projected when such policies were initially underwritten. As a reinsurer, we rely upon the primary insurers that issued the underlying policies to file proposed premium rate increases on those policies with the relevant state insurance regulators. While we have no direct ability to seek or to institute such premium rate increases, we often collaborate with the primary insurers in accordance with reinsurance contractual terms to file proposed premium rate increases. The amount of times that rate increases have occurred varies by ceding company. We consider recent experience of rate increase filings made by our ceding companies along with state insurance regulatory processes and precedents in establishing our current expectations.

Included in Insurance losses, annuity benefits and other costs in our Statement of Earnings (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are unfavorable and favorable pre-tax adjustments of \$(155) million and \$404 million, respectively, from updating the net premium ratio (i.e., the percentage of projected gross premiums required to cover expected policy benefits and related expenses) after updating for actual historical experience each quarter and updating of future cash flow assumptions.

Sensitivities. The following table provides sensitivities with respect to the impact of changes of key cash flow assumptions underlying our future policy benefit reserves using the locked-in discount rate assumption and have been estimated across the entire product line rather than at an individual cohort level. As our insurance operations are in run-off, the locked-in discount rate is used for the computation of interest accretion on future policy benefit reserves. Many of our assumptions, which are based on our credible experience, are interdependent and require evaluation individually and in the aggregate across all insurance products. Small changes in the amounts used in the sensitivities could result in materially different outcomes from those reflected below. In addition, the effects of changes to cash flow assumptions underlying our future policy benefit reserves may be partially or wholly reflected in the period in which the assumptions are changed and/or over future periods and may vary across cohorts.

Assumption	Hypothetical change in 2023 assumption	Estimated adverse impact to projected present value of future cash flows (In millions, pre-tax)
Morbidity:		
Long-term care insurance incidence rates	5% increase in incidence rates	\$600
Long-term care insurance claim continuance	5% reduction in disabled life deaths	\$1,200
Long-term care insurance utilization	5% increase in utilization	\$1,100
Long-term care insurance morbidity improvement	25 basis point reduction by age with 0% floor	\$300
	No morbidity improvement	\$1,300
Active life terminations:		
Long-term care insurance mortality	5% reduction in mortality	\$300
Long-term care insurance future premium rate increases	25% adverse change in success rate on premium rate increase actions not yet approved	\$200
Life insurance mortality	5% increase in mortality	\$300
Structured settlement annuity mortality	Impaired life mortality grades to standard ten years earlier	\$300

While higher assumed inflation, holding all other assumptions constant, would result in unfavorable impacts to the projected present value of future cash flows in the table above, it would be expected to be mitigated by more long-term care insurance policies reaching contractual daily or monthly benefit caps and by increased investment income from higher portfolio yields.

Our run-off insurance subsidiaries are required to prepare statutory financial statements in accordance with statutory accounting practices. Statutory accounting practices are set forth by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners as well as state laws, regulation and general administrative rules and can differ in certain respects from GAAP and would result in several of the sensitivities described in the table above being less impactful on our statutory reserves.

See Capital Resources and Liquidity and Notes 1, 3 and 12 for further information related to our run-off insurance operations.

PARENT COMPANY CREDIT SUPPORT. To support GE Vernova in selling products and services globally, GE often enters into contracts on behalf of GE Vernova or issues parent company guarantees or trade finance instruments supporting the performance of what currently are subsidiary legal entities transacting directly with customers, in addition to providing similar credit support for non-customer related activities of GE Vernova (collectively, "GE credit support"). In preparation for the spin-off, we are working to seek novation or assignment of GE credit support, the majority of which relates to parent company guarantees, associated with GE Vernova legal entities from GE to GE Vernova. For GE credit support that remains outstanding at the spin-off, GE Vernova will be obligated to use reasonable best efforts to terminate or replace, and obtain a full release of GE's obligations and liabilities under, all such credit support. Beginning in 2025, GE Vernova will pay a quarterly fee to GE based on amounts related to the GE credit support. GE Vernova will face other contractual restrictions and requirements while GE continues to be obligated under such credit support on behalf of GE Vernova. While GE will remain obligated under the contract or instrument, GE Vernova will be obligated to indemnify GE for credit support related payments that GE is required to make.

Upon separation, we expect GE Vernova RPO and other obligations that relate to GE credit support to be approximately \$65 billion, of which approximately \$33 billion and \$32 billion relate to our Power and Renewable Energy segments, respectively, and approximately \$20 billion of the total relates to long-term and other service agreements. Of the Power and Renewable Energy amounts, \$15 billion for both segments, respectively, are expected to contractually mature within five years. GE's maximum aggregate exposure under the GE credit support cannot be reasonably estimated given the breadth of the portfolio across each of the GE Vernova businesses. The underlying obligations are predominantly customer contracts that GE Vernova performs in the course of its business. We have no known instances historically where payments or performance from GE were required under parent company guarantees relating to GE Vernova customer contracts. The fair value of GE Vernova's obligation to indemnify GE post spin-off is not expected to be significant primarily due to the low probability of loss.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS. In November of 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU No. 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*. The amendments are intended to increase reportable segment disclosure requirements primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses. The ASU is effective on a retrospective basis for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. We are currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on the disclosures within our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. The amendments require disclosure of specific categories in the rate reconciliation and provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold and further disaggregation of income taxes paid for individually significant jurisdictions. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact that this guidance will have on the disclosures within our consolidated financial statements.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES. We believe that presenting non-GAAP financial measures provides management and investors useful measures to evaluate performance and trends of the total company and its businesses. This includes adjustments in recent periods to GAAP financial measures to increase period-to-period comparability following actions to strengthen our overall financial position and how we manage our business. In addition, management recognizes that certain non-GAAP terms may be interpreted differently by other companies under different circumstances. In various sections of this report we have made reference to the following non-GAAP financial measures in describing our (1) revenues, specifically organic revenues by segment; organic revenues; and equipment and services organic revenues and (2) profit, specifically organic profit and profit margin by segment; Adjusted profit and profit margin; Adjusted organic profit and profit margin; Adjusted earnings (loss); Adjusted income tax rate; and Adjusted earnings (loss) per share (EPS). The reasons we use these non-GAAP financial measures and the reconciliations to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures follow.

ORGANIC REVENUES, PROFIT (LOSS) AND PROFIT MARGIN BY SEGMENT (NON-GAAP)

	Revenues			Segment profit (loss)			Profit margin		
	2023	2022	V%	2023	2022	V%	2023	2022	V pts
Aerospace (GAAP)	\$31,770	\$26,050	22 %	\$ 6,115	\$ 4,775	28 %	19.2 %	18.3 %	0.9pts
Less: acquisitions and business dispositions	—	—		—	—				
Less: foreign currency effect	15	(18)		78	(38)				
Aerospace organic (Non-GAAP)	\$31,755	\$26,067	22 %	\$ 6,037	\$ 4,813	25 %	19.0 %	18.5 %	0.5pts
Renewable Energy (GAAP)	\$15,050	\$12,977	16 %	\$(1,437)	\$(2,240)	36 %	(9.5)%	(17.3)%	7.8pts
Less: acquisitions and business dispositions	—	—		—	—				
Less: foreign currency effect	(6)	57		(200)	5				
Renewable Energy organic (Non-GAAP)	\$15,056	\$12,920	17 %	\$(1,237)	\$(2,245)	45 %	(8.2)%	(17.4)%	9.2pts
Power (GAAP)	\$17,731	\$16,262	9 %	\$ 1,449	\$ 1,217	19 %	8.2 %	7.5 %	0.7pts
Less: acquisitions and business dispositions	152	—		21	—				
Less: foreign currency effect	65	(48)		(74)	(152)				
Power organic (Non-GAAP)	\$17,514	\$16,310	7 %	\$ 1,503	\$ 1,369	10 %	8.6 %	8.4 %	0.2pts

We believe these measures provide management and investors with a more complete understanding of underlying operating results and trends of established, ongoing operations by excluding the effect of acquisitions, dispositions and foreign currency, which includes translational and transactional impacts, as these activities can obscure underlying trends.

ORGANIC REVENUES (NON-GAAP)	2023	2022	V%
Total revenues (GAAP)	\$ 67,954	\$ 58,100	17 %
Less: Insurance revenues (Note 12)	3,389	2,957	
Adjusted revenues (Non-GAAP)	\$ 64,565	\$ 55,143	17 %
Less: acquisitions and business dispositions	155	1	
Less: foreign currency effect(a)	74	(8)	
Organic revenues (Non-GAAP)	\$ 64,336	\$ 55,150	17 %

(a) Foreign currency impact was primarily driven by U.S. dollar depreciation against the euro, Brazilian real and Mexican peso for the year ended December 31, 2023.

We believe these measures provide management and investors with a more complete understanding of underlying operating results and trends of established, ongoing operations by excluding the effect of revenues from our run-off Insurance operations, acquisitions, dispositions and foreign currency, which includes translational and transactional impacts, as these activities can obscure underlying trends.

EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES ORGANIC REVENUES (NON-GAAP)	2023	2022	V%
Total equipment revenues (GAAP)	\$ 26,793	\$ 22,334	20 %
Less: acquisitions and business dispositions	64	—	
Less: foreign currency effect	62	7	
Equipment organic revenues (Non-GAAP)	\$ 26,667	\$ 22,327	19 %
Total services revenues (GAAP)	\$ 37,772	\$ 32,808	15 %
Less: acquisitions and business dispositions	91	1	
Less: foreign currency effect	12	(15)	
Services organic revenues (Non-GAAP)	\$ 37,669	\$ 32,823	15 %

We believe these measures provide management and investors with a more complete understanding of underlying operating results and trends of established, ongoing operations by excluding the effect of acquisitions, dispositions and foreign currency, which includes translational and transactional impacts, as these activities can obscure underlying trends.

ADJUSTED PROFIT AND PROFIT MARGIN (NON-GAAP)	2023	2022
Total revenues (GAAP)	\$ 67,954	\$ 58,100
Less: Insurance revenues (Note 12)	3,389	2,957
Adjusted revenues (Non-GAAP)	\$ 64,565	\$ 55,143
Total costs and expenses (GAAP)	\$ 64,891	\$ 60,071
Less: Insurance cost and expenses (Note 12)	3,057	2,753
Less: interest and other financial charges(a)	1,073	1,423
Less: non-operating benefit cost (income)	(1,585)	(409)
Less: restructuring & other(a)	679	836
Less: debt extinguishment costs(a)	—	465
Less: separation costs(a)	978	715
Less: Steam asset sale impairment(a)	—	824
Less: Russia and Ukraine charges(a)	190	263
Add: noncontrolling interests	(38)	16
Add: EFS benefit from taxes	(195)	(213)
Adjusted costs (Non-GAAP)	\$ 60,268	\$ 53,004
Other income (loss) (GAAP)	\$ 7,129	\$ 1,172
Less: gains (losses) on retained and sold ownership interests and other equity securities(a)	5,773	76
Less: restructuring & other(a)	—	31
Less: gains (losses) on purchases and sales of business interests(a)	(9)	45
Adjusted other income (loss) (Non-GAAP)	\$ 1,365	\$ 1,020
Profit (loss) (GAAP)	\$ 10,191	\$ (799)
Profit (loss) margin (GAAP)	15.0%	(1.4)%
Adjusted profit (loss) (Non-GAAP)	\$ 5,662	\$ 3,159
Adjusted profit (loss) margin (Non-GAAP)	8.8%	5.7%

(a) See the Corporate and Other Consolidated Information sections for further information.

We believe that adjusting profit to exclude the effects of items that are not closely associated with ongoing operations provides management and investors with a meaningful measure that increases the period-to-period comparability. Gains (losses) and restructuring and other items are impacted by the timing and magnitude of gains associated with dispositions, and the timing and magnitude of costs associated with restructuring and other activities.

ADJUSTED ORGANIC PROFIT (NON-GAAP)	2023	2022	V%
Adjusted profit (loss) (Non-GAAP)	\$ 5,662	\$ 3,159	79 %
Less: acquisitions and business dispositions	12	(5)	
Less: foreign currency effect(a)	(294)	(189)	
Adjusted organic profit (loss) (Non-GAAP)	\$ 5,944	\$ 3,353	77 %
Adjusted profit (loss) margin (Non-GAAP)	8.8 %	5.7 %	3.1 pts
Adjusted organic profit (loss) margin (Non-GAAP)	9.2 %	6.1 %	3.1 pts

(a) Included foreign currency positive effect on revenues of \$74 million and negative effect on operating costs and other income (loss) of \$368 million for the year ended December 31, 2023.

We believe these measures provide management and investors with a more complete understanding of underlying operating results and trends of established, ongoing operations by excluding the effect of acquisitions, dispositions and foreign currency, which includes translational and transactional impacts, as these activities can obscure underlying trends.

ADJUSTED EARNINGS (LOSS) AND ADJUSTED INCOME TAX RATE (NON-GAAP)	2023		2022	
<i>(Per-share amounts in dollars)</i>	Earnings	EPS	Earnings	EPS
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations (GAAP) (Note 18)	\$ 8,769	\$ 7.98	\$(1,097)	\$ (1.00)
Insurance earnings (loss) (pre-tax)	334	0.30	210	0.19
Tax effect on Insurance earnings (loss)	(74)	(0.07)	(52)	(0.05)
Less: Insurance earnings (loss) (net of tax) (Note 12)	260	0.24	159	0.15
Earnings (loss) excluding Insurance (Non-GAAP)	\$ 8,509	\$ 7.74	\$(1,255)	\$ (1.15)
Non-operating benefit (cost) income (pre-tax) (GAAP)	1,585	1.44	409	0.37
Tax effect on non-operating benefit (cost) income	(333)	(0.30)	(86)	(0.08)
Less: Non-operating benefit (cost) income (net of tax)	1,252	1.14	323	0.30
Gains (losses) on purchases and sales of business interests (pre-tax)(a)	(9)	(0.01)	45	0.04
Tax effect on gains (losses) on purchases and sales of business interests	(24)	(0.02)	57	0.05
Less: Gains (losses) on purchases and sales of business interests (net of tax)	(32)	(0.03)	102	0.09
Gains (losses) on retained and sold ownership interests and other equity securities (pre-tax)(a)	5,773	5.25	76	0.07
Tax effect on gains (losses) on retained and sold ownership interests and other equity securities(b)(c)	1	—	(17)	(0.02)
Less: Gains (losses) on retained and sold ownership interests and other equity securities (net of tax)	5,774	5.26	58	0.05
Restructuring & other (pre-tax)(a)	(679)	(0.62)	(806)	(0.74)
Tax effect on restructuring & other	143	0.13	176	0.16
Less: Restructuring & other (net of tax)	(536)	(0.49)	(630)	(0.58)
Debt extinguishment costs (pre-tax)(a)	—	—	(465)	(0.42)
Tax effect on debt extinguishment costs	—	—	68	0.06
Less: Debt extinguishment costs (net of tax)	—	—	(397)	(0.36)
Separation costs (pre-tax)(a)	(978)	(0.89)	(715)	(0.65)
Tax effect on separation costs	197	0.18	23	0.02
Less: Separation costs (net of tax)	(781)	(0.71)	(692)	(0.63)
Steam asset sale impairment (pre-tax)(a)	—	—	(824)	(0.75)
Tax effect on Steam asset sale impairment	—	—	84	0.08
Less: Steam asset sale impairment (net of tax)	—	—	(740)	(0.68)
Russia and Ukraine charges (pre-tax)(a)	(190)	(0.17)	(263)	(0.24)
Tax effect on Russia and Ukraine charges	(5)	—	15	0.01
Less: Russia and Ukraine charges (net of tax)	(195)	(0.18)	(248)	(0.23)
Less: Excise tax and accretion of preferred share redemption	(58)	(0.05)	4	—
Less: U.S. and foreign tax law change enactment	—	—	126	0.11
Adjusted earnings (loss) (Non-GAAP)	\$ 3,085	\$ 2.81	\$ 839	\$ 0.77
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before taxes (GAAP)	\$ 10,191		\$ (799)	
Less: Total adjustments above (pre-tax)	5,836		(2,332)	
Adjusted earnings before taxes (Non-GAAP)	\$ 4,355		\$ 1,534	
Provision (benefit) for income taxes (GAAP)	\$ 1,162		\$ (3)	
Less: Tax effect on adjustments above	95		(393)	
Adjusted provision (benefit) for income taxes (Non-GAAP)	\$ 1,067		\$ 389	
Income tax rate (GAAP)	11.4%		0.4%	
Adjusted income tax rate (Non-GAAP)	24.5%		25.4%	

(a) See the Corporate and Other Consolidated Information sections for further information.

(b) Includes tax benefits available to offset the tax on gains (losses) on equity securities.

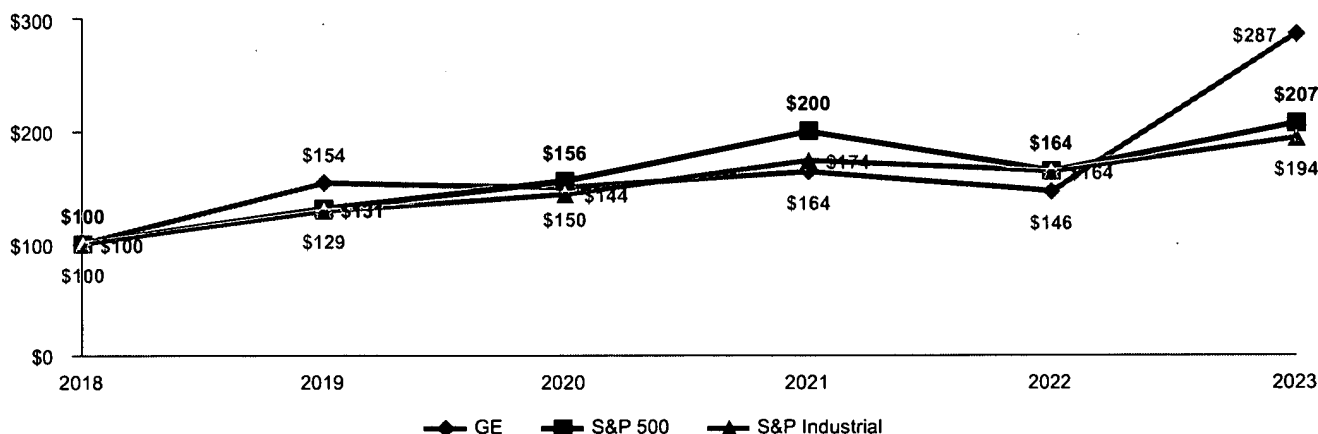
(c) Includes related tax valuation allowances.

Earnings per share amounts are computed independently. As a result, the sum of per-share amounts may not equal the total.

The service cost for our pension and other benefit plans are included in Adjusted earnings*, which represents the ongoing cost of providing pension benefits to our employees. The components of non-operating benefit costs are mainly driven by capital allocation decisions and market performance. We believe the retained cost in Adjusted earnings* and the Adjusted tax rate* provides management and investors a useful measure to evaluate the performance of the total company and increases period-to-period comparability. We also use Adjusted EPS* as a performance metric at the company level for our annual executive incentive plan for 2023.

*Non-GAAP Financial Measure

OTHER FINANCIAL DATA
FIVE-YEAR PERFORMANCE GRAPH



The annual changes for the five-year period shown in the above graph are based on the assumption that \$100 had been invested in General Electric common stock, the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index (S&P 500) and the Standard & Poor's 500 Industrials Stock Index (S&P Industrial) on December 31, 2018, and that all quarterly dividends were reinvested. The cumulative dollar returns shown on the graph represent the value that such investments would have had on December 31 for each year indicated. The historical data in the chart has been adjusted to reflect the impact of the spin-off of GE HealthCare completed in the first quarter of 2023.

With respect to "Market Information," in the United States, General Electric common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "GE" (its principal market). General Electric common stock is also listed on the London Stock Exchange, Euronext Paris and the SIX Swiss Exchange.

As of January 15, 2024, there were approximately 260,000 shareholder accounts of record.

PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS. On March 6, 2022, the Board of Directors authorized up to \$3 billion of common share repurchases. We repurchased 2,168 thousand shares for \$253 million during the three months ended December 31, 2023 under this authorization.

2023 (Shares in thousands)	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of our share repurchase authorization	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under our share repurchase authorization
October	766	\$ 110.30	766	
November	1,160	116.69	838	
December	563	124.66	563	
Total	2,489	\$ 116.53	2,168	\$ 938

CYBERSECURITY. The description in this section reflects GE's approach as of December 31, 2023; we anticipate that, following the planned spin-off of our GE Vernova businesses, each of GE Aerospace and GE Vernova will continue to evolve their cybersecurity risk management, strategies and governance to meet their respective needs as standalone companies.

CYBERSECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY. GE has developed and implemented a cybersecurity framework intended to assess, identify and manage risks from threats to the security of our information, systems, products and network using a risk-based approach. The framework is informed in part by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework and International Organization for Standardization 27001 (ISO 27001) Framework, although this does not imply that we meet all technical standards, specifications or requirements under the NIST or ISO 27001.

Our key cybersecurity processes include the following:

- **Risk-based controls for information systems and information on GE's networks:** We seek to maintain an information technology infrastructure that implements physical, administrative and technical controls that are calibrated based on risk and designed to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of our information systems and information stored on GE's networks, including customer information, personal information, intellectual property and proprietary information.
- **Cybersecurity incident response plan and testing:** We have a cybersecurity incident response plan and dedicated teams to respond to cybersecurity incidents. When a cybersecurity incident occurs or we identify a vulnerability, we have cross-functional teams that are responsible for leading the initial assessment of priority and severity, and external experts may also be engaged as appropriate. GE's cybersecurity teams assist in responding to incidents depending on severity levels and seek to improve our cybersecurity incident management plan through periodic tabletops or simulations at the enterprise and business levels.
- **Training:** We provide security awareness training to help our employees understand their information protection and cybersecurity responsibilities at GE. We also provide additional role-based training to some employees based on customer requirements, regulatory obligations and industry risks.
- **Supplier risk assessments:** We have implemented a third-party risk management process that includes expectations regarding information and cybersecurity. That process, among other things, provides for GE to perform cybersecurity assessments on certain suppliers based on an assessment of their risk profile and a related rating process. GE also seeks contractual commitments from key suppliers to appropriately secure and maintain their information technology systems and protect GE information that is processed on their systems.
- **Third-party assessments of GE:** We have third-party cybersecurity companies engaged to periodically assess GE's cybersecurity posture, to assist in identifying and remediating risks from cybersecurity threats.

We also consider cybersecurity, along with other top risks for GE, within our enterprise risk management framework. The enterprise risk management framework includes internal reporting at the business and enterprise levels, with consideration of key risk indicators, trends and countermeasures for cybersecurity and other types of significant risks. In the last fiscal year, we have not identified risks from known cybersecurity threats, including as a result of any prior cybersecurity incidents, that have materially affected us, including our operations, business strategy, results of operations, cash flow or financial condition. We face certain ongoing risks from cybersecurity threats—including heightened threats in connection with the separation of GE HealthCare in January 2023 and the planned separation of GE Aerospace and GE Vernova into independent companies—that, if realized, are reasonably likely to materially affect us, including our operations, business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. Refer to the Risk Factors section (Cybersecurity - Increased cybersecurity requirements, vulnerabilities, threats and more sophisticated and targeted computer crime, as well as cybersecurity failures, pose risk to our systems, networks, products, solutions, services and data..) for additional information about these risks.

CYBERSECURITY GOVERNANCE. The Audit Committee of the GE Board of Directors is responsible for board-level oversight of cybersecurity risk, and the Audit Committee reports back to the full Board about this and other areas within its responsibility. As part of its oversight role, the Audit Committee receives reporting about GE's practices, programs, notable threats or incidents and other developments related to cybersecurity throughout the year, including through periodic updates from GE's Global Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) and other internal digital technology and cybersecurity leaders on cyber threats and our cybersecurity risk management strategy. The Audit Committee also receives information about cybersecurity risks as part of GE's enterprise risk management framework and reporting.

GE's Global CISO reports to GE's Global Chief Information Officer and leads the Company's overall cybersecurity function. The Global CISO has over 20 years of experience in managing and leading IT or cybersecurity teams and participates in various cyber security organizations. The Global CISO collaborates with business unit CISOs to identify and analyze cybersecurity risks to GE; consider industry trends; implement controls, as appropriate and feasible, to mitigate these risks; and enable business leaders to make risk-based business decisions that implicate cybersecurity considerations. The Global CISO meets with senior leadership to review and discuss GE's cybersecurity program, including emerging cyber risks, threats and industry trends. The Global CISO also supervises efforts to prevent, detect, mitigate, and remediate cybersecurity risks and incidents through various means, including by collaborating with internal security personnel and business stakeholders, and incorporating threat intelligence and other information obtained from governmental, public or private sources to inform our cybersecurity technologies and processes.

RISK FACTORS. The following discussion of the material factors, events and uncertainties that may make an investment in the Company speculative or risky contains "forward-looking statements," as discussed in the Forward-Looking Statements section. These risk factors may be important to understanding any statement in this report or elsewhere. The risks described below should not be considered a complete list of potential risks that we face, and additional risks not currently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial may also negatively impact us. The following information should be read in conjunction with the MD&A section and the consolidated financial statements and related notes. The risks we describe in this report or in our other SEC filings could, in ways we may not be able to accurately predict, recognize or control, have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, financial position, results of operations, cash flows and stock price, and they could cause our future results to be materially different than we presently anticipate.

STRATEGIC RISKS. Strategic risk relates to the Company's future business plans and strategies, including the risks associated with: our planned separation of GE Aerospace and GE Vernova into independent companies; the global macro-environment and conditions in our sectors; the global energy transition; competitive threats; the demand for our products and services and the success of our

investments in technology and innovation; our portfolio of businesses and capital allocation decisions; dispositions, acquisitions, joint ventures and restructuring activity; intellectual property; and other risks.

Strategic plan - We may encounter challenges to executing our plan to separate GE Aerospace and GE Vernova into independent companies, or to completing the plan within the timeframes we anticipate, and we may not realize some or all of the expected benefits of the separations. In November 2021, we announced our plan to form three independent public companies from our (i) Aerospace business, (ii) HealthCare business and (iii) portfolio of energy businesses, including our Renewable Energy and Power businesses, which we plan to combine and refer to as GE Vernova, to better position those businesses to deliver long-term growth and create value for customers, investors, and employees. The GE HealthCare business separation in January 2023 was, and the planned GE Vernova business separation is expected to be, effected through spin-offs by GE that are intended to be tax-free for the Company and its shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes and with all three resulting companies having investment-grade credit ratings. The GE Vernova separation transaction will be subject to the satisfaction of a number of customary conditions, including, among others, final approvals by GE's Board of Directors, receipt of tax rulings in certain jurisdictions and/or tax opinions from external counsel, the filing with the SEC and effectiveness of a Form 10 registration statement, and establishment of the capital structures and credit ratings for both GE Vernova and the remainder of GE following the spin-off. A failure to satisfy required conditions, or disruptions in market conditions, could delay the completion of the GE Vernova separation transaction for a significant period of time or prevent it from occurring at all. Additionally, the GE Vernova separation transaction is complex in nature, and business, market or other developments or changes may affect our ability to complete the separation transaction as currently expected, within the anticipated timeframe or at all. These or other developments could cause us not to realize some or all of the expected benefits, or to realize them on a different timeline than expected. If we are unable to complete the GE Vernova separation, we will have incurred costs without realizing the benefits of such transaction. In addition, the terms and conditions of the required regulatory authorizations and consents that are granted, if any, may impose requirements, limitations or costs, or place restrictions on the conduct of GE Vernova or GE Aerospace as independent companies. In addition, although we intend for the GE Vernova separation transaction to be tax-free to the Company and its shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we expect to incur non-U.S. cash taxes on the preparatory restructuring and may also incur non-cash tax expense including potential impairments of deferred tax assets. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the GE Vernova spin-off will qualify as tax-free for U.S. purposes for the Company or its shareholders. If either of the separation transactions were ultimately determined to be taxable, we would incur a significant tax liability, while the distributions to the Company's shareholders would become taxable and the new independent companies might incur income tax liabilities as well. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that each separate company will be successful as a standalone public company.

Whether or not the GE Vernova separation transaction is completed, our businesses may face material challenges in connection with executing this plan, including the diversion of management's attention from ongoing business concerns and impact on the businesses of the Company; appropriately allocating assets and liabilities among GE Aerospace and GE Vernova; maintaining employee morale and retaining and attracting key management and other employees; retaining existing or attracting new business and operational relationships, including with customers, suppliers, employees and other counterparties; assigning customer contracts, guaranties and other contracts and instruments to each of the businesses, and obtaining releases from the counterparties to those contracts or beneficiaries of those instruments as required; providing financial or credit support for new business; assigning intellectual property to each of the businesses; establishing transition service agreements and standalone readiness for key functions; and potential negative reactions from investors or the financial community. In particular, to support the GE Vernova businesses in selling products and services globally, GE often enters into contracts on behalf of GE Vernova or issues parent company guarantees or trade finance instruments supporting the performance of what currently are subsidiary legal entities transacting directly with customers, in addition to providing similar credit support for some non-customer-related activities of GE Vernova (collectively, GE credit support). For GE credit support that is not novated to GE Vernova with a release of GE, the failure of GE Vernova (or of a subsequent acquirer of all or a portion of GE Vernova's business) to perform under any relevant contract following the spin-off could result in claims for damages or other relief against GE. The total amount of GE Vernova business that the GE credit support relates to is significant, and GE will likely continue to have exposure that is based on the continued performance of the relevant contracts for some years following completion of the spin-off. See the Other Items - Parent Company Credit Support section within MD&A for additional information. In addition, GE for the past several years has been undertaking various restructuring and business transformation actions (including workforce reductions, global facility consolidations and other cost reduction initiatives and the GE HealthCare separation) that have entailed changes across our organizational structure, senior leadership, culture, functional alignment, outsourcing and other areas. These pose risks in the form of personnel capacity constraints and institutional knowledge loss that could lead to missed performance or financial targets, loss of key personnel and harm to our reputation, and these risks are heightened with the additional interdependent actions that have been and will continue to be needed to complete the planned separation of GE Vernova.

Moreover, completion of the GE HealthCare separation resulted, and completion of the GE Vernova separation will result, in independent public companies that are smaller, less diversified companies with more limited businesses concentrated in their respective industries than GE was prior to the separation transactions. As a result, each company will be more vulnerable to global economic trends, geopolitical risks, demand or supply shocks, and changing industry or market conditions, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. In addition, the diversification of revenues, costs, and cash flows will diminish, such that each company's results of operations, cash flows, working capital, effective tax rate, and financing requirements may be subject to increased volatility and its ability to execute capital allocation plans, fund capital expenditures and investments, pay dividends and meet debt obligations and other liabilities may be diminished. Each of the separate companies will also incur ongoing costs, including costs of operating as independent public companies, that the separated businesses will no longer be able to share. Additionally, we cannot predict whether at the time of separation or over time the market value of our common stock and the common stock of each of the new independent companies after the separation transactions will be, in the aggregate, less than, equal to or greater than the market value of our common stock prior to the separation transactions. Investors holding our common stock

may also sell the common stock of any of the new independent companies that do not match their investment strategies, which may cause a decline in the market price of such common stock.

Global macro-environment - Our financial performance and growth are subject to risks related to global economic, political and geopolitical developments or other disruptions to the economy or our business sectors. We operate in virtually every part of the world, serve customers in over 160 countries and received 57% of our revenues for 2023 from outside the United States. Our operations and the execution of our business plans and strategies are subject to the effects of global economic trends, geopolitical risks and demand or supply shocks from events such as war or international conflict, a major terrorist attack, natural disasters or actual or threatened public health pandemics or other emergencies. Our operations and performance are also affected by local and regional economic environments, supply chain constraints and policies in the U.S. and other markets that we serve, including factors such as inflationary pressures in many markets, increased interest rates from recent historic lows, economic growth rates, the availability of skilled labor, monetary policy, exchange rates and currency volatility, commodity prices and sovereign debt levels. For example, inflationary pressures have caused and may continue to cause many of our material and labor costs to increase, which adversely affects our profitability and cash flows, particularly when we are unable to increase customer contract values or pricing to offset those pressures. Deterioration of economic conditions or outlooks, such as lower rates of investment, lower economic growth, recession or fears of recession in the U.S., China, Europe or other key markets, may adversely affect the demand for or profitability of our products and services, and the impact from developments outside the U.S. on our business performance can be significant given the extent of our global activities. Increased geopolitical tensions and outbreaks of armed conflict can also adversely impact our businesses, both directly or by adversely affecting economic activity globally or in particular regions or countries. For example, Russia's invasion of Ukraine in early 2022 and related political and economic consequences, such as sanctions and other measures imposed by the European Union, the U.S. and other countries and organizations in response, have caused and may continue to cause disruption and instability in global markets, supply chains and industries that negatively impact our businesses, financial condition and results of operations and pose reputational risks. More recently, there is risk of wider conflict in the Middle East that could have significant adverse impacts on the region and business activity in addition to the humanitarian and other consequences of the current conflict. In addition, political changes and trends such as populism, protectionism, economic nationalism and sentiment toward multinational companies, as well as tariffs, export controls, restrictions on outbound investment or other trade barriers, sanctions, technical or local content regulations, currency controls, or changes to tax or other laws and policies, have been and may continue to be disruptive and costly to our businesses. These can interfere with our global operating model, supply chain, production costs, customer relationships and competitive position. Further escalation of any specific trade tensions, including intensified decoupling between the U.S. and China, or in global trade conflict more broadly could be harmful to global economic growth or to our business in or with China or other countries. We also do business in many emerging market jurisdictions where economic, political and legal risks are heightened and the operating environments are complex.

Energy transition - The strategic priorities and financial performance of many of our businesses are subject to market and other dynamics related to efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which can pose risks in addition to opportunities. Given the nature of our businesses and the industries we serve, we must anticipate and respond to market, technological, regulatory and other changes driven by broader trends related to greenhouse gas emission reduction efforts in response to climate change and energy security. These changes present both risks and opportunities for our businesses, many of which provide products and services to customers in sectors like power generation and commercial aviation that have historically been carbon intensive and we expect will remain important to efforts globally to lower greenhouse gas emissions for decades to come. For example, the significant decreases in recent years in the levelized cost of energy for renewable sources of power generation (such as wind and solar), along with ongoing changes in government, investor, customer and consumer policies, commitments, preferences and considerations related to climate change, in some cases have adversely affected, and may continue to affect, the demand for and the competitiveness of products and services related to fossil fuel-based power generation, including sales of new gas turbines and the utilization and servicing needs for existing gas power plants that are unmitigated with capabilities such as hydrogen or carbon capture. Continued shifts toward greater penetration by renewables in both new capacity additions and the proportionate share of power generation, particularly depending on the pace and timeframe for such shifts across different markets globally, could have a material adverse effect on the performance of our Power business and our consolidated results. While the currently anticipated market growth and power generation share for renewable energy is expected to be favorable for our wind businesses over time, we face uncertainties related to future levels and timeframes of government subsidies and credits (including the impact of the Inflation Reduction Act and other policies), significant price competition among wind equipment manufacturers, dynamics between onshore and offshore wind power, potential further consolidation in the wind industry, competition with solar power-based and other sources of renewable energy and the pace at which power grids are modernized to maintain reliability with higher levels of renewables penetration. The achievement of deep decarbonization goals for the power sector over the coming decades is likely to depend in part on technologies that are not yet deployed or widely adopted today but that may become more important over time (such as hydrogen-based power generation, carbon capture and sequestration technologies, small modular or other advanced nuclear power and grid-scale batteries or other storage solutions). Successfully navigating these changes will require significant investments in power grids and other infrastructure, research and development and new technology and products, both by GE and third parties. Similar dynamics exist in the aviation sector, where greenhouse gas emission reduction over time will require a combination of continued technological innovation in the fuel efficiency of engines, expanded use of sustainable aviation fuels and the further development of hybrid-electric and electric flight and hydrogen-based aviation technologies. For example, the risk of insufficient availability of low carbon fuels (such as sustainable aviation fuels or hydrogen) may compromise the pace and degree of emission reduction within the aviation sector. Our success in advancing greenhouse gas emission reduction objectives across our businesses will depend in part on the actions of governments, regulators and other market participants to invest in infrastructure, create appropriate market incentives and to otherwise support the development of new technologies. The process of developing new high-technology products and enhancing existing products to mitigate climate change is often complex, costly and uncertain, and we may pursue strategies or make investments that do not prove to be commercially successful in the time frames expected or at all.

A failure by GE or other industry participants to invest successfully in these technological developments, or to adequately position our businesses to benefit from the growth in adoption of new technologies, could adversely affect our competitive position, business, ability to attract and retain talent, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. In addition, we face increasing scrutiny and expectations from many customers, governments, regulators, investors, banks, project financiers and other stakeholders regarding the roles that the private sector and individual companies play in decarbonization, which can result in additional costs and pose reputational or other risks for companies like GE that serve carbon intensive industries or relative to progress that we make over time in reducing emissions from our operations or products and achieving our publicly announced ambitions. We anticipate that we will continue to need to make investments in new technologies and capabilities and devote additional management and other resources in response to the foregoing, and we may not realize the anticipated benefits of those investments and actions. Trends related to the global energy transition and decarbonization will affect the relative competitiveness of different types of product and service offerings within and across our energy businesses and our Aerospace business. Important factors that could impact our businesses include the pace of technological developments and related cost considerations, the levels of economic growth in different markets around the world and the adoption and pace of implementation of climate change-related policies (such as carbon taxes, cap and trade regimes, increased efficiency standards, greenhouse gas emission reduction targets or commitments, incentives or mandates for particular types of energy or policies that impact the availability of financing for certain types of projects) at the national and sub-national levels or by customers, investors or other private actors.

Commercial aviation sector – Our financial performance is dependent on the condition of the commercial aviation sector and our partners and customers in that sector. Our Aerospace business constitutes a substantial portion of our financial results, and the majority of that business is directly tied to economic conditions in the commercial aviation sector, which is cyclical in nature. Capital spending and demand for aircraft engines, aviation products and component aftermarket parts and services by commercial airlines, lessors, other aircraft operators and airframers are influenced by a wide variety of factors, including current and predicted traffic levels, load factors, aircraft fuel prices, labor issues, airline consolidation, bankruptcies and restructuring activities, competition, the retirement of older aircraft, changes in production schedules, regulatory changes, terrorism and related safety concerns, general economic conditions, tightening of credit in financial markets, corporate profitability, cost reduction efforts and remaining performance obligations levels. Any of these factors could reduce the sales and profit margins of our Aerospace business. Other factors, including future terrorist actions, aviation safety concerns, public health crises or major natural disasters, could also dramatically reduce the demand for commercial air travel, which could negatively impact the sales and profit margins of our Aerospace business. As we experienced with the COVID-19 pandemic, our Aerospace business in particular suffered adverse effects from a global health pandemic that led to a significant decline in commercial air traffic, had material adverse effects on our airline and airframer customers and their demand for our products and services and caused other significant dislocations throughout the aviation sector. Supply chain disruptions and other lingering impacts from the pandemic and measures in response continue to pose challenges and risks for our business and other industry participants, and future public health crises could cause other disruptions and challenges in the future. We also face risks related to longer-term strategies the aviation sector has implemented and may implement, such as reducing capacity, shifting route patterns or other strategies to mitigate impacts from COVID-19 and the risk of future public health crises, and from potential shifts in the flying public's demand for travel, any of which could adversely affect future growth in commercial air traffic capacity and the demand for or profitability of our products and services. Additionally, because a substantial portion of product deliveries to commercial aviation customers are scheduled for delivery in the future, changes in economic conditions can cause customers to request that orders be rescheduled or canceled. Spare parts sales and aftermarket service trends are affected by similar factors, including usage, pricing, technological improvements, regulatory changes and the retirement of older aircraft. Furthermore, because of the lengthy research and development cycle involved in bringing new engine platforms and other products in our Aerospace business to market, we cannot predict the economic conditions that will exist when any new product is ready to enter into service. We also have dependencies on our partners for commercial engine programs to develop, manufacture and service their share of an engine, and on the major airframers that we supply to successfully develop, certify and commercialize aircraft that utilize our engines. A reduction in spending in the commercial aviation sector, or challenges for key industry participants, could have a significant effect on the demand for our products and services, which could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Competitive environment - We are dependent on the maintenance of existing product lines and service relationships, market acceptance of new product and service introductions, and technology and innovation leadership for revenue and earnings growth. The markets in which we operate are highly competitive in terms of pricing, product and service quality, product development and introduction time, customer service, financing terms, the ability to respond to shifts in market demand and the ability to attract and retain skilled talent. Our long-term operating results and competitive position also depend substantially upon our ability to continually develop, introduce, and market new and innovative technology, products, services and platforms, to develop digital solutions for our own operations and our customers, to modify existing products and services, to customize products and services, to maintain long-term customer relationships and to increase our productivity over time as we perform on long-term service agreements. We often enter into long-term service agreements in both our Aerospace and Power businesses in connection with significant contracts for the sale of equipment. In connection with these agreements, we must accurately estimate our costs associated with delivering the products, product durability and reliability, and the provision of services over time in order to be profitable and generate acceptable returns on our investments. A failure to appropriately estimate or plan for or execute our business plans may adversely affect our delivery of products, services and outcomes in line with our projected financial performance or cost estimates, and ultimately may result in excess costs, build-up of inventory that becomes obsolete, lower profit margins and an erosion of our competitive position. In addition, at our Renewable Energy business, the rapid pace of innovation among onshore and offshore wind turbine manufacturers in recent years has led to short product cycles, early market introductions and faster time to market, all of which have led and may continue to lead to quality and execution issues, higher costs and other challenges to achieving profitability for new products. Such risks are especially acute in the nascent offshore wind industry, with higher ramp-up costs and the potential for new product introductions to result in losses both in the short- and long-run. If we are not able to identify and implement initiatives that control and reduce costs and increase

operating efficiency, or if the cost savings initiatives we have implemented to date do not generate expected cost savings, our financial results could be adversely affected.

Our businesses are also subject to technological change and advances, such as growth in industrial automation and increased digitization of the operations, infrastructure and solutions that customers demand across all the industries we serve. In addition, our use of emerging and evolving technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, which we expect to increase over time, presents business, reputational, legal and compliance risks related to data sourcing, design flaws, integration issues, security threats, privacy protections and the ability to develop sufficient protection measures. The introduction of innovative and disruptive technologies in the markets in which we operate also poses risks in the form of new competitors (including new entrants from outside our traditional industries, such as competitors from digital technology companies), market consolidation, substitutions of existing products, services or solutions, niche players, new business models and competitors that are faster to market with new or more cost-effective products or services. Existing and new competitors frequently offer services for our installed base, and if the customers that purchase our equipment and products select our competitors' services or if we otherwise fail to maintain or renew service relationships, this can erode the revenues and profitability of our businesses. In addition, the research and development cycle involved in bringing products in our businesses to market is often lengthy, it is inherently difficult to predict the economic conditions or competitive dynamics that will exist when any new product is complete, and our investments, to the extent they result in bringing a product to market, may generate weaker returns than we anticipated at the outset. Our capacity to invest in research and development efforts to pursue advancement in a wide range of technologies, products and services also depends on the financial resources that we have available for such investment relative to other capital allocation priorities. Under-investment in research and development, or investment in technologies that prove to be less competitive in the future (at the expense of alternative investment opportunities not pursued), could lead to loss of sales of our products and services in the future, particularly since many of our businesses have long product development cycles. The amounts that we do invest in research and development efforts may not lead to the development of new technologies or products on a timely basis or meet the needs of our customers as fully as competitive offerings.

Business portfolio - Our success depends on achieving our strategic and financial objectives, including through acquisitions, integrations, dispositions and joint ventures. With respect to acquisitions and business integrations, dispositions, separations and joint ventures, we may not achieve expected returns or other benefits on a timely basis or at all as a result of changes in strategy, integration challenges or other factors. Over the past several years we have also been pursuing a variety of dispositions, and as discussed above we are in the midst of executing our plan to separate GE Aerospace and GE Vernova into independent companies. In January 2023, we spun off our HealthCare business as GE HealthCare, and GE currently holds a 13.5% equity interest in GE HealthCare. Declines in the value of equity interests (such as our interest in GE HealthCare) or other assets that we sell can diminish the cash proceeds that we realize, and our ability and timing to sell can depend on market conditions and the liquidity of the relevant asset. We may dispose of businesses or assets at a price or on terms that are less favorable than we had anticipated, or with purchase price adjustments or the exclusion of assets or liabilities that must be divested, managed or run off separately. Dispositions or other business separations also often involve continued financial involvement in the divested business, such as through continuing equity ownership, retained assets or liabilities, transition services agreements, commercial agreements, guarantees, indemnities or other current or contingent financial obligations or liabilities. Under these arrangements, performance by the divested businesses or other conditions outside our control could materially affect our future financial results. Evaluating or executing on all types of potential or planned portfolio transactions can divert senior management time and resources from other pursuits. We also participate in a number of joint ventures with other companies or government enterprises in various markets around the world, including joint ventures where we have a lesser degree of control over the business operations, which expose us to additional operational, financial, reputational, legal or compliance risks.

Intellectual property - Our intellectual property portfolio may not prevent competitors from independently developing products and services similar to or duplicative to ours, and the value of our intellectual property may be negatively impacted by external dependencies. Our patents and other intellectual property may not prevent competitors from independently developing or selling products and services similar to or duplicative of ours, and there can be no assurance that the resources invested by us to protect our intellectual property will be sufficient or that our intellectual property portfolio will adequately deter misappropriation or improper use of our technology, particularly in certain markets outside the U.S. where intellectual property laws and related enforcement mechanisms may not be as well-developed. Trademark licenses of the GE brand in connection with dispositions, including in connection with the separation of GE HealthCare in January 2023 and the planned separation of GE Aerospace and GE Vernova into independent companies, may negatively impact the overall value of the brand in the future. We also face competition in some countries where we have not invested in an intellectual property portfolio. If we are not able to protect our intellectual property, the value of our brand and other intangible assets may be diminished, and our business may be adversely affected. We also face attempts, both internally from insider threats and externally from cyber-attacks, to gain unauthorized access to our IT systems or products for the purpose of improperly acquiring our trade secrets or confidential business information. In addition, we have observed an increase in the use of social engineering tactics by bad actors attempting to obtain confidential business information or credentials to access systems with our intellectual property. The theft or unauthorized use or publication of our trade secrets and other confidential business information as a result of such incidents could adversely affect our competitive position and the value of our investment in research and development. In addition, we are subject to the enforcement of patents or other intellectual property by third parties, including aggressive and opportunistic enforcement claims by non-practicing entities. Regardless of the merit of such claims, responding to infringement claims can be expensive and time-consuming. GE has in the past, and may in the future be, found to infringe third-party rights, which could require us to pay substantial damages or enjoin us from offering some of our products and services. The value of, or our ability to use, our intellectual property may also be negatively impacted by dependencies on third parties, such as our ability to obtain or renew on reasonable terms licenses that we need in the future, or our ability to secure or retain ownership or rights to use data in certain software analytics or services offerings.

OPERATIONAL RISKS. Operational risk relates to risks arising from systems, processes, people and external events that affect the operation of our businesses. It includes risks related to product and service life cycle and execution; product safety and performance; information management and data protection and security, including cybersecurity; and supply chain and business disruption.

Operational execution - Operational challenges could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. GE's financial results depend on the successful execution of our businesses' operating plans across all steps of the product and service life cycle. We seek to improve the operations and execution of our businesses on an ongoing basis, and our ability to make the desired improvements is an important factor in our profitability and overall financial performance. We also face operational risks in connection with launching or ramping newer product platforms, such as the Haliade-X offshore wind turbine platform or new onshore wind turbine models at Renewable Energy, or the LEAP or GE9X engines at Aerospace. Particularly with newer product platforms and technologies, our businesses seek to reduce the costs of these products over time with experience, and risks related to our supply chain, the availability of skilled labor, product quality, timely delivery or other aspects of operational execution can adversely affect our ability to meet customers' expectations, profits and cash flows. Many of our customer contracts are complex and contain provisions that could cause us to incur penalties, be liable for liquidated damages and incur unanticipated expenses with respect to the timely delivery, functionality, deployment, operation, durability, and availability of our products, solutions and services. Operational failures at any of our businesses that result in quality problems or potential product, environmental, health or safety risks, could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

In addition, our Power and Renewable Energy businesses are often involved in large projects that pose unique risks related to their location, scale, complexity, duration and pricing or payment structure. At times, these businesses sell products through or with engineering, procurement and production firms, where we can be either a sub-supplier or a consortium partner. The scope of supply can range from products alone to extended plant scope, including plant-level guarantees. Delivering on large projects with multiple parties and subcontractors involved, particularly outside of mature markets in the U.S. and Europe, is highly complex with risks related to the safety and security of workers, impacts on local communities, corruption, breach or theft of intellectual property and other factors. Performance issues or schedule delays can arise due to inadequate technical expertise, unanticipated project modifications, developments at project sites, environmental, health and safety issues, execution by or coordination with suppliers, subcontractors or consortium partners, financial difficulties of our customers or significant partners or compliance with government regulations, and these can lead to cost overruns, contractual penalties, liquidated damages and other adverse consequences. Where GE is a member of a consortium, we are typically subject to claims based on joint and several liability, and claims can extend to aspects of the project or costs that are not directly related or limited to GE's scope of work or over which GE does not have control. Operational, quality or other issues at large projects, or across our projects portfolio more broadly, can adversely affect GE's business, reputation, cash flows or results of operations.

Product safety and quality - Our products and services are highly sophisticated and specialized, and a major failure or quality issue affecting our products or third-party products with which our products are integrated can adversely affect our business, reputation, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. We produce highly sophisticated products and provide specialized services for both our own and third-party products that incorporate or use complex or leading-edge technology, including both hardware and software. Many of our products and services involve complex industrial machinery or infrastructure projects, such as commercial jet engines, gas turbines, onshore and offshore wind turbines or nuclear power generation, and accordingly the adverse impact of product quality issues can be significant. Actual or perceived design, production, performance or other quality issues related to new product introductions or existing product lines can result in direct warranty, maintenance and other costs, including costs associated with project delays. For example, in the third quarter of 2022, we booked a provision due to changes in estimates for existing warranties for the deployment of repairs and other corrective measures to improve overall quality and fleet availability relating to our Onshore Wind business. Quality issues can also result in reputational harm to our businesses, with a potential loss of attractiveness of our products, solutions and services to new and existing customers. A widespread fleet issue could result in revenue loss while the associated product is suspended from operation. This risk is pronounced, for example, in connection with the introduction of new technology in the main components of offshore wind turbines due to the challenges of servicing and performing maintenance on offshore wind turbines and the difficulties associated with scaling up production of new components. In addition, a catastrophic product failure or similar event resulting in injuries or death, widespread outages, a fleet grounding or similar systemic consequences could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, financial position, cash flows and results of operations. Even when there have not been a particularly significant or widespread product failures in the field, many of our products and services must function under demanding operating conditions and meet exacting and evolving certification, performance, reliability and durability standards that we, our customers or regulators adopt. Developing and maintaining products that meet or exceed these can be costly and technologically challenging, and may also involve extensive coordination of suppliers and highly skilled labor from thousands of workers; a failure to deliver products and services that meet these standards could have significant adverse financial, competitive or reputational effects. Technical, mechanical and other failures occur from time to time, whether as a result of manufacturing or design defect, operational process or production issue attributable to us, our customers, suppliers, third party integrators or others.

In some circumstances we have also incurred and in the future we may continue to incur increased costs, delayed payments or lost equipment or services revenue in connection with a significant issue with a third party's product with which our products are integrated, or if parts or other components that we incorporate in our products have defects or other quality issues. For example, a prolonged aircraft grounding, certification or production delays or other adverse developments with aircraft powered by our engines can pose risk to our Aerospace business. There can be no assurance that the operational processes around sourcing, product design, manufacture, performance and servicing that we or our customers or other third parties have designed to meet rigorous quality standards will be sufficient to prevent us or our customers or other third parties from experiencing operational process or product failures and other problems, including through manufacturing or design defects, process or other failures of contractors or third-party suppliers, cyber-

attacks or other intentional acts, software vulnerabilities or malicious software, that could result in potential product, safety, quality, regulatory or environmental risks.

Cybersecurity - Increased cybersecurity requirements, vulnerabilities, threats and more sophisticated and targeted computer crime, as well as cybersecurity failures, pose risk to our systems, networks, products, solutions, services and data. Increased global cybersecurity requirements, vulnerabilities, threats, computer viruses and more sophisticated and targeted cyber-related attacks such as ransomware, as well as cybersecurity failures resulting from human or technological errors, pose risk to the security of GE's and its customers', partners', suppliers' and third-party service providers' infrastructure, products, systems and networks and the confidentiality, availability and integrity of GE's and its customers' data, as well as associated financial and reputational risks. The perpetrators of such attacks include sophisticated malicious actors including states and state-affiliated actors targeting critical infrastructure. The risks in this area continue to grow, and cyberattacks are expected to accelerate on a global basis in frequency and impact as threat actors increasingly use artificial intelligence and other techniques to circumvent security controls, evade detection and remove forensic evidence. As a result, we may be unable to promptly or effectively detect, investigate, remediate or recover from cybersecurity attacks, which may result in material harm to our systems, information or business.

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, cyberattacks of varying degrees of sophistication and other cybersecurity incidents. Bad actors have attempted and we expect will continue to attempt to use our separation of GE HealthCare in January 2023 and the planned separation of GE Aerospace and GE Vernova into independent companies as an opportunity to launch attacks or increase their number of attacks against GE's networks and systems, as well as attempt to use social engineering tactics or phishing emails to induce our employees to reveal sensitive information or install malware. A significant cyber-related attack against us, a key third-party system or a network that we use, or in one of our industries such as an attack on power grids, power plants or commercial aircraft (even if such an attack does not involve GE products, services or systems), could adversely affect our business. The large number of suppliers that we work with requires significant effort for the initial and ongoing verification of the effective implementation of cybersecurity requirements by suppliers. The increasing degree of interconnectedness between GE and its partners, suppliers and customers also poses a risk to the security of GE's network as well as the larger ecosystem in which GE operates. Our risk mitigation efforts may fail to prevent, detect and limit the impact of cyber-related attacks, and we remain vulnerable to known and unknown cybersecurity threats.

The continued adoption of new technologies by our businesses and our suppliers also increases our exposure to cybersecurity threats. An unknown vulnerability or compromise in our or a third-party product (for example, open source software) may expose our systems, networks, software or connected products to malicious actors and lead to the misuse or unintended use of our products, loss of GE intellectual property, misappropriation of sensitive, confidential or personal data, safety risks or unavailability of equipment. We also have access to sensitive, classified, confidential or personal data or information in certain of our businesses that is subject to privacy and security laws, regulations or customer-imposed controls. We are vulnerable to security breaches, theft, misplaced, lost or corrupted data, programming errors and misconfigurations, employee errors (including as a result of social engineering/phishing) and/or malfeasance (including misappropriation by insiders or departing employees) that may compromise sensitive, classified, confidential or personal data or information, improper use of our systems, software solutions or networks, unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification or destruction of or denial of access to information, defective products, production downtimes and operational disruptions. In addition, our suppliers may be the victim of a cyber-related incident that could compromise our intellectual property, personal data or other confidential information, or result in production downtimes and operational disruptions that could cause us to breach our commitments to customers. An unknown security vulnerability or malicious software in a product used by a supplier to deliver a service or embedded in a supplier's product that is later integrated into a GE product could lead to a vulnerability in the security of GE's product or, if used internally in the GE network environment, to a compromise of the GE network, which may lead to the loss of information or operational disruptions. Cybersecurity-related and data privacy and protection laws and regulatory regimes are evolving, can vary significantly by country and present increasing compliance challenges, and we from time to time receive, and in the future will likely receive, regulatory inquiries about specific incidents or aspects of our cybersecurity framework; these dynamics increase our costs, affect our competitiveness and can expose us to fines or other penalties and reputational risks. In addition, cybersecurity incidents can result in other negative consequences, regardless of whether the direct effects of an incident are significant, including damage to our reputation or competitiveness, restoration and remediation costs, increased digital infrastructure or related costs that are not covered by insurance, and costs or fines arising from litigation or regulatory investigations or actions. While we carry cyber insurance, we cannot be certain that our coverage will be adequate for liabilities actually incurred, that insurance will continue to be available to us on economically reasonable terms, or at all, or that any insurer will not deny coverage as to any future claim.

Supply chain - Significant raw material or other component shortages, supplier capacity constraints, supplier or customer production disruptions, supplier quality and sourcing issues or price increases have increased, and may continue to increase, our operating costs and can adversely impact the competitive positions of our products. Our reliance on third-party suppliers, contract manufacturers and service providers, and commodity markets to secure raw materials, parts, components and sub-systems used in our products exposes us to volatility in the prices and availability of these materials, parts, components, systems and services. As our supply chains are complex and extend into many different countries and regions around the world, we are also subject to global economic and geopolitical dynamics and risks associated with exporting components manufactured in particular countries for incorporation into finished products completed in other countries. We operate in a supply-constrained environment and are facing, and may continue to face, supply-chain shortages, inflationary pressures, shortages of skilled labor, transportation and logistics challenges and manufacturing disruptions that impact our revenues, profitability and timeliness in fulfilling customer orders. We anticipate supply chain pressures across our businesses will continue to challenge and adversely affect our operations and financial performance for some period of time. For example, successfully executing the significant production and delivery ramp-up efforts at our Aerospace business from both strong demand for newer engine platforms such as the LEAP and the aviation sector's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, depends in part on our suppliers having access to the materials and skilled labor they require and making timely deliveries to

us, as well as meeting the required quality and performance standards for commercial aviation. In addition, some of our suppliers or their sub-suppliers are limited- or sole-source suppliers, and our ability to meet our obligations to customers depends on the performance, product quality and stability of such suppliers. We also have internal dependencies on certain key GE manufacturing or other facilities. Disruptions in deliveries, capacity constraints, production disruptions up- or down-stream, price increases, or decreased availability of raw materials or commodities, including as a result of war, natural disasters (including the effects of climate change such as sea level rise, drought, flooding, wildfires and more intense weather events), actual or threatened public health pandemics or emergencies or other business continuity events, adversely affect our operations and, depending on the length and severity of the disruption, can limit our ability to meet our commitments to customers or significantly impact our operating profit or cash flows. Quality, capability, compliance and sourcing issues experienced by third-party providers can also adversely affect our costs, margin rates and the quality and effectiveness of our products and services and result in liability and reputational harm. The harm to us could be significant if, for example, a quality issue at a supplier or with components that we integrate into our products results in a widespread quality issue across one of our product lines or our installed base of equipment. In addition, our suppliers may experience cyber-related attacks, as described above, which could negatively impact their ability to meet their delivery obligations to us and in turn have an adverse effect on our ability to meet our commitments to customers.

FINANCIAL RISKS. Financial risk relates to our ability to meet financial goals and obligations and mitigate exposure to broad market risks, including credit risk; funding and liquidity risks, such as risk related to our credit ratings and our availability and cost of funding; and volatility in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from a customer or counterparty failure to meet its contractual obligations, and we face credit risk arising from both our industrial businesses and from our remaining financial services operations. Liquidity risk refers to the potential inability to meet contractual or contingent financial obligations (whether on- or off-balance sheet) as they arise, and could potentially impact our financial condition, cash flow or overall safety and soundness.

Customers and counterparties - Global economic, industry-specific or other developments that weaken the financial condition or soundness of significant customers, governments or other parties we deal with can adversely affect our business, results of operations and cash flows. The business and operating results of our businesses have been, and will continue to be, affected by worldwide economic conditions, including conditions in the air transportation, power generation, renewable energy and other industries we serve. Existing or potential customers may delay or cancel plans to purchase our products and services, including large infrastructure projects, and may not be able to fulfill their obligations to us in a timely fashion or at all as a result of business deterioration, cash flow shortages or difficulty obtaining financing for particular projects or due to macroeconomic conditions, geopolitical disruptions, changes in law or other challenges affecting the strength of the global economy. The airline industry, for example, is highly cyclical, and sustained economic growth and political stability in both developed and emerging markets are principal factors underlying long-term air traffic growth; the current macroeconomic and geopolitical environment and the potential for recession pose risks to the rate of that growth. Aviation sector activity is also particularly influenced by the actions of a small group of large original equipment manufacturers, as well as large airlines in various geographies. We have significant business with, and credit exposure to, some of our largest aviation customers and accordingly our Aerospace business performance can be adversely affected by challenges that individual customers or the industry faces related to factors such as competition, the need for cost reduction, financial stability and soundness, and the availability of aircraft leasing and financing alternatives, the satisfaction of certification or other regulatory requirements for aircraft in various jurisdictions, the retirement of older aircraft and other dynamics affecting the original equipment and aftermarket service markets, or by a significant disruption of air travel such as what occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. A potential future disruption in connection with a terrorist incident, cyberattack, actual or threatened public health pandemic or emergency or recessionary economic environment that results in the loss of business and leisure traffic could also adversely affect these customers, their ability to fulfill their obligations to us in a timely fashion or at all, demand for our products and services and the viability of a customer's business. (See also Risk Factors - Commercial aviation sector.) In our Power and Renewable Energy businesses, our customers also face a variety of challenges, including in connection with decarbonization, industry consolidation, competition and shifts in the availability of financing for certain types of power projects or technologies (such as prohibitions on financing for fossil fuel-based projects or technologies); these dynamics can also have a significant impact on the operating results and outlooks for our businesses. In addition, our customers include numerous governmental entities within and outside the U.S., including the U.S. federal government and state and local entities. We also at times face greater challenges collecting on receivables with customers that are sovereign governments or located in emerging markets. If there is significant deterioration in the global economy, in our industries, in financial markets or with particular significant counterparties, our results of operations, financial position and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

Run-off insurance and banking operations - We continue to have exposure to our run-off insurance operations and Bank BPH mortgage portfolio in Poland. While in recent years we have greatly reduced the scope of GE's former financial services operations, we continue to retain significant exposure to legacy insurance and other financial services operations that will run off over a long period of time and, in the event of future adverse developments, could cause funding or liquidity stress. For example, it is possible that results of our statutory testing of insurance reserves in future years will require capital contributions to our insurance subsidiaries, even after we make the expected capital contribution in the first quarter of 2024 that will complete the contributions in connection with the statutory permitted practice approved in 2018 by the KID. Our statutory testing of insurance reserves is subject to a variety of assumptions, including assumptions about the discount rate (which is sensitive to changes in market interest rates), morbidity, mortality and future long-term care premium increases. Future adverse changes to these assumptions (to the extent not offset by any favorable changes to these assumptions) could result in an increase to future policy benefit reserves and, potentially, to the amount of capital we are required to contribute to our insurance subsidiaries (as discussed in the Other Items - Insurance section within MD&A). In addition, we have exposure to various financial counterparties that pose credit and other risks in the event of insolvency or other default. For example, a portion of our run-off insurance operations' assets are held in trust accounts associated with reinsurance contracts. For our UFLIC subsidiary, such trust assets are currently held in trusts for the benefit of insurance company subsidiaries of Genworth, which has stated

in the past that it will not bolster the capital position of its insurance subsidiaries. Solvency or other concerns about Genworth or its insurance company subsidiaries may cause those subsidiaries or their regulators to take or attempt to take actions that could adversely affect UFLIC, including control over assets in the relevant trusts. It is also possible that additional contingent liabilities and loss estimates for Bank BPH, in connection with the ongoing litigation in Poland related to its portfolio of residential mortgage loans denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies (see Note 24), will need to be recognized (or loss estimates may increase in the future) and will become payable. Though we may consider strategic options to accelerate the further reduction in the size of these remaining financial services operations, such options may not be viable or attractive because of the associated cash payments, financial charges or other adverse effects. There can be no assurance that future liabilities, losses or impairments to the carrying value of assets within our financial services operations would not materially and adversely affect GE's business, financial position, cash flows, results of operations or capacity to provide financing to support orders at the businesses.

Borrowings & liquidity – We may face risks related to our debt levels, particularly in severely adverse market conditions, and future credit downgrades could adversely affect our liquidity, funding costs and related margins. We have significantly reduced our debt levels over the past several years through liability management actions, and we intend to maintain a sustainable investment-grade long-term credit rating. Existing debt may adversely impact our ability to obtain new debt financing on favorable terms in the future, particularly if coupled with downgrades of our credit ratings or a deterioration of capital markets conditions more generally. There can be no assurance that we will not face future credit rating downgrades as a result of factors such as the performance of our businesses, reduced diversification of GE's businesses following the planned separation into three independent companies or changes in rating application or methodology, and future downgrades could adversely affect our cost of funds, liquidity and competitive position. Further, our swap, forward and option contracts are executed under standard master agreements that typically contain mutual downgrade provisions that provide the ability of the counterparty to require termination if the credit ratings of the applicable GE entity were to fall below specified ratings levels. In addition, if we are unable to generate cash flows in accordance with our plans or face unforeseen needs for capital, we may adopt changes to our capital allocation plans (such as plans related to the timing or amounts of investments or capital expenditures, share repurchases or dividends) or take other actions. For additional discussion about our credit ratings and related considerations, refer to the Capital Resources and Liquidity section within MD&A.

Postretirement benefit plans - Increases in pension, healthcare and life insurance benefits obligations and costs can adversely affect our earnings, cash flows and further progress toward our leverage goals. Our results of operations, cash flow and financial condition may be positively or negatively affected by the amount of income or expense we record for our defined benefit pension plans. GAAP requires that we calculate income or expense for the plans using actuarial valuations, which reflect assumptions about financial markets, interest rates and other economic conditions such as the discount rate and the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. We are also required to make an annual measurement of plan assets and liabilities, which may result in a significant reduction or increase to equity. The factors that impact our pension calculations are subject to changes in key economic indicators, and future decreases in the discount rate or low returns on plan assets can increase our funding obligations and adversely impact our financial results. In addition, although GAAP expense and pension funding contributions are not directly related, key economic factors that affect GAAP expense, such as sustained market volatility, would also likely affect the amount of cash we would be required to contribute to pension plans under ERISA. Such factors could also result in a failure to achieve expected returns on plan assets. In addition, there may be upward pressure on the cost of providing healthcare benefits to current and future retirees. There can be no assurance that the measures we have taken to control increases in these costs, or that the assignment of assets and liabilities with respect to certain U.S. and non-U.S. benefit plans in connection with GE's separation into three independent companies, will succeed in limiting cost increases, and continued upward pressure could reduce our profitability. For a discussion regarding how our financial statements have been and can be affected by our pension and healthcare benefit obligations, see Note 13.

LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE RISKS. Legal and compliance risk relates to risks arising from the government and regulatory environment, legal proceedings and compliance with integrity policies and procedures, including matters relating to financial reporting and the environment, health and safety. Government and regulatory risk includes the risk that the government or regulatory actions will impose additional cost on us or require us to make adverse changes to our business models or practices.

Regulatory - We are subject to a wide variety of laws, regulations and government policies that require ongoing compliance efforts and may change in significant ways. Our businesses are subject to regulation under a wide variety of U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. laws, regulations and policies that require ongoing compliance efforts. There can be no assurance that laws, regulations and policies will not be changed or interpreted or enforced in ways that will require us to modify our business models and objectives or affect our returns on investments by restricting existing activities and products, subjecting them to escalating costs or prohibiting them outright. In particular, recent trends globally toward increased protectionism, import and export controls, required licenses or authorizations to engage in business dealings with certain countries or entities, the use of tariffs, restrictions on outbound investment and other trade barriers can result in actions by governments around the world that have been and may continue to be disruptive and costly to our businesses, and can interfere with our global operating model and weaken our competitive position. In addition, changes in environmental and climate change laws, regulations or policies (including carbon pricing, emission standards or sustainable finance, among others) affecting the power or aviation sectors could lead to additional costs or compliance requirements, a need for additional investment in product designs, require carbon offset investments or otherwise negatively impact our businesses or competitive position. Other legislative and regulatory areas of significance for our businesses that U.S. and non-U.S. governments have focused and continue to focus on include cybersecurity, data privacy and sovereignty, artificial intelligence, anti-corruption, competition law, public procurement law, compliance with complex trade controls and economic sanctions laws, technical regulations or local content requirements that could result in market access criteria that our products cannot or do not meet, foreign exchange intervention in response to currency volatility and currency controls that could restrict the movement of liquidity from particular jurisdictions. Potential changes to tax laws, including changes to taxation of global income, may have an effect on our subsidiaries' structure, operations, sales, liquidity, cash flows, capital requirements, effective tax rate and performance. For example, legislative or regulatory measures by

U.S. federal, states or non-U.S. governments, or rules, interpretations or audits under new or existing tax laws such as global minimum taxes or other changes to the treatment of global income could increase our cash tax costs and effective tax rate. Regulation or government scrutiny may impact the requirements for marketing our products and slow our ability to introduce new products, resulting in an adverse impact on our business. Furthermore, we make sales to U.S. and non-U.S. governments and other public sector customers, and we participate in various governmental financing programs, that require us to comply with strict governmental regulations. As a U.S. government contractor, we are also subject to risks relating to U.S. government audits and investigations that in the past have led, and in the future may lead to, fines, damages or other penalties. Inability to comply with applicable regulations could adversely affect our status with government customers or our ability to participate in projects, and could have collateral consequences such as suspension or debarment. Suspension or debarment, depending on the entity involved and length of time, can limit our ability to bid for new U.S. government contracts or business with other government-related customers, or to participate in projects involving multilateral development banks, and this could adversely affect our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Legal proceedings - We are subject to a variety of legal proceedings, disputes, investigations and legal compliance risks, including contingent liabilities from businesses that we have exited or are inactive. We are subject to a variety of legal proceedings, commercial disputes, legal compliance risks and environmental, health and safety compliance risks in virtually every part of the world. We, our representatives and the industries in which we operate are subject to continuing scrutiny by regulators, other governmental authorities and private sector entities or individuals in the U.S., the European Union, China and other jurisdictions, which have led or may, in certain circumstances, lead to enforcement actions, adverse changes to our business practices, fines and penalties, required remedial actions such as contaminated site clean-up or other environmental claims, or the assertion of private litigation claims and damages that could be material. For example, since our acquisition of Alstom's Thermal, Renewables and Grid businesses in 2015, we are subject to legacy legal proceedings and legal compliance risks that relate to claimed anti-competitive conduct or corruption by Alstom in the pre-acquisition period, and payments for settlements, judgments, penalties or other liabilities in connection with those matters have resulted and will in the future result in cash outflows. In addition, while in December 2020 we entered into a settlement to conclude a previously disclosed SEC investigation of GE, we remain subject to shareholder lawsuits related to the Company's financial performance, accounting and disclosure practices and related legacy matters. We have observed that these proceedings related to claims about past financial performance and reporting pose particular reputational risks for the Company that can cause new allegations about past or current misconduct, even if unfounded, to have a more significant impact on our reputation and how we are viewed by investors, customers and others than they otherwise would. The estimation of legal reserves or possible losses involves significant judgment and may not reflect the full range of uncertainties and unpredictable outcomes inherent in litigation and investigations, and the actual losses arising from particular matters may exceed our current estimates and adversely affect our results of operations. The risk management and compliance programs we have adopted and related actions that we take may not fully mitigate legal and compliance risks that we face, particularly in light of the global and diverse nature of our operations and the current enforcement environments in many jurisdictions. For example, when we investigate potential noncompliance under U.S. and non-U.S. law involving GE employees or third parties we work with, in some circumstances we make self-disclosures about our findings to the relevant authorities who may pursue or decline to pursue enforcement proceedings against us in connection with those matters. We are also subject to material trailing legal liabilities from businesses that we have exited or are inactive. We also expect that additional legal proceedings and other contingencies will arise from time to time. Moreover, we sell products and services in growth markets where claims arising from alleged violations of law, product failures or other incidents involving our products and services are adjudicated within legal systems that are less developed and less reliable than those of the U.S. or other more developed markets, and this can create additional uncertainty about the outcome of proceedings before courts or other governmental bodies in those markets. See Note 24 for further information about legal proceedings and other loss contingencies.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. Refer to Legal Matters and Environmental, Health and Safety Matters in Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements for information relating to legal proceedings.

MANAGEMENT AND AUDITOR'S REPORTS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and related information that are presented in this report. The consolidated financial statements, which include amounts based on management's estimates and judgments, have been prepared in conformity with U.S generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company designs and maintains accounting and internal control systems to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that the financial records are reliable for preparing consolidated financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. These systems are enhanced by policies and procedures, an organizational structure providing division of responsibilities, careful selection and training of qualified personnel, and a program of internal audits.

The Company engaged Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, to audit and render an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB).

The Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee, which consists entirely of independent directors, meets periodically with management, internal auditors, and our independent registered public accounting firm to ensure that each is meeting its responsibilities and to discuss matters concerning internal controls and financial reporting. Deloitte & Touche LLP and the internal auditors each have full and free access to the Audit Committee.

MANAGEMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. With our participation, an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting was conducted as of December 31, 2023, based on the framework and criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Based on this evaluation, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2023.

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

/s/ H. Lawrence Culp, Jr.
H. Lawrence Culp, Jr.
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
February 2, 2024

/s/ Rahul Ghai
Rahul Ghai
Chief Financial Officer

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS. 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 our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2023. There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2023, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of General Electric Company

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of General Electric Company and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the related consolidated statements of earnings (loss), comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023, and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 2, 2024, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Sales of services - Revenue recognition on certain Power long-term service agreements - Refer to Notes 1 and 8 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company enters into long-term service agreements with customers within its Power segment. These agreements require the Company to provide preventative and routine maintenance services, outage services, and stand-by "warranty-type" services, which generally range from 5 to 25 years. Revenue for these agreements is recognized using the percentage of completion method, based on costs incurred relative to total estimated costs over the contract term. As part of the revenue recognition process, the Company estimates both customer payments that are expected to be received and costs to perform maintenance services over the contract term. Key assumptions within those estimates that require significant judgment from management include: (a) how the customer will utilize the assets covered over the contract term, (b) the expected timing and extent of future maintenance and outage services, (c) the future cost of materials, labor, and other resources, and (d) forward looking information concerning market conditions.

Given the complexity involved with evaluating the key estimates, which includes significant judgment necessary to estimate future costs, auditing management's assumptions within the key estimates required a high degree of auditor judgment and extensive audit effort, including the involvement of professionals with specialized skills and industry knowledge.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our auditing procedures over the key estimates and assumptions described above related to the amount and timing of revenue recognition of the long-term service agreements, within the Power segment, included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over the revenue recognition process for the long-term service agreements, including controls over management's key estimates.
- We evaluated management's risk assessment process through observation of key meetings and processes, including inspection of documentation, addressing contract status and current market conditions.
- We evaluated the appropriateness and consistency of management's methods and key assumptions to develop cost estimates, including expected timing and extent of future maintenance and outage services as well as the future cost of materials, labor and other resources, all of which impact contract margin.

- We tested management's utilization assumptions for timing and extent of future maintenance and overhaul services projected for the contract term by comparing current estimates to historical information and forward-looking market conditions.
- We tested management's process for estimating the timing and amount of costs associated with maintenance, outage, and other major events throughout the contract term, including comparing estimates to historical cost experience, performing a retrospective review, performing analytical procedures, and utilizing specialists to evaluate engineering studies used by the Company to estimate the useful life of capital parts of certain installed equipment.

Sales of services - Revenue recognition on certain Aerospace long-term service agreements - Refer to Notes 1 and 8 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company enters into long-term service agreements with certain customers. These agreements require the Company to provide maintenance services for customer assets over the contract term, which generally range from 10 to 25 years. Revenue for these agreements is recognized using the percentage of completion method, based on costs incurred relative to total estimated costs over the contract term. As part of the revenue recognition process, the Company estimates both customer payments that are expected to be received and costs to perform maintenance services over the contract term. Key assumptions within those estimates that require significant judgment from management include: (a) how the customer will utilize the assets covered over the contract term; (b) the expected timing and extent of future overhaul services; (c) the future cost of materials, labor, and other resources; and (d) forward looking information concerning market conditions.

Given the complexity involved with evaluating the key estimates, which includes significant judgment necessary to estimate future costs, auditing these assumptions required a high degree of auditor judgment and extensive audit effort, including the involvement of professionals with specialized skills and industry knowledge.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our auditing procedures over the key estimates described above related to the amount and timing of revenue recognition of the long-term service agreements included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over the revenue recognition process for the long-term service agreements, including controls over management's key estimates.
- We evaluated management's risk assessment process through observation of key meetings and processes, including inspection of documentation, addressing contract status and current market conditions including the timely incorporation of changes that affect total estimated costs to complete the contract.
- We evaluated the appropriateness and consistency of management's methods and key assumptions applied in recognizing revenue and developing cost estimates.
- We tested management's utilization assumptions for the assets covered over the contract term, which impact the estimated timing and extent of future maintenance and overhaul services by comparing current estimates to historical information and forward-looking market conditions.
- We tested management's process for estimating the timing and amount of costs associated with overhaul and other maintenance events throughout the contract term, including comparing estimates to historical cost experience, performing a retrospective review, performing analytical procedures, and utilizing specialists to evaluate statistical models used by the Company to estimate the useful life of certain components of the installed engines.

Future Policy Benefits - refer to Note 12 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The liability for future policy benefits as of December 31, 2023 is measured under ASU 2018-12 "Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long Duration Contracts" (LDTI) based on current assumptions applied to the underlying policy cash flows. The liability for future policy benefits includes \$26,832 million for long term care policies.

Significant uncertainties exist in evaluating future cash flow projections, including consideration of a wide range of possible outcomes of future events over the life of the insurance contracts that can extend for long periods of time.

Key assumptions impacting the cash flow projections used in the measurement of such liabilities that are sensitive and are more subjective requiring significant judgment by management are rate of changes in morbidity and future long-term care premium rate increases.

Given the significant judgments required by management, auditing the liability for future policy benefits required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort, including the involvement of actuarial specialists.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures, including those performed by our actuarial specialists, included the following, among others:

We tested the effectiveness of controls related to the determination of the liability for future policy benefits.

- We evaluated judgments applied by management in setting key assumptions by considering actual experience, sensitivity analysis and relevant industry data, when available. We performed retrospective reviews of future long-term care premium rate increases to evaluate for management bias.

- We tested the underlying data for completeness and accuracy, including historical cash flows that served as a basis for the actuarial estimates.
- We performed policy level testing to assess that management's intended assumptions were used and the model accurately calculated the cash flow projections.
- We validated the levels of aggregation of the liability calculations determined by the Company were in accordance with their policy and performed recalculations on a sample basis to validate the appropriateness of the discount rate assumptions used and tested the application of the net premium ratio used to measure the liability for future policy benefits.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

February 2, 2024

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2020.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of General Electric Company

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of General Electric Company and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, of the Company and our report dated February 2, 2024, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

February 2, 2024

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS (LOSS)

For the years ended December 31 (In millions; per-share amounts in dollars)

	2023	2022	2021
Sales of equipment	\$ 26,793	\$ 22,334	\$ 25,096
Sales of services	37,772	32,808	28,272
Insurance revenues (Note 12)	3,389	2,957	3,101
Total revenues	67,954	58,100	56,469
Cost of equipment sold	27,683	23,743	25,161
Cost of services sold	22,709	20,529	18,217
Selling, general and administrative expenses	9,195	9,173	8,177
Separation costs (Note 20)	978	715	—
Research and development	1,907	1,786	1,682
Interest and other financial charges	1,118	1,477	1,790
Debt extinguishment costs	—	465	6,524
Insurance losses, annuity benefits and other costs (Note 12)	2,886	2,592	2,174
Non-operating benefit cost (income)	(1,585)	(409)	1,136
Total costs and expenses	64,891	60,071	64,861
Other income (loss) (Note 19)	7,129	1,172	2,696
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	10,191	(799)	(5,695)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes (Note 15)	(1,162)	3	757
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	9,029	(795)	(4,939)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes (Note 2)	414	1,202	(1,469)
Net earnings (loss)	9,443	407	(6,408)
Less net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(37)	67	(71)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to the Company	9,481	339	(6,337)
Preferred stock dividends and other	(295)	(289)	(237)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to GE common shareholders	\$ 9,186	\$ 51	\$ (6,573)
Amounts attributable to GE common shareholders			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 9,029	\$ (795)	\$ (4,939)
Less net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests, continuing operations	(38)	16	(117)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations attributable to the Company	9,067	(811)	(4,821)
Preferred stock dividends and other	(295)	(289)	(237)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations attributable to GE common shareholders	8,772	(1,100)	(5,058)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to GE common shareholders	414	1,151	(1,515)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to GE common shareholders	\$ 9,186	\$ 51	\$ (6,573)
Earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations (Note 18)			
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 7.98	\$ (1.00)	\$ (4.62)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 8.06	\$ (1.00)	\$ (4.62)
Net earnings (loss) per share (Note 18)			
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 8.36	\$ 0.05	\$ (6.00)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 8.44	\$ 0.05	\$ (6.00)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31 (In millions)

	2023		2022	
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$	16,967	\$	15,810
Investment securities (Note 3)		5,706		7,609
Current receivables (Note 4)		15,466		14,831
Inventories, including deferred inventory costs (Note 5)		16,528		14,891
Current contract assets (Note 8)		1,500		2,467
All other current assets (Note 9)		1,647		1,400
Assets of businesses held for sale (Note 2)		1,985		1,374
Current assets		59,799		58,384
Investment securities (Note 3)		38,000		36,027
Property, plant and equipment – net (Note 6)		12,494		12,192
Goodwill (Note 7)		13,385		12,999
Other intangible assets – net (Note 7)		5,695		6,105
Contract and other deferred assets (Note 8)		5,406		5,776
All other assets (Note 9)		15,997		15,477
Deferred income taxes (Note 15)		10,575		10,001
Assets of discontinued operations (Note 2)		1,695		31,890
Total assets	\$	163,045	\$	188,851
Short-term borrowings (Note 10)	\$	1,253	\$	3,739
Accounts payable and equipment project payables (Note 11)		15,408		15,399
Progress collections and deferred income (Note 8)		19,677		16,216
All other current liabilities (Note 14)		12,712		12,130
Liabilities of businesses held for sale (Note 2)		1,826		1,944
Current liabilities		50,876		49,428
Deferred income (Note 8)		1,339		1,409
Long-term borrowings (Note 10)		19,711		20,320
Insurance liabilities and annuity benefits (Note 12)		39,624		36,845
Non-current compensation and benefits (Note 13)		11,214		10,400
All other liabilities (Note 14)		10,508		11,063
Liabilities of discontinued operations (Note 2)		1,193		24,474
Total liabilities		134,466		153,938
Preferred stock (Note 16)		—		6
Common stock (Note 16)		15		15
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) – net attributable to GE (Note 16)		(6,150)		(2,272)
Other capital		26,962		34,173
Retained earnings		86,527		82,983
Less common stock held in treasury		(79,976)		(81,209)
Total GE shareholders' equity		27,378		33,696
Noncontrolling interests		1,202		1,216
Total equity		28,579		34,912
Total liabilities and equity	\$	163,045	\$	188,851

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31 (In millions)

	2023	2022	2021
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 9,443	\$ 407	\$ (6,408)
(Earnings) loss from discontinued operations activities	(414)	(1,202)	1,469
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to cash from (used for) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	1,473	1,564	1,622
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 7)	606	1,338	738
(Gains) losses on purchases and sales of business interests (Note 19)	(104)	(60)	52
(Gains) losses on retained and sold ownership interests and other equity securities	(5,842)	113	(1,632)
Debt extinguishment costs	—	465	6,524
Principal pension plans cost (Note 13)	(1,108)	376	1,766
Principal pension plans employer contributions	(212)	(204)	(205)
Other postretirement benefit plans (net)	(644)	(755)	(900)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	1,162	(3)	(757)
Cash recovered (paid) during the year for income taxes	(1,148)	(430)	(373)
Changes in operating working capital:			
Decrease (increase) in current receivables	(833)	(2,719)	524
Decrease (increase) in inventories, including deferred inventory costs	(1,524)	(1,925)	(306)
Decrease (increase) in current contract assets	1,283	1,652	1,007
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and equipment project payables	(221)	2,236	(390)
Increase (decrease) in progress collections and current deferred income	2,933	2,348	(1,113)
Financial services derivatives net collateral/settlement	3	(154)	(1,143)
All other operating activities	717	998	(1,326)
Cash from (used for) operating activities – continuing operations	5,570	4,043	(850)
Cash from (used for) operating activities – discontinued operations	(391)	1,873	4,332
Cash from (used for) operating activities	5,179	5,916	3,481
Additions to property, plant and equipment and internal-use software	(1,595)	(1,174)	(1,113)
Dispositions of property, plant and equipment	89	206	151
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	—	—	22,356
Proceeds from principal business dispositions	—	15	—
Net cash from (payments for) principal businesses purchased	(365)	(30)	(69)
Dispositions of retained ownership interests	9,004	4,717	4,145
Net (purchases) dispositions of insurance investment securities	(986)	(876)	(1,290)
All other investing activities	791	8,033	1,641
Cash from (used for) investing activities – continuing operations	6,938	10,891	25,822
Cash from (used for) investing activities – discontinued operations	(2,960)	(8,621)	(4,443)
Cash from (used for) investing activities	3,977	2,270	21,379
Net increase (decrease) in borrowings (maturities of 90 days or less)	(55)	56	(704)
Newly issued debt (maturities longer than 90 days)	11	16	359
Repayments and other debt reductions (maturities longer than 90 days)	(3,360)	(11,202)	(36,510)
Dividends paid to shareholders	(589)	(639)	(575)
Cash received (paid) for debt extinguishment costs	—	338	(7,196)
Redemption of GE preferred stock	(5,795)	(144)	—
Purchases of GE common stock for treasury	(1,233)	(1,048)	(107)
All other financing activities	410	(1,065)	(523)
Cash from (used for) financing activities – continuing operations	(10,612)	(13,688)	(45,256)
Cash from (used for) financing activities – discontinued operations	2,000	8,102	(140)
Cash from (used for) financing activities	(8,613)	(5,585)	(45,397)
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	120	(369)	(213)
Increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 664	\$ 2,232	\$ (20,750)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of year	\$ 19,092	\$ 16,859	\$ 37,608
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at December 31	19,755	19,092	16,859
Less cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of discontinued operations at December 31	1,396	2,627	1,332
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of continuing operations at December 31	\$ 18,360	\$ 16,464	\$ 15,527
Supplemental disclosure of cash flows information			
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ (1,067)	\$ (1,561)	\$ (2,536)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

For the years ended December 31 (In millions)

	2023	2022	2021
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 9,443	\$ 407	\$ (6,408)
Less: net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(37)	67	(71)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to the Company	\$ 9,481	\$ 339	\$ (6,337)
Currency translation adjustments	2,274	(1,326)	(172)
Benefit plans	(4,747)	2,889	9,044
Investment securities and cash flow hedges	968	(7,099)	(1,299)
Long-duration insurance contracts(a)	(2,371)	8,126	2,599
Less: other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	2	1	5
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Company	\$ (3,878)	\$ 2,589	\$ 10,166
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 5,567	\$ 2,996	\$ 3,764
Less: comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(35)	68	(66)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Company	\$ 5,602	\$ 2,928	\$ 3,830

(a) Represents the net after-tax change in future policy benefit reserves and related reinsurance recoverables from updating the discount rate. See Note 12 for further information.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the years ended December 31 (In millions)

	2023	2022	2021
Preferred stock issued(a)	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ 6
Common stock issued	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15
Beginning balance	(2,272)	(4,860)	(9,749)
Currency translation adjustments	2,270	(1,324)	(174)
Benefit plans	(4,745)	2,886	9,041
Investment securities and cash flow hedges	968	(7,099)	(1,299)
Long-duration insurance contracts	(2,371)	8,126	2,599
Adoption of new accounting standards	—	—	(5,278)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (6,150)	\$ (2,272)	\$ (4,860)
Beginning balance	34,173	34,691	34,307
Gains (losses) on treasury stock dispositions	(1,845)	(741)	(740)
Stock-based compensation	355	362	429
Other changes(a)	(5,721)	(139)	696
Other capital	\$ 26,962	\$ 34,173	\$ 34,691
Beginning balance	82,983	83,286	92,247
Net earnings (loss) attributable to the Company	9,481	339	(6,337)
Dividends and other transactions with shareholders(b)	(5,937)	(642)	(617)
Adoption of new accounting standards	—	—	(2,007)
Retained earnings	\$ 86,527	\$ 82,983	\$ 83,286
Beginning balance	(81,209)	(81,093)	(81,961)
Purchases	(1,244)	(1,048)	(107)
Dispositions	2,477	931	974
Common stock held in treasury	\$ (79,976)	\$ (81,209)	\$ (81,093)
GE shareholders' equity balance	27,378	33,696	32,044
Noncontrolling interests balance	1,202	1,216	1,302
Total equity balance at December 31	\$ 28,579	\$ 34,912	\$ 33,346

(a) Included decreases of \$5,795 million and \$144 million, substantially all in Other capital related to our redemption of GE preferred stock in the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Included a \$687 million increase in all Other capital related to the change in par value of issued common stock from \$0.06 to \$0.01 in the year ended December 31, 2021.

(b) Included a \$5,300 million decrease in Retained earnings reflecting a pro-rata distribution of approximately 80.1% of the shares of GE HealthCare on January 3, 2023.

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION. Our financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), which requires us to make estimates based on assumptions about current, and for some estimates, future, economic and market conditions which affect reported amounts and related disclosures in our financial statements. Although our current estimates contemplate current and expected future conditions, as applicable, it is reasonably possible that actual conditions could differ from our expectations, which could materially affect our results of operations, financial position and cash flows. Such changes could result in future impairments of goodwill, intangibles, long-lived assets and investment securities, revisions to estimated profitability on long-term product service agreements, incremental credit losses on receivables and debt securities, a change in the carrying amount of our tax assets and liabilities, or a change in our insurance liabilities and pension obligations as of the time of a relevant measurement event.

In preparing our Statement of Cash Flows, we make certain adjustments to reflect cash flows that cannot otherwise be calculated by changes in our Statement of Financial Position. These adjustments may include, but are not limited to, the effects of currency exchange, acquisitions and dispositions of businesses, businesses classified as held for sale, the timing of settlements to suppliers for property, plant and equipment, non-cash gains/losses and other balance sheet reclassifications.

We have reclassified certain prior-year amounts to conform to the current-year's presentation. Unless otherwise noted, tables are presented in U.S. dollars in millions. Certain columns and rows may not add due to the use of rounded numbers. Percentages presented are calculated from the underlying numbers in millions. Earnings per share amounts are computed independently for earnings from continuing operations, earnings from discontinued operations and net earnings. As a result, the sum of per-share amounts may not equal the total. Unless otherwise indicated, information in these notes to consolidated financial statements relates to continuing operations. Certain of our operations have been presented as discontinued. We present businesses whose disposal represents a strategic shift that has, or will have, a major effect on our operations and financial results as discontinued operations when the components meet the criteria for held for sale, are sold, or spun-off. See Note 2 for further information.

On January 3, 2023, General Electric Company (the Company or GE) completed the previously announced separation (the Separation) of its HealthCare business, into a separate, independent publicly traded company. The historical results of GE HealthCare and certain assets and liabilities included in the spin-off are now reported in GE's consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations. See Note 2 for further information.

CONSOLIDATION. Our financial statements consolidate all of our affiliates, entities where we have a controlling financial interest, most often because we hold a majority voting interest, or where we are required to apply the variable interest entity (VIE) model because we have a variable interest in an entity and are the primary beneficiary of the entity. We reevaluate whether we have a controlling financial interest in all entities when our rights and interests change.

REVENUES FROM THE SALE OF EQUIPMENT. Performance Obligations Satisfied Over Time. We recognize revenue on agreements for the sale of customized goods including power generation and aerospace equipment and long-term construction projects on an over-time basis as we customize the customer's equipment during the manufacturing or integration process and obtain right to payment for work performed.

We recognize revenue as we perform under the arrangements using the percentage of completion method, which is based on our costs incurred to date relative to our estimate of total expected costs. Our estimate of costs to be incurred to fulfill our promise to a customer is based on our history of manufacturing or constructing similar assets for customers and is updated routinely to reflect changes in quantity or pricing of the inputs. We provide for potential losses on these agreements when it is probable that we will incur the loss.

Some of our contracts require us to make payments to customers related to failure to deliver our equipment on-time or meeting certain performance specifications, which is factored into our estimate of variable consideration using the expected value method and taking into consideration performance relative to our contractual obligations, specified liquidated damages rates, if applicable, and history of paying liquidated damages to the customer or similar customers.

During 2023, primarily as a result of changes in product and project cost estimates, we recorded additional project losses for certain Haliade-X contracts of \$379 million. Further changes in our execution timelines or other adverse developments could result in further losses beyond the amounts that we currently estimate.

Our billing terms for these over-time contracts are generally based on achieving specified milestones. The differences between the timing of our revenue recognized (based on costs incurred) and customer billings (based on contractual terms) results in changes to our contract asset or contract liability positions. See Note 8 for further information.

Performance Obligations Satisfied at a Point in Time. We recognize revenue on agreements for non-customized equipment including commercial aircraft engines and other goods we manufacture on a standardized basis for sale to the market at the point in time that the customer obtains control of the product, which is generally no earlier than when the customer has physical possession. We use proof of delivery for certain large equipment with more complex logistics, whereas the delivery of other equipment is estimated based on historical averages of in-transit periods (i.e., time between shipment and delivery).

Where arrangements include customer acceptance provisions based on seller or customer-specified objective criteria, we recognize revenue when we have concluded that the customer has control of the equipment and that acceptance is likely to occur. We do not provide for anticipated losses on point-in-time transactions prior to transferring control of the equipment to the customer.

Our billing terms for these point-in-time equipment contracts generally coincide with delivery to the customer; however, within certain businesses, we receive progress collections from customers for large equipment purchases, to generally reserve production slots. Progress collections are not considered a significant financing component as they are intended to protect from the other party failing to adequately complete some or all of its obligations under the contract.

For certain commercial engine programs, we make payments to airlines related to future aircraft deliveries by airframers ("aircraft allowances"). We record aircraft allowances as a reduction in revenue when control of the engine is transferred to our airframer customer.

Some of our contracts require us to make payments to customers related to failure to deliver our equipment on-time or meeting certain performance specifications, which is factored into our estimate of variable consideration using the expected value method and taking into consideration performance relative to our contractual obligations, specified liquidated damages rates, if applicable, and history of paying liquidated damages to the customer or similar customers.

REVENUES FROM THE SALE OF SERVICES. Consistent with our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) discussion and the way we manage our businesses, we refer to sales under service agreements, which includes both goods (such as spare parts and equipment upgrades) and related services (such as monitoring, maintenance and repairs) as sales of "services," which is an important part of our operations. We sometimes offer our customers financing discounts for the purchase of certain equipment when sold in contemplation of long-term service agreements. These sales are accounted for as financing arrangements when payments for the equipment are collected through higher usage-based fees from servicing the equipment. See Note 8 for further information.

Performance Obligations Satisfied Over Time. We enter into long-term service agreements with our customers primarily within our Aerospace and Power segments. These agreements require us to provide preventative maintenance, overhauls, and standby "warranty-type" services that include certain levels of assurance regarding asset performance and uptime throughout the contract periods, which generally range from 5 to 25 years. We account for items that are integral to the maintenance of the equipment as part of our performance obligation, unless the customer has a substantive right to make a separate purchasing decision (e.g., equipment upgrade).

We recognize revenue as we perform under the arrangements using the percentage of completion method which is based on our costs incurred to date relative to our estimate of total expected costs. Throughout the life of a contract, this measure of progress captures the nature, timing and extent of our underlying performance activities as our stand-ready services often fluctuate between routine inspections and maintenance, unscheduled service events and major overhauls at predetermined usage intervals. We provide for potential losses on these agreements when it is probable that we will incur the loss.

Our billing terms for these arrangements are generally based on the utilization of the asset (e.g., per hour of usage) or upon the occurrence of a major maintenance event within the contract, such as an overhaul. The differences between the timing of our revenue recognized (based on costs incurred) and customer billings (based on contractual terms) results in changes to our contract asset or contract liability positions. See Note 8 for further information.

We also enter into long-term services agreements in our Renewable Energy segment. Revenues are recognized for these arrangements on a straight-line basis consistent with the nature, timing and extent of our services, which primarily relate to routine maintenance and as needed equipment repairs. We generally invoice periodically as services are provided.

Performance Obligations Satisfied at a Point in Time. We sell certain tangible products, largely spare parts, through our services businesses. We recognize revenues and bill our customers at the point in time that the customer obtains control of the good, which is generally at the point in time we deliver the spare part to the customer.

COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS. Our Aerospace business enters into collaborative arrangements and joint ventures with manufacturers and suppliers of components used to build and maintain certain engines. Under these arrangements, GE and its collaborative partners share in the risks and rewards of these programs through various revenue, cost and profit sharing payment structures. GE recognizes revenue and costs for these arrangements based on the scope of work GE is responsible for transferring to its customers. GE's payments to participants are primarily recorded as either cost of services sold (\$3,781 million, \$2,890 million and \$2,116 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively) or as cost of equipment sold (\$663 million, \$658 million and \$751 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively). Our most significant collaborative arrangement is with Safran Aircraft Engines, a subsidiary of Safran Group of France, which sells LEAP and CFM56 engines through CFM International, a jointly owned non-consolidated company. GE makes substantial sales of parts and services to CFM International based on arms-length terms.

GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES. We receive grants, incentives and refundable tax credits from various federal, state, local, and foreign governments in exchange for compliance with certain conditions relating to our activities in a specific jurisdiction which encourage investment, job creation and retention, and environmental objectives including clean energy production and emissions reductions. We recognize government incentives as a reduction to the related expense or asset when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions of the incentive, the incentive is received or is probable of receipt, and the amount is determinable. Government grants resulted in reductions of \$170 million and \$158 million to research and development expense in 2023 and 2022, respectively. As a result of the Advanced Manufacturing Credits provided by the Inflation Reduction Act which went into effect in 2023, our Renewable Energy businesses also recognized a \$234 million reduction to cost of equipment sold in 2023.

CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH. Debt securities and money market instruments with original maturities of three months or less are included in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash unless classified as available-for-sale investment securities. Restricted cash primarily comprised funds restricted in connection with certain ongoing litigation matters and amounted to \$447 million and \$734 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES. We report investments in available-for-sale debt securities and certain equity securities at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale debt securities are recorded to other comprehensive income, net of applicable taxes. Unrealized gains and losses on equity securities with readily determinable fair values are recorded to earnings.

Although we generally do not have the intent to sell any specific debt securities in the ordinary course of managing our portfolio, we may sell debt 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.

We regularly review investment securities for impairment. For debt securities, if we do not intend to sell the security or it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovery of our amortized cost, we evaluate qualitative criteria, such as the financial health of and specific prospects for the issuer, to determine whether we do not expect to recover the amortized cost basis of the security. We also evaluate quantitative criteria including determining whether there has been an adverse change in expected future cash flows. If we do not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security, we consider the security to contain an expected credit loss, and we record the difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its recoverable amount in earnings as an allowance for credit loss and the difference between the security's recoverable amount and fair value in other comprehensive income. If we intend to sell the security or it is more likely than not we will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the security is considered impaired, and we recognize the entire difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its fair value in earnings. See Note 3 for further information.

CURRENT RECEIVABLES. Amounts due from customers arising from the sales of equipment and services are recorded at the outstanding amount, less allowance for losses. We regularly monitor the recoverability of our receivables. See Note 4 for further information.

ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES. When we record customer receivables, contract assets and financing receivables arising from revenue transactions, as well as commercial mortgage loans and reinsurance recoverables in our run-off insurance operations, financial guarantees and certain commitments, we record an allowance for credit losses for the current expected credit losses (CECL) inherent in the asset over its expected life. The allowance for credit losses is a valuation account deducted from the amortized cost basis of the assets to present their net carrying value at the amount expected to be collected. Each period, the allowance for credit losses is adjusted through earnings to reflect expected credit losses over the remaining lives of the assets. We evaluate debt securities with unrealized losses to determine whether any of the losses arise from concerns about the issuer's credit or the underlying collateral and record an allowance for credit losses, if required.

We estimate expected credit losses based on relevant information about past events, including historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the reported amount. When measuring expected credit losses, we pool assets with similar country risk and credit risk characteristics. Changes in the relevant information may significantly affect the estimates of expected credit losses.

INVENTORIES. All inventories are stated at lower of cost or realizable values. Cost of inventories is primarily determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. See Note 5 for further information.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT. The cost of property, plant and equipment is generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated economic life. See Note 6 for further information.

LEASE ACCOUNTING FOR LESSEE ARRANGEMENTS. At lease commencement, we record a lease liability and corresponding right-of-use (ROU) asset. Options to extend the lease are included as part of the ROU lease asset and liability when it is reasonably certain the Company will exercise the option. We have elected to include lease and non-lease components in determining our lease liability for all leased assets except our vehicle leases. Non-lease components are generally services that the lessor performs for the Company associated with the leased asset. The present value of our lease liability is determined using our incremental collateralized borrowing rate at lease inception. For leases with an initial term of 12 months or less, an ROU asset and lease liability is not recognized and lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. We test ROU assets whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the asset may be impaired.

GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS. We test goodwill at least annually for impairment at the reporting unit level. We recognize an impairment charge if the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value. When a portion of a reporting unit is disposed, goodwill is allocated to the gain or loss on disposition based on the relative fair values of the business or businesses disposed and the portion of the reporting unit that will be retained.

Definite-lived intangible asset costs are generally amortized on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated economic life, except for individually significant customer-related intangible assets that are amortized in relation to total related sales. Amortizable intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. In these circumstances, they are tested for impairment based on undiscounted cash flows and, if impaired, written down to estimated fair value based on either discounted cash flows or appraised values. See Note 7 for further information.

DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING. We use derivatives to manage a variety of risks, including risks related to interest rates, foreign exchange, certain equity investments and commodity prices. Accounting for derivatives as hedges requires that, at inception and over the term of the arrangement, the hedged item and related derivative meet the requirements for hedge accounting. In evaluating whether a particular relationship qualifies for hedge accounting, we test effectiveness at inception and each reporting period thereafter by determining whether changes in the fair value of the derivative offset, within a specified range, changes in the fair value of the hedged item. If fair value changes fail this test, we discontinue applying hedge accounting to that relationship prospectively. Fair values of both the derivative instrument and the hedged item are calculated using internal valuation models incorporating market-based assumptions, subject to third-party confirmation, as applicable. See Note 22 for further information.

DEFERRED INCOME TAXES. Deferred income tax balances reflect the effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax basis, as well as from net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, and are stated at enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when those taxes are paid or recovered. Deferred income tax assets represent amounts available to reduce income taxes payable on taxable income in future years. We evaluate the recoverability of these future tax deductions and credits by assessing the adequacy of future expected taxable income from all sources, including reversal of taxable temporary differences, forecasted operating earnings and available tax planning strategies. To the extent we consider it more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will not be recovered, a valuation allowance is established. Deferred taxes, as needed, are provided for our investment in affiliates and associated companies when we plan to remit those earnings. See Note 15 for further information.

INSURANCE. Our run-off insurance operations include providing insurance and reinsurance for life and health risks and providing certain annuity products. Primary product types include long-term care, structured settlement annuities, life and disability insurance contracts and investment contracts. Insurance contracts are contracts with significant mortality and/or morbidity risks, while investment contracts are contracts without such risks. Insurance revenues are comprised primarily of premiums and investment income. For traditional long-duration insurance contracts, we report premiums as revenue when due. Premiums received on non-traditional long-duration insurance contracts and investment contracts, including annuities without significant mortality risk, are not reported as revenues but rather as deposit liabilities. We recognize revenues for charges and assessments on these contracts, mostly for mortality, administration and surrender. Interest credited to policyholder accounts is charged to expense.

Future policy benefit reserves represent the present value of future benefits to be paid to or on behalf of policyholders and related expenses less the present value of future net premiums. The liability is measured for each group of contracts (i.e., cohorts) using current cash flow assumptions. As a run-off insurance operation consisting substantially all of reinsurance, contracts are grouped into cohorts by legal entity and product type, based on the date the reinsurance contract was consummated. Future policy benefit reserves are adjusted each period as a result of updating lifetime net premium ratios for differences between actual and expected experience with the retroactive effect of those variances recognized in current period earnings. We review at least annually in the third quarter, future policy benefit reserves cash flow assumptions, except related claim expenses which remain locked-in, and if the review concludes that the assumptions need to be updated, future policy benefit reserves are adjusted retroactively based on the revised net premium ratio using actual historical experience, updated cash flow assumptions, and the locked-in discount rate with the effect of those changes recognized in current period earnings.

As our insurance operations are in run-off, the locked-in discount rate is used for the computation of interest accretion on future policy benefit reserves recognized in earnings. However, cash flows used to estimate future policy benefit reserves are also discounted using an upper-medium grade (i.e., low credit risk) fixed-income instrument yield reflecting the duration characteristics of the liabilities and is updated each reporting period with changes recorded in AOCI. As a result, changes in the current discount rate at each reporting period are recognized as an adjustment to AOCI and not earnings each period, whereas changes relating to cash flow assumptions are recognized in the Statement of Earnings (Loss).

Liabilities for investment contracts equal the account value, that is, the amount that accrues to the benefit of the contract or policyholder including credited interest and assessments through the financial statement date. See Note 12 for further information.

POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS. We sponsor a number of pension and retiree health and life insurance benefit plans that we present in three categories, principal pension plans, other pension plans and principal retiree benefit plans. We use a December 31 measurement date for these plans. On our Statement of Financial Position, we measure our plan assets at fair value and the obligations at the present value of the estimated payments to plan participants. Participants earn benefits based on their service and pay. Those estimated future payment amounts are determined based on assumptions. Differences between our actual results and what we assumed are recorded in a separate component of equity each period. These differences are amortized into earnings over the remaining average future service of active employees or the expected life of inactive participants, as applicable, who participate in the plan. See Note 13 for further information.

LOSS CONTINGENCIES. Loss contingencies are existing conditions, situations or circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible loss that will ultimately be resolved when future events occur or fail to occur. Such contingencies include, but are not limited to environmental obligations, litigation, regulatory investigations and proceedings, product quality and losses resulting from other events and developments. When a loss is considered probable and reasonably estimable, we record a liability in the amount of our best estimate for the ultimate loss. When there appears to be a range of possible costs with equal likelihood, liabilities are based on the low-end of such range. Disclosure is provided for material loss contingencies when a loss is probable but a reasonable estimate cannot be made, and when it is reasonably possible that a loss will be incurred or the amount of a loss will exceed the recorded provision. We regularly review contingencies to determine whether the likelihood of loss has changed and to assess whether a reasonable estimate of the loss or range of loss can be made. See Note 24 for further information.

SUPPLY CHAIN FINANCE PROGRAMS. We evaluate supply chain finance programs to ensure where we use a third-party intermediary to settle our trade payables, their involvement does not change the nature, existence, amount, or timing of our trade payables and does not provide the Company with any direct economic benefit. If any characteristics of the trade payables change or we receive a direct economic benefit, we reclassify the trade payables as borrowings.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS. The following sections describe the valuation methodologies we use to measure financial and non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value including certain assets within our pension plans and retiree benefit plans. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect our market assumptions. These inputs establish a fair value hierarchy: Level 1 – Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets; Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable; and Level 3 – Significant inputs to the valuation model are unobservable.

RECURRING FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS. For financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, primarily investment securities and derivatives, fair value is the price we would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction with a market participant at the measurement date. In the absence of active markets for the identical assets or liabilities, such measurements involve developing assumptions based on market observable data and, in the absence of such data, internal information that is consistent with what market participants would use in a hypothetical transaction that occurs at the measurement date. See Note 21 for further information.

Debt Securities. When available, we use quoted market prices to determine the fair value of debt securities which are included in Level 1. For our remaining debt securities, we obtain pricing information from an independent pricing vendor. The inputs and assumptions to the pricing vendor's models are derived from market observable sources including benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, benchmark securities, bids, offers and other market-related data. These investments are included in Level 2. Our pricing vendors may also provide us with valuations that are based on significant unobservable inputs, and in those circumstances, we classify the investment securities in Level 3.

Annually, we conduct reviews of our primary pricing vendor to validate that the inputs used in that vendor's pricing process are deemed to be market observable as defined in the standard. We believe that the prices received from our pricing vendor are representative of prices that would be received to sell the assets at the measurement date (exit prices) and are classified appropriately in the hierarchy. We use non-binding broker quotes and other third-party pricing services as our primary basis for valuation when there is limited, or no, relevant market activity for a specific instrument or for other instruments that share similar characteristics. Debt securities priced in this manner are included in Level 3.

Equity securities with readily determinable fair values. These publicly traded equity securities are valued using quoted prices and are included in Level 1.

Derivatives. The majority of our derivatives are valued using internal models. The models maximize the use of market observable inputs including interest rate curves and both forward and spot prices for currencies and commodities. Derivative assets and liabilities included in Level 2 primarily represent interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and foreign currency and commodity forward and option contracts.

Investments in private equity, real estate and collective funds held within our pension plans. Most investments are generally valued using the net asset value (NAV) per share as a practical expedient for fair value provided certain criteria are met. The NAVs are determined based on the fair values of the underlying investments in the funds. Investments that are measured at fair value using the NAV practical expedient are not required to be classified in the fair value hierarchy. Investments classified within Level 3 primarily relate to real estate and private equities which are valued using unobservable inputs, primarily by discounting expected future cash flows, using comparative market multiples, third-party pricing sources, or a combination of these approaches as appropriate. See Note 13 for further information.

NONRECURRING FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS. Certain assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These assets may include loans and long-lived assets reduced to fair value upon classification as held for sale, impaired loans based on the fair value of the underlying collateral, impaired equity securities without readily determinable fair value, equity method investments and long-lived assets, and remeasured retained investments in formerly consolidated subsidiaries upon a change in control that results in the deconsolidation of that subsidiary and retention of a noncontrolling stake in the entity. Assets written down to fair value when impaired and retained investments are not subsequently adjusted to fair value unless further impairment occurs.

Equity investments without readily determinable fair value and Associated companies. Equity investments without readily determinable fair value and associated companies are valued using market observable data such as transaction prices when available. When market observable data is unavailable, investments are valued using either a discounted cash flow model, comparative market multiples, third-party pricing sources or a combination of these approaches as appropriate. These investments are generally included in Level 3.

Long-lived Assets. Fair values of long-lived assets are primarily derived internally and are based on observed sales transactions for similar assets or discounted cash flow estimates. In other instances for which we do not have comparable observed sales transaction data, collateral values are developed internally and corroborated by external appraisal information. Adjustments to third-party valuations may be performed in circumstances where market comparables are not specific to the attributes of the specific collateral or appraisal information may not be reflective of current market conditions due to the passage of time and the occurrence of market events since receipt of the information.

NOTE 2. BUSINESSES HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS. In the fourth quarter of 2022, we signed a binding agreement to sell a portion of our Steam business within our Power segment to Électricité de France S.A. (EDF). We are working with EDF to complete the sale as soon as possible, subject to regulatory approvals and other closing conditions. Closing the transaction is expected to result in a significant gain.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, we classified our captive industrial insurance subsidiary, Electric Insurance Company, domiciled in Massachusetts, with assets of \$541 million and liabilities of \$378 million as of December 31, 2023, into held for sale. In the third quarter of 2023, we signed a binding agreement to sell this business and expect to complete the sale, subject to regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions, in the first half of 2024. In connection with the expected sale, for the year ended December 31, 2023, we recorded a loss of \$109 million in Other income (loss) in our Statement of Earnings (Loss).

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BUSINESSES HELD FOR SALE	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 609	\$ 35
Current receivables, inventories and contract assets	551	495
Non-current captive insurance investment securities	570	554
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets - net	254	232
Valuation allowance on disposal group classified as held for sale	(124)	(17)
All other assets	125	76
Assets of businesses held for sale	\$ 1,985	\$ 1,374
Progress collections and deferred income	\$ 1,001	\$ 1,127
Insurance liabilities and annuity benefits	376	358
Accounts payable, equipment project payables and other current liabilities	392	371
All other liabilities	57	87
Liabilities of businesses held for sale	\$ 1,826	\$ 1,944

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS primarily comprise our former GE HealthCare business, our mortgage portfolio in Poland (Bank BPH), our GE Capital Aviation Services (GECAS) business, and other trailing assets and liabilities associated with prior dispositions. Results of operations, financial position and cash flows for these businesses are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented and the notes to the financial statements have been adjusted on a retrospective basis.

GE HealthCare. On January 3, 2023, we completed the previously announced separation of our HealthCare business (the Separation), into a separate, independent, publicly traded company, GE HealthCare Technologies Inc. (GE HealthCare). The Separation was structured as a tax-free spin-off, and was achieved through GE's pro-rata distribution of approximately 80.1% of the outstanding shares of GE HealthCare to holders of GE common stock. In connection with the Separation, the historical results of GE HealthCare and certain assets and liabilities included in the Separation are reported in GE's consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations.

We have continuing involvement with GE HealthCare primarily through a transition services agreement, through which GE and GE HealthCare continue to provide certain services to each other for a period of time following the Separation, and a trademark licensing agreement. For the year ended December 31, 2023, we collected net cash of \$842 million related to these activities.

Bank BPH. As previously reported, Bank BPH, along with other Polish banks, has been subject to ongoing litigation in Poland related to its portfolio of floating rate residential mortgage loans, with cases brought by individual borrowers seeking relief related to their foreign currency indexed or denominated mortgage loans in various courts throughout Poland. As previously reported, GE and Bank BPH approved the adoption of a settlement program and recorded a charge of \$1,014 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2023. The estimate of total losses for borrower litigation at Bank BPH was \$2,669 million and \$1,359 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. In order to maintain appropriate regulatory capital levels, during the year ended December 31, 2023, we made previously reported non-cash capital contributions in the form of intercompany loan forgiveness of \$1,797 million; no incremental cash contributions from GE were required in 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2022, we made cash capital contributions of \$530 million. For further information about factors that are relevant to the estimate of total losses for borrower litigation at Bank BPH, see Note 24. Future changes or adverse developments could increase our estimate of total losses and potentially require future cash contributions to Bank BPH.

The Bank BPH financing receivable portfolio is recorded at the lower of cost or fair value, less cost to sell, which reflects market yields and estimates with respect to ongoing borrower litigation. Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations included \$1,189 million, \$720 million and \$509 million in pre-tax charges for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, primarily related to the ongoing borrower litigation. At December 31, 2023, the total portfolio had a carrying value of zero, net of a valuation allowance.

GECAS/AerCap. We have continuing involvement with AerCap, primarily through a note receivable, ongoing sales or leases of products and services, and transition services that we provide to AerCap. We paid net cash of \$203 million to AerCap related to this activity.

RESULTS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2023	GE HealthCare	GECAS	Bank BPH & Other	Total
Total revenues	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Cost of equipment and services sold	—	—	—	—
Other income, costs and expenses	(50)	—	(1,252)	(1,301)
Earnings (loss) of discontinued operations before income taxes	(50)	—	(1,252)	(1,301)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	1,706	—	4	1,710
Earnings (loss) of discontinued operations, net of taxes	1,656	—	(1,248)	409
Gain (loss) on disposal before income taxes	—	—	6	6
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	—	—	—	—
Gain (loss) on disposal, net of taxes	—	—	6	6
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ 1,656	\$ —	\$ (1,242)	\$ 414
For the year ended December 31, 2022				
Total revenues	\$ 18,457	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 18,457
Cost of equipment and services sold	(11,265)	—	—	(11,265)
Other income, costs and expenses	(4,842)	—	(808)	(5,651)
Earnings (loss) of discontinued operations before income taxes	2,350	—	(808)	1,541
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(521)	—	(32)	(553)
Earnings (loss) of discontinued operations, net of taxes	1,829	—	(841)	988
Gain (loss) on disposal before income taxes	6	(18)	75	64
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	11	139	—	150
Gain (loss) on disposal, net of taxes	17	121	75	213
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ 1,846	\$ 121	\$ (765)	\$ 1,202
For the year ended December 31, 2021				
Total revenues	\$ 17,717	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 17,717
Cost of equipment and services sold	(10,520)	(398)	—	(10,918)
Other income, costs and expenses	(4,965)	1,992	(599)	(3,572)
Earnings (loss) of discontinued operations before income taxes	2,233	1,594	(599)	3,227
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(521)	(258)	(77)	(856)
Earnings (loss) of discontinued operations, net of taxes	1,711	1,336	(676)	2,371
Gain (loss) on disposal before income taxes	12	(3,312)	65	(3,234)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	2	(570)	(38)	(606)
Gain (loss) on disposal, net of taxes	14	(3,882)	27	(3,841)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ 1,726	\$ (2,546)	\$ (649)	\$ (1,469)

The tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2023 for GE HealthCare relates to retroactive 2023 IRS guidance concerning foreign tax credits and accounting method changes and completion of the 2022 U.S. federal tax return as well as net tax benefit resulting from preparatory steps for the spin-off.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$	1,396	\$	2,627
Current receivables		14		3,361
Inventories, including deferred inventory costs		—		2,512
Goodwill		—		12,799
Other intangible assets - net		—		1,520
Contract and other deferred assets		—		854
Financing receivables held for sale (Polish mortgage portfolio)(a)		—		1,200
Property, plant and equipment - net		58		2,379
All other assets		200		2,109
Deferred income taxes		27		2,528
Assets of discontinued operations	\$	1,695	\$	31,890
Accounts payable and equipment project payables	\$	36	\$	3,487
Progress collections and deferred income		—		2,499
Long-term borrowings		—		8,273
Non-current compensation and benefits		31		5,658
All other liabilities(a)		1,125		4,556
Liabilities of discontinued operations	\$	1,193	\$	24,474

(a) Included \$1,963 million and \$848 million of valuation allowances against Financing receivables held for sale, of which \$1,712 million and \$611 million related to estimated borrower litigation losses, and \$957 million and \$748 million in All other liabilities, related to estimated borrower litigation losses for Bank BPH's foreign currency-denominated mortgage portfolio, as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. Accordingly, total estimated losses related to borrower litigation were \$2,669 million and \$1,359 million as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. As a result of the settlement program, the valuation allowance completely offsets the financing receivables balance as of December 31, 2023.

NOTE 3. INVESTMENT SECURITIES. All of our debt securities are classified as available-for-sale and substantially all are investment-grade supporting obligations to annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations. We manage the investments in our run-off insurance operations under strict investment guidelines, including limitations on asset class concentration, single issuer exposures, asset-liability duration variances, and other factors to meet credit quality, yield, liquidity and diversification requirements associated with servicing our insurance liabilities under reasonable circumstances. This process includes consideration of various asset allocation strategies and incorporates information from several external investment advisors to improve our investment yield subject to maintaining our ability to satisfy insurance liabilities when due, as well as considering our risk-based capital requirements, regulatory constraints, and tolerance for surplus volatility. Asset allocation planning is a dynamic process that considers changes in market conditions, risk appetite, liquidity needs and other factors, which are reviewed on a periodic basis by our investment team. Our investment in GE HealthCare comprised 61.6 million shares (approximately 13.5% ownership interest) at December 31, 2023. We sold our remaining equity shares in AerCap and Baker Hughes during the fourth and first quarters of 2023, respectively. Our senior note from AerCap, for which we have adopted the fair value option and matures in the fourth quarter of 2025, is still outstanding as of December 31, 2023. Our GE HealthCare and AerCap investments are recorded as Equity securities with readily determinable fair values (RDFV). Investment securities held within insurance entities are classified as non-current as they support the long-duration insurance liabilities.

	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Estimated fair value
Equity (GE HealthCare)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,761	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Equity and note (AerCap)	—	—	—	944	—	—	—	7,403
Equity (Baker Hughes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207
Current investment securities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,706	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,609
Debt								
U.S. corporate	\$ 27,495	\$ 1,034	\$ (1,606)	\$ 26,923	\$ 26,921	\$ 675	\$ (2,164)	\$ 25,432
Non-U.S. corporate	2,529	34	(209)	2,353	2,548	18	(300)	2,266
State and municipal	2,828	79	(185)	2,723	2,898	66	(241)	2,722
Mortgage and asset-backed	4,827	34	(291)	4,571	4,442	21	(290)	4,173
Government and agencies	1,213	3	(116)	1,100	1,172	2	(147)	1,026
Other equity	331	—	—	331	408	—	—	408
Non-current investment securities	\$ 39,222	\$ 1,183	\$ (2,406)	\$ 38,000	\$ 38,388	\$ 781	\$ (3,143)	\$ 36,027

The amortized cost of debt securities excludes accrued interest of \$466 million and \$457 million at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively, which is reported in All other current assets.

The estimated fair value of investment securities at December 31, 2023 increased since December 31, 2022, primarily due to the classification of our remaining equity interest in GE HealthCare within investment securities, the mark-to-market effect on our equity interest in GE HealthCare, new investments at Insurance and lower market yields, offset by AerCap, GE HealthCare and Baker Hughes share sales.

Total estimated fair value of debt securities in an unrealized loss position were \$18,730 million and \$21,482 million, of which \$17,146 million and \$3,275 million had gross unrealized losses of \$(2,370) million and \$(835) million and had been in a loss position for 12 months or more at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. At December 31, 2023, the majority of our U.S. and Non-U.S. corporate securities' gross unrealized losses were in the consumer, electric, technology and insurance industries. In addition, gross unrealized losses on our Mortgage and asset-backed securities included \$(203) million related to commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) collateralized by pools of commercial mortgage loans on real estate, and \$(82) million related to asset-backed securities. The majority of our CMBS and asset-backed securities in an unrealized loss position have received investment-grade credit ratings from the major rating agencies. For our securities in an unrealized loss position, the losses are not indicative of credit losses, we currently do not intend to sell the investments, and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis.

For the years ended December 31	2023	2022	2021
Net unrealized gains (losses) for equity securities with RDFV	\$ 6,413	\$ (40)	\$ 1,660
Proceeds from debt/equity securities sales and early redemptions	12,712	7,267	6,665
Gross realized gains on debt securities	52	34	69
Gross realized losses and impairments on debt securities	(66)	(42)	(11)

Cash flows associated with purchases, dispositions and maturities of insurance investment securities are as follows:

For the years ended December 31	2023	2022
Purchases of investment securities	\$ (5,163)	\$ (4,046)
Dispositions and maturities of investment securities	4,176	3,170
Net (purchases) dispositions of insurance investment securities	\$ (986)	\$ (876)

Contractual maturities of our debt securities (excluding mortgage and asset-backed securities) at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value
Within one year	\$ 618	\$ 609
After one year through five years	5,004	5,049
After five years through ten years	5,131	5,234
After ten years	23,311	22,205

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

In addition to the equity securities described above, we held \$1,012 million and \$614 million of equity securities without RDFV, including \$939 million and \$548 million at Insurance, as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively, that are classified within non-current All other assets in our Statement of Financial Position. Fair value adjustments, including impairments, recorded in earnings were \$69 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 and insignificant for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. These are primarily limited partnership investments in private equity, infrastructure and real estate funds that are measured at net asset value per share (or equivalent) as a practical expedient to estimated fair value and are excluded from the fair value hierarchy.

Our run-off insurance operations have approximately \$800 million of assets held by states or other regulatory bodies in statutorily required deposit accounts, and approximately \$31,800 million of assets held in trust accounts associated with reinsurance contracts and reinsurance security trust agreements in place between either Employers Reassurance Corporation (ERAC) or Union Fidelity Life Insurance Company (UFLIC) as the reinsuring entity and a number of ceding insurers. Assets in these trusts are held by an independent trustee for the benefit of the ceding insurer, and are subject to various investment guidelines as set forth in the respective reinsurance contracts and trust agreements. Some of these trust agreements may allow a ceding company to withdraw trust assets from the trust and hold these assets on its balance sheet, in an account under its control for the benefit of ERAC or UFLIC which might allow the ceding company to exercise investment control over such assets.

NOTE 4. CURRENT AND LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

CURRENT RECEIVABLES

December 31	2023	2022
Customer receivables	\$ 12,349	\$ 11,803
Revenue sharing program receivables(a)	1,252	1,326
Non-income based tax receivables	1,140	1,146
Supplier advances	891	691
Receivables from disposed businesses	121	115
Other sundry receivables	360	518
Allowance for credit losses	(647)	(768)
Total current receivables	\$ 15,466	\$ 14,831

(a) Revenue sharing program receivables in Aerospace are amounts due from third parties who participate in engine programs by developing and supplying certain engine components through the life of the program. The participants share in program revenues, receive a share of customer progress payments and share costs related to discounts and warranties.

	2023	2022	2021
Balance as of January 1	\$ 768	\$ 967	\$ 1,055
New provisions, net of (releases)	32	(14)	136
Write-offs, net	(161)	(87)	(198)
Foreign exchange and other	8	(98)	(26)
Balance as of December 31	\$ 647	\$ 768	\$ 967

December 31	2023	2022
Aerospace	\$ 8,010	\$ 7,784
Renewable Energy	2,907	2,415
Power	4,232	4,229
Corporate	318	404
Total current receivables	\$ 15,466	\$ 14,831

Sales of customer receivables. From time to time, the Company sells current or long-term receivables to third parties in response to customer-sponsored requests or programs, to facilitate sales, or for risk mitigation purposes. The Company sold current customer receivables to third parties and subsequently collected \$2,110 million and \$2,052 million in the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, related primarily to our participation in customer-sponsored supply chain finance programs. Within these programs, primarily in Renewable Energy and Aerospace, the Company has no continuing involvement, fees associated with the transferred receivables are covered by the customer and cash is received at the original invoice due date. Included in the sales of customer receivables in the year ended December 31, 2023, was \$82 million in our Gas Power business, primarily for risk mitigation purposes.

LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

December 31	2023	2022
Long-term customer receivables(a)	\$ 479	\$ 457
Supplier advances	274	266
Non-income based tax receivables	174	213
Sundry receivables	373	483
Allowance for credit losses	(171)	(183)
Total long-term receivables	\$ 1,129	\$ 1,236

(a) The Company sold \$83 million of long-term customer receivables to third parties for the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily in our Gas Power business for risk mitigation purposes.

NOTE 5. INVENTORIES, INCLUDING DEFERRED INVENTORY COSTS

December 31	2023	2022
Raw materials and work in process	\$ 11,209	\$ 9,191
Finished goods	3,720	3,937
Deferred inventory costs(a)	1,599	1,764
Inventories, including deferred inventory costs	\$ 16,528	\$ 14,891

(a) Represents cost deferral for shipped goods (such as components for wind turbine assemblies within our Renewable Energy segment) and labor and overhead costs on time and material service contracts (primarily originating in Power and Aerospace) and other costs for which the criteria for revenue recognition has not yet been met.

NOTE 6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND OPERATING LEASES

December 31	Depreciable lives (in years)	Original Cost		Net Carrying Value	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
Land and improvements	8	\$ 482	\$ 472	\$ 469	\$ 461
Buildings, structures and related equipment	8 - 40	6,340	6,024	2,852	2,703
Machinery and equipment	4 - 20	19,003	18,577	6,280	6,163
Leasehold costs and manufacturing plant under construction	1 - 10	1,507	1,568	1,053	1,012
ROU operating lease assets				1,840	1,854
Property, plant and equipment - net		\$ 27,332	\$ 26,641	\$ 12,494	\$ 12,192

In the first quarter of 2022, we signed a non-binding memorandum of understanding for GE Steam Power to sell a portion of its business to EDF, which resulted in a reclassification of that business to held for sale. As a result, we recognized a non-cash pre-tax impairment charge of \$59 million related to property, plant and equipment at our remaining Steam business within our Power segment. This charge was recorded by Corporate in Selling, general, and administrative expenses in our consolidated Statement of Earnings (Loss).

Operating Lease Liabilities. Our consolidated operating lease liabilities, included in All other liabilities in our Statement of Financial Position, was \$1,973 million and \$2,089 million, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Substantially all of our operating leases have remaining lease terms of 14 years or less, some of which may include options to extend.

OPERATING LEASE EXPENSE	2023	2022	2021
Long-term (fixed)	\$ 567	\$ 646	\$ 644
Long-term (variable)	75	66	56
Short-term	178	150	188
Total operating lease expense	\$ 820	\$ 863	\$ 888

MATURITY OF LEASE LIABILITIES	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Thereafter	Total
Undiscounted lease payments	\$ 564	\$ 428	\$ 325	\$ 233	\$ 165	\$ 586	\$ 2,302
Less: imputed interest							(329)
Total lease liability as of December 31, 2023							\$ 1,973

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION RELATED TO OPERATING LEASES	2023	2022	2021
Operating cash flows used for operating leases	\$ 659	\$ 682	\$ 719
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new lease liabilities	553	447	513
Weighted-average remaining lease term	7.1 years	5.7 years	7.5 years
Weighted-average discount rate	4.4 %	3.4 %	4.2 %

NOTE 7. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

CHANGES IN GOODWILL BALANCES

	Balance at December 31, 2021	Dispositions	Currency exchange and other	Balance at December 31, 2022	Acquisitions	Currency exchange and other	Balance at December 31, 2023
Aerospace	\$ 9,013	\$ (6)	\$ (171)	\$ 8,835	\$ —	\$ 113	\$ 8,948
Renewable Energy	3,231	—	(30)	3,201	—	86	3,287
Power	145	—	(1)	144	164	—	307
Corporate(a)	914	—	(96)	818	22	1	842
Total	\$ 13,303	\$ (6)	\$ (299)	\$ 12,999	\$ 186	\$ 200	\$ 13,385

(a) Corporate balance at December 31, 2023 and 2022 comprises our Digital business.

In the fourth quarter of 2023, we performed our annual impairment test. Based on the results of this test, the fair values of each of our reporting units exceeded their carrying values, however, we identified one reporting unit, our Additive reporting unit in our Aerospace segment, for which the fair value was not substantially in excess of its carrying value. At December 31, 2023, our Additive reporting unit had goodwill of \$247 million.

Determining the fair value of reporting units requires the use of estimates and significant judgments that are based on a number of factors including actual operating results. It is reasonably possible that the judgments and estimates described above could change in future periods.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS SUBJECT TO AMORTIZATION December 31	Useful lives (in years)	2023			2022		
		Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net
Customer-related(a)	3-23	\$ 6,201	\$ (3,851)	\$ 2,351	\$ 5,991	\$ (3,453)	\$ 2,538
Patents and technology	5-15	5,924	(3,372)	2,553	5,888	(3,202)	2,686
Capitalized software	3-10	2,356	(1,639)	717	2,979	(2,186)	793
Trademarks & other	3-25	276	(200)	75	384	(295)	88
Total		\$ 14,757	\$ (9,061)	\$ 5,695	\$ 15,242	\$ (9,137)	\$ 6,105

(a) Balance includes payments made to our customers, primarily within our Aerospace business.

December 31	2023	2022
Aerospace	\$ 4,518	\$ 4,748
Renewable Energy	149	183
Power	858	958
Corporate	169	216
Total other intangible assets, net	\$ 5,695	\$ 6,105

Intangible assets decreased \$410 million in 2023, primarily as a result of amortization, partially offset by the acquisition of capitalized software and customer-related intangibles mainly at Aerospace and Power of \$191 million. Consolidated amortization expense was \$606 million, \$1,338 million and \$738 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

In the first quarter of 2022, we signed a non-binding memorandum of understanding for GE Steam Power to sell a portion of its business to EDF, which resulted in a reclassification of that business to held for sale. As a result, we recognized a non-cash pre-tax impairment charge of \$765 million related to intangible assets at our remaining Steam business within our Power segment. We determined the fair value of these intangible assets using an income approach. This charge was recorded by Corporate in Selling, general, and administrative expenses in our Statement of Earnings (Loss).

Estimated consolidated annual pre-tax amortization for intangible assets over the next five calendar years are as follows:

ESTIMATED 5 YEAR CONSOLIDATED AMORTIZATION	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Estimated annual pre-tax amortization	\$ 597	\$ 559	\$ 534	\$ 495	\$ 483

During 2023, we recorded additions to intangible assets subject to amortization of \$236 million with a weighted-average amortizable period of 9.6 years, including capitalized software of \$122 million, with a weighted-average amortizable period of 6.6 years.

NOTE 8. CONTRACT AND OTHER DEFERRED ASSETS & PROGRESS COLLECTIONS AND DEFERRED INCOME

Contract and other deferred assets decreased \$1,337 million in the year ended December 31, 2023 primarily due to a decrease in long-term service agreements, partially offset by the timing of revenue recognition ahead of billing milestones on long-term equipment contracts. Our long-term service agreements decreased primarily due to billings of \$13,165 million, partially offset by revenues recognized of \$11,312 million and a net favorable change in estimated profitability of \$90 million at Power and \$74 million at Aerospace.

December 31, 2023	Aerospace	Renewable Energy	Power	Corporate	Total
Revenues in excess of billings	\$ 2,377	\$ —	\$ 5,205	\$ —	\$ 7,582
Billings in excess of revenues	(7,902)	—	(1,810)	—	(9,712)
Long-term service agreements	\$ (5,525)	\$ —	\$ 3,395	\$ —	\$ (2,130)
Equipment and other service agreements	494	1,374	1,499	263	3,630
Current contract assets	\$ (5,030)	\$ 1,374	\$ 4,894	\$ 263	\$ 1,500
Nonrecurring engineering costs(a)	2,444	18	1	—	2,463
Customer advances and other(b)	2,342	—	601	—	2,943
Non-current contract and other deferred assets	\$ 4,785	\$ 18	\$ 603	\$ —	\$ 5,406
Total contract and other deferred assets	\$ (245)	\$ 1,392	\$ 5,497	\$ 263	\$ 6,907

December 31, 2022	Aerospace	Renewable Energy	Power	Corporate	Total
Revenues in excess of billings	\$ 2,363	\$ —	\$ 5,403	\$ —	\$ 7,766
Billings in excess of revenues	(6,681)	—	(1,763)	—	(8,443)
Long-term service agreements	\$ (4,318)	\$ —	\$ 3,640	\$ —	\$ (677)
Equipment and other service agreements	433	1,063	1,404	245	3,144
Current contract assets	\$ (3,884)	\$ 1,063	\$ 5,044	\$ 245	\$ 2,467
Nonrecurring engineering costs(a)	2,513	17	4	—	2,534
Customer advances and other(b)	2,519	—	724	—	3,243
Non-current contract and other deferred assets	\$ 5,032	\$ 17	\$ 728	\$ —	\$ 5,776
Total contract and other deferred assets	\$ 1,148	\$ 1,079	\$ 5,772	\$ 245	\$ 8,244

- (a) Included costs incurred prior to production (such as requisition engineering) for equipment production contracts, primarily within our Aerospace segment, which are amortized ratably over each unit produced.
- (b) Included amounts due from customers at Aerospace for the sales of engines, spare parts and services, and at Power, for the sale of services upgrades, which we collect through incremental fixed or usage-based fees from servicing the equipment under long-term service agreements.

Progress collections and deferred income increased \$3,392 million primarily due to new collections received in excess of revenue recognition primarily at Renewable Energy and Power. Revenues recognized for contracts included in a liability position at the beginning of the year were \$13,967 million and \$12,345 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

December 31, 2023	Aerospace	Renewable Energy	Power	Corporate	Total
Progress collections	\$ 6,198	\$ 6,886	\$ 5,898	\$ 124	\$ 19,106
Current deferred income	201	239	20	112	571
Progress collections and deferred income	\$ 6,399	\$ 7,125	\$ 5,918	\$ 236	\$ 19,677
Non-current deferred income	1,150	122	48	20	1,339
Total Progress collections and deferred income	\$ 7,549	\$ 7,247	\$ 5,965	\$ 256	\$ 21,017

December 31, 2022	Aerospace	Renewable Energy	Power	Corporate	Total
Progress collections	\$ 5,814	\$ 5,195	\$ 4,514	\$ 131	\$ 15,655
Current deferred income	233	208	13	107	562
Progress collections and deferred income	\$ 6,047	\$ 5,404	\$ 4,527	\$ 238	\$ 16,216
Non-current deferred income	1,110	183	104	12	1,409
Total Progress collections and deferred income	\$ 7,157	\$ 5,586	\$ 4,632	\$ 250	\$ 17,625

NOTE 9. ALL OTHER ASSETS

December 31	2023	2022
Derivative instruments (Note 22)	\$ 437	\$ 454
Prepaid taxes and deferred charges	248	313
Accrued interest and investment income	466	457
Other	495	176
All other current assets	\$ 1,647	\$ 1,400
Equity method investments (Note 26)	7,931	7,633
Long-term receivables (Note 4)	1,129	1,236
Prepaid taxes and deferred charges	608	583
Insurance receivables(a)	2,364	2,438
Insurance investments without readily determinable fair value (Note 3)	939	548
Insurance cash and cash equivalents(b)	784	619
Pension surplus	1,468	1,793
Other	774	627
All other non-current assets	\$ 15,997	\$ 15,477
Total All other assets	\$ 17,643	\$ 16,876

(a) Included commercial mortgage loans related to our run-off insurance operations. See Note 12.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents in our insurance entities are subject to regulatory restrictions and used for operations of those entities. Therefore, the balance is included in All other assets.

NOTE 10. BORROWINGS

December 31	2023		2022		
	Amount	Average Rate	Amount	Average Rate	
Current portion of long-term borrowings					
Senior notes	1,044	2.42 %	\$ 3,525	1.30 %	
Subordinated notes and other	107	6.73	100	6.71 %	
Other short-term borrowings	103		115		
Total short-term borrowings	\$ 1,253		\$ 3,739		
	Maturities	Amount	Average Rate	Amount	Average Rate
Senior notes	2025-2055	\$ 17,509	3.99 %	\$ 18,079	3.96 %
Subordinated notes	2035-2037	1,383	4.43	1,340	4.72 %
Other		819		901	
Total long-term borrowings		\$ 19,711		\$ 20,320	
Total borrowings		\$ 20,965		\$ 24,059	

Long-term debt maturities over the next five years as follows.

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Thereafter	Total
Long term debt maturities	\$1,151 (a)	\$1,827	\$1,334	\$1,580	\$478	\$14,493	\$20,862

(a) Fixed and floating rate notes of \$343 million contain put options with exercise dates in 2024, which have final maturity beyond 2035.

The total interest payments on consolidated borrowings are estimated to be \$823 million, \$774 million, \$706 million, \$653 million and \$628 million for 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028, respectively.

NOTE 11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND EQUIPMENT PROJECT PAYABLES

December 31	2023	2022
Trade payables	\$ 10,678	\$ 10,033
Supply chain finance programs(a)	3,133	3,689
Equipment project payables(b)	1,193	1,236
Non-income based tax payables	403	441
Accounts payable and equipment project payables	\$ 15,408	\$ 15,399

(a) During the fourth quarter of 2023, Renewable Energy, Power and Corporate made prepayments of \$473 million, \$185 million and \$76 million, respectively, related to supply chain finance programs.

(b) Primarily related to projects at Power and Renewable Energy.

We facilitate voluntary supply chain finance programs with third parties, which provide participating suppliers the opportunity to sell their GE receivables to third parties at the sole discretion of both the suppliers and the third parties. Total supplier invoices paid through these third-party programs were \$8,552 million and \$6,990 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

NOTE 12. INSURANCE LIABILITIES AND ANNUITY BENEFITS. On January 1, 2023, we adopted Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-12, *Financial Services – Insurance (Topic 944): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts*. The new guidance for measuring the liability for future policy benefits and related reinsurance recoverable asset was adopted on a modified retrospective basis such that those balances were adjusted to conform to the new guidance at the January 1, 2021 transition date. Refer to the revised portions of our 2022 Form 10-K filed as Exhibit 99(a) with the Form 8-K on April 25, 2023 for more information.

Insurance liabilities and annuity benefits comprise substantially all obligations to annuitants and insureds in our run-off insurance operations. Our insurance operations (net of eliminations) generated revenues of \$3,389 million, \$2,957 million and \$3,101 million, profit was \$332 million, \$205 million and \$798 million and net earnings was \$260 million, \$159 million and \$627 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. These operations were primarily supported by investment securities of \$37,592 million and \$35,503 million, limited partnerships of \$3,300 million and \$2,506 million, and a diversified commercial mortgage loan portfolio substantially all collateralized by first liens on U.S. commercial real estate properties of \$1,947 million and \$1,975 million (net of allowance for credit losses of \$48 million and \$27 million), at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. As of December 31, 2023, the commercial mortgage loan portfolio had one delinquent loan, no non-accrual loans and about one-third of the portfolio was held in the office sector which had a weighted average loan-to-value ratio of 68%, debt service coverage of 1.6, and no scheduled maturities through 2025. A summary of our insurance liabilities and annuity benefits is presented below:

December 31, 2023	Long-term care	Structured settlement annuities	Life	Other contracts	Total
Future policy benefit reserves	\$ 26,832	\$ 9,357	\$ 1,117	\$ 382	\$ 37,689
Investment contracts	—	793	—	742	1,535
Other	—	—	116	285	400
Total	\$ 26,832	\$ 10,150	\$ 1,233	\$ 1,409	\$ 39,624

December 31, 2022	Long-term care	Structured settlement annuities	Life	Other contracts	Total
Future policy benefit reserves	\$ 24,256	\$ 8,860	\$ 1,040	\$ 437	\$ 34,593
Investment contracts	—	860	—	848	1,708
Other	—	—	178	365	544
Total	\$ 24,256	\$ 9,720	\$ 1,218	\$ 1,651	\$ 36,845

The following tables summarize balances of and changes in future policy benefits reserves.

	2023			2022		
	Long-term care	Structured settlement annuities	Life	Long-term care	Structured settlement annuities	Life
Present value of expected net premiums						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 4,059	\$ —	\$ 4,828	\$ 5,652	\$ —	\$ 6,622
Beginning balance at locked-in discount rate	3,958	—	5,210	4,451	—	5,443
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	(4)	—	(77)	(9)	—	91
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	(22)	—	(300)	(289)	—	6
Adjusted beginning of year balance	3,932	—	4,833	4,152	—	5,540
Interest accrual	207	—	192	223	—	203
Net premiums collected	(394)	—	(315)	(417)	—	(357)
Effect of foreign currency	—	—	64	—	—	(176)
Ending balance at locked-in discount rate	3,745	—	4,773	3,958	—	5,210
Effect of changes in discount rate assumptions	318	—	30	101	—	(381)
Balance, end of period	\$ 4,063	\$ —	\$ 4,803	\$ 4,059	\$ —	\$ 4,828
Present value of expected future policy benefits						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 28,316	\$ 8,860	\$ 5,868	\$ 40,296	\$ 12,328	\$ 7,923
Beginning balance at locked-in discount rate	27,026	8,790	6,247	27,465	9,024	6,560
Effect of changes in cash flow assumptions	(45)	(16)	49	(413)	(23)	120
Effect of actual variances from expected experience	(13)	19	(241)	(320)	(10)	40
Adjusted beginning of year balance	26,968	8,793	6,055	26,732	8,990	6,720
Interest accrual	1,454	454	232	1,446	471	243
Benefit payments	(1,278)	(687)	(508)	(1,152)	(671)	(531)
Effect of foreign currency	—	—	67	—	—	(185)
Ending balance at locked-in discount rate	27,144	8,561	5,847	27,026	8,790	6,247
Effect of changes in discount rate assumptions	3,752	797	74	1,290	70	(380)
Balance, end of period	\$ 30,895	\$ 9,357	\$ 5,921	\$ 28,316	\$ 8,860	\$ 5,868
Net future policy benefit reserves	\$ 26,832	\$ 9,357	\$ 1,117	\$ 24,256	\$ 8,860	\$ 1,040
Less: Reinsurance recoverables, net of allowance for credit losses	(166)	—	(33)	(171)	—	(67)
Net future policy benefit reserves, after reinsurance recoverables	\$ 26,666	\$ 9,357	\$ 1,084	\$ 24,085	\$ 8,860	\$ 973

The Statement of Earnings (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 included gross premiums or assessments of \$869 million and \$935 million and interest accretion of \$1,741 million and \$1,735 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, gross premiums or assessments were substantially all related to long-term care of \$496 million and \$490 million and life of \$363 million and \$415 million, while interest accretion was substantially all related to long-term care of \$1,247 million and \$1,224 million and structured settlement annuities of \$454 million and \$471 million, respectively.

The following table provides the amount of undiscounted and discounted expected future gross premiums and expected future benefits and expenses for nonparticipating traditional contracts.

		2023		2022	
		Undiscounted	Discounted(a)	Undiscounted	Discounted(a)
Long-term care:	Gross premiums	\$ 7,379	\$ 4,895	\$ 7,985	\$ 4,918
	Benefit payments	63,126	30,895	65,217	28,316
Structured settlement annuities:	Benefit payments	19,291	9,357	19,936	8,860
Life:	Gross premiums	12,388	5,800	13,754	5,916
	Benefit payments	11,202	5,921	12,020	5,868

(a) Determined using the current discount rate as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The following table provides the weighted-average durations of and weighted-average interest rates for the liability for future policy benefits.

	2023			2022		
	Long-term care	Structured settlement annuities	Life	Long-term care	Structured settlement annuities	Life
Duration (years)(a)	12.8	11.3	5.3	13.0	10.7	5.0
Interest accretion rate	5.5%	5.4%	5.0%	5.5%	5.4%	4.9%
Current discount rate	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%

(a) Determined using the current discount rate as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Our 2023 annual review of future policy benefit reserves cash flow assumptions resulted in an immaterial charge to net earnings, indicating claims experience continues to develop consistently with our models. Our 2022 annual review resulted in changes to our assumptions principally related to higher near-term mortality related to COVID-19.

Included in Insurance losses, annuity benefits and other costs in our Statement of Earnings (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are unfavorable and favorable pre-tax adjustments of \$(155) million and \$404 million, respectively, from updating the net premium ratio (i.e., the percentage of projected gross premiums required to cover expected policy benefits and related expenses) after updating for actual historical experience each quarter and updating of future cash flow assumptions. Included in these amounts for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are unfavorable adjustments of \$335 million and \$190 million, respectively, due to insufficient gross premiums (i.e., net premium ratio exceeded 100%), related to certain cohorts in our long-term care and life insurance portfolios. These adjustments are primarily attributable to increases in the net premium ratio as a result of updating future cash flow assumptions on cohorts where the beginning of the period net premium ratio exceeded 100%.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, policyholders account balances totaled \$1,725 million and \$1,964 million, respectively. As our insurance operations are in run-off, changes in policyholder account balances for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are primarily attributed to surrenders, withdrawals, and benefit payments of \$489 million and \$441 million, partially offset by net additions from separate accounts and interest credited of \$245 million and \$271 million, respectively. Interest on policyholder account balances is generally credited at minimum guaranteed rates, primarily between 3.0% and 6.0% at both December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Reinsurance recoveries are recorded as a reduction of Insurance losses, annuity benefits and other costs in our Statement of Earnings (Loss) and amounted to \$108 million, \$321 million and \$351 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Reinsurance recoverables, net of allowances of insignificant amounts, are included in non-current All other assets in our Statement of Financial Position, and amounted to \$213 million and \$255 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Statutory accounting practices, not GAAP, determine the required statutory capital levels of our insurance legal entities. Statutory accounting practices are set forth by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) as well as state laws, regulation and general administrative rules and differ in certain respects from GAAP. We annually perform statutory asset adequacy testing, the results of which may affect the amount or timing of capital contributions from GE to the insurance legal entities.

Following approval of a statutory permitted accounting practice in 2018 by our primary regulator, the Kansas Insurance Department (KID), we provided a total of \$13,215 million of capital contributions to our run-off insurance subsidiaries, including \$1,815 million in the first quarter of 2023. In accordance with the terms of the 2018 statutory permitted accounting practice, we expect to provide the final capital contribution of up to \$1,820 million in the first quarter of 2024, pending completion of our December 31, 2023 statutory reporting process, which includes asset adequacy testing, subject to ongoing monitoring by KID. GE is a party to capital maintenance agreements with its run-off insurance subsidiaries under which GE is required to maintain their statutory capital levels at 300% of their year-end Authorized Control Level risk-based capital requirements as defined from time to time by the NAIC.

See Notes 1, 3 and 9 for further information related to our run-off insurance operations.

NOTE 13. POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

PENSION BENEFITS AND RETIREE HEALTH AND LIFE BENEFITS. We sponsor a number of pension and retiree health and life insurance benefit plans that we present in three categories, principal pension plans, other pension plans and principal retiree benefit plans. Smaller pension plans with pension assets or obligations that have not reached \$50 million and other retiree benefit plans are not presented. Effective January 1, 2023, certain postretirement benefit plans and liabilities were legally split or allocated between GE HealthCare, GE Energy and GE Aerospace. GE Aerospace and GE Energy plans and liabilities remain with GE until the planned GE Vernova spin-off. In connection with the Separation, net postretirement benefit plan liabilities of approximately \$4.2 billion, including a portion of the principal pension plans, other pension plans and the principal retiree benefit plans, and other compensation and benefits obligations of approximately \$0.7 billion, were transferred to GE HealthCare and are now reported in discontinued operations. See Note 2 for further information. Assumptions used in calculations, estimates of future benefits payments and funding, and other forward looking statements are for continuing operations unless otherwise noted.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR PLANS

Plan Category	Participants	Funding	Comments	
Principal Pension Plans	GE Energy Pension Plan and GE Aerospace Pension Plan	Covers U.S. participants ~115,400 retirees and beneficiaries, ~47,500 vested former employees and ~15,700 active employees	Our funding policy is to contribute amounts sufficient to meet minimum funding requirements under employee benefit and tax laws. We may decide to contribute additional amounts beyond this level.	Closed to new participants since 2012. Benefits for employees with salaried benefits were frozen effective January 1, 2021, and thereafter these employees receive increased company contributions in the company sponsored defined contribution plan in lieu of participation in a defined benefit plan (announced October 2019).
	GE Energy Supplementary Pension Plan and GE Aerospace Supplementary Pension Plan	Provides supplementary benefits to higher-level, longer-service U.S. employees	Unfunded. We pay benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis from company cash.	The annuity benefit has been closed to new participants since 2011 and has been replaced by an installment benefit (which was closed to new executives after 2020). Benefits for employees who became executives before 2011 were frozen effective January 1, 2021, and thereafter these employees accrue the installment benefit.
Other Pension Plans(a)	34 U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans with pension assets or obligations that have reached \$50 million	Covers ~42,600 retirees and beneficiaries, ~28,300 vested former employees and ~7,700 active employees	Our funding policy is to contribute amounts sufficient to meet minimum funding requirements under employee benefit and tax laws in each country. We may decide to contribute additional amounts beyond this level. We pay benefits for some plans from company cash.	In certain countries, benefit accruals have ceased and/or have been closed to new hires as of various dates.
Principal Retiree Benefit Plans	Provides health and life insurance benefits to certain eligible participants	Covers U.S. participants ~89,300 retirees and dependents and ~15,000 active employees	We fund retiree benefit plans on a pay-as-you-go basis and the retiree benefit insurance trust at our discretion.	Participants share in the cost of the healthcare benefits.

(a) Plans for GE Energy, including Power and Renewable Energy (will be part of GE Vernova) and GE Aerospace that reach \$50 million are not removed from the presentation unless part of a disposition or plan termination.

FUNDING STATUS BY PLAN TYPE

	Benefit Obligation		Fair Value of Assets		Deficit/(Surplus)	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Principal Pension Plans:						
GE Pension Plan (subject to regulatory funding)	\$ —	\$ 48,134	\$ —	\$ 44,993	\$ —	\$ 3,141
GE Supplementary Pension Plan (not subject to regulatory funding)	—	5,457	—	—	—	5,457
GE Energy Pension Plan and GE Aerospace Pension Plan (subject to regulatory funding)	32,676	—	29,744	—	2,932	—
GE Energy Supplementary Pension Plan and GE Aerospace Supplementary Pension Plan (not subject to regulatory funding)	3,541	—	—	—	3,541	—
	36,217	53,591	29,744	44,993	6,473	8,598
Other Pension Plans:						
Subject to regulatory funding	9,174	12,078	10,601	14,512	(1,427)	(2,434)
Not subject to regulatory funding	1,203	1,838	163	151	1,040	1,687
Principal retiree benefit (not subject to regulatory funding)	2,055	3,304	8	10	2,047	3,294
Total plans subject to regulatory funding	41,850	60,212	40,345	59,505	1,505	707
Total plans not subject to regulatory funding	6,799	10,599	171	161	6,628	10,438
Total plans	48,649	70,811	40,516	59,666	8,133	11,145
Less: discontinued operations	—	23,513	—	19,291	—	4,222
Total plans - continuing operations	\$ 48,649	\$ 47,298	\$ 40,516	\$ 40,375	\$ 8,133	\$ 6,923

Effective January 1, 2023, certain postretirement benefit plans and liabilities were legally split or allocated. The HealthCare plans were transferred to GE HealthCare in connection with the Separation. The GE Aerospace and GE Energy plans remain with GE until the planned GE Vernova spin-off. Below is the funding status of the plans at December 31, 2023.

FUNDING STATUS BY PLAN TYPE at December 31, 2023

	Benefit Obligation		Fair Value of Assets		Deficit/(Surplus)	
Power and Renewable Energy:						
GE Energy Pension Plan	\$	10,239	\$	9,491	\$	748
GE Energy Supplementary Pension Plan		541		—		541
Other pension plans		6,712		6,851		(139)
Principal retiree benefit plans		766		—		766
		18,258		16,342		1,916
Aerospace:						
GE Aerospace Pension Plan		22,437		20,253		2,184
GE Aerospace Supplementary Pension Plan		3,000		—		3,000
Other pension plans		3,665		3,913		(248)
Principal retiree benefit plans		1,289		8		1,281
		30,391		24,174		6,217
Total plans	\$	48,649	\$	40,516	\$	8,133

FUNDING. The Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) determines minimum funding requirements in the U.S. No contributions were required or made for the GE Energy Pension Plan or GE Aerospace Pension Plan during 2023 and based on our current assumptions, we do not anticipate having to make additional required contributions in the near future. On an ERISA basis, our estimate is that the GE Energy Pension Plan and GE Aerospace Pension Plan was 87% and 93% funded, respectively. The GAAP funded status for GE Energy Pension Plan and GE Aerospace Pension Plan is 93% and 90%, respectively.

We expect to pay approximately \$235 million for benefit payments in total under our GE Energy Supplementary Pension Plan and GE Aerospace Supplementary Pension Plan and administrative expenses of our remaining principal pension plans and expect to contribute approximately \$100 million to other remaining pension plans in 2024. We fund retiree benefit plans on a pay-as-you-go basis and the retiree benefit insurance trust at our discretion. We expect to contribute approximately \$210 million in 2024 to fund such benefits.

ACTIONS. Pension benefits for United Kingdom (UK) participants have been frozen effective January 1, 2022. In addition, pension benefits for Canadian participants have been frozen effective December 31, 2023. These transactions were reflected as a curtailment loss in 2021 upon announcement.

**COST OF OUR BENEFITS PLANS
AND ASSUMPTIONS**

	2023			2022			2021		
	Principal pension	Other pension	Principal retiree benefit	Principal pension	Other pension	Principal retiree benefit	Principal pension	Other pension	Principal retiree benefit
Components of expense (income)									
Service cost - operating	\$ 94	\$ 37	\$ 17	\$ 221	\$ 86	\$ 39	\$ 237	\$ 233	\$ 44
Interest cost	1,892	422	111	2,069	398	108	1,951	383	103
Expected return on plan assets	(2,376)	(587)	—	(3,142)	(967)	—	(3,049)	(1,194)	—
Amortization of net loss (gain)	(723)	20	(124)	1,422	101	(115)	3,483	403	(79)
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	5	(4)	(148)	5	(8)	(235)	28	(3)	(236)
Curtailment / settlement loss (gain)	—	(6)	—	—	(6)	—	—	76	—
Non-operating	\$(1,202)	\$(155)	\$(161)	\$ 354	\$(482)	\$(242)	\$2,413	\$(335)	\$(212)
Net periodic expense (income)	\$(1,108)	\$(118)	\$(144)	\$ 575	\$(396)	\$(203)	\$2,650	\$(102)	\$(168)
Less: discontinued operations	—	—	—	199	(109)	(80)	885	(8)	(61)
Continuing operations - net periodic expense (income)	\$(1,108)	\$(118)	\$(144)	\$ 376	\$(287)	\$(123)	\$1,765	\$(94)	\$(107)
Weighted-average benefit obligations assumptions									
Discount rate	5.18 %	3.93 %	5.09 %	5.53 %	4.59 %	5.43 %	2.94 %	1.93 %	2.64 %
Compensation increases	3.86	2.24	3.25	3.07	2.44	3.12	3.05	2.35	2.63
Initial healthcare trend rate(a)	N/A	N/A	6.50	N/A	N/A	6.40	N/A	N/A	5.70
Weighted-average benefit cost assumptions									
Discount rate	5.53	4.59	5.43	2.94	1.93	2.64	2.61	1.44	2.15
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.00	5.66	—	6.00	4.80	—	6.25	5.69	1.25

(a) For 2023, ultimately declining to 5% for 2030 and thereafter.

Net periodic benefit income in 2024 is estimated to be \$1,235 million, which is a decrease of approximately \$135 million in income from 2023 from continuing operations. The decrease is primarily due to the impact of the discount rates and investment performance offset by interest cost.

The components of net periodic benefit costs, other than the service cost component, are included in Non-operating benefit cost (income) in our Statement of Earnings (Loss).

PLAN FUNDED STATUS AND AMOUNTS RECORDED IN ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS (INCOME)

	2023			2022		
	Principal pension	Other pension	Principal retiree benefit	Principal pension	Other pension	Principal retiree benefit
Change in benefit obligations						
Balance at January 1	\$ 53,591	\$ 13,916	\$ 3,304	\$ 72,299	\$ 22,256	\$ 4,308
Service cost	94	37	17	221	86	39
Interest cost	1,892	422	111	2,069	398	108
Participant contributions	10	19	31	14	19	54
Plan amendments	49	—	—	—	—	—
Actuarial loss (gain) - net	1,081 (a)	526 (a)	(5)	(17,281) (a)	(6,282) (a)	(778) (a)
Benefits paid	(2,503)	(618)	(254)	(3,731)	(920)	(438)
Dispositions/acquisitions/other - net	(17,997)	(4,387)	(1,149)	—	—	11
Exchange rate adjustments	—	462	—	—	(1,641)	—
Balance at December 31	\$ 36,217 (b)	\$ 10,377	\$ 2,055 (c)	\$ 53,591 (b)	\$ 13,916	\$ 3,304 (c)
Change in plan assets						
Balance at January 1	\$ 44,993	\$ 14,663	\$ 10	\$ 60,990	\$ 22,490	\$ 42
Actual gain (loss) on plan assets	1,869	442	—	(12,605)	(5,334)	—
Employer contributions	212	161	221	325	209	352
Participant contributions	10	19	31	14	19	54
Benefits paid	(2,503)	(618)	(254)	(3,731)	(920)	(438)
Dispositions/acquisitions/other - net	(14,837)	(4,439)	—	—	—	—
Exchange rate adjustments	—	536	—	—	(1,801)	—
Balance at December 31	\$ 29,744	\$ 10,764	\$ 8	\$ 44,993	\$ 14,663	\$ 10
Funded status - surplus (deficit)	\$ (6,473)	\$ 387	\$ (2,047)	\$ (8,598)	\$ 747	\$ (3,294)
Amounts recorded in Statement of Financial Position						
Continuing operations:						
Non-current assets - other	\$ —	\$ 1,489	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,747	\$ —
Current liabilities - other	(224)	(54)	(205)	(214)	(55)	(222)
Non-current liabilities - compensation and benefits(d)	(6,249)	(1,048)	(1,842)	(5,243)	(1,013)	(1,923)
Discontinued operations:						
Non-current assets	—	—	—	—	844	—
Current and non-current liabilities	—	—	—	(3,141)	(776)	(1,149)
Net amount recorded	\$ (6,473)	\$ 387	\$ (2,047)	\$ (8,598)	\$ 747	\$ (3,294)
Amounts recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive loss (income)						
Prior service cost (credit)	\$ (25)	\$ (16)	\$ (909)	\$ (113)	\$ (42)	\$ (1,677)
Net loss (gain)	(1,454)	1,680	(990)	(5,710)	1,787	(1,705)
Total recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive loss (income)	\$ (1,479)	\$ 1,664	\$ (1,899)	\$ (5,823)	\$ 1,745	\$ (3,382)

(a) Primarily due to impact of discount rates.

(b) The benefit obligation for the GE Energy Supplementary Pension Plan and GE Aerospace Supplementary Pension Plan, which are unfunded plans, was \$3,541 million at December 31, 2023 and the GE Supplementary Pension Plan was \$5,457 million at December 31, 2022.

(c) The benefit obligation for retiree health plans from continuing operations was \$1,208 million at December 31, 2023. The benefit obligation for retiree health plans was \$1,991 million at December 31, 2022.

(d) Includes \$37 million and \$35 million of liabilities held for sale related to our Steam business as disclosed in Note 2 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

ASSUMPTIONS USED IN CALCULATIONS. Our defined benefit pension plans are accounted for on an actuarial basis, which requires the selection of various assumptions, including a discount rate, a compensation assumption, an expected return on assets, mortality rates of participants and expectation of mortality improvement.

Projected benefit obligations are measured as the present value of expected benefit payments. We discount those cash payments using a discount rate. We determine the discount rate using the weighted-average yields on high-quality fixed-income securities with maturities that correspond to the payment of benefits. Lower discount rates increase present values and generally increase subsequent-year pension expense; higher discount rates decrease present values and generally reduce subsequent-year pension expense.

The compensation assumption is used to estimate the annual rate at which pay of plan participants will grow. If the rate of growth assumed increases, the size of the pension obligations will increase, as will the amount recorded in AOCI in our Statement of Financial Position and amortized into earnings in subsequent periods.

The expected return on plan assets is the estimated long-term rate of return that will be earned on the investments used to fund the benefit obligations. To determine the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets, we consider our asset allocation, as well as historical and expected returns on various categories of plan assets. In developing future long-term return expectations for our principal benefit plans' assets, we formulate views on the future economic environment, both in the U.S. and abroad. We evaluate general market trends and historical relationships among a number of key variables that impact asset class returns such as expected earnings growth, inflation, valuations, yields and spreads, using both internal and external sources. We also take into account expected volatility by asset class and diversification across classes to determine expected overall portfolio results given our asset allocation. Based on our analysis, we have assumed a 7.00% long-term expected return on the GE Energy Pension Plan and GE Aerospace Pension Plan assets for cost recognition in 2023 and 6.00% for the GE Pension Plan in 2022. For 2024 cost recognition, based on GE Energy Pension Plan and GE Aerospace Pension Plan assets at December 31, 2023, we have assumed a 7.00% long-term expected return.

The healthcare trend assumptions primarily apply to our pre-65 retiree medical plans. Most participants in our post-65 retiree plan have a fixed subsidy and therefore are not subject to healthcare inflation.

We evaluate these critical assumptions at least annually on a plan and country-specific basis. We periodically evaluate other assumptions involving demographics factors such as retirement age and turnover, and update them to reflect our actual experience and expectations for the future. Actual results in any given year will often differ from actuarial assumptions because of economic and other factors. Differences between our actual results and what we assumed are recorded in AOCI each period. These differences are amortized into earnings over the remaining average future service of active participating employees or the expected life of inactive participants, as applicable. For the principal pension plans, gains and losses are amortized using a straight-line method with a separate layer for each year's gains and losses. For most other pension plans and principal retiree benefit plans, gains and losses are amortized using a straight-line or a corridor amortization method.

SENSITIVITIES TO KEY ASSUMPTIONS. Fluctuations in discount rates can significantly impact pension cost and obligations. We would expect that a 25 basis point decrease in discount rate would increase our principal pension plan cost for the following year by approximately \$85 million and would also expect an increase in the principal pension plan projected benefit obligation at year-end by approximately \$905 million. The deficit sensitivity to the discount rate would be lower than the projected benefit obligation sensitivity as a result of the liability hedging program incorporated in the asset allocation. A 50 basis point decrease in the expected return on assets would increase principal pension plan cost in the following year by approximately \$165 million.

THE COMPOSITION OF OUR PLAN ASSETS. The fair value of our pension plans' investments is presented below. The inputs and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of these assets are described in Note 1 and have been applied consistently.

December 31	2023		2022	
	Principal pension	Other pension	Principal pension	Other pension
Global equities	\$ 1,985	\$ 1,152	\$ 3,918	\$ 1,097
Debt securities				
Fixed income and cash investment funds	1,764	4,188	4,918	6,506
U.S. corporate(a)	6,599	145	8,715	382
Other debt securities(b)	6,064	218	7,853	443
Real estate	775	18	1,486	53
Private equities and other investments	600	259	1,245	364
Total	17,787	5,980	28,135	8,845
Plan assets measured at net asset value				
Global equities	\$ 3,169	\$ 612	\$ 3,285	\$ 1,029
Debt securities	1,907	2,224	3,469	1,024
Real estate	1,067	1,074	1,624	1,976
Private equities and other investments	5,814	874	8,480	1,789
Total plan assets at fair value	29,744	10,764	44,993	14,663
Less: discontinued operations	—	—	14,860	4,431
Total plan assets - continuing operations	\$ 29,744	\$ 10,764	\$ 30,133	\$ 10,232

(a) Primarily represented investment-grade bonds of U.S. issuers from diverse industries.

(b) Primarily represented investments in residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities, non-U.S. corporate and government bonds and U.S. government, federal agency, state and municipal debt.

Plan assets that were measured at fair value using NAV as a practical expedient were excluded from the fair value hierarchy. Principal Pension Plans' investments with a fair value of \$1,203 million and \$2,255 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were classified within Level 3 and primarily relate to private equities and real estate. The remaining investments were substantially all considered Level 1 and 2. Investments with a fair value of \$4,034 million and \$6,759 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were classified within Level 1 and primarily relate to global equities and cash. Investments with a fair value of \$12,703 million and \$18,606 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were classified within Level 2 and primarily relate to debt securities. Other pension plans investments with a fair value of \$26 million and \$81 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were classified within Level 3 and primarily relate to private equities and real estate. The remaining investments were substantially all considered Level 1 and 2. Investments with a fair value of \$786 million and \$841 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were classified within Level 1 and primarily relate to global equities and cash. Investments with a fair value of \$4,913 million and \$7,580 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were classified within Level 2 and primarily relate to debt securities. Principal retiree benefit plan investments have a fair value of \$8 million and \$10 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. There were no Level 3 principal retiree benefit plan investments held in 2023 and 2022.

ASSET ALLOCATION OF PENSION PLANS

	2023 Target allocation		2023 Actual allocation	
	Principal Pension	Other Pension (weighted average)	Principal Pension	Other Pension (weighted average)
Global equities	10.0 - 30.0 %	16 %	17 %	17 %
Debt securities (including cash equivalents)	31.0 - 81.5	60	55	62
Real estate	1.0 - 10.0	8	6	10
Private equities & other investments	6.0 - 34.0	16	22	11

Plan fiduciaries set investment policies and strategies for the principal pension plans and oversee their investment allocation, which includes selecting investment managers and setting long-term strategic targets. The plan fiduciaries' primary strategic investment objectives are balancing investment risk and return and monitoring the plan's liquidity position in order to meet near-term benefit payment and other cash needs. The plan has incorporated de-risking objectives and liability hedging programs as part of its long-term investment strategy and utilizes a combination of long-dated corporate bonds, treasuries, strips and derivatives to implement its investment strategies as well as for hedging asset and liability risks. Target allocation percentages are established at an asset class level by plan fiduciaries. Target allocation ranges are guidelines, not limitations, and occasionally plan fiduciaries will approve allocations above or below a target range.

GE securities represented 0.5% and 0.7% of the Principal Pension Plans' assets at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

ANNUALIZED RETURNS(a)

	1 year	5 years	10 years	25 years
GE Aerospace Pension Plan	6.5 %	5.2 %	4.6 %	5.3 %
GE Energy Pension Plan	6.6 %	5.2 %	4.6 %	5.3 %

(a) Prior to 2023, the annualized returns represent the GE Pension Plan's returns.

EXPECTED FUTURE BENEFIT PAYMENTS OF OUR BENEFIT PLANS(a)	Principal pension	Other pension	Principal retiree benefit
2024	\$ 2,570	\$ 570	\$ 220
2025	2,590	560	210
2026	2,605	560	205
2027	2,615	580	200
2028	2,615	590	195
2029-2033	12,885	3,065	845

(a) As of the measurement date of December 31, 2023.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS. We have a defined contribution plan for eligible U.S. employees that provides employer contributions which were \$342 million, \$444 million and \$418 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. Employer contributions for continuing operations were \$342 million, \$322 million, and \$299 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. We also have deferred incentive compensation plans and deferred salary plans for eligible employees. Liabilities associated with these plans were \$916 million and \$913 million as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. Expenses associated with these plans from continuing operations was \$63 million, \$46 million, and \$43 million for the years ended December 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

COST OF POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS AND CHANGES IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31

(Pre-tax)	2023			2022			2021		
	Principal pension	Other pension	Principal retiree benefit	Principal pension	Other pension	Principal retiree benefit	Principal pension	Other pension	Principal retiree benefit
Cost (income) of postretirement benefit plans	\$ (1,108)	\$ (118)	\$ (144)	\$ 575	\$ (396)	\$ (203)	\$ 2,650	\$ (102)	\$ (168)
Changes in other comprehensive loss (income)									
Prior service cost (credit) - current year	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—
Net loss (gain) - current year(a)	1,588	721	(5)	(1,533)	(128)	(778)	(4,959)	(2,104)	(488)
Reclassifications out of AOCI									
Curtailment/settlement gain (loss)	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	(68)	—
Dispositions/acquisitions/other - net	1,989	(792)	1,216	—	—	—	—	(68)	—
Amortization of net gain (loss)	723	(20)	124	(1,422)	(101)	115	(3,483)	(403)	79
Amortization of prior service credit (cost)	(5)	4	148	(5)	8	235	(28)	3	236
Total changes in other comprehensive loss (income)	4,344	(81)	1,483	(2,960)	(215)	(428)	(8,470)	(2,641)	(173)
Cost (income) of postretirement benefit plans and changes in other comprehensive loss (income)	\$ 3,236	\$ (199)	\$ 1,339	\$ (2,385)	\$ (611)	\$ (631)	\$ (5,820)	\$ (2,743)	\$ (341)

(a) Primarily due to impact of discount rates and investment performance.

NOTE 14. ALL OTHER LIABILITIES

December 31	2023	2022
Sales discounts and allowances(a)	\$ 3,746	\$ 3,950
Equipment projects and other commercial liabilities	2,019	1,422
Product warranties (Note 24)	910	1,075
Employee compensation and benefit liabilities	4,001	3,339
Interest payable	323	352
Taxes payable	654	578
Environmental, health and safety liabilities (Note 24)	188	248
Derivative instruments (Note 22)	161	420
Other	711	746
All other current liabilities	\$ 12,712	\$ 12,130
Equipment projects and other commercial liabilities	\$ 1,802	\$ 2,192
Product warranties (Note 24)	1,143	885
Operating lease liabilities (Note 6)	1,973	2,089
Uncertain and other income taxes and related liabilities	2,182	2,459
Alstom legacy legal matters (Note 24)	393	455
Environmental, health and safety liabilities (Note 24)	2,278	2,166
Other	737	816
All other non-current liabilities	\$ 10,508	\$ 11,063
Total All other liabilities	\$ 23,221	\$ 23,193

(a) Primarily comprise amounts payable to airlines based on future aircraft deliveries by airframers and discounts on spare parts and repair sales at our Aerospace segment.

NOTE 15. INCOME TAXES. GE files a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return that enables GE's businesses to use tax deductions and credits of one member of the group to reduce the tax that otherwise would have been payable by another member of the group. The effective tax rate reflects the benefit of these tax reductions in the consolidated return. Cash payments are made to GE's businesses for tax reductions and from GE's businesses for tax increases.

Our businesses are subject to a wide variety of U.S. federal, state and foreign tax laws, regulations and policies. Changes to these laws or regulations may affect our tax liability, return on investments and business operations. On August 16, 2022, the U.S. enacted the Inflation Reduction Act that includes a new alternative minimum tax based upon financial statement income (book minimum tax), an excise tax on stock buybacks and tax incentives for energy and climate initiatives, among other provisions. The new book minimum tax is expected to slow but not eliminate the favorable tax impact of our deferred tax assets, resulting in higher cash tax in some years that would generate future tax credits. The impact of the book minimum tax will depend on our facts in each year and guidance from the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Separately, there are tax incentives in the legislation that benefit our pre-tax income without increasing tax expense.

The OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) has proposed a global minimum tax of 15% of reported profits (Pillar 2) that has been agreed upon in principle by over 140 countries. During 2023, many countries took steps to incorporate Pillar 2 model rule concepts into their domestic laws. Although the model rules provide a framework for applying the minimum tax, countries may enact Pillar 2 slightly differently than the model rules and on different timelines and may adjust domestic tax incentives in response to Pillar 2. Accordingly, we still are evaluating the potential consequences of Pillar 2 on our longer-term financial position.

EARNINGS (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	2023		2022		2021	
U.S. earnings (loss)	\$	7,037	\$	(908)	\$	(3,596)
Non-U.S. earnings (loss)		3,154		109		(2,099)
Total	\$	10,191	\$	(799)	\$	(5,695)

PROVISION (BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES	2023		2022		2021	
Current						
U.S. Federal	\$	(423)	\$	(311)	\$	(1,475)
Non-U.S.		823		733		655
U.S. State		140		(52)		(145)
Deferred						
U.S. Federal		49		(617)		(366)
Non-U.S.		591		352		610
U.S. State		(17)		(108)		(36)
Total	\$	1,162	\$	(3)	\$	(757)

Income taxes paid were \$994 million, \$1,128 million and \$1,330 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, including payments reported in discontinued operations.

RECONCILIATION OF U.S. FEDERAL STATUTORY INCOME TAX RATE TO ACTUAL INCOME TAX RATE	2023		2022		2021	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	\$ 2,140	21.0 %	\$ (168)	21.0 %	\$ (1,196)	21.0 %
Tax on global activities including exports(a)	462	4.5	300	(37.6)	154	(2.7)
U.S. general business credits(b)	(273)	(2.7)	(233)	29.1	(175)	3.1
Debt tender and related valuation allowances	—	—	30	(3.8)	940	(16.5)
Deductible stock and restructuring losses	—	—	—	—	(583)	10.2
Retained and sold ownership interests	(1,215)	(11.9)	3	(0.4)	45	(0.8)
All other – net(c)(d)	48	0.5	65	(7.9)	58	(1.0)
	(978)	(9.6)	165	(20.6)	439	(7.7)
Actual income tax rate	\$ 1,162	11.4 %	\$ (3)	0.4 %	\$ (757)	13.3 %

(a) For the year ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively, the expense/(benefit) related to the negotiated tax rate in Singapore was \$(136) million, \$(112) million and \$(83) million.

(b) Primarily the credit for energy produced from renewable sources and the credit for research performed in the U.S.

(c) For the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, included \$9 million and \$134 million for separation income tax costs of which \$38 million and \$66 million was due to the repatriation of previously reinvested earnings.

(d) Included for each period, the expense or benefit for U.S. state taxes reported above in the consolidated (benefit) provision for income taxes, net of 21.0% federal effect.

UNRECOGNIZED TAX POSITIONS. Annually, we file over 2,300 income tax returns in over 270 global taxing jurisdictions. We are under examination or engaged in tax litigation in many of these jurisdictions. The IRS is currently auditing our consolidated U.S. income tax returns for 2016-2018.

In September 2021, GE resolved its dispute with the United Kingdom tax authority, HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) in connection with interest deductions claimed by GE Capital for the years 2004-2015. As previously disclosed, HMRC had proposed to disallow interest deductions with a potential impact of approximately \$1,100 million, which included a possible assessment of tax and reduction of deferred tax assets, not including interest and penalties. As part of the settlement, GE and HMRC agreed that a portion of the interest deductions claimed were disallowed, with no fault or blame attributed to either party. The resolution concluded the dispute in its entirety without interest or penalties. The adjustments result in no current tax payment to HMRC, but a deferred tax charge of \$112 million as part of discontinued operations as a result of a reduction of available tax attributes, which had previously been recorded as deferred tax assets.

The balance of unrecognized tax benefits, the amount of related interest and penalties we have provided and what we believe to be the range of reasonably possible changes in the next 12 months (excluding the expected decrease to the GE balance due to the announced plan to spin-off GE Vernova and for 2022 and 2021 the impact of the spin-off of GE HealthCare) were:

UNRECOGNIZED TAX BENEFITS	2023	2022	2021
Unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 3,399	\$ 3,951	\$ 4,224
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	2,708	3,072	3,351
Accrued interest on unrecognized tax benefits	635	614	597
Accrued penalties on unrecognized tax benefits	111	111	146
Reasonably possible reduction to the balance of unrecognized tax benefits in succeeding 12 months	0-100	0-650	0-250
Portion that, if recognized, would reduce tax expense and effective tax rate(a)	0-100	0-600	0-200

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

UNRECOGNIZED TAX BENEFITS RECONCILIATION	2023	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 3,951	\$ 4,224	\$ 4,191
Additions for tax positions of the current year	109	62	396
Additions for tax positions of prior years	156	120	327
Reductions for tax positions of prior years(a)	(710)	(393)	(585)
Settlements with tax authorities	(56)	(8)	(33)
Expiration of the statute of limitations	(51)	(54)	(71)
Balance at December 31	\$ 3,399	\$ 3,951	\$ 4,224

(a) For 2023, reductions included \$577 million related to the spin-off of GE HealthCare.

We classify interest on tax deficiencies as interest expense; we classify income tax penalties as provision for income taxes. For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, \$28 million, \$36 million and \$17 million of interest expense (income), respectively, and \$7 million, \$(26) million and \$(29) million of tax expense (income) related to penalties, respectively, were recognized in our Statement of Earnings (Loss).

DEFERRED INCOME TAXES. As part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (U.S. tax reform), the U.S. has enacted a minimum tax on foreign earnings (global intangible low taxed income). We have not made an accrual for the deferred tax aspects of this provision. We also have not provided deferred taxes on cumulative net earnings of non-U.S. affiliates and associated companies of approximately \$7 billion that have been reinvested indefinitely. Given U.S. tax reform, substantially all of our prior unrepatriated net earnings were subject to U.S. tax and accordingly we expect to have the ability to repatriate available non-U.S. cash without additional federal tax cost, and any foreign withholding tax on a repatriation to the U.S. may be at least partially offset by a U.S. foreign tax credit. Most of these earnings have been reinvested in active non-U.S. business operations and it is not practicable to determine the income tax liability that would be payable if such earnings were not reinvested indefinitely. We reassess reinvestment of earnings on an ongoing basis. In 2023 and 2022, in connection with the execution of the Company's plans to prepare for the spin-off of GE Vernova and GE HealthCare, we incurred \$38 million and \$66 million of tax, respectively, due to repatriation of previously reinvested earnings.

The total deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 includes \$858 million and \$435 million, respectively, related to the required capitalization of research costs for U.S. tax purposes effective January 1, 2022. Included in discontinued operations as of December 31, 2022 is a deferred tax asset of \$279 million related to GE HealthCare, which became a deferred asset of the separate company upon spin-off in the first quarter of 2023. In the event capitalization of research costs is adjusted through retroactive legislation effective for 2022, GE will record a tax provision benefit related to GE HealthCare research costs as a result of the benefit in a consolidated GE tax return without payment under the Tax Matters Agreement.

The following table presents our net deferred tax assets and net deferred tax liabilities attributable to different tax jurisdictions or different tax paying components.

DEFERRED INCOME TAXES December 31	2023	2022
Total assets	\$ 11,128	\$ 10,626
Total liabilities	(553)	(625)
Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	\$ 10,575	\$ 10,001

COMPONENTS OF THE NET DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSET (LIABILITY) December 31	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets		
Insurance company loss reserves	\$ 3,185	\$ 2,492
Progress collections, contract assets and deferred items	2,753	2,365
Accrued expenses and reserves	2,197	2,215
Deferred expenses	1,317	1,438
Other compensation and benefits	1,143	1,173
Principal pension plans	1,359	1,146
Non-U.S. loss carryforwards(a)	972	939
Other(b)	843	1,000
Total deferred tax assets	\$ 13,769	\$ 12,768
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation	\$ (702)	\$ (613)
Global investments, partnerships, joint ventures and non-consolidated entities	(1,389)	(1,440)
Other	(1,103)	(714)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(3,194)	(2,767)
Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	\$ 10,575	\$ 10,001

- (a) Net of valuation allowances of \$6,932 million and \$6,369 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Of the net deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2023 of \$972 million, \$73 million relates to net operating loss carryforwards that expire in various years ending from December 31, 2024 through December 31, 2026; \$327 million relates to net operating losses that expire in various years ending from December 31, 2027 through December 31, 2043; and \$572 million relates to net operating loss carryforwards that may be carried forward indefinitely.
- (b) Included valuation allowances related to assets other than non-U.S. loss carryforwards of \$1,937 million and \$3,264 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These primarily relate to excess capital loss carryforwards and excess U.S. foreign tax credits. The decrease in valuation allowance from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2023 reflects utilization of losses against 2023 net capital gains of \$1,413 million including gains reported in discontinued operations. The valuation allowance as of December 31, 2022 increased during the year primarily because it includes \$1,327 million of valuation allowance against a deferred tax asset for deductible stock and restructuring losses for the year ended December 31, 2022 which was not likely to be utilized.

NOTE 16. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(Dividends per share in dollars)

	2023	2022	2021
Beginning balance	\$ (5,893)	\$ (4,569)	\$ (4,395)
AOCI before reclasses – net of taxes of \$74, \$144 and \$(90)	12	(1,326)	(101)
Reclasses from AOCI – net of taxes of \$(626), \$0 and \$87(a)	2,262	—	(71)
AOCI	2,274	(1,326)	(172)
Less AOCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	4	(2)	2
Currency translation adjustments AOCI	\$ (3,623)	\$ (5,893)	\$ (4,569)
Beginning balance	\$ 6,531	\$ 3,646	\$ (5,395)
AOCI before reclasses – net of taxes of \$(497), \$597 and \$1,643	(1,874)	2,117	6,225
Reclasses from AOCI – net of taxes of \$(778), \$216 and \$793(a)	(2,873)	772	2,819
AOCI	(4,747)	2,889	9,044
Less AOCI attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2)	3	3
Benefit plans AOCI	\$ 1,786	\$ 6,531	\$ 3,646
Beginning balance	\$ (1,927)	\$ 5,172	\$ 6,471
AOCI before reclasses – net of taxes of \$248, \$(1,861) and \$(386)	1,046	(7,135)	(1,343)
Reclasses from AOCI – net of taxes of \$(7), \$(20) and \$23(a)	(78)	36	44
AOCI	968	(7,099)	(1,299)
Investment securities and cash flow hedges AOCI	\$ (959)	\$ (1,927)	\$ 5,172
Beginning balance	\$ (983)	\$ (9,109)	\$ (11,708)
AOCI before reclasses – net of taxes of \$(630), \$2,160 and \$691	(2,371)	8,126	2,599
AOCI	(2,371)	8,126	2,599
Long-duration insurance contracts AOCI	\$ (3,354)	\$ (983)	\$ (9,109)
AOCI at December 31	\$ (6,150)	\$ (2,272)	\$ (4,860)
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.32

- (a) The total reclassification from AOCI included \$195 million, including currency translation of \$2,234 million and benefit plans of \$(2,030) million, net of taxes, in first quarter of 2023 related to the spin-off of GE HealthCare.

Preferred stock. On September 15, 2023 we redeemed the remaining outstanding shares of GE preferred stock. We redeemed \$5,795 million and \$144 million of GE preferred stock in the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Dividends on GE preferred stock totaled \$237 million, including cash dividends of \$236 million, \$289 million, including cash dividends of \$284 million, and \$237 million, including cash dividends of \$220 million, for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Common stock. GE's authorized common stock consists of 1,650 million shares having a par value of \$0.01 each, with 1,462 million shares issued. Common stock shares outstanding were 1,088,415,995 and 1,089,107,878 at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. We repurchased 11.0 million, 13.6 million and 0.5 million shares, for a total of \$1,135 million, \$1,000 million and \$36 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

NOTE 17. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION. We grant stock options, restricted stock units and performance share units to employees under the 2007 and 2022 Long-Term Incentive Plans. Grants made under all plans must be approved by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of GE's Board of Directors, which is composed entirely of independent directors. We record compensation expense for awards expected to vest over the vesting period. We estimate forfeitures based on experience and adjust expense to reflect actual forfeitures. When options are exercised, restricted stock units vest, and performance share awards are earned, we issue shares from treasury stock.

Stock options provide employees the opportunity to purchase GE shares in the future at the market price of our stock on the date the award is granted (the strike price). The options become exercisable over the vesting period, typically three years, and expire 10 years from the grant date if not exercised. Restricted stock units (RSU) provide an employee with the right to receive one share of GE stock when the restrictions lapse over the vesting period. Upon vesting, each RSU is converted into one share of GE common stock for each unit. Performance share units (PSU) and performance shares provide an employee with the right to receive shares of GE stock based upon achievement of certain performance or market metrics. Upon vesting, each PSU earned is converted into shares of GE common stock. We value stock options using a Black-Scholes option pricing model, RSUs using market price on grant date, and PSUs and performance shares using market price on grant date and a Monte Carlo simulation as needed based on performance metrics.

In connection with the separation of GE HealthCare, outstanding awards held by participants under the 2007 and 2022 Long-Term Incentive Plans were equitably converted into shares of GE and/or GE HealthCare Technologies Inc. awards as required, to preserve the intrinsic value of the awards prior to the separation. Adjustments to the stock-based compensation awards did not result in incremental compensation expense.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE GRANT DATE FAIR VALUE	2023	2022	2021
Stock options	\$ 36.10	\$ 34.03	\$ 40.64
RSUs	89.60	87.68	104.98
PSUs/Performance shares	89.44	95.40	108.51

Key assumptions used in the Black-Scholes valuation for stock options include: risk free rates of 4.2%, 1.6%, and 1.1%, dividend yields of 0.4%, 0.4%, and 0.3%, expected volatility of 36%, 37%, and 40%, expected lives of 6.8 years, 6.8 years, and 6.2 years, and strike prices of \$88.15, \$92.33, and \$105.12 for 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION ACTIVITY	Stock options				RSUs			
	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average contractual term (in years)	Intrinsic value (in millions)	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted average grant date fair value	Weighted average contractual term (in years)	Intrinsic value (in millions)
Outstanding at January 1, 2023	31,023	\$ 142.68			9,687	\$ 79.82		
Spin-off adjustment(a)	3,704	N/A			(784)	N/A		
Granted	358	88.15			3,203	89.60		
Exercised	(7,275)	77.64			(3,480)	67.96		
Forfeited	(21)	64.46			(523)	69.73		
Expired	(5,216)	152.04			N/A	N/A		
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	22,573	\$ 122.35	3.0	\$ 544	8,103	\$ 76.52	1.1	\$ 1,034
Exercisable at December 31, 2023	21,389	\$ 124.83	2.8	\$ 484	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expected to vest	1,098	\$ 77.50	7.7	\$ 55	7,313	\$ 76.09	1.0	\$ 933

(a) The spin-off adjustment represents the net of shares converted into new GE awards and shares converted and transferred to GE HealthCare Technologies Inc. as a result of the January 3, 2023 separation of GE HealthCare.

Total outstanding target PSUs and performance shares at December 31, 2023 were 2,315 thousand shares with a weighted average fair value of \$68.58. The intrinsic value and weighted average contractual term of target PSUs and performance shares outstanding were \$295 million and 1.3 years, respectively.

	2023	2022	2021
Compensation expense (after-tax)(a)	\$ 299	\$ 251	\$ 305
Cash received from stock options exercised	565	62	93
Intrinsic value of stock options exercised and RSU/PSUs vested	561	170	217

(a) Unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested equity awards as of December 31, 2023 was \$318 million, which will be amortized over a weighted average period of 1.0 year. Income tax benefit recognized in earnings was \$61 million, \$12 million and an insignificant amount in 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

NOTE 18. EARNINGS PER SHARE INFORMATION

<i>(Earnings for per-share calculation, shares in millions, per-share amounts in dollars)</i>	2023		2022		2021	
	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 9,063	\$ 9,066	\$ (811)	\$ (811)	\$ (4,822)	\$ (4,822)
Preferred stock dividends and other and accretion of preferred share repurchase(a)	(295)	(295)	(286)	(286)	(246)	(246)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders	8,769	8,772	(1,097)	(1,097)	(5,067)	(5,067)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	414	414	1,151	1,151	(1,516)	(1,516)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to GE common shareholders	9,182	9,186	54	54	(6,583)	(6,583)
Shares of GE common stock outstanding	1,089	1,089	1,096	1,096	1,098	1,098
Employee compensation-related shares (including stock options)	10	—	—	—	—	—
Total average equivalent shares	1,099	1,089	1,096	1,096	1,098	1,098
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 7.98	\$ 8.06	\$ (1.00)	\$ (1.00)	\$ (4.62)	\$ (4.62)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	0.38	0.38	1.05	1.05	(1.38)	(1.38)
Net earnings (loss) per share	8.36	8.44	0.05	0.05	(6.00)	(6.00)
Potentially dilutive securities(b)	26		45		41	

(a) For the year ended December 31, 2023, included \$(58) million related to excise tax on preferred share redemptions.

(b) Outstanding stock awards not included in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share because their effect was antidilutive.

Our unvested restricted stock unit awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents are considered participating securities and, therefore, are included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. For the year ended December 31, 2023, application of this treatment had an insignificant effect. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, as a result of the loss from continuing operations, losses were not allocated to the participating securities.

NOTE 19. OTHER INCOME (LOSS)

	2023	2022	2021
Investment in GE HealthCare realized and unrealized gain (loss)	\$ 5,639	\$ —	\$ —
Investment in and note with AerCap realized and unrealized gain (loss)	129	(865)	711
Investment in Baker Hughes realized and unrealized gain (loss)	10	912	938
Gains (losses) on retained and sold ownership interests	\$ 5,778	\$ 47	\$ 1,649
Other net interest and investment income (loss)(a)	739	474	585
Licensing and royalty income	244	185	175
Equity method income	237	220	(123)
Purchases and sales of business interests(b)	104	60	(52)
Other items	28	185	462
Total other income (loss)	\$ 7,129	\$ 1,172	\$ 2,696

(a) Included interest income associated with customer advances of \$156 million, \$162 million and \$167 million in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. See Note 8 for further information.

(b) Included a pre-tax loss of \$170 million related to the sale of our boiler manufacturing business in China in our Power segment in 2021.

Our investment in GE HealthCare comprises 61.6 million shares (approximately 13.5% ownership interest) at December 31, 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2023, we received total proceeds of \$2,192 million from the disposition of GE HealthCare shares. During the year ended December 31, 2023, we received total proceeds of \$6,587 million from the sale of our remaining AerCap shares, leaving an AerCap senior note as our only remaining position. During the first quarter of 2023, we received proceeds of \$216 million from the sale of Baker Hughes shares and have now fully monetized our position.

NOTE 20. RESTRUCTURING CHARGES AND SEPARATION COSTS

RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER CHARGES. This table is inclusive of all restructuring charges in our segments and at Corporate, and the charges are shown below for the business where they originated. Separately, in our reported segment results, significant, higher-cost restructuring programs are excluded from measurement of segment operating performance for internal and external purposes; those excluded amounts are reported in Restructuring and other charges for Corporate.

RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER CHARGES	2023	2022	2021
Workforce reductions	\$ 392	\$ 281	\$ 568
Plant closures & associated costs and other asset write-downs	258	533	117
Acquisition/disposition net charges and other	56	30	(21)
Total restructuring and other charges	\$ 706	\$ 845	\$ 664
Cost of equipment/services	\$ 157	\$ 206	\$ 348
Selling, general and administrative expenses	549	669	390
Other (income) loss	—	(31)	(75)
Total restructuring and other charges	\$ 706	\$ 845	\$ 664
Aerospace	\$ 13	\$ 20	\$ 70
Renewable Energy	296	177	204
Power	107	155	369
Corporate	290	494	20
Total restructuring and other charges(a)	\$ 706	\$ 845	\$ 664
Restructuring and other charges cash expenditures(b)	\$ 508	\$ 415	\$ 683

(a) Includes \$303 million, \$366 million and \$114 million primarily in non-cash impairment, accelerated depreciation and other charges for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, not reflected in the liability table below.

(b) Primarily for employee severance payments, contract and lease terminations.

An analysis of changes in the liability for restructuring follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 977	\$ 825	\$ 1,065
Additions	403	479	550
Payments	(351)	(310)	(570)
Remeasurement	(42)	15	(169)
Effect of foreign currency and other	(69)	(32)	(51)
Balance at December 31(a)	\$ 918	\$ 977	\$ 825

(a) Includes actuarial determined post-employment severance benefits reserve of \$324 million, \$348 million and \$321 million as of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

In 2023 and 2022, restructuring primarily included exit activities related to the restructuring programs announced in 2022, reflecting lower Corporate shared-service and footprint needs as a result of the GE HealthCare spin-off, and exit activities across our businesses planned to be part of GE Vernova, primarily reflecting the selectivity strategy to operate in fewer markets and to simplify and standardize product variants at Renewable Energy. This plan was expanded during the third quarter of 2023 to include the consolidation of the global footprint and related resources at our Power business to better serve our customers.

In 2021, restructuring primarily included exit activities at our Power business related to our new coal build wind-down actions, which included the exit of certain product lines, closing certain manufacturing and office facilities and other workforce reduction programs.

SEPARATION COSTS. In November 2021, the company announced its plan to form three industry-leading, global public companies focused on the growth sectors of aviation, healthcare, and energy. As a result of this plan, we have incurred and expect to continue to incur separation, transition, and operational costs, which will depend on specifics of the transactions.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, we incurred pre-tax separation expense of \$978 million and paid \$1,059 million in cash, primarily related to employee costs, professional fees, costs to establish certain stand-alone functions and information technology systems, and other transformation and transaction costs to transition to stand-alone public companies. These costs are presented as separation costs in our consolidated Statement of Earnings (Loss). In addition, we recognized \$197 million of net tax benefit, primarily associated with planned legal entity separation and tax on changes to indefinite reinvestment of foreign earnings.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, we incurred pre-tax separation costs of \$715 million, and paid \$158 million in cash, and recognized \$16 million of net tax benefit, related to separation activities.

As discussed in Note 2, GE completed the separation of its HealthCare business into a separate, independent publicly traded company, GE HealthCare Technologies Inc. As a result, pre-tax separation costs specifically identifiable to GE HealthCare are now reflected in discontinued operations. We incurred \$22 million and \$258 million in pre-tax costs, recognized \$5 million and \$54 million of tax benefit and spent \$182 million and \$103 million in cash related to GE HealthCare for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

NOTE 21. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS Our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis include debt securities mainly supporting obligations to annuitants and policyholders in our run-off insurance operations, our equity interests in GE HealthCare and AerCap and derivatives.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A RECURRING BASIS

December 31	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3(a)		Netting adjustment(d)		Net balance(b)	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Investment securities	\$ 4,767	\$ 6,732	\$ 32,098	\$ 30,483	\$ 6,841	\$ 6,421	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 43,706	\$ 43,636
Derivatives	—	—	943	1,274	6	1	(512)	(821)	437	454
Total assets	\$ 4,767	\$ 6,732	\$ 33,042	\$ 31,757	\$ 6,847	\$ 6,421	\$ (512)	\$ (821)	\$ 44,143	\$ 44,090
Derivatives	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 669	\$ 1,240	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ (510)	\$ (820)	\$ 161	\$ 420
Other(c)	—	—	428	379	—	—	—	—	428	379
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,097	\$ 1,619	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ (510)	\$ (820)	\$ 588	\$ 799

(a) Included \$3,873 million of U.S. corporate debt securities, \$1,491 million of Mortgage and asset-backed debt securities, and the \$944 million AerCap note at December 31, 2023. Included \$3,548 million of U.S. corporate debt securities, \$1,386 million of Mortgage and asset-backed debt securities, and the \$900 million AerCap note at December 31, 2022.

(b) Included investment securities in our run-off Insurance operations of \$37,592 million and \$35,503 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, which are Level 2 and 3. See Notes 3 and 22 for further information on the composition of our investment securities and derivative portfolios.

(c) Primarily represents the liabilities associated with certain of our deferred incentive compensation plans.

(d) 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.

LEVEL 3 INSTRUMENTS. The majority of our Level 3 balances comprised debt securities classified as available-for-sale with changes in fair value recorded in Other comprehensive income.

	Balance at January 1	Net realized/unrealized gains(losses)(a)	Purchases(b)	Sales & Settlements	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Balance at December 31
2023							
Investment securities	\$ 6,421	\$ 195	\$ 617	\$ (398)	\$ 37	\$ (30)	\$ 6,841
2022							
Investment securities	\$ 7,222	\$ (1,002)	\$ 973	\$ (628)	\$ 57	\$ (201)	\$ 6,421

(a) Primarily included net unrealized gains (losses) of \$134 million and \$(994) million in Other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(b) Included \$379 million of U.S. corporate debt securities and \$177 million of Mortgage and asset-backed debt securities for the year ended December 31, 2023. Included \$508 million of U.S. corporate debt securities and \$302 million of Mortgage and asset-backed debt securities for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The majority of these Level 3 securities are fair valued using non-binding broker quotes or other third-party sources that utilize a number of different unobservable inputs not subject to meaningful aggregation.

NOTE 22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS. The following table provides information about assets and liabilities not carried at fair value and excludes finance leases, equity securities without readily determinable fair value and non-financial assets and liabilities. Substantially all of these assets are considered to be Level 3 and the vast majority of our liabilities' fair value are considered Level 2.

		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
		Carrying amount (net)	Estimated fair value	Carrying amount (net)	Estimated fair value
Assets	Loans and other receivables	\$ 2,438	\$ 2,379	\$ 2,557	\$ 2,418
Liabilities	Borrowings (Note 10)	\$ 20,965	\$ 20,689	\$ 24,059	\$ 22,849
	Investment contracts (Note 12)	1,535	1,616	1,708	1,758

Assets and liabilities that are reflected in the accompanying financial statements at fair value are not included in the above disclosures; such items include cash and equivalents, investment securities and derivative financial instruments.

DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING. Our policy requires that derivatives are used solely for managing risks and not for speculative purposes. We use derivatives to manage currency risks related to foreign exchange, and interest rate and currency risk between financial assets and liabilities, and certain equity investments and commodity prices.

We use cash flow hedges primarily to reduce or eliminate the effects of foreign exchange rate changes, net investment hedges to hedge investments in foreign operations as well as fair value hedges to hedge the effects of interest rate and currency changes on debt it has issued. We also use derivatives not designated as hedges from an accounting standpoint (and therefore we do not apply hedge accounting to the relationship) but otherwise serve the same economic purpose as other hedging arrangements. We use economic hedges when we have exposures to currency exchange risk for which we are unable to meet the requirements for hedge accounting or when changes in the carrying amount of the hedged item are already recorded in earnings in the same period as the derivative making hedge accounting unnecessary. Even though the derivative is an effective economic hedge, there may be a net effect on earnings in each period due to differences in the timing of earnings recognition between the derivative and the hedged item.

FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVES	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Gross Notional	All other current assets	All other current liabilities	Gross Notional	All other current assets	All other current liabilities
Qualifying currency exchange contracts	\$ 6,648	\$ 156	\$ 91	\$ 5,112	\$ 132	\$ 146
Non-qualifying currency exchange contracts and other	50,563	794	580	52,786	1,143	1,095
Gross derivatives	\$ 57,211	\$ 950	\$ 671	\$ 57,898	\$ 1,275	\$ 1,241
Netting and credit adjustments		\$ (512)	\$ (510)		\$ (821)	\$ (820)
Net derivatives in statement of financial position		\$ 437	\$ 161		\$ 454	\$ 420

FAIR VALUE HEDGES. As of December 31, 2023, all fair value hedges were terminated. Gains (losses) associated with the terminated hedging relationships will continue to amortize into interest expense until the hedged borrowings mature. The cumulative amount of hedging adjustments of \$1,162 million (all on discontinued hedging relationships) was included in the carrying amount of the previously hedged liability of \$9,253 million. At December 31, 2022, the cumulative amount of hedging adjustments of \$1,240 million (all on discontinued hedging relationships) was included in the carrying amount of the previously hedged liability of \$9,933 million. The cumulative amount of hedging adjustments was primarily recorded in long-term borrowings.

CASH FLOW HEDGES AND NET INVESTMENT HEDGES

	Gain (loss) recognized in AOCI for the year ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
Cash flow hedges(a)	\$ 83	\$ (242)	\$ (140)
Net investment hedges(b)	(153)	341	487

(a) Primarily related to currency exchange contracts.

(b) The carrying value of foreign currency debt designated as net investment hedges was \$4,726 million and \$3,329 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The total reclassified from AOCI into earnings was zero, zero and \$(87) million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges are recorded in AOCI and recorded in earnings in the period in which the hedged transaction occurs. The total amount in AOCI related to cash flow hedges of forecasted transactions was a \$2 million loss as of December 31, 2023. We expect to reclassify \$6 million of loss to earnings in the next 12 months contemporaneously with the earnings effects of the related forecasted transactions. As of December 31, 2023, the maximum term of derivative instruments that hedge forecasted transactions was approximately 12 years.

The table below presents the effects of hedges and resulting gains (losses) of our derivative financial instruments in the Statement of Earnings (Loss):

	2023				2022				
	Revenues	Interest Expense	SG&A(b)	Other Income(a)	Revenues	Debt extinguishment costs	Interest Expense	SG&A(b)	Other Income(a)
Cash flow hedges	\$ 67,954	\$ 1,118	\$ 9,195	\$ 57,521	\$ 58,100	\$ 465	\$ 1,477	\$ 9,173	\$ 45,444
Fair value hedges	\$ (1)	\$ (10)	\$ 1	\$ 39	\$ (23)		\$ (20)	\$ (2)	\$ (100)
Non-hedging derivatives	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 130	\$ (167)	\$ 7	\$ 159	\$ (4)	\$ (269)	\$ (485)

(a) Amounts are inclusive of cost of sales and other income (loss).

(b) SG&A was primarily driven by hedges of deferred incentive compensation, and hedges of remeasurement of monetary assets and liabilities.

COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK. Our exposures to counterparties were \$374 million and \$306 million at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. Counterparties' exposures to our derivative liability were \$120 million and \$365 million at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

NOTE 23. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES. In our Statement of Financial Position, we have assets of \$117 million and \$401 million and liabilities of \$203 million and \$206 million at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively, in consolidated Variable Interest Entities (VIEs). These entities were created to help our customers facilitate or finance the purchase of GE equipment and services and have no features that could expose us to losses that would significantly exceed the difference between the consolidated assets and liabilities.

Our investments in unconsolidated VIEs were \$6,657 million and \$5,917 million at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. Of these investments, \$1,272 million and \$1,481 million were owned by Energy Financial Services (EFS), comprising equity method investments, primarily renewable energy tax equity investments, at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. In addition, \$5,151 million and \$4,219 million were owned by our run-off insurance operations, primarily comprising equity method investments at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. Our maximum exposure to loss in respect of unconsolidated VIEs is increased by our commitments to make additional investments in these entities described in Note 24.

NOTE 24. COMMITMENTS, GUARANTEES, PRODUCT WARRANTIES AND OTHER LOSS CONTINGENCIES

COMMITMENTS. We had total investment commitments of \$3,809 million and unfunded lending commitments, primarily at EFS, of \$651 million at December 31, 2023. The investment commitments primarily comprise investments by our run-off insurance operations in investment securities and other assets of \$3,662 million and included within these commitments are obligations to make investments in unconsolidated VIEs of \$3,545 million. See Note 23 for further information.

As of December 31, 2023, in our Aerospace segment, we have committed to provide financing assistance of \$2,676 million of future customer acquisitions of aircraft equipped with our engines.

GUARANTEES. Credit support. We have provided \$916 million of credit support on behalf of certain customers or associated companies, predominantly joint ventures and partnerships, using arrangements such as standby letters of credit and performance guarantees. The liability for such credit support was \$21 million.

Indemnification agreements – Continuing Operations. GE has obligations under the Tax Matters Agreement to indemnify GE HealthCare for certain tax costs and other indemnifications of \$41 million, which are fully reserved. In addition, we have \$289 million of other indemnification commitments, including representations and warranties in sales of business assets, for which we recorded a liability of \$70 million.

Indemnification agreements - Discontinued Operations. Following the Separation of GE HealthCare on January 3, 2023, GE has remaining performance and bank guarantees on behalf of its former HealthCare business, with a maximum aggregate exposure of \$44 million. GE also has obligations under the Transition Services Agreement and Tax Matters Agreement to indemnify GE HealthCare for certain technology and tax costs of \$81 million, which are fully reserved. In addition, we have provided specific indemnities to other buyers of assets of our business that, in the aggregate, represent a maximum potential claim of \$721 million with related reserves of \$71 million.

PRODUCT WARRANTIES. We provide for estimated product warranty expenses when we sell the related products. Because warranty estimates are forecasts that are based on the best available information, mostly historical claims experience, claims costs may differ from amounts provided. An analysis of changes in the liability for product warranties follows.

	2023	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 1,960	\$ 1,730	\$ 1,897
Current-year provisions(a)	961	1,081	635
Expenditures	(886)	(768)	(724)
Other changes	18	(83)	(78)
Balance at December 31	\$ 2,053	\$ 1,960	\$ 1,730

a) The increase in current and prior-year provisions is primarily related to Renewable Energy which, in 2022, was substantially all due to changes in estimates on pre-existing warranties and related to the deployment of repairs and other corrective measures.

LEGAL MATTERS. In the normal course of our business, we are involved from time to time in various arbitrations, class actions, commercial litigation, investigations and other legal, regulatory or governmental actions, including the significant matters described below that could have a material impact on our results of operations. In many proceedings, including the specific matters described below, it is inherently difficult to determine whether any loss is probable or even reasonably possible or to estimate the size or range of the possible loss, and accruals for legal matters are not recorded until a loss for a particular matter is considered probable and reasonably estimable. Given the nature of legal matters and the complexities involved, it is often difficult to predict and determine a meaningful estimate of loss or range of loss until we know, among other factors, the particular claims involved, the likelihood of success of our defenses to those claims, the damages or other relief sought, how discovery or other procedural considerations will affect the outcome, the settlement posture of other parties and other factors that may have a material effect on the outcome. For these matters, unless otherwise specified, we do not believe it is possible to provide a meaningful estimate of loss at this time. Moreover, it is not uncommon for legal matters to be resolved over many years, during which time relevant developments and new information must be continuously evaluated.

Alstom legacy legal matters. In 2015, we acquired the Steam Power, Renewables and Grid businesses from Alstom, which prior to our acquisition were the subject of significant cases involving anti-competitive activities and improper payments. We had reserves of \$393 million and \$455 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, for legal and compliance matters related to the legacy business practices that were the subject of cases in various jurisdictions. Allegations in these cases relate to claimed anti-competitive conduct or improper payments in the pre-acquisition period as the source of legal violations or damages. Given the significant litigation and compliance activity related to these matters and our ongoing efforts to resolve them, it is difficult to assess whether the disbursements will ultimately be consistent with the reserve established. The estimation of this reserve may not reflect the full range of uncertainties and unpredictable outcomes inherent in litigation and investigations of this nature, and at this time we are unable to develop a meaningful estimate of the range of reasonably possible additional losses beyond the amount of this reserve. Factors that can affect the ultimate amount of losses associated with these and related matters include the way cooperation is assessed and valued, prosecutorial discretion in the determination of damages, formulas for determining disgorgement, fines or penalties, the duration and amount of legal and investigative resources applied, political and social influences within each jurisdiction, and tax consequences of any settlements or previous deductions, among other considerations. Actual losses arising from claims in these and related matters could exceed the amount provided.

Shareholder and related lawsuits. Since November 2017, several putative shareholder class actions under the federal securities laws were filed against GE and certain affiliated individuals and consolidated into a single action currently pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (the Hachem case, also referred to as the Sjunde AP-Fonden case). The complaint against defendants GE and current and former GE executive officers alleged violations of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) and Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 related to insurance reserves and accounting for long-term service agreements and seeks damages on behalf of shareholders who acquired GE stock between February 27, 2013 and January 23, 2018. GE filed a motion to dismiss in December 2019. In January 2021, the court granted the motion to dismiss as to the majority of the claims. Specifically, the court dismissed all claims related to insurance reserves, as well as all claims related to accounting for long-term service agreements, with the exception of certain claims about historic disclosures related to factoring in the Power business that survive as to GE and its former CFO Jeffrey S. Bornstein. All other individual defendants have been dismissed from the case. In April 2022, the court granted the plaintiffs' motion for class certification for shareholders who acquired stock between February 26, 2016 and January 23, 2018. In September 2022, GE filed a motion for summary judgment on the plaintiffs' remaining claims. In September 2023, the court denied GE's motion for summary judgment, except as to claims arising from disclosures made between November 2017 and January 2018.

Since February 2018, multiple shareholder derivative lawsuits were filed against current and former GE executive officers and members of GE's Board of Directors and GE (as nominal defendant). These lawsuits have alleged violations of securities laws, breaches of fiduciary duties, unjust enrichment, waste of corporate assets, abuse of control and gross mismanagement, although the specific matters underlying the allegations in the lawsuits have varied. Two shareholder derivative lawsuits are currently pending: the Lindsey and Priest/Tola cases, which were filed in New York state court. The allegations in these two cases relate to substantially the same facts as those underlying the Sjunde AP-Fonden case. The plaintiffs seek unspecified damages and improvements in GE's corporate governance and internal procedures. The Lindsey case has been stayed by agreement of the parties, and GE filed a motion to dismiss the Priest/Tola complaint in March 2021.

In July 2018, a putative class action (the Mahar case) was filed in New York state court naming as defendants GE, former GE executive officers, a former member of GE's Board of Directors and KPMG. It alleged violations of Sections 11, 12 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 based on alleged misstatements related to insurance reserves and performance of GE's business segments in GE Stock Direct Plan registration statements and documents incorporated therein by reference and seeks damages on behalf of shareholders who acquired GE stock between July 20, 2015 and July 19, 2018 through the GE Stock Direct Plan. In February 2019, this case was dismissed. In April 2019, GE filed a motion to dismiss. In October 2019, the court denied GE's motion to dismiss and stayed the case pending the outcome of the Sjunde AP-Fonden case. In November 2019, the plaintiffs moved to re-argue to challenge the stay, and GE cross-moved to re-argue the denial of the motion to dismiss and filed a notice of appeal. The court denied both motions for re-argument, and in November 2020, the Appellate Division First Department affirmed the court's denial of GE's motion to dismiss. In January 2021, GE filed a motion for leave to appeal to the New York Court of Appeals, and that motion was denied in March 2021.

GE Retirement Savings Plan class actions. In 2017, four putative class action lawsuits were filed regarding the oversight of the GE RSP, and those class actions were consolidated into a single action in the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts. The consolidated complaint named as defendants GE, GE Asset Management, current and former GE and GE Asset Management executive officers and employees who served on fiduciary bodies responsible for aspects of the GE RSP during the class period. Like similar lawsuits that were brought against other companies in recent years, this action alleged that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) in their oversight of the GE RSP, principally by retaining five proprietary funds that plaintiffs alleged were underperforming as investment options for plan participants and by charging higher management fees than some alternative funds. The plaintiffs sought unspecified damages on behalf of a class of GE RSP participants and beneficiaries from September 26, 2011 through the date of any judgment. In August and December 2018, the court issued orders dismissing one count of the complaint and denying GE's motion to dismiss the remaining counts. In September 2022, both GE and the plaintiffs filed motions for summary judgment on the remaining claims. In September 2023, GE executed a class action settlement with plaintiffs in the amount of \$61 million, which the court preliminarily approved in October 2023 with a hearing on final approval scheduled for March 2024. Net of insurance contributions, this had an immaterial financial impact that GE recognized in its results for the quarter ended September 30, 2023.

Bank BPH. As previously reported, Bank BPH, along with other Polish banks, has been subject to ongoing litigation in Poland related to its portfolio of floating rate residential mortgage loans, with cases brought by individual borrowers seeking relief related to their foreign currency indexed or denominated mortgage loans in various courts throughout Poland. For a number of years, GE has observed an increase in the total number of lawsuits being brought against Bank BPH and other banks in Poland by current and former borrowers, and we expect this to continue in future reporting periods. As previously reported, GE and Bank BPH approved the adoption of a settlement program and recorded an additional charge of \$1,014 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2023. The estimate of total losses for borrower litigation at Bank BPH as of December 31, 2023 was \$2,669 million.

The estimate of total losses for borrower litigation at Bank BPH as of December 31, 2023 accounts for the costs of payments to borrowers who we estimate will participate in the settlement program, as well as estimates for the results of litigation with other borrowers, which in either case can exceed the value of the current loan balance. This estimate represents our best estimate of the total losses we expect to incur over time. However, there are a number of factors that could affect the estimate in the future, including: potentially significant judicial decisions or binding resolutions by the European Court of Justice (ECJ) or the Polish Supreme Court, including a ruling by the ECJ in June 2023 that could significantly increase the cost to banks of loans invalidated by Polish courts and encourage more borrower lawsuits; the impact of any such decisions or resolutions on how Polish courts will interpret and apply the law in particular cases; the receptivity of borrowers over time to Bank BPH's settlement program; the number of active and inactive borrowers who sue Bank BPH; the ability of Bank BPH to recover from borrowers the original principal amount of loans invalidated by Polish courts; and the impact of potential future legislation in Poland relating to foreign currency indexed or denominated mortgage loans. While we are unable at this time to develop a meaningful estimate of reasonably possible losses beyond the amount currently recorded, future changes related to any of the foregoing or in Bank BPH's settlement approach, or other adverse developments such as actions by regulators, legislators or other governmental authorities (including consumer protection regulators), could increase our estimate of total losses and potentially require future cash contributions to Bank BPH. See Note 2 for further information.

ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY MATTERS. Our operations, like operations of other companies engaged in similar businesses, involve the use, disposal and cleanup of substances regulated under environmental protection laws and nuclear decommissioning regulations. We record reserves for obligations for ongoing and future environmental remediation activities, such as the Housatonic River cleanup described below, and for additional liabilities we expect to incur in connection with previously remediated sites, such as natural resource damages for the Hudson River where GE completed dredging in 2019. Additionally, like many other industrial companies, we and our subsidiaries are defendants in various lawsuits related to alleged exposure by workers and others to asbestos or other hazardous materials. Liabilities for environmental remediation, nuclear decommissioning and worker exposure claims exclude possible insurance recoveries. It is reasonably possible that our exposure will exceed amounts accrued. However, due to uncertainties about the status of laws, regulations, technology and information related to individual sites and lawsuits, such amounts are not reasonably estimable. Total reserves related to environmental remediation, nuclear decommissioning and worker exposure claims were \$2,465 million and \$2,415 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

In 2000, GE and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) entered into a consent decree relating to PCB cleanup of the Housatonic River in Massachusetts. In October 2016, the EPA issued its final decision pursuant to the consent decree, which GE and several other interested parties appealed to the EPA's Environmental Appeals Board (EAB). The EAB issued its decision in January 2018, affirming parts of the EPA's decision and granting relief to GE on certain significant elements of its challenge. The EAB remanded the decision back to the EPA to address those elements and reissue a revised final remedy, and the EPA convened a mediation process with GE and interested stakeholders. In February 2020, the EPA announced an agreement between the EPA and many of the mediation stakeholders, including GE, concerning a revised Housatonic River remedy. In March 2021, two local environmental advocacy groups filed a joint petition to the EAB challenging portions of the revised permit; in February 2022, the EAB denied the petition, and the permit became effective in March 2022. In May 2022, the two environmental advocacy groups petitioned the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit to review the EPA's final permit. The Court's denial of this petition in July 2023 was not appealed, concluding these proceedings on the EPA's remedy. As of December 31, 2023, and based on its assessment of current facts and circumstances, GE believes that it has recorded adequate reserves to cover future obligations associated with the EPA's final remedy.

Expenditures for site remediation, nuclear decommissioning and worker exposure claims amounted to approximately \$260 million, \$220 million and \$181 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. We presently expect that such expenditures will be approximately \$200 million in both 2024 and 2025.

NOTE 25. OPERATING SEGMENTS

BASIS FOR PRESENTATION. Our operating businesses are organized based on the nature of markets and customers. Segment accounting policies are the same as described and referenced in Note 1. A description of our operating segments as of December 31, 2023 can be found in the Segment Operations section within MD&A.

REVENUES Years ended December 31	Total revenues			Intersegment revenues			External revenues		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Aerospace	\$ 31,770	\$ 26,050	\$ 21,310	\$ 708	\$ 660	\$ 1,036	\$ 31,062	\$ 25,390	\$ 20,274
Renewable Energy	15,050	12,977	15,697	76	80	138	14,974	12,896	15,559
Power	17,731	16,262	16,903	180	267	345	17,551	15,995	16,558
Corporate	3,403	2,812	2,559	(965)	(1,008)	(1,519)	4,367	3,819	4,078
Total	\$ 67,954	\$ 58,100	\$ 56,469	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 67,954	\$ 58,100	\$ 56,469

	Years ended December 31								
	2023			2022			2021		
	Equipment	Services	Total	Equipment	Services	Total	Equipment	Services	Total
Aerospace	\$ 9,319	\$ 22,451	\$ 31,770	\$ 7,842	\$ 18,207	\$ 26,050	\$ 7,531	\$ 13,780	\$ 21,310
Renewable Energy	12,625	2,425	15,050	10,191	2,785	12,977	13,224	2,473	15,697
Power	5,396	12,335	17,731	4,737	11,526	16,262	5,035	11,868	16,903
Total segment revenues	\$ 27,340	\$ 37,211	\$ 64,551	\$ 22,770	\$ 32,518	\$ 55,289	\$ 25,789	\$ 28,121	\$ 53,910

Revenues are classified according to the region to which equipment and services are sold. For purposes of this analysis, the U.S. is presented separately from the remainder of the Americas.

Years ended December 31	2023					2022	2021
	Aerospace	Renewable Energy	Power	Corporate	Total	Total	Total
U.S.	\$ 13,486	\$ 6,327	\$ 6,008	\$ 3,270	\$ 29,090	\$ 24,964	\$ 25,607
Non-U.S.							
Europe	7,225	4,099	4,178	148	15,650	12,587	11,244
China region	2,607	214	1,081	(2)	3,900	3,537	4,044
Asia (excluding China region)	3,195	1,874	2,002	(102)	6,969	6,098	5,762
Americas	1,865	1,579	1,576	14	5,034	4,750	3,553
Middle East and Africa	3,393	958	2,885	75	7,310	6,164	6,259
Total Non-U.S.	\$ 18,285	\$ 8,723	\$ 11,722	\$ 133	\$ 38,863	\$ 33,136	\$ 30,862
Total geographic revenues	\$ 31,770	\$ 15,050	\$ 17,731	\$ 3,403	\$ 67,954	\$ 58,100	\$ 56,469
Non-U.S. revenues as a % of total	58 %	58 %	66 %		57 %	57 %	55 %

REMAINING PERFORMANCE OBLIGATION. As of December 31, 2023, the aggregate amount of the contracted revenues allocated to our unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) performance obligations was \$267,233 million. We expect to recognize revenue as we satisfy our remaining performance obligations as follows: 1) equipment-related remaining performance obligation of \$54,675 million of which 44%, 68% and 92% is expected to be recognized within 1, 2 and 5 years, respectively, and the remaining thereafter; and 2) services-related remaining performance obligations of \$212,558 million of which 12%, 42%, 66% and 82% is expected to be recognized within 1, 5, 10 and 15 years, respectively, and the remaining thereafter. Contract modifications could affect both the timing to complete as well as the amount to be received as we fulfill the related remaining performance obligations.

Total sales of equipment and services to agencies of the U.S. Government were 8% of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021. Within our Aerospace segment, defense-related sales were 6%, 7% and 7% of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

PROFIT AND EARNINGS For the years ended December 31	2023	2022	2021
Aerospace	\$ 6,115	\$ 4,775	\$ 2,882
Renewable Energy	(1,437)	(2,240)	(795)
Power	1,449	1,217	726
Total segment profit (loss)	6,126	3,751	2,812
Corporate(a)	3,785	(2,875)	1,158
Interest and other financial charges	(1,073)	(1,423)	(1,727)
Debt extinguishment costs	—	(465)	(6,524)
Non-operating benefit income (cost)	1,585	409	(1,136)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(1,357)	(210)	595
Preferred stock dividends	(295)	(289)	(237)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations attributable to GE common shareholders	8,772	(1,100)	(5,058)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to GE common shareholders	414	1,151	(1,515)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to GE common shareholders	\$ 9,186	\$ 51	\$ (6,573)

(a) Includes interest and other financial charges of \$45 million, \$54 million and \$63 million and benefit for income taxes of \$195 million, \$213 million and \$162 million related to EFS within Corporate for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

	Assets			Property, plant and equipment additions			Depreciation and amortization		
	At December 31			For the years ended December 31			For the years ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Aerospace	\$ 39,985	\$ 39,243	\$ 38,298	\$ 734	\$ 543	\$ 445	\$ 1,089	\$ 1,037	\$ 1,074
Renewable Energy	15,936	15,719	14,804	389	275	349	388	412	432
Power	23,255	22,173	23,569	348	210	189	478	506	692
Corporate	82,175	79,826	97,301	22	34	25	125	948	160
Total continuing	\$ 161,351	\$ 156,961	\$ 173,972	\$ 1,494	\$ 1,061	\$ 1,007	\$ 2,080	\$ 2,903	\$ 2,359

We classify certain assets that cannot meaningfully be associated with specific geographic areas as "Other Global" for this purpose.

December 31	2023	2022
U.S.	\$ 105,676	\$ 112,371
Non-U.S.		
Europe	38,899	26,875
Asia	7,988	8,054
Americas	5,875	5,796
Other Global	2,912	3,866
Total Non-U.S.	\$ 55,674	\$ 44,590
Total assets (continuing operations)	\$ 161,351	\$ 156,961

The increase in continuing assets in 2023 was primarily driven by higher cash from net income, the retention of an ownership interest in GEHC, partially offset by cash paid for share redemptions and repurchases and depreciation and amortization on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Property, plant and equipment – net associated with operations based in the United States and outside the United States was approximately 4% and 3% and 3% and 4% of total continuing assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

NOTE 26. SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION.

As of September 14, 2023, our investment in AerCap ownership reduced below 20%, and as a result, we no longer have significant influence in AerCap. On November 16, 2023, we sold our remaining equity interest in AerCap and only the note remains outstanding. The fair value of our interest in AerCap, including the note, was \$944 million and \$7,403 million, which is included within Investment securities on our Statement of Financial Position at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. We recognized a realized pre-tax and after-tax gain of \$129 million based on several transactions during the year with share prices in the range of \$55.75 to \$65.89, an unrealized pre-tax loss of \$865 million (\$1,052 million after-tax) based on a share price of \$58.32 and an unrealized pre-tax and after-tax gain of \$711 million based on a share price of \$65.42 related to our interest in AerCap for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. See Notes 2, 3 and 19 for further information. Given AerCap summarized financial information is not available as of the date of this filing, the summarized financial information presented below is reported on a one quarter lag.

For the years ended December 31	2023(a)	2022(b)
Revenues	\$ 7,511	\$ 6,627
Net income (loss)	2,539	(1,128)
Net income (loss) attributable to the entity	2,525	(1,132)

(a) We reported summarized financial information ending September 30, 2023 instead of September 14, 2023 (date investment reduced below 20%).

(b) We reported summarized financial information starting October 1, 2021 instead of November 1, 2021 (the acquisition date).

As of December 31	2023(a)	2022(b)
Flight equipment held for operating leases, net	\$ —	\$ 54,611
Other	—	15,200
Total assets	\$ —	\$ 69,811
Debt	\$ —	\$ 47,350
Other	—	6,817
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ 54,167
Noncontrolling interests	\$ —	\$ 77

(a) As of September 14, 2023 (date investment reduced below 20%). As a result, we no longer have significant influence.

(b) Financial information is from September 30, 2022.

AerCap is a SEC registrant with separate filing requirements, and their respective financial information can be obtained from www.sec.gov.

Equity method investments. Unconsolidated entities over which we have significant influence are accounted for as equity method investments and presented on a one-line basis in All other assets on our Statement of Financial Position. Equity method income includes our share of the results of unconsolidated entities, gains (loss) from sales and impairments of investments, which is included in Other income and in Insurance revenues in our Statement of Earnings (Loss). See Notes 1, 9 and 19 for further information.

December 31	Equity method investment balance (Note 9)		Equity method income (loss)		
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2021
Aerospace	\$ 1,958	\$ 1,931	\$ 295	\$ 149	\$ 58
Renewable Energy	808	752	74	32	39
Power	1,029	960	78	89	23
Corporate(a)	4,136	3,991	(34)	103	68
Total consolidated	\$ 7,931	\$ 7,633	\$ 413	\$ 373	\$ 188

(a) Equity method investments within Corporate include investments held by EFS of \$1,718 million and \$1,975 million and held by our run-off insurance operations of \$2,383 million and \$1,980 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Summarized financial information of these equity method investments, exclusive of AerCap, is as follows.

For the years ended December 31	2023	2022	2021
Revenues	\$ 43,463	\$ 33,891	\$ 27,210
Gross Profit	2,791	2,579	2,060
Net income (loss)	2,847	2,068	2,020
Net income (loss) attributable to the entity	2,802	2,035	2,000

As of December 31	2023	2022
Current assets	\$ 29,167	\$ 26,659
Total assets	\$ 68,313	\$ 61,105
Current liabilities	\$ 23,484	\$ 21,918
Total liabilities	\$ 33,573	\$ 31,947
Noncontrolling interests	\$ 552	\$ 399

NOTE 27. QUARTERLY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

(Per-share amounts in dollars)	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Total revenues	\$ 14,486	\$ 12,675	\$ 16,699	\$ 14,127	\$ 17,346	\$ 14,470	\$ 19,423	\$ 16,828
Sales of equipment and services	13,695	11,910	15,852	13,361	16,504	13,826	18,514	16,045
Cost of equipment and services sold	10,729	9,774	12,362	10,525	12,905	11,534	14,396	12,440
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	6,221	(1,209)	1,058	(1,127)	161	(245)	1,589	1,786
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	1,257	101	(1,019)	264	173	409	3	427
Net earnings (loss)	7,478	(1,108)	39	(863)	335	165	1,591	2,213
Less net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(27)	28	4	19	(14)	4	—	16
Net earnings (loss) attributable to the Company	\$ 7,506	\$ (1,136)	\$ 35	\$ (882)	\$ 348	\$ 161	\$ 1,591	\$ 2,197
Per-share amounts – earnings (loss) from continuing operations								
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 5.56	\$ (1.16)	\$ 0.91	\$ (1.09)	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.29)	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.53
Basic earnings (loss) per share	5.60	(1.16)	0.91	(1.09)	0.08	(0.29)	1.46	1.55
Per-share amounts – earnings (loss) from discontinued operations								
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	1.15	0.08	(0.93)	0.23	0.16	0.37	—	0.37
Basic earnings (loss) per share	1.15	0.08	(0.94)	0.23	0.16	0.37	—	0.37
Per-share amounts – net earnings (loss)								
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	6.71	(1.08)	(0.02)	(0.86)	0.23	0.08	1.45	1.90
Basic earnings (loss) per share	6.76	(1.08)	(0.02)	(0.86)	0.24	0.08	1.46	1.93
Dividends declared	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08

Earnings-per-share amounts are computed independently each quarter for earnings (loss) from continuing operations, earnings (loss) from discontinued operations and net earnings (loss). As a result, the sum of each quarter's per-share amount may not equal the total per-share amount for the respective year; and the sum of per-share amounts from continuing operations and discontinued operations may not equal the total per-share amounts for net earnings (loss) for the respective quarters.

DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information about our Executive Officers (As of February 2, 2024)

Name	Position	Age	Date assumed Executive Officer Position
H. Lawrence Culp, Jr.	Chairman of the Board & Chief Executive Officer, GE; CEO, GE Aerospace	60	October 2018
Rahul Ghai	Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer, GE	52	September 2023
L. Kevin Cox	Senior Vice President, Chief Human Resources Officer, GE	60	February 2019
Michael J. Holston	Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary, GE	61	April 2018
Russell Stokes	Senior Vice President, GE; President & CEO, Commercial Engines and Services, GE Aerospace	52	September 2018
Scott L. Strazik	Senior Vice President, GE; President & CEO, GE Vernova;	45	January 2019
Thomas S. Timko	Vice President, Controller & Chief Accounting Officer, GE	55	September 2018

All Executive Officers are elected by the Board of Directors for an initial term that continues until the Board meeting immediately preceding the next annual statutory meeting of shareholders, and thereafter are elected for one-year terms or until their successors have been elected. Other than Mr. Ghai, the Executive Officers have been executives of General Electric Company for at least five years.

Prior to joining GE in August 2022, Mr. Ghai was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Otis Worldwide Corporation, an elevator and escalator manufacturing, installation and service company, since 2019. Prior to that, he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Harris Corporation, a technology company and defense contractor, from 2016 until 2019.

The remaining information called for by this item is incorporated by reference to "Election of Directors", "Other Governance Policies & Practices", "Board Committees", and "Board Operations" in our definitive proxy statement for our 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 7, 2024, which will be filed within 120 days of the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 (the 2024 Proxy Statement).

EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)1. Financial Statements

Included in the "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" section of this report:

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Statement of Earnings (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021
Statement of Financial Position at December 31, 2023 and 2022
Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021
Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021
Notes to consolidated financial statements
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Summary of Operating Segments

(a)2. Financial Statement Schedules

The schedules listed in Reg. 210.5-04 have been omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(a)3. Exhibit Index

Exhibit

2 Separation and Distribution Agreement, dated November 7, 2022 by and between General Electric Company and GE HealthCare Technologies Inc. (f/k/a GE Healthcare Holding LLC), as amended. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to GE's Current Report on Form 8-K, January 4, 2023 (Commission file no. 001-00035)).

3(i) The Restated Certificate of Incorporation of General Electric Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013), as amended by the Certificate of Amendment, dated December 2, 2015 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to GE's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated December 3, 2015), as further amended by the Certificate of Amendment, dated January 19, 2016 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to GE's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated January 20, 2016), as further amended by the Certificate of Change of General Electric Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(1) to GE's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated September 1, 2016), as further amended by the Certificate of Amendment, dated May 13, 2019 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to GE's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 13, 2019), as further amended by the Certificate of Change of General Electric Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to GE's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated December 9, 2019), as further amended by the Certificate of Amendment, dated July 30, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to GE's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated July 30, 2021), as further amended by the Certificate of Change of General Electric Company, dated May 15, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to GE's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 17, 2023) (in each case, under Commission file number 001-00035).

3(ii) The By-Laws of General Electric Company, as amended on May 13, 2019 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to GE's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 13, 2019) (Commission file number 001-00035).

4(a) Amended and Restated General Electric Capital Corporation Standard Global Multiple Series Indenture Provisions dated as of February 27, 1997 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to General Electric Capital Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-3, File No. 333-59707 (Commission file number 001-06461)).

4(b) Third Amended and Restated Indenture dated as of February 27, 1997, between General Electric Capital Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon, as successor trustee (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(c) to General Electric Capital Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-3, File No. 333-59707 (Commission file number 001-06461)).

4(c) First Supplemental Indenture dated as of May 3, 1999, supplemental to Third Amended and Restated Indenture dated as of February 27, 1997 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(dd) to General Electric Capital Corporation's Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-3, File No. 333-76479 (Commission file number 001-06461)).

4(d) Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 2, 2001, supplemental to Third Amended and Restated Indenture dated as of February 27, 1997 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(f) to General Electric Capital Corporation's Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-3, File No. 333-40880 (Commission file number 001-06461)).

4(e) Third Supplemental Indenture dated as of November 22, 2002, supplemental to Third Amended and Restated Indenture dated as of February 27, 1997 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(cc) to General Electric Capital Corporation's Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-3, File No. 333-100527 (Commission file number 001-06461)).

4(f) Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated as of August 24, 2007, supplemental to Third Amended and Restated Indenture dated as of February 27, 1997 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(g) to General Electric Capital Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-3, File number 333-156929 (Commission file number 001-06461)).

4(g) Senior Note Indenture, dated October 9, 2012, by and between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of GE's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 9, 2012 (Commission file number 001-00035)).

4(h) Indenture dated as of October 26, 2015, among GE Capital International Funding Company, as issuer, General Electric Company and General Electric Capital Corporation, as guarantors and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99 to General Electric's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 26, 2015 (Commission file number 001-00035)).

4(i) Global Supplemental Indenture dated as of April 10, 2015, among General Electric Capital Corporation, General Electric Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(i) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 (Commission file number 001-00035)).

4(j) Second Global Supplemental Indenture dated as of December 2, 2015, among General Electric Capital Corporation, General Electric Company and The Bank of New York Mellon, as successor trustee (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to General Electric's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 3, 2015 (Commission file number 001-00035)).

4(k) Agreement to furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request a copy of instruments defining the rights of holders of certain long-term debt of the registrant and consolidated subsidiaries.*

4(l) Description of the Registrant's Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.*

(10) Except for 10(tt), (uu), (vv) and (ww) below, all of the following exhibits consist of Executive Compensation Plans or Arrangements:

(a) GE Executive Life Insurance Plan, as amended and restated January 1, 2020, and all amendments to date, including its most recent amendment effective January 1, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).

(b) GE Leadership Life Insurance Plan, effective January 1, 2020 and all amendments to date, including its most recent amendment January 3, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(b) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).

(c) General Electric Directors' Charitable Gift Plan, as amended through December 2002 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(i) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 (Commission file number 001-00035)).

(d) GE Aerospace Supplementary Pension Plan, as further amended and restated and effective January 1, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 (Commission file number 001-00035)).

(e) GE Energy Supplementary Pension Plan, as further amended and restated and effective January 1, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(b) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 (Commission file number 001-00035)).

(f) General Electric Restoration Plan, as amended, effective January 1, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(f) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).

- (g)** General Electric 2003 Non-Employee Director Compensation Plan, Amended and Restated as of December 7, 2018 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(g) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018(Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (h)** Form of Director Indemnification Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(cc) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (i)** Amendment to Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plans, dated as of December 14, 2004 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(w) to the GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (j)** GE Aerospace Retirement for the Good of the Company Program, as amended effective January 1, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(j) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (k)** GE Energy Retirement for the Good of the Company Program, effective January 1, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(k) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (l)** GE US Executive Severance Plan, effective January 1, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(j) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (m)** GE Aerospace Excess Benefits Plan, as amended, effective January 1, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(m) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (n)** GE Energy Excess Benefits Plan, effective January 1, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(n) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (o)** GE Aerospace 2006 Executive Deferred Salary Plan, as amended, effective January 1, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(o) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (p)** GE Energy 2006 Executive Deferred Salary Plan, effective January 1, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(p) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (q)** GE 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan as amended and restated April 26, 2017, as further amended and restated February 15, 2019, and as further amended and restated July 30, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2021 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (r)** Amendment, dated August 18, 2020, to the GE 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended and restated April 26, 2017, and as further amended and restated February 15, 2019) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(c) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (s)** GE 2022 Long-Term Incentive Plan, effective May 4, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to GE's Registration Statement of Form S-8, File No. 333-264715).
- (t)** Form of Agreement of Stock Option Grants to Executive Officers under the General Electric Company 2022 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as of March 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2023 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (u)** Form of Agreement for Stock Option Grants to Executive Officers under the General Electric Company 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as of March 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (v)** Form of Agreement for Stock Option Grants to Executive Officers under the General Electric Company 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as of March 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 30, 2021 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (w)** Form of Agreement for Stock Option Grants to Executive Officers under the General Electric Company 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as of March 2020 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(r) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (x)** Form of Agreement for Restricted Stock Unit Grants to Executive Officers under the General Electric Company 2022 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as of March 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(b) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2023 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (y)** Form of Agreement for Restricted Stock Unit Grants to Executive Officers under the General Electric Company 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as of March 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(b) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (z)** Form of Agreement for Restricted Stock Unit Grants to Executive Officers under the General Electric Company 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as of March 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(b) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 30, 2021 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (aa)** Form of Agreement for Leadership Restricted Stock Unit Grants to Executive Officers under the General Electric Company 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as of September 2020 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(t) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (bb)** Form of Agreement for Performance Stock Unit Grants to Executive Officers under the General Electric Company 2022 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as of March 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(c) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2023 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (cc)** Form of Agreement for Performance Stock Unit Grants to Executive Officers in 2021 under the General Electric Company 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended July 30, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(b) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2021 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (dd)** Form of Transaction Incentive Award.*

- (ee)** General Electric International Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended and restated on April 25, 2018 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to GE's Registration Statement on Form S-8, dated May 1, 2018, File No. 333-224587 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (ff)** General Electric Company Annual Executive Incentive Plan, as amended, effective January 1, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(ee) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (gg)** GE Energy Annual Executive Incentive Compensation Plan, effective January 1, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(ff) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (hh)** Employment Agreement between H. Lawrence Culp, Jr. and General Electric Company, effective October 1, 2018 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(z) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (ii)** Amendment No.1, effective August 18, 2020, to the Employment Agreement between H. Lawrence Culp, Jr. and General Electric Company, effective October 1, 2018 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to General Electric Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated August 20, 2020 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (jj)** Amendment No.2, dated as of March 15, 2022, to the Employment Agreement between H. Lawrence Culp, Jr. and General Electric Company, dated as of October 1, 2018 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to GE's Current on Form 8-K dated March 17, 2022 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (kk)** Performance Share Grant Agreement for H. Lawrence Culp, Jr., dated August 18, 2020 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to General Electric Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated August 20, 2020 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (ll)** Notice of Adjustment to the Performance Share Grant Agreement for H. Lawrence Culp, Jr., effective July 30, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(c) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2021 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (mm)** Employment Agreement between Carolina Dybeck Happe and General Electric Company, effective November 24, 2019 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(z) to GE's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (nn)** Memorandum of Understanding between General Electric Company and Carolina Dybeck Happe, effective March 1, 2020 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(c) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2020 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (oo)** Amendment No. 1, effective September 2, 2020, to the Employment Agreement between Carolina Dybeck Happe and General Electric Company, effective November 24, 2019 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(d) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (pp)** Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement between Carolina Dybeck Happe and General Electric Company and Amendment No. 1 to GE Performance Stock Unit Grant Agreement for Carolina Dybeck Happe, dated May 17, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to GE's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 18, 2023 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (qq)** Performance Stock Unit Grant Agreement for Carolina Dybeck Happe, dated September 3, 2020 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(e) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2020 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (rr)** Notice of Adjustment to the Performance Stock Unit Grant Agreement for Carolina Dybeck Happe, effective July 30, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(d) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2021 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (ss)** Offer Letter Agreement for Rahul Ghai, dated October 5, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to GE's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2023 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (tt)** Amended and Restated Agreement, dated April 10, 2015, between General Electric Company and General Electric Capital Corporation (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to GE's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated April 10, 2015 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (uu)** Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 27, 2021, among General Electric Company, as the borrower, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the lenders party thereto (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to GE's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 27, 2021 (Commission file number 001-00035)).
- (vv)** First Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 27, 2021, among General Electric Company, as the borrower, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the lenders party thereto, dated June 9, 2023.*
- (ww)** Tax Matters Agreement, dated as of January 2, 2023, by and between GE and GE HealthCare Technologies Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to GE's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated January 4, 2023 (Commission file no, 001-00035)).
- (11)** Statement re Computation of Per Share Earnings.**
- (21)** Subsidiaries of Registrant.*
- (22)** List of Subsidiary Guarantors and Issuers of Guaranteed Securities.*
- (23)** Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.*
- (24)** Power of Attorney.*
- 31(a)** Certification Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.*
- 31(b)** Certification Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.*
- (32)** Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.*
- (97)** General Electric Company Clawback Policy Pursuant to Rule 10D-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.*
- 99(a)** Supplement to Present Required Information in Searchable Format.*

(101) The following materials from General Electric Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, formatted as Inline XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language); (i) Statement of Earnings (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, (ii) Statement of Financial Position at December 31, 2023 and 2022, (iii) Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, (iv) Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, (v) Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*

(104) Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).

* Filed electronically herewith

** Information required to be presented in Exhibit 11 is provided in Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements in this Form 10-K Report in accordance with the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 260, *Earnings Per Share*.

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(a) Incorporated by reference to "Governance" in the 2023 Proxy Statement.

(b) Incorporated by reference to "Compensation Discussion & Analysis", "Other Executive Compensation Policies & Practices" and "Management Development & Compensation Committee Report" in the 2023 Proxy Statement.

(c) Incorporated by reference to "Stock Ownership Information" and "Equity Compensation Plan Information" in the 2023 Proxy Statement.

(d) Incorporated by reference to "Related Person Transactions" and "How We Assess Director Independence" in the 2023 Proxy Statement.

(e) Incorporated by reference to "Independent Auditor" in the 2023 Proxy Statement for Deloitte & Touche LLP (PCAOB ID No. 34).

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, and in the capacities indicated, thereunto duly authorized in the City of Boston and Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the 2nd day of February 2024.

General Electric Company
(Registrant)

By /s/ Rahul Ghai
Rahul Ghai
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signer</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Rahul Ghai</u> Rahul Ghai Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	Principal Financial Officer	February 2, 2024
<u>/s/ Thomas S. Timko</u> Thomas S. Timko Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller	Principal Accounting Officer	February 2, 2024
<u>/s/ H. Lawrence Culp, Jr.</u> H. Lawrence Culp, Jr.* Chairman of the Board of Directors	Principal Executive Officer	February 2, 2024
Stephen Angel*	Director	
Sébastien M. Bazin*	Director	
Margaret Billson*	Director	
Thomas Enders*	Director	
Edward P. Garden*	Director	
Isabella Goren*	Director	
Thomas W. Horton*	Director	
Catherine A. Lesjak*	Director	
Darren W. McDew*	Director	
Paula Rosput Reynolds*	Director	
Jessica Uhl*	Director	

A majority of the Board of Directors

*By /s/ Brandon Smith
Brandon Smith
Attorney-in-fact
February 2, 2024