



DEFEAT THE COMMODITY THREAT?

ONE —

In 2003, GE introduced dozens of new products for industries and consumers, using advanced materials and designs to deliver unprecedented levels of performance. But that was last year. Without new technical breakthroughs, a company's products can become mere commodities subject to deflation and shrinking margins. So GE invests in innovation at every point in the economic cycle to build market share and expand margins, open up new markets and deepen relationships with customers. The challenge GE and its researchers face every day is to understand the dynamics of industries, make the right bets on future technologies, and move innovations from the lab to the marketplace.



PREDICT

Molecular diagnostics can help physicians identify genes that create predispositions toward specific diseases such as heart disease and begin monitoring years before symptoms appear.

DIAGNOSE

Advanced diagnostic imaging, combined with diagnostic pharmaceuticals, can help identify a disease and its specific location in the body.

MOLECULAR MEDICINE

Combining our increasing understanding of the human genome and the body's chemistry with today's sophisticated diagnostic imaging can transform our healthcare paradigm from after-the-fact treatment to before-onset care. The pending combination of Amersham plc with GE Healthcare will create a medical equipment, diagnostics, biopharmaceutical and informatics company uniquely suited for this new era of medicine.

TREAT

Molecular imaging can help physicians identify an individual patient's receptivity or resistance to specific drugs, prescribe more effective treatments and deliver them more precisely.

TRACK

Molecular knowledge will enable doctors to see much more clearly and quickly whether a patient is responding to therapy.

More important, with molecular diagnostics, in effect they will be able to monitor a heart attack 10 years before it takes place.

NANO FOR ENERGY

Field testing is underway for erosionresistant nano-coatings on hydro-turbines that last 20 times longer, which allows for expansion into markets such as China where rivers have extremely high silt content. GE researchers are also pursuing ways for nano-materials to further enable alternative energy technologies such as fuel cells and photovoltaics.

NANO FOR HEALTHCAR<u>E</u>

GE scientists are working with molecular chemists and biologists to create nano-size "contrast agents" that will detect cancer, heart disease and Alzheimer's disease long before any symptoms develop. The agents must be small enough to seek out specific diseased cells, but create a large enough "signal" that can be picked up and displayed by imaging scanners.

NANOTECHNOLOGY

For GE, nanotechnology is the ultimate material science, with the potential for creating materials such as nano-aluminum (in background) with new properties—strength, conductivity, heat resistance—that could be used to build better diagnostic scanners, higher-efficiency jet engines and energy systems. GE's Global Research scientists filed 28 nanotechnology-related patent applications in 2003, exploring ways to bring lab discoveries to commercial use.

" NANO FOR ADVANCED MATERIALS

Nano-polymers may open up completely new markets for plastics and silicones, such as applications in electronic chips, where heat management is a critical requirement. New nano-polymers not only can withstand the heat, but they also transfer it out of the chip, enabling faster computing speeds from smaller and smaller packages.

NANO FOR TRANSPORTATION

GE Transportation is pursuing ways to use high-temperature and high-strength nano-metal alloys and nano-ceramics to reduce weight in aircraft engines and allow them to run at higher temperatures, significantly boosting fuel efficiency and decreasing emissions.



HOW DO YOU

MAKE MONEY FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS?

TWO —

GE transforms the idea of services from making products run better to making customers' businesses run better. With more than 100,000 long-lived devices providing power, flight, locomotion and medical images around the world, GE takes "maintenance" beyond the tune-up to the core technology upgrade and the sharing of best practices, all with the goal of making customers more profitable.





ASDA, one of the United Kingdom's fastest-growing store chains, uses GE Consumer Finance's new dual card to provide its consumers with convenient in-store credit and the added flexibility that comes from pairing the store's private label credit card with a MasterCard®. Consumer Finance's experience serving 100 million credit card customers enables ASDA to cost-effectively build value propositions tailored to the individual interests of consumers, deepening loyalties and driving future business while better managing costs and keeping prices lower.









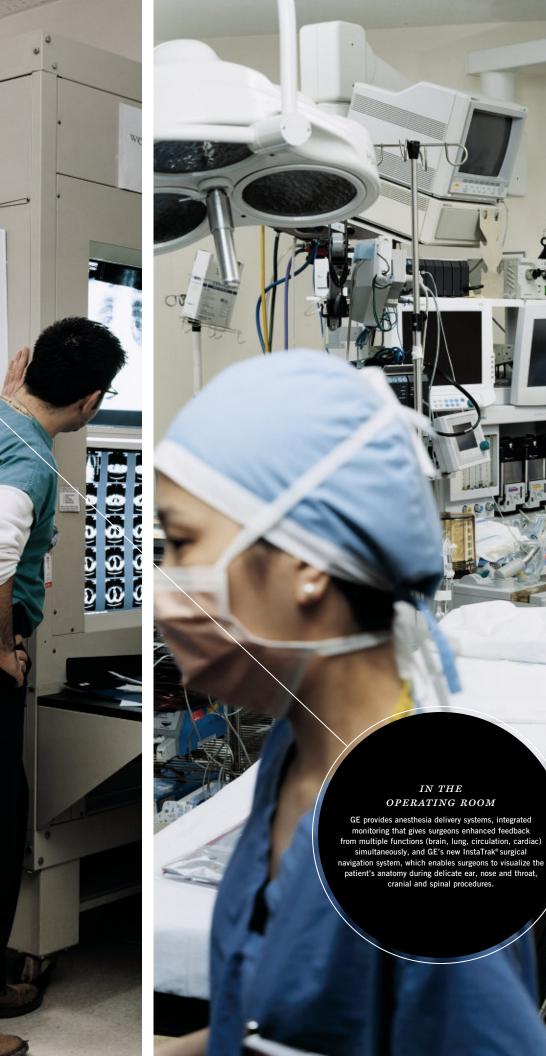
WHAT DISTINGUISHES

A PARTNER FROM A VENDOR?

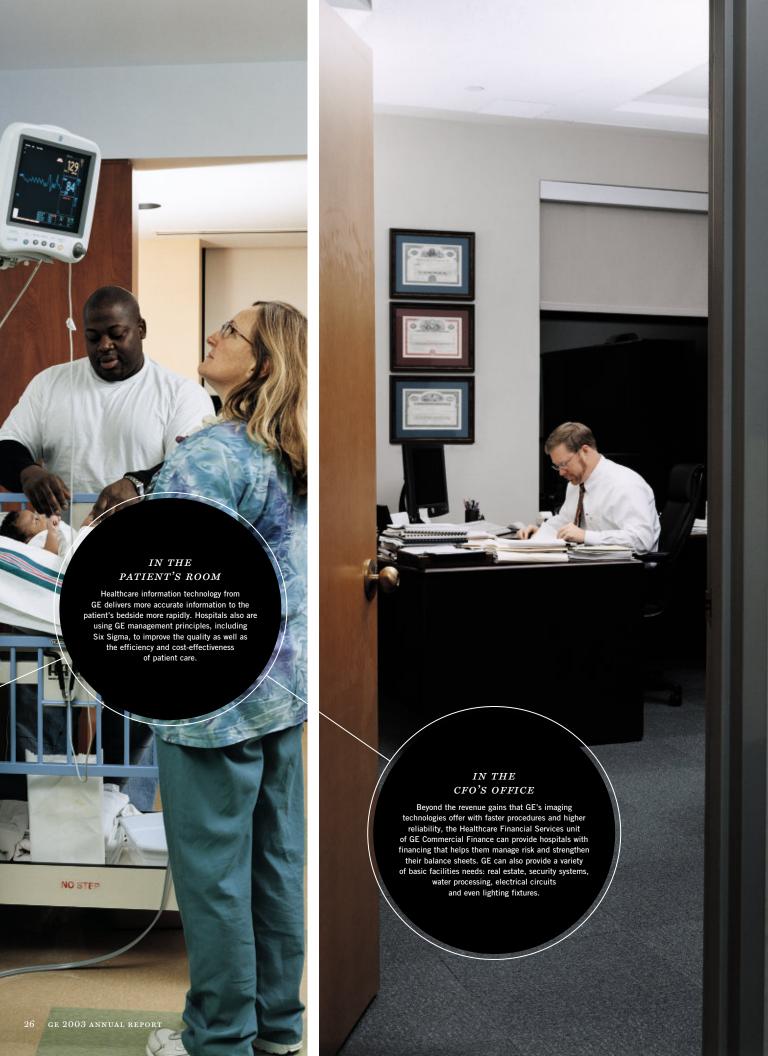
THREE —

It's an approach that builds one-time sales into enduring relationships. In key industries — healthcare, transportation, energy and retail — the challenges are multidimensional. With its long experience in these industries and its diverse set of businesses, GE can offer multifaceted solutions. Customers such as New York-Presbyterian Hospital (portrayed here), which signed a multiyear agreement with GE in 2003 for imaging technology and management training, are transforming their transactions with GE into partnerships.











DRAW YOUR BORDERS?

FOUR —

In a global economy, the answer is to operate worldwide as one global team. If companies are to grow, they must serve markets and customers far beyond their home countries, not only exporting products and services but also developing local capabilities in those new markets. By operating as one global team, GE businesses serve customers throughout the world, stimulating economic growth and creating high-value, high-tech jobs in the U.S. and around the world.

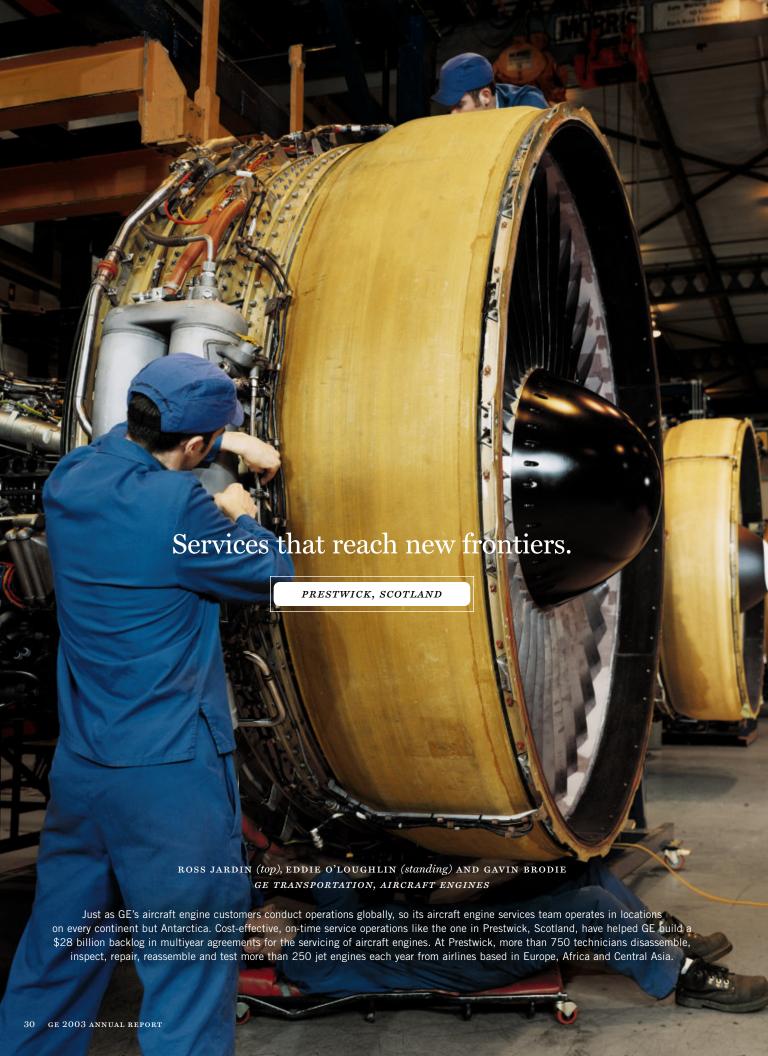


ZOLITA MARTIN, TERI LOVELASS (seated) AND CRAIG MERRILL

GE TRANSPORTATION, AIRCRAFT ENGINES

Bets on aircraft engine technology must be made up to 10 years before they result in a sale. Investments in regional jet engine technology that GE began making in the 1980s paid off last year in the winning bid to supply the engine for China's new regional jet, the ARJ-21. GE's CF34-10A delivers four times the reliability, 20% lower operating costs and higher thrust than competitors' engines. With the CF34-10A, the airframe maker can give the ARJ-21 a greater flight range, more space for passengers and more cargo capacity—meaning more potential revenue. GE is sourcing the CF34-10A from global suppliers, most of which are based in the United States.





ARE YOU

LEADING CHANGE OR CHASING IT?

FIVE —

GE has always been a multi-business company. Over the past 125 years, GE has swiftly evolved to seize new opportunities created by changes in technology and the economy. Today GE is building new platforms in industries and markets with above-GDP growth that provide opportunities to apply GE technology and management expertise to accelerate that growth.



In an uncertain world, security is paramount. Out of a \$125 billion global security market, GE identified the fast-growing segment of electronic security technology as a \$29 billion, high-margin opportunity, and launched its security business with the acquisition of Interlogix in early 2002. GE's process of reshaping new businesses, identifying adjacent markets and adding imaging technology from other GE businesses helped Security fast-track technologies like trace material detection and VideoIQTM. Security achieved \$900 million of revenues in 2003 and expects annual revenues to approach \$3 billion in 2005.



Oil & Gas, a unit of GE Energy, serves the vast networks of wells, pipelines and refineries that transform crude oil and natural gas into fuel for the world's infrastructure. Starting with the acquisition of Nuovo Pignone from the Italian government in 1994, Oil & Gas has followed the pattern for a GE growth business: identify the high-growth segments of exploration and production, transportation and processing; create new technology such as advanced turbomachinery and compressors for transporting liquid natural gas; build a strong value-added service platform including pipeline inspection; expand globally, with operations in 42 countries; and expand the view of the industry to include new opportunities such as subsea exploration technology.

As a result, Oil & Gas has grown to \$2.8 billion of revenues in 2003.





What's the ADVANTAGE of a MULTI-BUSINESS company?

YOU CAN BORROW IDEAS FROM YOUR FRIENDS

There is NO QUESTION about GOVERNANCE

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The role of GE's Board of Directors is clear: to oversee how management serves the long-term interests of shareowners and other stakeholders. To do this, GE's directors have adopted corporate governance principles aimed at ensuring that the board remains informed, independent and involved in your company. GE's goal is to have two-thirds of its board be independent under a strict definition. Today, 12 of GE's 16 directors meet that standard.

In 2003, the board changed compensation policies to further align the long-term interests of our executives and share-owners. Most prominently, the equity compensation of GE's CEO will consist entirely of performance share units that will vest only if specific long-term performance goals are met. The change reflects the board's belief that the CEO of GE needs no retention compensation and that his or her equity compensation should be focused entirely on performance. In addition, non-employee directors now receive 60% of their compensation in deferred stock units that do not vest until one year after they leave the board.

GE's governance principles are published in the Governance section of the GE Web site at www.ge.com/governance.

MEETINGS

The GE board held 13 meetings in 2003. In December, the board voted to increase GE's quarterly dividend for the 28th consecutive year. The Audit Committee, composed entirely of independent directors, held 11 meetings to review the activities and

independence of GE's external auditors and the activities of GE's internal audit staff. It also reviewed GE's system of disclosure controls and procedures — including internal control over financial reporting — and compliance with key GE policies and applicable laws. The Management Development and Compensation Committee, composed entirely of independent directors, reviewed in nine meetings all executive compensation plans, policies and practices, changes in executive assignments and responsibilities, and key succession plans. The Public Responsibilities Committee, in three meetings, reviewed GE's litigation matters and GE's policies on charitable contributions.

GARY ROGERS AND ANDY SIGLER

In anticipation of his retirement later this year after more than 37 years of outstanding service to GE, Gary L. Rogers stepped down from the board and his role as a Vice Chairman in December 2003. He will continue to serve the company as a senior advisor until he retires this December.

Andy Sigler, a GE director for 20 years and the board's current presiding director, has announced his intention to retire in 2004. Andy's vast business knowledge and experience, and his determination to help make GE a leader in governance, have served GE well. Ralph Larsen, former chairman and CEO of Johnson & Johnson, has agreed to succeed Andy as chairman of the Management Development and Compensation Committee and presiding director.

8 GE 2003 ANNUAL REPORT



KENNETH G. LANGONE 1, 3

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Invented Associates, LLC, investment banking and brokerage, New York, N.Y. Director since 1999.

JAMES I. CASH, JR. 1,4

Retired James E. Robison Professor of Business Administration, Harvard Graduate School of Business, Boston, Mass. Director since 1997.

ROBERT J. SWIERINGA 1

Dean and Professor of Accounting, Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Director since 2002.



SAM NUNN 2, 4

Retired Partner, King & Spalding, law firm, Atlanta, Ga. Director since 1997.

RALPH S. LARSEN 2, 3, 5

Former Chairman and CEO, Johnson

Johnson, pharmaceutical, medical and consumer products, New Brunswick, N.J. Director since 2002.

ANN M. FUDGE 4

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Young & Rubicam Inc., advertising and media services, New York, N.Y. Director since 1999.

INTERNAL DIRECTORS (pictured page 3)

JEFFREY R. IMMELT 4

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, General Electric Company. Director since 2000.

DENNIS D. DAMMERMAN 4

Vice Chairman of the Board and Executive Officer, General Electric Company, and Chairman, General Electric Capital Services, Inc. Director since 1994.

ROBERT C. WRIGHT 4

Vice Chairman of the Board and Executive Officer, General Electric Company, and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, National Broadcasting Company, Inc. Director since 2000.



A.G. LAFLEY 3

Chairman, President and Chief Executive,
The Procter ♂ Gamble Company, personal and household products,
Cincinnati, Ohio. Director since 2002.

ROGER S. PENSKE 4

Chairman of the Board, Penske Corporation, Penske Truck Leasing Corporation and United Auto Group, Inc., transportation and automotive services, Detroit, Mich. Director since 1994.

ANDREA JUNG 2, 3

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Avon Products, Inc., cosmetics, New York, N.Y. Director since 1998.



CLAUDIO X. GONZALEZ 1, 2, 3

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Kimberly-Clark de Mexico, S.A. de C.V., Mexico City, and Director, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, consumer and paper products. Director since 1993.

ROCHELLE B. LAZARUS 3, 4

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ogilvy & Mather Worldwide, advertising, New York, N.Y. Director since 2000.

DOUGLAS A. WARNER III 1, 2, 3

Former Chairman of the Board, J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., The Chase Manhattan Bank, and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, N.Y. Director since 1992.

1 Audit Committee

Management Development and Compensation Committee
 Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee
 Public Responsibilities Committee
 Fresiding Director

