Directors' report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2010 Registered number: SC064580



Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 4
Directors' responsibilities statement	5
Independent auditors' report	6 - 7
Profit and loss account	8
Balance sheet	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 24

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continues to be the overhaul of aircraft engines.

Business review

The company achieved a satisfactory result for the year to 31 December 2010, against a background of a global economic downturn and an increasingly challenging competitive environment.

Turnover in 2010 continued to be impacted by the reduction in airline cargo volumes, resulting in a \$55.4m fall in turnover to \$591.4m, compared to \$646.8m in 2009. Operating profit, impacted adversely by lower volumes and foreign exchange, decreased by \$12.4m in 2010 to \$28.6m compared to \$40.9m in 2009.

Future outlook

The economic downturn being experienced globally within the Aviation Business since the last quarter of 2008 through to 2010 is forecast to recover in 2011. The forecasts for 2011 predict a 29% increase in the number of Shop Visits (SV's), with a total of 220 SV's being forecasted for 2011 versus 171 SV's in 2010.

Since being named the designated repair station for the Genx engine, the company has committed \$11.2m of its budgeted investment of \$53m in capital expenditure to support the Genx overhaul program over the next 5 years, \$9.1m being committed in 2007 to 2009 and \$2.1m being committed in 2010. For 2011, \$7.7m is planned to be committed, with \$4m on tooling and \$3.7m on Phase 1 of the Test Cell Upgrade.

The single item business, which has also been impacted by the global economic downturn, is expected to maintain volumes in line with 2010, with the inload of CF6 fan blades from ATI replacing the shortfall in CFM56 and CF6 single item business.

The company, being part of GE Company, benefits from the advantage of funding which is managed centrally by GE Corporate Treasury. The directors of the company review cash forecasts and plans on an ongoing basis and are satisfied that the company, in the context of the group cash pool arrangement, will be able to operate within its available funding levels.

The principal risks and uncertainties affecting the business include the following;

Foreign currency exchange; the company monitors closely short, medium and long term exchange rates and has a policy of hedging against currency fluctuations relating to trading transactions.

Environmental risks; the company places considerable emphasis upon environmental compliance and not only seeks to ensure ongoing compliance with relevant legislation but also strives to ensure that environmental best practice is incorporated into its key processes.

Customers; the company maintains strong relationships with each of its key customers and has established credit control parameters. Appropriate credit terms are agreed with all customers and these are closely managed. The company factors most of its invoices via GE Commercial Finance. In addition to this, all factored invoices are insured thus protecting the company from any unforeseen bad debt exposure.

Major disruption/disaster; business continuity planning is reviewed regularly. In addition to this, a formal Business Continuity Plan has been trialed and implemented.

The effect of legislation or other regulatory activities; the company monitors forthcoming and current legislation regularly.

Pension fund risk; the company is subject to funding risks, principally poor performance of the equity investment. Such risks could result in increased contributions by the company to the pension scheme. The move to the GE Pension Plan from the GE Caledonian Plan in 2006 has reduced this risk.

Directors' report

Business review (continued)

Litigation; the company is subject to litigation from time to time. The outcome of legal action is always uncertain and there is always a risk that it may prove more costly and time consuming than expected. There is a risk that litigation could be instigated in the future, which could materially impact the company.

Competitive risk; the company operates in highly competitive markets. Competition is mainly from major airline shops. These include Air France, KLM and Lufthansa, with MTU also a competitive threat as an independent overhaul provider.

Sales and Marketing; new and replacement business is won continually, new markets have been developed in line with the company's strategy; key customer relationships are monitored on a regular basis.

Production; new repairs continue to be developed for both existing and development components; production efficiencies have been gained and new initiatives for process and efficiency improvements are constantly being developed.

Health and Safety; the company continues to seek ways of ensuring that a safe and healthy working environment is progressively improved.

Competitive advantage; the company focuses on areas where it has a competitive advantage including faster turn around time and excellent quality which places it well in terms of superior long term income/cash flow growth potential.

Key financial performance indicators include the monitoring of the management of profitability and working capital. Key non - financial performance indicators include the monitoring of our employees' health and safety in addition to the company's environmental impact and energy consumption.

-Financial	_2010	_2009	Measure
Stock Turnover	6.5	12.1	Turnover/stock
Debtor Days	20.6	36.4	Trade debtors/average turnover
Creditor Days	108	29	Trade creditors/average purchases
Sales per employee (\$000)	673	761	Turnover / average employees
Operating profit per employee (\$000)	32	48	Operating profit/average employees
Non financial	2010	2009	Measure
Reportable accidents	6	6	Number of accidents reported
Shop Visit Inputs	187	187	Number of engines inducted
Shop Visit Outputs	171	199	Number of engines output

Directors' report

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to \$10,338,000 (2009: \$19,868,000).

The directors paid an interim dividend of \$nil (2009: \$127,398,000).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2009: \$nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of the directors' report were:

W A Fitzgerald M G Quinn J T Beck A J Kelly

Political and charitable contributions

The company made no political contributions during the year (2009; \$nil). Donations to UK charities during the year amounted to \$10,867 (2009; \$4,721).

Financial instruments

The company monitors closely short, medium and long term exchange rates and has a policy of hedging against currency fluctuations.

Employee involvement

The company is committed to the continued involvement and participation by all employees in the performance of the business through a policy of communication and consultation. The company's policy for training and career development is to give full and fair consideration to any suitable person, including disabled persons, for all vacancies and opportunities.

Provision of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any
 information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report and to establish
 that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' report

Auditors

Under section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, KPMG Audit Plc will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board on 2157 Documber 2011

Mario Cum.

and signed on its behalf.

M G Quinn Director

> Monument Crescent Shawfarm Industrial Estate Prestwick KA9 2RX

Statement of directors' responsibilities for the year ended 31 December 2010

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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). 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 judgments 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;
- 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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of GE Caledonian Limited

We have audited the financial statements of GE Caledonian Limited for the year ended 31 December 2010, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 auditors' 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

"In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2010 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditors' report to the members of GE Caledonian Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you 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.

T Golloway
P Galloway (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of **KPMG Audit Plc**

Statutory Auditors Chartered Accountants

191 West George Street Glasgow G2 2LJ

Date: 22 December 2011

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2010

	Note	2010 \$000	2009 \$000
Turnover	2	591,388	646,789
Cost of sales		(547,155)	(587,142)
Gross profit		44,233	59,647
Selling and distribution costs		(3,271)	(5,200)
Administrative expenses		(12,408)	(13,468)
Operating profit	3	28,554	40,979
Interest receivable and similar income	7	-	525
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(23,628)	(23,791)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		4,926	17,713
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	5,412	2,155
Profit for the financial year	18	10,338	19,868

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2010 or 2009 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 10 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: SC064580

Balance sheet

as at 31 December 2010

	Note	\$000	2010 \$ 000	\$000	2009 \$000
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	10		32,362		34,562
Current assets					
Stocks	11	90,819		53,415	
Debtors	12	207,198		202,922	
Cash at bank		3,059		491	
		301,076	_	256,828	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(210,478)		(178,823)	
Net current assets			90,598		78,005
Total assets less current liabilities			122,960	_	112,567
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(275,000)		(275,000)
Net liabilities			(152,040)	=	(162,433)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		28,556		28,556
Share premium account	18		9,517		9,517
Revaluation reserve	18		2,004		2,082
Employee share based payments	18		251		196
Other reserves	18		(273,437)		(273,437)
Profit and loss account	18		81,069	_	70,653
Shareholders' deficit	19		(152,040)	5	(162,433)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

a Doewbor son

M G Quinn

M G Quint

The notes on pages 10 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of fixed assets and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The company regards the US dollar as its functional currency.

Notwithstanding the net liabilities of \$152 million the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis as debt of \$275 million included in 'Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year' represents shares reclassified as debt which are due for payment only on the winding up of the company although interest is payable annually (see note 16).

1.2 Cash flow

The company, being a subsidiary undertaking where 90% or more of the voting rights are controlled within the group whose consolidated financial statements are publicly available, is exempt from the requirement to draw up a cash flow statement in accordance with FRS 1.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the value of work completed during the year in respect of the repair and refurbishment of aero engines and related components.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold property Plant & machinery

8 to 40 years

5 to 20 years

No depreciation is provided on freehold land. Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

1.5 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

As permitted by the transitional provisions of FRS 15 Tangible Fixed Assets the company has elected not to adopt a policy of revaluation of tangible fixed assets. The company will retain the book value of land and buildings, previously revalued at 31 October 1986 and will not update that valuation.

1.6 Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.7 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In determining the cost of raw materials, the weighted average purchase price is used. For work in progress, cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of manufacturing fixed and variable overheads.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Classification of financial instruments issued by the company

Following the adoption of FRS 25, financial instruments issued by the company are treated as equity (i.e. forming part of shareholders' funds) only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and
- where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or a derivative that will be settled by the company exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Finance payments associated with financial liabilities are dealt with as part of interest payable and similar charges. Finance payments associated with financial instruments that are classified as part of shareholders' funds, are dealt with as appropriations in the reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds.

1.9 Taxation

Taxation for the year is based on the profit for the year.

Full provision is made for deferred tax liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

1.10 Foreign currencies

Normal trading transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in US dollars at actual exchange rates as of the date of the transaction or, if hedged, at the forward contract rate. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is reported as an exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss account. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at the year end or, if appropriate, at the forward contract rate.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Pensions

The company is a member of a larger group pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The group pension scheme, GE Pension Plan, covers a number of United Kingdom subsidiary companies of General Electric Company. As the company is unable to identify its share of the scheme assets and liabilities on a consistent and reasonable basis, as permitted by FRS 17 'Retirement benefits', the scheme has been accounted for, in these financial statements as if the scheme was a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contribution to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

1.12 Dividends on shares presented within shareholders' deficit

Dividends unpaid at the balance sheet date are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent that they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the company. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

1.13 Share based payments

Share options and restricted 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 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 reserves.

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 company's costs of these purchases are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

1.14 Transactions with related parties

The company, as a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of General Electric Company, has taken advantage of an exemption contained in FRS 8, "Related Party Disclosures", in preparing its financial statements. This exemption allows the company not to disclose details of transactions with other group companies or investees of the group qualifying as related parties, as the consolidated financial statements of General Electric Company, in which the company is included, are publicly available.

Notes to the financial statements

_	_	_	
7	7		 ver
_			vet

A geographical analysis of turnover is as follows:

		2010	2009
		\$000	\$000
	United Kingdom	72,672	41,839
	Rest of European Union	44,197	27,280
	USA	375,584	523,144
	Other	98,935	54,526
		591,388	646,789
3.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
		2010	2009
		\$000	\$000
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
	- owned by the company	4,771	4,942
	Operating lease rentals:		
	- plant and machinery	529	563
	Difference on foreign exchange	1,213	(3,819)
	Loss on sale of tangible fixed assets		778 ————
4.	Auditors' remuneration		
		2010	2009
		\$000	\$000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's		
	annual accounts	96	85

Notes to the financial statements

5. Staff costs

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	2010 \$000 39,936 4,362 8,946	2009 \$000 46,446 4,042 8,991 59,479
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during	g the year was as follo	ows:
		2010 No	2009 No
	Production Administration	845 34	810 39
		879	849
6.	Directors' remuneration		
		2010 \$ 000	2009 \$000
	Emoluments	386	509

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2009: 2) in respect of defined benefit pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of \$309,000 (2009: \$393,000).

The total accrued pension provision of the highest paid director at 31 December 2010 amounted to \$38,000 (2009: \$53,000).

7. Interest receivable and similar income

	2010 \$000	2009 \$000
Interest receivable from group companies Bank interest receivable	-	512 13
		525

Notes to the financial statements

R	Interect	navable	and	similar	charaes

		2010 \$0 00	2009 \$000
	On large from some wedge to be	•	·
	On loans from group undertakings Dividend on preference shares classified as debt	2,315 21,313	2,478 21,313
		23,628	23,791
9.	Taxation		
		2010	2009
		\$000	\$000
	Analysis of tax credit in the year		
	Current tax (see note below)		
	UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	9,254	13,444
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(13,444)	(11,649)
	Total current tax	(4,190)	1,795
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1,381)	(1,740)
	Effect of decreased tax rate	159	- (2.210)
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods		(2,210)
	Total deferred tax (see note 15)	(1,222)	(3,950)
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(5,412)	(2,155)
	Factors affecting tax (credit)/charge for the year		
	The current tax assessed for the year is lower than (2009: lower than the UK of 28% (2009: 28%). The differences are explained below:	n) the standard rate of corp	oration tax in
		2010	2009
		\$000	\$000
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,926	17,713
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2009: 28%)	1,379	4,960
	Effects of:		
	Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	1,147	1,415
	Short term timing differences	234	325
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6,494	6,744
	Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(13,444)	(11,649)

Current tax (credit)/charge for the year (see note above)

(4,190)

1,795

Notes to the financial statements

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Deferred tax assets and liabilities on all timing differences have been calculated at 27%, being the rate of UK corporation tax that was enacted at the balance sheet date, including those expected to reverse in the year ended 31 December 2011 (the overall average rate for which would otherwise be 26.5%). The impact of this on the financial statements is not considered to be material.

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land \$000	Freehold buildings \$000	Plant and equipment \$000	Total \$000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2010 Additions	508	30,051 300	87,860 2,350	118,419 2,650
Disposals	_	-	(134)	(134)
Transfer between classes	-	386	(386)	•
At 31 December 2010	508	30,737	89,690	120,935
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2010	-	16,963	66,894	83,857
Charge for the year	-	1,031	3,740	4,771
On disposals		<u>-</u>	(55)	(55)
At 31 December 2010	-	17,994	70,579	88,573
Net book value			· _	
At 31 December 2010	508	12,743	19,111	32,362
At 31 December 2009	508	13,088	20,966	34,562

Notes to the financial statements

10. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Buildings were revalued on an open market value for existing use basis as at 31 October 1986 as follows:

		2010 \$000	2009 \$000
	Buildings		
	At valuation Aggregate depreciation thereon	10,515 (5,355)	10,515 (5,145)
	Net book value	5,160	5,370
	If the above buildings had not been included at valuation they would have cost convention as follows:	e been included unde	r the historical
	cost convention as follows.	2010	2009
		\$000	\$000
	Cost	6,639	6,639
	Accumulated depreciation	(3,483)	(3,351)
	Net book value	3,156	3,288
11.	Stocks		
		2010	2009
		\$000	\$000
	Raw materials	13,192	14,448
	Work in progress	77,627	38,967
		90,819	53,415
12.	Debtors		
		2010	2009
		\$000	\$000
	Trade debtors	10,785	21,055
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	190,899	177,777
	Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	1,051 181	487 543
	Deferred tax asset (see note 15)	4,282	3,060
		207,198	202,922

Notes to the financial statements

13.	Creditors:		
	Amounts falling due within one year		
		2010 \$000	2009 \$000
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax	16,658 127,437 9,254	14,370 114,439 13,444
	Social security and other taxes Proposed dividend on preference shares classified as debt	2,537 42,625	2,335 21,313
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	1,929 10,038	363 12,559
		210,478	178,823
	All inter group borrowings are repayable on demand.		
14.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2010 \$000	2009 \$000
	Fair value of share capital treated as debt (note 16) Share capital treated as debt (note16)	273,437 1,563	273,437 1,563
		275,000	275,000
	Disclosure of the terms and conditions attached to the non-equity shares is	s made in note 16.	. '
15.	Deferred tax asset		
		2010 \$000	2009 \$000
	At beginning of year Credit for the year	3,060 1,222	(890) 3,950
	At end of year	4,282	3,060
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
		2010 \$000	2009 \$000
	Accelerated capital allowances Other timing differences	1,060 3,222	(48) 3,108
		4,282	3,060

There were no amounts of unprovided deferred taxation as at 31 December 2010 or 31 December 2009.

Notes to the financial statements

16. Share capital

Shares classified as capital	2010 \$000	2009 \$000
Authorised		
18,000,000 'A' ordinary shares of \$1 each 18,000,000 'B' ordinary shares of \$1 each	18,000 18,000	18,000 18,000
	36,000	36,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
14,277,915 'A' ordinary shares of \$1 each 14,277,914 'B' ordinary shares of \$1 each	14,278 14,278	14,278 14,278
	28,556	28,556
Shares classified as debt		
Authorised		
1,000,000 cumulative preference shares of £1 each	1,563	1,563
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000,000 cumulative preference shares of £1 each	1,563	1,563

In accordance with FRS 25 the cumulative preference shares are classified as liabilities and have been recorded at their fair value.

A face value of US\$275 was attributed to each of the 1,000,000 cumulative preference shares of £1 each. As the preference shares are classified as liabilities, they are stated at fair value on the date of issue. The fair value of \$275 million has been determined by reference to the present value of future cash flows. Dividends are payable on these preference shares, and are calculated at a rate of 7.75% p.a. on the deemed fair value of US\$275 per share, rather than the nominal value of £1 per share (see preference share rights below).

The rights of the preference shares are summarised below:

(a) A fixed cumulative preferential dividend calculated on the face value at the rate of 7.75% per calendar year is to be paid in priority to any dividend on any other class of shares. Such dividend is to be paid in arrears, to the extent permitted by law, on 15 February ("a Dividend Payment Date") and to the extent such dividend is not paid on the Dividend Payment Date interest shall accrue at the rate of 7.75% pa. for the period from the relevant Dividend Payment Date to the actual date of payment of such dividend.

(b) On a winding up of the company the assets of the company shall be applied in repaying to the preference shareholders the face value along with the arrears and accruals of dividend to be calculated from the relevant dividend date in priority to any other class of shares.

Notes to the financial statements

. 16. Share capital (continued)

(c) The preference shares do not confer on the holders the right to vote.

The rights of the 'A' and 'B' ordinary shares are summarised as follows:

(a) At any general meeting of the company held at a time when a shareholder holds more than fifty percent of the 'A' ordinary shares in issue, then the number of votes that may be cast by the majority 'A' ordinary shareholder on a poll at such general meeting shall be no less than such number as gives the majority 'A' ordinary shareholder fifty one per cent of the total votes available to all shares then in issue that carry the right to vote on a poll at such general meeting.

(b) Save as provided in (a) above, the 'A' ordinary shares shall carry the same rights as, and rank pari passu with, the 'B' ordinary shares including, without limitation, as to dividends.

17. Dividends

	2010 \$000	200 9 \$000
Interim dividend	-	127,398

The directors paid an interim dividend of \$nil (2009: \$127,398,000).

18. Reserves

	Share premium account \$000	Employee share based payments \$000	Revaluation reserve \$000	Other reserves \$000	Profit and loss account \$000
At 1 January 2010	9,517	196	2,082	(273,437)	70,653
Profit for the year	-	-	•	-	10,338
Transfer from revaluation reserve Equity compensation expense	-	-	(78)	-	78
recognised during the year Recharges made by GE Company in respect of share based	-	84	- ′	-	-
payments		(29)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2010	9,517	251	2,004	(273,437)	81,069

Other reserves represents the difference between the fair value of the preference shares on the date of redesignation of US\$275 million and the nominal value of the shares at that date of US\$1.563 million (see note 16).

Notes to the financial statements

19. Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' deficit

	2010 \$000	2009 \$000
Opening shareholders' deficit	(162,433)	(54,963)
Profit for the year	10,338	19,868
Dividends	-	(127,398)
Equity compensation expense recognised during the year Recharges made by GE Company in respect of share based	84	77
payments	(29)	(17)
Closing shareholders' deficit	(152,040)	(162,433)

20. Pension commitments

The company is a member of a pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The group pension scheme, the GE Pension Plan, covers a number of United Kingdom subsidiary companies of General Electric Company. Because the company is unable to identify its share of the GE Pension Plan assets and liabilities on a consistent and reasonable basis, as permitted by FRS17 "Retirement benefits" the scheme has been accounted for, in these financial statements as if the scheme was a defined contribution scheme. The funding surplus/deficit in respect of this scheme is disclosed in the financial statements of IGE USA Investments, a company registered in England and Wales.

The last full actuarial valuation was carried out at 5 April 2009 by a qualified independent actuary. At this date there was a funding deficit of £695 million and a funding level of 66.7%.

The company's total pension cost included within operating profit was \$8,946,000 (2009: \$8,991,000).

21. Operating lease commitments

At 31 December 2010 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Plant and machinery		Other	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Expiry date:				
Within 1 year	-	17	-	4
Between 2 and 5 years	215	353	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

22. 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 to 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 consists 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.

(a) Share options

The number and weighted average exercise price of share options is as follows:

	2010 Weighted average exercise price \$	2010 Number of options No	2009 Weighted average exercise price \$	2009 Number of options No
Outstanding at the beginning of the year Granted during the year Forfeited during the year Exercised during the year Employee transfers	27.54 16.90 41.49 10.76 22.13	74,680 21,000 (10,250) (4,000) 3,650	36.79 11.00 35.79 - 38.82	51,730 26,750 (2,250) - (1,550)
Outstanding at the end of the year	23.79	85,080	27.54	74,680
	2010 Weighted average exercise price \$	2010 Number of options No	2009 Weighted average exercise price \$	2009 Number of options No
Exercisable at the end of the year	34.54	37,470	37.39	42,590
For share options exercised during the year average share price on date of exercise	ar weighted	\$ 16.14		\$

Notes to the financial statements

22. Share based payments (continued)

	Minimum \$	Maximum \$	Minimum \$	Maximum \$
Range of exercise price for outstanding options	9.57	43.75	27.05	43.75
Weighted average remaining contractual lif	o of	Years		Years
outstanding options in years	e oi	5.91		5.18

Fair value of options granted

We measure the fair value of each stock option grant at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$4.11, \$3.81 and \$5.26, respectively.

The following assumptions were used in arriving at the fair value of options granted during 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively: risk-free interest rates of 2.9%, 3.2% and 3.4%; dividend yields of 3.9%, 3.9% and 4.4%; expected volatility of 35%, 49% and 27%; and expected lives of six years and eleven months, six years and ten months, and six years and nine months.

Risk-free interest rates reflect the yield on zero-coupon U.S. Treasury securities. Expected dividend yields presume a set dividend rate. For stock options granted in 2010, 2009 and the fourth quarter of 2008, we used a historical five-year average for the dividend yield.

Expected volatilities are based on implied volatilities from traded options and historical volatility of our stock. The expected option lives are based on our historical experience of employee exercise behaviour.

(b) Restricted stock units

The total number of restricted stock units granted during the year was nil (2009: nil).

Fair value of restricted stock units

The fair value of each restricted stock unit is the market price of our stock on the date of grant. The weighted average grant date fair value of RSUs granted during 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$15.89, \$13.63 and \$28.74, respectively.

The average monthly exchange rate at the year end was \$1.55:£1.

The opening exchange rate was \$1.56:£1.

The closing exchange rate was \$1.56:£1.

Notes to the financial statements

22. Share based payments (continued)

(c) Expense arising from share based payment transactions

	2010 \$000	2009 \$000
Share options Restricted stock units	69 15	39 38
	84	77

23. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is GE UK Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by its ultimate parent undertaking, General Electric Company, a company incorporated in the United States of America. The consolidated financial statements of this company are available to the public and may be obtained from 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, Connecticut, 06828, USA or at www.ge.com.