

**Follow-up Q&A from
2022 GE Annual Shareholders Meeting**

The questions listed below were submitted by GE shareholders before or during GE’s annual meeting held on May 4, 2022. We are providing answers to these questions to address topics that were not covered during the Q&A portion of the meeting, in accordance with the meeting’s Rules of Conduct and Procedures (https://www.ge.com/sites/default/files/GE_2022_annual_meeting_rules_of_conduct.pdf). Questions below are presented as submitted by shareholders, except for content removed for clarity, concision or in accordance with the Rules of Conduct and Procedures, and questions covering the same topic as a question addressed in the table below are not included. Some of the answers below reference GE’s most recent proxy statement (available at https://www.ge.com/sites/default/files/ge_proxy2022.pdf) and Governance Principles (available at https://www.ge.com/sites/default/files/Governance_Principles_2021.pdf), which provide additional information.

	Questions from shareholders	Answers
1.	Why do certain directors hold no common stock in General Electric? PSUs and RSUs etc. are forms of compensation and frequently have no economic reality for years to come. But if directors of a troubled company like GE wish to show they are truly representing the interests of shareholders (and not just feeding at the corporate trough), they should hold at least a nominal number of GE shares. And this year the lack of ownership by these three tenured board members compares poorly with two of the three nominees to the board who already have direct common stock ownership. Perhaps GE should establish a minimum common stock ownership threshold?	Most of our director compensation is in the form of deferred stock units (DSUs). The stock units are held in an account, and the directors do not receive the stock units until the year after a director retires from the Board, which helps align directors’ interests with the long-term interests of shareholders. All independent directors are required to hold at least \$550,000 worth of GE stock and/ or DSUs while serving as GE directors. Directors have five years to meet this ownership threshold, and all directors are in compliance. Since 2003, DSUs have been the only equity incentive compensation awarded to the independent directors. In addition to their DSUs, many of our directors hold shares of GE stock directly. Directors may choose to purchase additional GE shares if they wish, but it is not required. For additional information, refer to our proxy on pages 24 and 51-52.

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2.	Why does the board of directors get paid so much?	The Board reviews director compensation annually and has not increased director compensation since 2016. Our director compensation program is designed to fairly pay directors for the work required by a company of GE's size and scope, as benchmarked against our peers. We also align directors' interests with the long-term interests of GE shareholders by paying a majority of director compensation in DSUs.
3.	What is the ratio between your highest paid director (including stock options and bonuses) to your average employee wage?	Refer to our 2022 proxy statement on page 50 for our median employee wage and page 52 for director compensation.
4.	How can we be assured that the Board of Directors is focused on Shareholder's best interests and not Stakeholder's? If Stakeholders would like a say, they should become Shareholders...	The role of the Board of Directors is to enhance the long-term value of the Company for its shareholders. The Board of Directors recognizes that the long-term interests of shareholders are advanced by responsibly addressing the interests of other stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, employees, recruits, GE communities, government officials and the public at large. The Board of Directors and GE management conduct extensive, year-round engagement with shareholders. Refer to our 2022 proxy statement for more information about our shareholder engagement process, as well as our Governance Principles regarding the role of the Board.
5.	What is your corporation doing to increase the number of female members on the Board of Directors?	The Board's Governance and Public Affairs Committee considers attributes such as race, ethnicity, gender, cultural background and professional experience when reviewing candidates for the Board and in assessing the Board's overall composition. The Board is committed to using refreshment opportunities to strengthen its cognitive diversity. Additionally, the Governance Committee is committed to considering the candidacy of women and ethnically diverse candidates for all future vacancies on the Board. To accomplish this, the Governance Committee will continue to require that search firms engaged by GE include a robust selection of women and ethnically diverse candidates in all prospective director candidate pools. The Governance Committee reviews its effectiveness in balancing these considerations when assessing the composition of the Board. Refer to pages 14-15 of the 2022 proxy statement.

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6.	What happened to all the board members with good GE history? 20 or more years. It seems all our current board members are investors or educators. Breaking up the company hasn't worked since Immelt starting doing it.	The Board regularly reviews the composition of the Board. Refer to pages 7-12 of the 2022 proxy statement for director qualifications and attributes which include expertise in industry and operations; finance and accounting; investing; technology; risk management; government and regulatory; global experience. Additionally, to enhance board refreshment, there is a 15-year term limit for directors as well as a 75-year age limit.
7.	What is your corporation doing to narrow the wage gap between Management/Board Members and its workforce?	GE offers its employees good pay and benefits, especially compared to other Fortune 500 companies and competitors. In fact, on average, GE production workers in the United States make more than 90% of Americans in similar production roles. GE's executive compensation programs are designed to focus leadership on key areas that drive accountability for executing our strategy and align to the interests of our shareholders.
8.	What per cent of goods produced are made in China?	Refer to our 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K at page 83 for revenues from the China region. https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/0000040545/000004054522000008/ge-20211231.htm
9.	Status of contract work to build locomotive engine factory and locomotives in India? This was the main reason I decided to buy GE stock.	GE no longer owns the Transportation business. In February 2019, GE completed the spin-off and merger of its Transportation business with Wabtec Corporation.
10.	GE appliances seem to be substandard these days. I know several people who moved into new developments that were outfitted with GE refrigerators and dishwashers. All seem to not even last the one year warranty. How can you fix this problem?	GE no longer owns the Appliances business. In June 2016, GE Appliances was sold to Haier Inc.—a different company from GE, although they have a trademark license to use the GE brand. Since then, the new owner Haier has assumed all responsibility for any quality defects or issues, warranty claims, and repairs on all new and existing GE appliances. You can call 1-800-432-2737 for assistance.

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11.	Has the corporation given money to any federal or state representative who introduces or publicly supports anti-LGBQ, anti-abortion, anti-civil rights discussions or book banning in classrooms?	GE supports candidates and committees through contributions from the GE Political Action Committee (GEPAC), a fund that is voluntarily supported and run by GE employees. As a large manufacturing company with work across a diverse set of industries, we support elected officials based on a wide range of issues, though we have not donated directly to state and local level candidates since the end of 2018. We have consistently spoken out in support of a diverse, inclusive workforce, both on our own and in partnership with organizations like the Human Rights Campaign and are proud of the recognition we have received from the HRC as a result. Refer to our report hubs website for GE and GEPAC contributions. https://www.ge.com/sustainability/reports-hub
12.	What is the long-term forecast (5 year)?	We recently discussed GE's outlook during the Investor Day presentation on March 10, 2022 and on GE's earnings call for the first quarter of 2022. Refer to those materials on GE's Investor Relations website at https://www.ge.com/investor-relations/events-reports .
13.	Out of whose coffers was the \$200 m SEC fine paid?	Refer to our 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K at page 17 and 42 regarding our settlement of the SEC investigation in 2020.
14.	Why are retirees discriminated against by excluded from the G.E. Foundation Matching Gifts program?	The decision to stop funding this program was a difficult decision for the GE Foundation board, which was made after careful consideration, recognizing the need to balance our support for communities with returning the company to a position of financial strength. We have focused the Foundation's giving on a more limited number of programs, including STEM education, healthcare programs, workforce diversity initiatives and maintaining Matching Gifts for employees.
15.	Does GE have any options for employees to participate in employee stock purchase plan (ESP)? That allows employees to use after-tax payroll deductions to acquire their company's stock, usually at a discount of up to 15%.	For U.S. employees, GE does not offer an employee stock purchase plan. Instead, U.S. employees can invest in the GE Stock Fund in their 401(k) account. For international employees, GE offers the GE International Stock Purchase Plan, which allows for non-U.S. employees to purchase GE equity with up to 10% of their salary through payroll deductions and gives a 15% company match in GE stock.
16.	What was management's response to President Biden's questionable Covid vaccine mandate that was issued in September 2021?	As a global company, our policy has been to follow the laws of the countries in which we operate. In the U.S. specifically, we were well on track for compliance with the federal contractor executive order before it was paused. Given this and our ongoing COVID protocols, we are maintaining high standards for a safe culture at GE.
17.	How much did Broadridge charge to host this virtual annual meeting?	We do not disclose those pricing details, but we did work with Broadridge to virtually host GE's annual meeting for 2022.

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18.	The Carpenter Pension Funds as long term shareholders appreciate the Audit Committee's work to oversee the quality and independence of Deloitte's audit work. The US SEC has proposed extensive new climate disclosures including in audited financial statements. If adopted, the disclosures will expand the oversight roles of audit committees generally, which raises a concern. As climate related disclosure takes the form of demanding regulatory requirements, how will the Audit Committee's role evolve to effectively handle these expanding responsibilities? Thank you.	We are closely following the SEC's proposed climate disclosure rule and will continue to evolve the oversight responsibilities of the Board and its committees, as appropriate in light of applicable regulatory requirements. Already though, our Governance Principles and committee charters specify relevant oversight responsibility related to climate matters and disclosure. For example, the Audit Committee's oversight includes external reporting on sustainability matters in the Company's financial and other reports, including reporting on these matters in the Company's SEC filings and data quality related to this reporting.
19.	How big a role will wind turbine sales play in the future of GE? Is it expected to be a cornerstone of the business going forward?	We believe wind will play a key role in the energy transition to help meet the rising demand for affordable, reliable and sustainable energy. With some of the most innovative onshore and offshore wind turbines, we expect this will be a profitable, growing and important part of GE's suite of energy technologies over time to help our customers solve global energy challenges.
20.	The Power reporting segment has been profitable in 2021 - can you summarize what part the Nuclear area has contributed to the profitability in terms of %?	Refer to our 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K at page 16 for segment revenues. The company does not report at the sub-segment level for Nuclear.
21.	Why not put the question of splitting the company into 3 companies to a shareowner vote?	The planned spin-off distributions that we announced in November 2021 do not require shareholder approval under New York corporate law.
22.	Are the 3 spinoff companies to be registered in New York State?	General Electric Company is currently a New York corporation. We will share the state of incorporation and other details about the future companies as part of the process and disclosures for the planned spin-offs.

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23.	What will happen to GE Research in the spin-off?	GE Research will continue to be the focal point of driving game-changing technologies and innovation across GE's businesses. We know each new company will lead through technology, and GE Research is an important part of that leadership. We are working now to determine how we structure GE Research on a go-forward basis.
24.	In the 2021 Annual Report, Form 10-K, page 15, it discusses the Power Conversion, Nuclear & Other Reportable Segment of GE. This segment (along with Aviation & Healthcare) reported reductions in earnings from that of 2020 as shown on page 10. Are there any "active communications" with utility owners (here in the US or abroad) to sell any ABWR and /or SBWR designs/units in cooperation with Hitachi to increase earnings in this segment?	As a matter of practice, we do not comment on rumors or speculation about potential transactions.
25.	GE needs to help transform the wind industry's reliance on duplication of continental manufacturing sites .. will GE consider initiating merger or JV discussions to dramatically help cut costs and raise margins	GE has a global wind business, which we plan to spin off as part of our proposed future energy company. Our focus is on driving improvements in the business through selectivity, cost out and pricing actions to improve our performance. As a matter of practice, we do not comment or speculate about potential alternatives.

<p>26. GE appears to be expanding its LNG business at a rapid pace, with involvement in fourteen proposed LNG infrastructure projects in Bangladesh, Thailand and Vietnam alone. With many companies and countries pledging to produce net zero emissions by 2050, and the influential IEA Net Zero by 2050 scenario forecasting a significant drop off in LNG infrastructure demand, is our company's power division, which GE is intending to spin off, overexposed to a business that is on the decline?</p> <p>GE's roughly \$400m impairment charge taken on coal assets in conjunction with the company's exit from that business in 2020 showed the real-world stranded asset risk associated with fossil fuel investments. As such, we are concerned that our company is continuing to increase its exposure to gas power, particularly LNG-to-power, given that this segment accounts for a much greater share of revenues than coal and that it is rapidly facing cost competition from renewables, not least in emerging markets. IEEFA analysis examining the proposed pipeline of LNG-to-power projects in Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Cambodia, Myanmar, Pakistan and Bangladesh has found 62% of proposed LNG import terminal capacity and 61% of proposed gas-fired power capacity is unlikely to be built due to unfavourable project and country market fundamentals, and financial</p>	<p>The mission of the combined Renewable Energy, Power, and Digital business is to solve the energy trilemma providing power that is sustainable, reliable, and affordable. In that mission, we believe there is a role for both gas and renewables to play, exactly why we believe putting these two businesses together to better serve our customers will create value. As we said at our recent Investor Day, "we're going to see more coal to gas switching. That's decarbonization in real terms." Gas turbines provide stability to grids while producing 60% less carbon emissions than coal. This grid stability then supports the more accelerated and rapid addition of renewables technology. Additionally, we have embedded capability in our H-class turbines and aeroderivatives to be able to burn hydrogen, a carbon free fuel source. We already have 8 million hours operating low carbon intensity fuels in more than 100 machines around the world. We are well positioned to provide our customers with stable baseload power, while also supporting the growth of renewables globally with our unique portfolio.</p>
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market constraints. Similarly, Carbon Tracker has found that new-build gas plants are already more expensive than solar PV in Vietnam. How is our company assessing the stranded asset risk from these projects?	