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Our strongest proof point that electrification can drive global decarbonization, while positively impacting people and the planet. We are approximately 75,000 strong across about 100 countries around the world. If you are ready to make a difference and usher in the new era of energy, come join us. Part of a new digital ecosystem, designed for you. Information you need to help improve outcomes for your patients, staff and your enterprise; including access to clinical, operational, leadership topics, and trends. Expanded access through MyGEHealthcare, our secure portal to help you operate more efficiently. General Electric Company (GE) is a multinational conglomerate headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, that was incorporated in 1892 following a series of mergers between various companies owned and operated by Thomas Alva Edison and the Thomson-Houston Electric Company.For well over a century, General Electric was one of the largest and most diversified corporations in the world, spanning a wide range of sectors and industries. A series of financial setbacks in the 2010s forced the company to sell off major portions of its holdings, including its flagship media, financial services, and consumer products arms.After transitioning from its conglomerate-centric model, General Electric now focuses on three main business components: energy solutions, jet engines, and health care technologies. This strategic pivot reinforces its status as an emblem of perpetual innovation and reinvention.Portfolio and productsGeneral Electric's innovations span a wide array of technological and industrial fields, including:Hydroelectric power. GE's products include digital hydro plants, large hydro turbines, large hydro generators, hydro control systems, and hydro mechanical equipment.Gas power. GE's solutions for gas power encompass gas and steam turbines, generators, condensers, and a range of plant equipment. Energy grids. The company's solutions include a variety of grid equipment and services. Wind power. GE offers a range of products and services that encompass onshore and offshore wind turbines as well as related equipment and services. Aviation. Products include turboprop engines, jet engines, and systems for commercial, business, and military aviation. Industrial Internet. GE's industrial Internet initiative focuses on solutions for the Industrial Internet of Things (IoT)—essentially, machine-to-machine communications on an industrial scale for the purposes of monitoring, collecting, exchanging, and analyzing data with the aim of optimizing decision speed, accuracy, and overall efficiency. Health care technologies. For more than a century, GE has been at the forefront of medical technology R&D and manufacturing, contributing to advancements in X-ray machines, CT scans, and MRIs. Materials science. GE's materials initiatives include R&D for materials science, chemistry, physics, and various engineering fields. The goal is to develop material and process solutions for industrial applications and government programs. These initiatives include materials development, processing, testing, system design, and modeling.GE's portfolio of products and services underscores its extensive range of R&D initiatives and legacy operations. GE also engages in financial services, providing financial investment in energy infrastructure projects across the globe.1892–1980: The rise of GE as an American conglomerateGeneral Electric was incorporated in 1892, acquiring all the assets of the Edison General Electric Company and two other electrical companies. Edison General had been founded as the Edison Electric Light Company in 1878 by Thomas Edison to market his incandescent lamp and other later products. Edison remained associated with General Electric through his patents and consulting duties.GE would go on to produce one of the largest lines of electrical industrial and consumer goods in the world, later establishing (in 1900) an industrial research laboratory, where many of its later products were developed by in-house scientists. The historical time line of GE's notable innovations, beginning with Edison's work prior to the company's official establishment, and following GE's incorporation in 1892, includes:The incandescent light bulb (1879) The nation's first commercial power station (1882) The giant electric locomotive (1893) The X-ray machine (1896) Voice radio broadcasts Electric home appliances (1910) Vacuum tubes (1912) First home television (1927) Plastic and silicone innovations (1930s–1940s) Commercial jet engines (1941) Nuclear power (1957) Laser lights (1962)Medical devices (1976)Through the late 19th century to the 20th century, GE became a global powerhouse known for pioneering and innovative technological advancements and reshaping industries.1981–2001: The Jack Welch yearsJack Welch began working at GE as a junior chemical engineer in 1960. Rising through the company's ranks and across several of GE's divisions over the next two decades, Welch became the company's youngest chair and CEO in 1981.Jack Welch's tenure at GE would solidify his position as one of the most distinguished CEOs in American business history. Welch aggressively restructured the company's business divisions, established a culture of fierce competition and performance expectations, expanded GE's diversification-through-acquisition strategy, and shifted greater focus toward shareholder value. Under Welch, GE Capital, the company's financial services division, became a major profit generator. This made Welch one of the most remarkable CEOs of his time, increasing GE's value from $14 billion in 1981 to $600 billion (outpacing the S&P 500) within two decades.In 1986, under Welch's leadership, GE purchased the RCA Corporation (which it had helped to found in 1919), including the RCA-owned television network the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), Inc. In 1987, GE sold RCA's consumer electronics division to Thomson SA, a state-owned French firm, and purchased Thomson's medical technology division. In 1989 GE agreed to combine its European business interests in appliances, medical systems, electrical distribution, and power systems with the formerly unrelated British corporation General Electric Company.2001–2019: General Electric's height and fall from graceAlthough GE's consumer products are most visible to the general public, they accounted for a minority of the company's annual sales. A substantial portion went to the U.S. Department of Defense. As of the early 21st century, GE's business lines consisted of:Finance. GE Capital traces its roots to the 1930s, where it existed to facilitate the sale of GE consumer products. At its height in 2008, the commercial and consumer finance arm was the seventh largest bank holding company in the U.S. Infrastructure. The division included diesel locomotives, jet engines, water treatment systems, and energy delivery systems such as power grids. Consumer and industrial technologies. Appliances and lighting products—the products that made GE a household name in the 20th century—were housed in this unit. Health care. The chief focus was medical diagnostic and imaging products. Media and entertainment. In 2004, GE purchased a majority stake in Vivendi Universal to create its flagship NBCUniversal division. In the years leading up to the 2008 financial crisis, and following Welch's departure, GE's CEO Jeff Immelt leveraged GE Capital funds toward the acquisition of commercial real estate (among other acquisitions that have since been viewed in a critical light). GE also acquired WMC Mortgage, a subprime lender. Essentially, GE's massive real estate sector holdings were purchased near or at the top of the market.The financial crisis that erupted in 2008, triggered by overleveraged investments in the U.S. real estate industry combined with risky subprime loans, plunged the value of GE Capital's investments and holdings and, ultimately, GE's share price, which fell more than 80% from late 2007 to early 2009.As the crisis ebbed, GE began the arduous task of restructuring in order to concentrate on areas of potential growth:In 2011, GE sold a majority stake in NBCUniversal to Comcast, which acquired the remaining shares two years later. Between 2015 and 2017, the company sold off pieces of GE Capital until nothing remained except its energy finance division. In 2016 GE moved its headquarters from Fairfield, Connecticut, to Boston. Also in 2016, GE sold its flagship appliances division to Chinese manufacturer Haier. In 2017, GE veteran John Flannery replaced Immelt as CEO. Net losses continued to pile up for GE. Flannery's tenure would last only one year, when he would be replaced by H. Lawrence ("Larry") Culp. In 2017 and again in 2018, GE slashed its storied dividend—which had been running strong for 119 years—down to one penny. Also in 2018, GE—the last remaining stock from the "original" Dow Jones Industrial Average—was removed from the index, replaced by Walgreens Boots Alliance (WBA).2020s: From conglomerate to technology companyBy 2020, GE's vision would shift away from the conglomerate model and toward what would eventually become its three primary business components: energy solutions, jet engines, and health care technologies. In 2021, GE announced plans to divide its operations into three separate entities.GE HeathCare. The spin-off of GE's health technologies division was completed in January 2023; the new company began trading on the Nasdaq under the ticker GEHC. GE kept roughly 20% of the common stock shares of GE HealthCare. GE Vernova. The spin-off of Vernova—a merging of GE Renewable Energy, GE Power, and GE Digital—was completed in April 2024 and began trading under the ticker symbol GEV. GE shareholders received one share of GE Vernova for every four shares they held at the time of the split. Because of its market capitalization, GE Vernova joined the S&P 500 at launch.GE Aerospace. The aerospace division remained with the parent company and continues to trade under the ticker symbol GE.These spin-offs represent a full-circle return to General Electric's roots: Using technological innovation to solve some of the world's largest problems. Over GE's 130-year history, GE's innovation and technology have improved the quality of life worldwide. GE's businesses today are working to adapt and innovate solutions to three of the world's most pressing challenges: Future of flight – The future of flight will be defined by how the aviation industry emerges from the current market cycle and innovates to lower emissions and improves fuel efficiency. Precision health – The healthcare industry needs to address productivity challenges by improving access, enabling more precise patient diagnosis and treatment, shortening hospital stays and wait times, and lowering overall costs. Energy transition – Energy demand is increasing, and roughly one billion people worldwide cannot access reliable power. Progress in significantly reducing power sector emissions in the near term while accelerating technological innovation for higher renewable penetration and lower carbon-power generation will also enable further emission reductions of other sectors through the electrification of transportation, heat, and industry. General Electric (GE) aims to solve these challenges throughout its business model. In this strategy story, we will decode the business model of GE and understand what GE does or makes under each segment of that business model. General Electric (GE) is a high-tech industrial company that operates its business model worldwide through four segments, Aviation, Healthcare, Renewable Energy, and Power. General Electric (GE) products include: Commercial and military aircraft engines and systems. Healthcare systems and pharmaceutical diagnostics. Wind and other renewable energy generation equipment and grid solutions, Gas, steam, nuclear, and other power generation equipment. GE has significant global installed bases of equipment across these sectors, and services to support these products are also an important part of GE's business alongside new equipment sales. Let's see each segment of GE in detail and understand segment wise business model. GE's Aviation business over many decades has contributed to advances in engine architectures, aerodynamics, and materials and the use of sustainable aviation fuels that have resulted in today's aircraft engines consuming significantly less fuel with lower emissions. Aviation designs and produces commercial and military aircraft engines, integrated engine components, electric power, and mechanical aircraft systems. Commercial Engines and Services – manufactures jet engines for commercial airframes. GE's commercial engines power aircraft in all categories: regional, narrowbody, and widebody. This includes engines and components for business aviation and aero-derivative applications as well. GE also produces and markets engines and aftermarket services through joint ventures with Safran Group of France (Safran) and Raytheon Technologies Corporation via their Pratt & Whitney segment. Commercial provides maintenance, component repair, and overhaul services (MRO), including sales of replacement parts. Military – manufactures jet engines for military airframes. GE's military engines power various military aircraft, including fighters, bombers, tankers, helicopters, surveillance aircraft, and marine applications. GE provides maintenance, component repair, and overhaul services, including sales of replacement parts. Systems & Other – provides avionics systems, aviation electric power systems, turboprop engines, engine gear, and transmission components and services for commercial and military segments. Additionally, GE provides a wide variety of products and services, including additive machines, additive materials (including metal powders), and additive engineering services. GE's Healthcare business is working to help support the future of healthcare that will merge clinical medicine and data science by applying advanced analytics and artificial intelligence across the patient journey. With its products, services, and digital capabilities, the Healthcare business is focused on building an intelligence-based healthcare system and a healthier world, and greater access to the half of the world's population that is underserved. Healthcare provides essential healthcare technologies to developed and emerging markets. It has expertise in medical imaging, digital solutions, patient monitoring and diagnostics, drug discovery, and performance improvement solutions that are the building blocks of precision health. Products and services are sold worldwide, primarily to hospitals and medical facilities. Healthcare Systems (HCS) – develops, manufactures, markets, and services a broad suite of products and solutions used in the diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of patients that is encompassed in imaging, ultrasound, life care solutions, and enterprise software and solutions. Imaging includes magnetic resonance, computed tomography, molecular imaging, x-ray systems, complementary software and services for general diagnostics, women's health, and image-guided therapies. Ultrasound includes high-frequency soundwave systems and complementary software and services for diagnostics tailored to a wide range of clinical settings. Life Care Solutions (LCS) includes clinical monitoring, acute care systems, complementary software and services for intensive care, anesthesia delivery, diagnostic cardiology, and perinatal care. Enterprise Digital Solutions (EDS) includes enterprise digital, artificial intelligence applications, consulting, and Command Center offerings designed to improve efficiency in healthcare delivery and expand global access to advanced healthcare. Pharmaceutical Diagnostics (PDx) – researches, manufactures, and markets innovative imaging agents used during medical scanning procedures to highlight organs, tissue, and functions inside the human body, to aid physicians in the early detection, diagnosis, and management of disease through advanced in-vivo diagnostics. These products include both contrast imaging and molecular imaging agents. BioPharma – This business was sold on March 31, 2020. It delivered products, services, and manufacturing solutions for drug discovery, biopharmaceutical production, and cellular and gene therapy technologies. GE's Renewable Energy and Power businesses play a central role in helping GE's customers meet this demand for electricity generation while lowering carbon intensity and making power generation more reliable, affordable, and sustainable. These businesses' technology and expertise include onshore and offshore wind turbines, gas turbines, digital controls, and hardware solutions that bring more renewables onto power grids while making the grid more resilient. GE benefits from one of the broadest portfolios in the industry that uniquely positions it to lead the energy transition with products, services, and integrated solutions to grow renewable energy generation, lower the cost of electricity and modernize the grid. GE's portfolio of business units includes onshore and offshore wind, blade manufacturing, grid solutions, hydro, storage, hybrid renewables, and digital services offerings. GE has installed more than 400 gigawatts of clean, renewable energy equipment and equipped more than 90 percent of transmission utilities with GE's grid solutions in developed and emerging markets. Onshore Wind – delivers technology and services for the onshore wind power industry by providing a large range of turbines with smart controls uniquely tailored for various wind environments. Wind Services assist customers in improving the cost, capacity, and performance of their assets over the lifetime of their fleet, utilizing digital infrastructure to monitor, predict and optimize wind farm energy performance. GE's Onshore Wind business supports a turbine-installed base of approximately 52,000 units, of which approximately 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 the point of consumption, helping to maximize the grid's reliability, efficiency, and resiliency. 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 Solutions – has equipped more than 25 percent of the global hydro installed base and provides a portfolio of solutions and services for hydropower generation, including the design, management, construction, installation, maintenance, and operation of both large hydropower plants and small hydropower solutions, as well as offering a comprehensive asset management program to hydropower plant operators. Offshore Wind – leads the industry in offshore wind power technologies and offshore wind farm development with the Haliade-X, the industry's first 14MW offshore wind turbine. Hybrid Solutions – provides reliable, affordable, and dispatchable integration of renewable energies that drive vital stability to the grid and includes unique applications to integrate storage and renewable energy generation sources, such as wind, hydropower, and solar. Power serves power generation, industrial, government, and other customers worldwide with products and services related to energy production. GE's products and technologies harness resources such as oil, gas, fossil, diesel, and nuclear to produce electric power, including gas and steam turbines, full balance of plant, upgrade and service solutions, and data-leveraging software. GE has organized the businesses within GE's Power segment into GasPower, Steam, Power Conversion, Nuclear, and others. Gas Power – offers a wide spectrum of heavy-duty and aero-derivative 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, 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. 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 the measurement of their operating performance for internal and external purposes, and the elimination of intersegment activities. What does Berkshire Hathaway do: Business Model Analysis In addition, the Corporate amounts related to earnings include certain costs of GE's principal retirement plans, significant, higher-cost restructuring programs, and other costs reported in Corporate. GE made $74.2 billion in 2021. For 2021, total revenues decreased by $1.6 billion (2%). The revenue structure of the business model of GE is given below in the image (all figures are in $ Millions). Equipment revenues decreased primarily, at power due to decreased GasPower equipment revenues on lower turnkey sales and Steam Power equipment on the exit of new build coal; at Aviation, due to fewer commercial install and spare engine unit shipments, and at Healthcare due to the disposition of the BioPharma business, partially offset by an increase in Renewable Energy driven by higher revenue at Offshore Wind. Services revenues increased primarily at power due to an increase in Gas Power and Steam Power services revenues; In healthcare, due to increased volume in Imaging and Ultrasound and a return to pre-pandemic volume in Pharmaceutical Diagnostics; and at Aviation, primarily due to increased shop visit volume, partially offset by a decrease in Renewable Energy, primarily due to lower repower unit deliveries at Onshore Wind. ~$32B annual revenue Powering 3 out of 4 commercial flights globally~44,000 commercial engines*~26,000 military engines* NYSE: GE *Includes engines made by GE Aerospace and its JVs ~$33B annual revenue Helping to generate ~30% of the world's electricity~55,000 wind turbines~7,000 gas turbines NYSE: GEV ~$19B annual revenue 1B+ patients served annually4M+ installed base equipment NASDAQ: GEHC Research and development is integral to GE Aerospace's European operations, where we invest heavily in pioneering aerospace innovations. Our engineering centers collaborate with local universities, research institutions, and industry partners to foster breakthroughs in materials science, propulsion systems, and digital aviation solutions.An example of our industry-leading advancements is our UK-based 1.5 MW Electrical Power Integration Center (EPIC), where we develop advanced electrical power systems for commercial aircraft, enhancing performance, fuel efficiency, and environmental sustainability.Learn more about how GE Aerospace is using external funding to advance the future of flight. Previous Close 236.60 Open 237.60 Bid 237.76 x 200 Ask 237.83 x 200 Day's Range 237.14 - 239.93 52 Week Range 150.20 - 257.47 Volume 2,212,596 Avg. Volume 6,412,209 Market Cap (intraday) 253.588B Beta (5Y Monthly) 1.39 PE Ratio (TTM) 37.51 EPS (TTM) 6.34 Earnings Date Jul 22, 2025 Forward Dividend & Yield 1.44 (0.61%) Ex-Dividend Date Mar 10, 2025 1y Target Est 243.23 Trailing total returns as of 6/16/2025, which may include dividends or other distributions. Benchmark is S&P 500 (^GSPC) . View More Market Cap 252.31B Enterprise Value 258.47B Trailing P/E 37.32 Forward P/E 42.37 PEG Ratio (5yr expected) 8.74 Price/Sales (ttm) 6.49 Price/Book (mrq) 13.11 Enterprise Value/Revenue 6.51 Enterprise Value/EBITDA 25.84 Profit Margin 17.63% Return on Assets (ttm) 3.72% Return on Equity (ttm) 27.20% Revenue (ttm) 39.68B Net Income Avi to Common (ttm) 6.9B Diluted EPS (ttm) 6.34 Total Cash (mrq) 13B Total Debt/Equity (mrq) 106.40% Levered Free Cash Flow (ttm) 2.62B View More GE Aerospace is the global leader in designing, manufacturing, and servicing large aircraft engines, along with partner Safran in their CFM joint venture. With its massive global installed base of nearly 70,000 commercial and military engines, GE Aerospace earns most of its profits on recurring service revenue of that equipment, which operates for decades. GE Aerospace is the remaining core business of the company formed in 1892 with historical ties to American inventor Thomas Edison; that company became a storied conglomerate with peak revenue of $130 billion in 2000 until GE spun off its appliance, finance, healthcare, and wind and power businesses between 2016 and 2024. Sustainable Impact Investing is gaining traction not only with Argus Research clients but also with the global investment community. As assets have flowed in over the past 40 years, Sustainable Investing has evolved. The discipline, originally known as Socially Responsible Investing, first focused on excluding companies that conducted business in South Africa, or participated in industries such as tobacco, alcohol, and firearms. In time, the list of industries to avoid increased to include soft drinks, fast food, and oil and gas, among numerous others. Performance of initial strategies lagged, and the approach has been modified. Now, instead of merely identifying industries to avoid, the discipline promotes "sustainable" business practices across all industries that can have an "impact" on global issues such as climate, hunger, poverty, disease, shelter, and workers' rights. Given the strategy's focus on leading management practices, we expect the growth curve for Sustainable Investing to again slope upward in the years ahead. Director of Research Jim Kelleher, CFA, has surveyed the Argus analyst team about the impact of tariffs on companies in the Argus Universe of Coverage. The tariff environment is dynamic, to say the least. The White House has levied tariffs or threatened to levy tariffs, but often paused, postponed, or withdrawn pledged tariffs. Most recently, China and the U.S. agreed to reduce baseline tariffs to 10% for 90 days (30% in the U.S. reflecting a 20% fentanyl penalty). More than the tariffs themselves, the lack of a finished tariff infrastructure complicates business planning, staffing decisions, and capital investment. Within this dynamic environment, companies are focused on taking actions in areas they can control and planning proactively for a range of tariff scenarios. Companies are anticipating both direct and indirect tariff impacts. Direct impacts would include higher costs for imported finished goods and components, foregone sales as a result of reciprocal tariffs in other nations, and other factors. For example, a manufacturing company would face direct impacts as it pays higher prices for imported parts. Indirect impacts would include a slowing in business related to a broad softening in the economy. All companies likely will feel indirect impacts. A utility, for example, could begin to see a slowing in industrial and commercial kilowatt-hour sales, particularly in niches such as warehousing, trucking and rail, and other freight-related functions. We asked Argus analysts to survey their companies for their commentary on direct and indirect tariff impacts, as well as actions these companies are taking to mitigate the challenging trade environment. Nearly every company in Argus analyst coverage has issued commentary regarding tariffs, much as (five years ago) nearly every company in coverage had something to say about the then-developing COVID-19 pandemic. Below we offer a sampling of company responses to the unfolding tariff environment across a range of sectors and industries. We intend to update our survey on a regular basis at least until the tariff environment, in whatever shape or form, becomes a stable part of the U.S. economy. It is hard to find anything but good news in the current weekly insider-sentiment data from Vickers Stock Research. Volatility remains the order of the day in the stock market -- but for three consecutive weeks, the data from Vickers has suggested a bottom may be near, or already in. Let's jump right to the numbers. Vickers' NYSE One-Week Sell/Buy Ratio is 1.30 this week, this on a scale where anything below 2.00 is bullish. The ratio has been bullish for the past three weeks. Moving to the Nasdaq, the one-week ratio is 2.40. That is still neutral but closing in on bullish, and the ratio has been strong enough of late to engender nine consecutive weeks of improvement in the broader Nasdaq Eight-Week Sell/Buy Ratio. That reading has improved to 3.28 (neutral) from 5.20 back on March 10. All of the above has Vickers' Total (all exchanges) One-Week Sell/Buy Ratio at a bullish 1.76 and the Total Eight-Week Sell/Buy Ratio close to bullish at 2.63 after nine weeks of improvement. On a sector basis, insider buying exceeded selling in Financials last week, with shares valued at $4.5 million bought versus $3.9 million sold. Buying also outpaced selling in Energy, although volume was light with less than $100,000 shares bought during the period. Selling was the greatest in Consumer Discretionary over the last week, with shares valued at $21 million sold versus just $2 million bought. Selling was also notable in Industrials, Consumer Staples, and Healthcare. This week, analysts at Vickers highlighted insider transactions of interest at HEICO Corp. (NYSE: HEI) and Elevance Health Inc. (NYSE: ELV).