

**Follow-up Q&A from the
GE Aerospace
2024 Annual Shareholders Meeting**

The questions listed below were submitted by shareholders of GE Aerospace (General Electric Company or the Company) before or during the annual meeting held on May 7, 2024. We are providing answers to these questions to address topics that were not covered during the meeting, in accordance with the meeting’s Rules of Conduct and Procedures (https://www.geaerospace.com/sites/default/files/ge_2024_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 Aerospace’s most recent Proxy Statement (available at https://www.geaerospace.com/sites/default/files/ge_proxy2024.pdf) and Governance Principles (available at https://www.geaerospace.com/sites/default/files/ge-aerospace-governance-principles_0.pdf), which provide additional information.

No.	Questions from shareholders	Answers
1.	Are the women on the Board compensated equal to the men on the Board?	Yes. Refer to pages 22 & 23 of our Proxy Statement for more information about director compensation in 2023, including base compensation and additional compensation for Board leadership and committee roles.
2.	When will this Board realize that GE and other large corporations are over compensating director with PSU's? Even the cash compensations are overboard in relation to what GE pays workers. I believe that your fight to bring in great directors by means of compensations as caused world problems. 10 to 20% should be max compensation compared to all workers. Thanks for finally raising our Dividends.	Our compensation program for independent directors is designed to (i) fairly pay directors for the work required at a company of our size and scope, as benchmarked against our peers, (ii) align directors’ interests with the long-term interests of our shareholders, and (iii) be simple, transparent and easy for shareholders to understand. Refer to pages 22 & 23 of our Proxy Statement for more information about director compensation in 2023.
3.	Why is it necessary to have more than 7 Directors?	Our Governance & Public Affairs Committee considers Board size on an ongoing basis and each year in connection with proposing the slate of directors for election by shareholders. The Committee considers the Board’s annual self-evaluations, trends with peer companies and investor feedback,

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		among other factors. Refer to page 12 of our Proxy Statement for more information about how the Board assesses its size and composition.
4.	At one time GE considered the availability of leasing and financing options from corporate a significant aid in the sale of large capital goods like aircraft engines. How does the company plan to aid our customers in financing these sales in the future?	GE Aerospace’s commercial relationships with AerCap remain strong, although we have now fully exited the equity stake in AerCap that we received in 2021 in connection with combining our former GE Capital Aviation Services financing and leasing business with AerCap. We continue to work with AerCap as well as the broader leasing community on an arms-length basis for the benefit of our customers.
5.	The Company has in place a director resignation bylaw that provides the Board post election discretion to determine whether to accept or reject the resignation of an incumbent director who fails to be reelected. Does the bylaw undermine the voting rights of shareholders by allowing the Board to have the final say on the unelected director’s status?	We have a majority vote standard applicable to the election of directors, which is further implemented through our director resignation policy. Almost 90% of companies in the S&P 500 have similar director resignation policies. Our director resignation policy applies if an incumbent director does not receive support from a majority of votes cast in an uncontested election, and without the policy a director in this situation would remain on the Board under New York state law. Our director resignation policy allows the Board to balance state law and other considerations with the rights of shareholders to express their views through their vote.
6.	Why were we unable to provide the new F35 fighters with our engines?	GE Aerospace was proud to be a part of the seven-year Air Force research and development program known as the “adaptive engine transition plan” or AETP, which has received broad bipartisan support. Air Force and GE Aerospace funds for AETP resulted in the creation of GE Aerospace’s XA100 adaptive cycle, three-stream engine. Our XA100 engine met all Air Force schedule, cost, and performance requirements. We continue to believe the XA100 engine represents the best option to ensure future U.S. air superiority. With 30% greater range, 20% greater acceleration and twice the thermal management capacity, the XA100 offers revolutionary new capabilities to meet the needs of our warfighter today and in the future. While we recognize the decision to upgrade the existing engine today for some future F-35s, our work on the XA100 serves as a strong foundation for future engines and positions us well on competitions for future fighter aircraft.