

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 497K

Summary Prospectus for certain open-end management investment companies filed pursuant to Securities Act Rule 497(K)

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FILER

**GE INVESTMENTS FUNDS INC**

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Mailing Address  
*1600 SUMMER STREET  
STAMFORD CT 06905*

Business Address  
*1600 SUMMER STREET  
STAMFORD CT 06905  
203-326-2373*

# Total Return Fund

**Class 1** GETIX **Class 3** GETTX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Statutory Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Statutory Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at [www.geam.com/prospectus](http://www.geam.com/prospectus). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-493-3042 or by sending an email request to [gefunds@ge.com](mailto:gefunds@ge.com). The Fund's Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2012, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

## Investment Objective

The highest total return, composed of current income and capital appreciation, as is consistent with prudent investment risk.

## Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund, but does not reflect the fees or charges imposed by the separate accounts ("Accounts") of the life insurance companies through which shares of the Fund may be purchased. If these fees and charges were included, the costs shown below would be higher.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

None.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment).

	<b>Class 1</b>	<b>Class 3</b>
Management Fees	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	N/A	0.25%
Other Expenses (includes an Investor Service Plan fee of 0.20% of the average daily net assets)	0.26%	0.26%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.77%	1.02%
Expenses Reimbursed/Fees Waived by Adviser <sup>1</sup>	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.76%	1.01%

<sup>1</sup> GE Asset Management Incorporated ("GE Asset Management") has entered into a contractual arrangement with GE Investments Funds, Inc. (the "Company") to waive a portion of its management fee charged to the Fund in an amount equal to the management fee payable to GE Asset Management by the GE Institutional Money Market Fund with respect to the Fund's cash holdings invested in the GE Institutional Money Market Fund, if any. Such contractual management fee waiver arrangement will extend through April 30, 2013, and can only be changed or terminated with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company and GE Asset Management.

## Expense Example

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeemed all of your shares at the end of those periods or continued to hold them. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same, taking into account the fee waiver in the first year only. The example does not reflect the fees or charges imposed by the Accounts of the various life insurance

companies through which shares of the Fund are offered. If these fees and charges were included, the expenses shown below would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	<b>1 Year</b>	<b>3 Years</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>10 Years</b>
Class 1	\$78	\$245	\$427	\$953
Class 3	\$103	\$324	\$562	\$1,247

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#### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Expense Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 195% of the average value of its portfolio.

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#### Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in a combination of U.S. and foreign (non-U.S.) equity and debt securities and cash. The Fund’s asset allocation process utilizes information from GE Asset Management’s Asset Allocation Committee to diversify holdings across these asset classes. The Fund adjusts its weightings based on market and economic conditions to meet its objective.

The Fund invests in equity securities, such as common and preferred stocks, principally for their capital appreciation potential and investment-grade debt securities principally for their income potential. The Fund invests in cash principally for the preservation of capital, income potential or maintenance of liquidity. Within each asset class, the portfolio managers



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primarily use active security selection to choose securities based on the perceived merits of individual issuers, although portfolio managers of different asset classes or strategies may place different emphasis on the various characteristics of a company (as identified below) during the selection process.

The portfolio managers seek to identify equity securities of companies with characteristics such as:

- strong earnings growth
- favorable valuation
- a presence in successful industries
- high quality management focused on generating shareholder value
- large or medium capitalization (meaning a market capitalization of \$2 billion or more)

The portfolio managers seek to identify debt securities with characteristics such as:

- attractive yields and prices
- the potential for capital appreciation
- reasonable credit quality (typically investment grade debt securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds, U.S. Government securities and money market instruments)

The portfolio managers may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, or when valuation becomes excessive and more attractive alternatives are identified.

The portion of the Fund invested in debt securities normally has a weighted average maturity of approximately five to ten years, but is subject to no limitations with respect to the maturities of the instruments in which it may invest.

The Fund may also invest in various types of derivatives to gain exposure to certain types of securities as an alternative to investing directly in such securities, to manage currency exposure and interest rate exposure (also known as duration), and to manage exposure to credit quality. The Fund may hedge a portion of its foreign currency risk but is not required to do so.

The Fund may also invest to a lesser extent in high yield securities (also known as “junk bonds”), equity and debt securities of companies that are located in emerging market countries, small-capitalization securities, securities of U.S. issuers that are principally engaged in or related to the real estate industry, and exchange traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to securities of issuers in emerging markets.

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## Principal Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

**Securities Market Risk** is the risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting particular companies or the securities markets generally. A general downturn in the securities market may cause multiple asset classes to decline in value simultaneously, although equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities. Negative conditions and price declines may occur unexpectedly and dramatically. In addition, the Fund could be forced to sell portfolio securities at an inopportune time in order to meet unusually large or frequent redemption requests in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices for the securities.

**Growth Investing Risk** is the risk of investing in growth stocks that may be more volatile than other stocks because they are more sensitive to investor perceptions of the issuing company’s growth potential. Growth-oriented funds will typically underperform when value investing is in favor.

**Value Investing Risk** is the risk of investing in undervalued stocks that may not realize their perceived value for extended periods of time or may never realize their perceived value. Value stocks may respond differently to market and other developments than other types of stocks. Value-oriented funds will typically underperform when growth investing is in favor.

**Foreign Investment Risk** is the risk that investing in securities of foreign (non-U.S.) issuers may result in the Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies, due to smaller markets, differing reporting, accounting and auditing standards, nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockages and political changes or diplomatic developments. The costs of investing in many foreign markets are higher than the U.S., and investments may be less liquid.

**Currency Risk** is the risk that the dollar value of foreign investments will change in response to changes in currency exchange rates. If a foreign currency weakens against the U.S. dollar, the U.S. dollar value of an investment denominated in that currency would also decline.

**Interest Rate Risk** is the risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of changes in interest rates. A fund with a longer average portfolio duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a fund with a shorter average portfolio duration.

**Mid-Cap Company Risk** is the risk that investing in securities of mid-cap companies could entail greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies. Mid-cap companies tend to have more narrow product lines, more limited financial resources and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. As a result, their stock prices may decline more significantly or more rapidly than stocks of larger companies as market conditions change.

**Small-Cap Company Risk** is the risk that investing in the securities of small-cap companies may pose greater market and liquidity risks than larger, more established companies, because of limited product lines and/or operating history, limited financial resources, limited trading markets, and the potential lack of management depth. In addition, the securities of such companies are typically more volatile than securities of larger capitalization companies.

**Credit Risk** is the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty of a derivatives contract or repurchase agreement, is unable or unwilling (or is perceived to be unable or unwilling) to make timely payment of principal and/or interest, or to otherwise honor its obligations.

**Prepayment Risk** is the risk that during periods of falling interest rates, issuers of debt securities may repay higher rate securities before their maturity dates. This may cause the Fund to lose potential price appreciation and to be forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates.

**Allocation Risk** is the risk that GE Asset Management may not allocate assets of the Fund among strategies or asset classes in an optimal manner, if, among other reasons, it does not correctly assess the attractiveness of a strategy or asset class.

**Valuation Risk** is the risk that the portfolio securities that have been valued using techniques other than market quotations, may have valuations that are different from those produced using other methodology, and that the security may be sold at a discount to the value established by the Fund.

**Liquidity Risk** is the risk that the Fund cannot readily sell securities within seven days, at approximately the price at which the Fund has valued them or at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading. Illiquid investments may trade at a substantial discount and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value.

**High Yield Securities Risk** is the risk that high yield securities or unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as “junk bonds”) are more likely to default than higher rated securities. The market value of these securities is more sensitive to corporate developments and economic conditions and can be volatile. Market conditions can diminish liquidity and make accurate valuations difficult to obtain.

**Emerging Markets Risk** is the risk of investing in securities of companies located in emerging market countries, which primarily includes increased foreign investment risk. Emerging markets countries may have unstable governments and/or economies that are subject to sudden change, and may also lack the legal, business and social framework to support securities markets, which tends to make investments less liquid and more volatile.

**REIT-Specific Risk** is the risk that an investment in the stocks of REITs will decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry and real property values.

**Real Estate Securities Risk** is the risk that an investment in real estate securities will be closely linked to the performance of the real estate markets. Property values or income may fall due to increasing vacancies or declining rents resulting from economic, legal, cultural or technological developments.

**Derivatives Risk** is a combination of several risks, including the risks that: (1) an investment in a derivative instrument will not correlate well with the performance of the securities or asset class to which the Fund seeks exposure, (2) a derivative instrument entailing leverage may result in a loss greater than the principal amount invested, and (3) derivatives not traded on an exchange may be subject to credit risk, as well as liquidity risk and the related risk that the instrument is difficult or impossible to value accurately. The methodology the Fund uses to establish the fair value of a derivative may result in a value materially different from the value obtained using an alternative methodology.

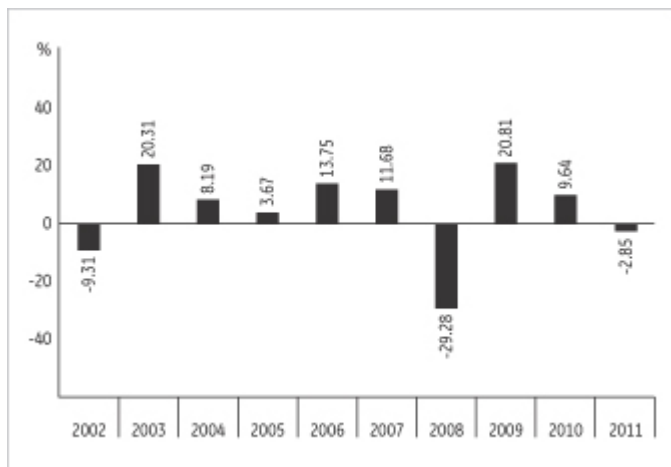
It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Fund, and this risk of loss may be heightened if you hold shares of the Fund for a shorter period. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

#### Performance

The bar chart and the Average Annual Total Returns table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns compare with the returns of three broad-based securities market indices. Past performance assumes the reinvestment of all dividend income and capital gains distributions. The Fund’s past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. For updated performance information, please visit the Fund’s website at [www.geam.com](http://www.geam.com) or call 1-800-493-3042.

## Calendar Year Total Returns (%)

The bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Class 1 Shares.



Highest/Lowest quarterly results during this time period were:

Highest 11.84% (quarter ended June 30, 2003)  
 Lowest -15.96% (quarter ended December 31, 2008)

## Average Annual Total Returns (%)

(for the periods ended December 31, 2011)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception (4/30/06 for Index)
<b>Class 1</b> (inception 7/1/85)	-2.85	0.32	3.53	-
<b>Class 3</b> (inception 5/1/06)	-3.10	0.14	-	1.35
<b>S&amp;P 500® Index</b> (does not reflect fees, expenses or taxes)	2.11	-0.25	2.92	1.41
<b>Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index</b> (does not reflect fees, expenses, or taxes)	7.84	6.50	5.78	6.66
<b>MSCI® ACWI ex-U.S. Index</b> (does not reflect fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.71	-2.92	6.31	-0.95

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Portfolio Management

**Investment Adviser**

GE Asset Management Incorporated

**Investment Sub-Advisers**

Palisade Capital Management, L.L.C. (for small-cap equity investments only)

Urdang Securities Management, Inc. (for real estate related investments only)

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**Portfolio Managers**

The primary individual portfolio managers of the Fund are:

<b>Portfolio Manager</b>	<b>Portfolio manager experience in this Fund</b>	<b>Primary title with Investment Adviser/ Sub-Adviser</b>
Greg Hartch	1 year	Senior Vice President and Strategy and Business Development Leader
David Wiederecht	1 year	President and Chief Investment Officer – Investment Solutions

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**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares**

The Fund does not offer its shares to the general public. The Fund currently offers shares of each class only to Accounts of various life insurance companies as funding vehicles for certain variable contracts issued by such life insurance companies.

GE Investments Funds, Inc. has entered into an agreement with the life insurance company sponsor of each Account (participation agreement) setting forth the terms and conditions pursuant to which the insurer will purchase and redeem shares of the Fund. For information regarding the purchase and sale of Fund shares, see the contract prospectus or other disclosure document for such contract which describes the particular Account and variable contract.

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**Tax Information**

Since the Accounts of the various life insurance companies are the only shareholders of the Fund, no discussion is included herein as to the federal income tax consequences for such Accounts. For information concerning the federal income tax consequences to the purchasers of variable contracts, see the contract prospectus or other disclosure document for such contract which describes the particular Account and variable contract.

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**Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries**

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. GE Investments Funds, Inc. and its affiliates may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of shares of the Fund and/or administrative or other related services. When received by an insurance company, such payments may be a factor that the insurance company considers in including the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. The prospectus or other disclosure document for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) that sell the variable contracts for the sale of shares of the Fund and related services. When received by a broker-dealer or other intermediary, such payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and salespersons to recommend the Fund over other mutual funds available as investment options in a variable contract. Ask the salesperson or visit the financial intermediary's website for more information.



