

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Year ended June 30, 2008

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008



Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

***Honorable Luis G. Fortuño Burset
Governor***

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*This document is available on the Puerto Rico Department of the Treasury homepage
On the World Wide Web: <http://www.hacienda.gobierno.pr>*

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



JUAN CARLOS PUIG
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

August 12, 2009

The Honorable Governor of Puerto Rico
Members of the Legislature, and People of Puerto Rico:

It is a pleasure to submit, for your information, the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Commonwealth) as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. This report, presented in three sections, Introductory, Financial, and Statistical, is the primary means of reporting the Commonwealth's financial activities.

The introductory section, which is not audited, includes this letter of transmittal, general information about the Commonwealth, a list of the Commonwealth's principal elected and appointed officials at the date of this letter, and an organizational chart. The financial section contains the independent auditors' report, management's discussion and analysis (MD&A), and the basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. The financial section also includes the notes to the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information. The statistical section, which is not audited, includes selected financial and demographic information, generally presented on a multiyear basis.

Profile of the Commonwealth

The Puerto Rico Department of the Treasury is responsible for the preparation of this report. The responsibility for the accuracy of presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all of the disclosures, rests on the Commonwealth's management. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the following data, as presented, is accurate in all material respects and is presented in a manner designed to set forth the financial position and the results of operations of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Commonwealth as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008 and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. We have included all the necessary disclosures to enable the reader to gain a thorough understanding of the Commonwealth's activities.

The financial reporting entity includes all funds of the Commonwealth, which comprises the primary government, as well as all its component units. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board's Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*, the Commonwealth's financial reporting entity includes 49 component units: 6 are blended component units including 3 fiduciary component units, 8 major discretely presented component units, and 35 nonmajor discretely presented component units. Component units are legally separate entities for which the primary government is financially accountable, or other organizations; the nature and significance of whose relationship with the Commonwealth are such that exclusion would cause the Commonwealth's basic financial statements to be misleading and incomplete. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the primary government's operations and are included as part of the primary government. Discretely presented component units, both major and nonmajor, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are not part of the primary government and to differentiate their financial position and results of operations from those of the primary government.

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Generally, each component unit issues audited financial statements, which can be obtained from the component unit's administrative offices. The basic financial statements included in the financial section of this CAFR provide descriptions of the operations of each of the following component units of the Commonwealth:

Blended Component Units

Public Buildings Authority
Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority
The Children's Trust

Discretely Presented Component Units

Agricultural Services and Development Administration
Automobile Accidents Compensations Administration
Cardiovascular Center Corporation of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean
Culebra Conservation and Development Authority
Economic Development Bank for Puerto Rico
Employment and Training Enterprises Corporation
Farm Insurance Corporation of Puerto Rico
Fine Arts Center Corporation
Governing Board of the 9-1-1 Service
Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico
Institute of Puerto Rican Culture
Institutional Trust of the National Guard of Puerto Rico
Land Authority of Puerto Rico
National Parks Company of Puerto Rico
Public Corporation for the Supervision and Deposit Insurance of Puerto Rico Cooperatives
Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority
Puerto Rico Conservatory of Music Corporation
Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority
Puerto Rico Council on Higher Education
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority
Puerto Rico Government Investment Trust Fund
Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration
Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority
Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company
Puerto Rico Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical, and Environmental Control Facilities Financing Authority
Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority
Puerto Rico Land Administration
Puerto Rico Maritime Transportation Authority
Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration
Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority
Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency
Puerto Rico Ports Authority
Puerto Rico Public Broadcasting Corporation

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Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation
Puerto Rico School of Plastic Arts
Puerto Rico Solid Waste Authority
Puerto Rico Telephone Authority
Puerto Rico Tourism Company
Puerto Rico Trade and Export Company
Right to Employment Administration
Special Communities Perpetual Trust
State Insurance Fund Corporation
University of Puerto Rico

Fiduciary Component Units

Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities
Puerto Rico Judiciary Retirement System
Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers

Independent Auditors

Commonwealth statutes require an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. The firm of KPMG LLP was selected by the Commonwealth to perform the audit of the basic financial statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America for the fiscal year 2007 – 2008. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the Commonwealth for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 are fairly stated in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The independent auditors' report on the basic financial statements is included in the financial section of this report.

Internal Controls

The management of the Commonwealth is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls to ensure that assets of the Commonwealth are protected from loss, theft, or misuse, and that adequate accounting data is compiled for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

As a recipient of federal assistance, the Commonwealth is also responsible for ensuring that internal controls are in place to ensure that documents and processes are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to such federal financial assistance programs.

Certain departments, agencies, and political subdivisions are subject to the requirements of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133. As a result, these entities are audited for compliance with the requirements of the federal financial assistance programs. These audits are performed at the department or agency level. The Commonwealth has provided for the possible cost disallowance that may arise from these audits, as well as from other audits that may be performed by federal grantors.

Budget and Fiscal Policy

The fiscal year of the Commonwealth begins each July 1. The Governor is constitutionally required to submit to the Legislature an annual balanced budget of operating expenses and capital improvements of the central government and its public corporations for the ensuing fiscal year.

The annual budget is prepared by the Puerto Rico Office of Management and Budget (OMB), working with the Puerto Rico Planning Board, the Puerto Rico Department of the Treasury, and other government offices and agencies. Section 7 of Article 6 of the Constitution provides that "*The appropriations made for any fiscal year shall not exceed the total revenue, including available surplus, estimated for the said fiscal year unless the imposition of taxes sufficient to cover the said appropriations is provided by law.*"

The Commonwealth's amended budgeted expenditures for fiscal year 2008 of \$8.7 billion exceeded projected revenues of \$8.5 billion by approximately \$0.2 billion. The Commonwealth expected to cover this budget deficit through the implementation of additional expenditure reducing measures, a possible increase in tax revenues resulting from the reduction of the uncertainty surrounding the government's fiscal crisis, and cash management mechanisms. The possible increase in tax revenues was tempered by the adverse economic impact resulting from increases in the price of oil and the implementation of the sales and use tax.

The Commonwealth maintains extensive budgetary controls. The objective of these controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the Legislature. Activities of the general fund are included in the annual appropriated budget. Budgetary control resides at the department level. The Commonwealth also maintains an encumbrance accounting system as one method of maintaining budgetary control.

The annual budget, which is developed using elements of program budgeting, includes an estimate of revenue and other resources for the ensuing fiscal year under laws existing at the time the budget is submitted and legislative measures proposed by the Governor and submitted with the proposed budget, as well as the Governor's recommendations as to appropriations that in his judgment are necessary, convenient, and in conformity with the four-year investment plan prepared by the Puerto Rico Planning Board.

The Legislature may amend the budget submitted by the Governor, but may not increase items that would cause a deficit without imposing additional taxes to cover such deficit. Once approved by the Legislature, the budget is referred to the Governor, who may decrease or eliminate any item, but may not increase or insert new items in the budget. The Governor may also veto the budget in its entirety and return it to the Legislature with his objections. The Legislature, by a two-third majority in each house, may override the Governor's veto. If a budget is not adopted prior to the commencement of the fiscal year, the budget for such fiscal year shall be the annual budget of the preceding fiscal year as originally approved by the Legislature and the Governor, it is automatically renewed for the ensuing fiscal year until a new budget is approved by the Legislature and the Governor. This allows the Commonwealth to continue to pay operating and other expenses until a new budget is approved.

Governmental Activities

General governmental activities of the Commonwealth are accounted for in four governmental funds. These funds are: general, special revenue, debt service, and capital project. The general fund is the primary

operating fund of the Commonwealth. The general fund is used to account for resources traditionally associated with government, which are not required legally or by sound financial management to be accounted for in another fund. Included are transactions for services such as general government, public safety, health, public housing and welfare, education, and economic development. Other major funds are the debt service fund, which accounts for the accumulation of resources predominantly for, and the payment of, the Commonwealth general long-term bonds' principal, interest, and related costs; the capital projects fund and the Public Buildings Authority capital projects fund, which accounts for the financial resources used for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities; and The Children's Trust special revenue fund, which accounts for the moneys received by the Commonwealth from a global settlement agreement dated November 23, 1998 between certain tobacco companies and certain states, territories, and other jurisdictions of the United States of America, including the Commonwealth. The bond proceeds received by this fund are used to carry out projects aimed at promoting the well being of children and youth of Puerto Rico. Nonmajor governmental funds are combined in a single column in the governmental fund financial statements, and individually identified in the supplementary combining nonmajor governmental funds' financial statements of this report.

Business-Type Activities

Proprietary funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the government is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or where the government has decided that periodic determination of net income is appropriate for accountability purposes.

The Commonwealth's proprietary operations comprise the following activities: the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the Lottery of Puerto Rico and the Additional Lottery System (the Lotteries Fund) are both major funds. The Puerto Rico Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, the Puerto Rico Safe Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, the Disability Insurance Fund, and the Drivers' Insurance Fund are all nonmajor proprietary funds combined in a single column in the proprietary fund financial statements, and individually identified in the supplementary combining nonmajor proprietary funds' financial statements of this report.

Fiduciary Operations

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the Commonwealth in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governmental units. These include the pension trust and agency funds. Pension trust funds are established through trust agreements specifying how the fund will operate. Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not report fund balances. The pension trust funds include the Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities, the Puerto Rico Judiciary Retirement System, and the Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers.

Agency funds consist of the Special Deposits Fund. This agency fund includes deposits under the custody of the Courts of Justice for alimony payments and deposits under the custody of the Commissioner of Insurance of the Commonwealth for escheated property, and for insurance companies under bankruptcy.

Cash Management Policies and Practices

The Commonwealth maintains a cash pool for its cash and cash equivalents. The balance in the pooled cash accounts is available to meet current operating requirements and any excess is invested in various interest-bearing accounts in the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (GDB), a discretely presented component unit. In addition, the Puerto Rico Government Investment Trust Fund (PRGITF) was created by the Commonwealth pursuant to Act No. 176 of August 11, 1995, and began operations on December 4, 1995. PRGITF is a no-load diversified collective investment trust that was created for the purpose of providing eligible investors with a convenient and economical way to invest in a professionally managed money market portfolio. The deposits on hand and the investments purchased are not collateralized, secured, or guaranteed by the Commonwealth or any of its agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions.

The Commonwealth's investment policy is to minimize credit and market risk while maintaining a competitive yield on its portfolio. The cash temporarily idle during this year was invested mainly in U.S. government securities, stocks, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements, Commonwealth securities, other trading securities, and short-term investments. These are primary government investments that are restricted and unrestricted.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

These basic financial statements include the capital assets and outstanding debt of the Commonwealth. A discussion of capital assets accounting and debt administration is included in the MD&A that is part of the basic financial statements. More detailed information about capital assets and outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Risk Financing

The Commonwealth purchases commercial insurance to cover casualty, theft, tort claims, and other losses. The current insurance policies have not been canceled or terminated. As it relates to workers' compensation, the Commonwealth's discretely presented component unit, the State Insurance Fund Corporation, provides workers' compensation to both public and private employees.

Financial Advisor and Fiscal Agent

The principal functions of GDB are to act as financial advisor to and fiscal agent for the Commonwealth, its municipalities, and public corporations, in connection with the issuance of bonds and notes.

Economic Conditions and Outlook

The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked to the U.S. economy. The following exogenous variables are affected by the U.S. economy: exports, direct investment, transfer payments, interest rates, inflation, and tourist expenditures.

Puerto Rico has a diversified economy with manufacturing and services comprising its principal sectors. Manufacturing is the largest sector in terms of gross domestic product. Manufacturing in Puerto Rico is now more diversified than during the earlier phases of its industrial development and includes several industries less prone to business cycles. In the last three decades, industrial development has tended to be more capital intensive and more dependent on skilled labor.

The services sector, which includes finance, insurance, real estate, wholesale and retail trade, tourism, and other services, has shown a strong interaction with manufacturing, tourism, construction, and agriculture.

Tourism makes a significant contribution to economic activity. An estimated \$3.6 billion were spent by visitors in Puerto Rico during fiscal year 2008. San Juan has become the largest home port for cruise ships in the Caribbean and the fourth largest home port for cruise ships in the world. During the fiscal year 2008, the number of visitors increased 6.49% compared with fiscal year 2007. The construction sector was also an integral part of the economic activity from fiscal year 1999 through fiscal year 2008.

The Puerto Rico Planning Board's preliminary reports of the performance of the Puerto Rico's economy during fiscal year 2008 indicate that the economy registered a decrease of 2.5% in total real gross product. Gross product in fiscal year 2000 was \$41.4 billion and gross product in fiscal year 2008 was \$60.8 billion. This represents an increase in gross product of 46.9% from fiscal year 2000 to fiscal year 2008.

In terms of personal income, in fiscal year 2008, personal income per capita was \$14,236 compared to \$13,491 in 2007 and \$10,204 in 2000.

According to the Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources, during fiscal year 2008, the labor force was 1.37 million compared to 1.41 million in fiscal year 2007. The average unemployment rate increased from 10.4% during fiscal year 2007 to 11.0% in fiscal year 2008.

Major Initiatives

Tax Regime for Companies Doing Business in Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico is a foreign tax jurisdiction for purposes of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (IRC). However, the Commonwealth has multiple agreements with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service to ensure sharing of information and fiscalization. The Commonwealth has implemented various strategies to provide favorable tax treatment to U.S. and foreign companies doing business in the Commonwealth.

Most recently the Commonwealth introduced several changes to the tax incentive law of 1997, and during May 2008, the Commonwealth approved a new tax incentive law in part to counter the elimination of Section 936 of the IRC. All these efforts are expected to advance the manufacturing sector, which has a great impact on the rest of the economic activity.

Public Sector Debt

Historically, the Commonwealth has maintained, as a matter of fiscal policy, a prudent relationship between the growth of public sector debt and the growth of the economic base required to service that debt. During certain fiscal years, however, public sector debt increased at a greater rate than the rate of gross product primarily due to an increase in the amount of debt incurred to finance certain key infrastructure projects, which are important to the development of the economy and are expected to produce long-term economic benefits, and debt incurred to refinance outstanding debt to enable Puerto Rico to benefit from the historically low levels of interest rates and realize debt service savings. During fiscal year 2008, public sector debt decreased 9.07% mainly due to a refinancing of debt through a bond issuance by COFINA, a discretely presented component unit.

Prospects for the Future

The Commonwealth is committed to research and pursue solutions to improve the Commonwealth's competitive economic performance and the quality of life for its people. The Commonwealth's economic development program is focused on initiatives aimed at producing more diversified and sustainable economic development.

The new administration has developed and commenced implementing a multiyear Fiscal Stabilization and Economic Reconstruction Plan that seeks to achieve fiscal balance and restore economic growth and acknowledges that fiscal stabilization is central to safeguarding the Commonwealth's investment-grade credit rating and restoring Puerto Rico's economic growth and development. During the first quarter of 2009, the Legislative Assembly enacted three bills providing for the implementation of this plan, which is composed of two main elements: the Fiscal Stabilization Plan (the Fiscal Plan) and the Economic Reconstruction Plan (the Economic Plan).

In addition, the new administration is in the process of designing and implementing a series of economic development initiatives with the aim of enhancing Puerto Rico's competitiveness and strengthening specific industry sectors. These economic development initiatives are intended to support the prospects of long-term and sustainable growth.

Fiscal Stabilization Plan

The Fiscal Plan has three main objectives: (i) to stabilize the short-term fiscal situation, (ii) to safeguard and strengthen the Commonwealth's credit rating, and (iii) to achieve budgetary balance by fiscal year 2013. The Fiscal Plan, which is generally contained in Act No. 7 of March 9, 2009 (Act 7), includes expense-reduction measures, tax revenue enforcement measures, tax revenue increasing measures, and financial measures, as discussed below.

Expense Reduction Measures. A significant portion of Puerto Rico's current budget deficit is attributable to the accumulated effect of high operating expenses in the government. The Fiscal Plan seeks to reduce the recurring expense base of the government to make it consistent with the level of government revenues. The Fiscal Plan establishes a government-wide expense-reduction program aimed at reducing payroll and other operating expenses by \$2 billion.

Payroll expense is the most significant component of the government's recurring expense base. The reduction in payroll expenses contemplated by the Fiscal Plan will be implemented in three phases, with certain benefits conferred to participating employees, as follows:

Phase I: Incentivized Voluntary Resignation and Voluntary Permanent Workday Reduction Programs: The Incentivized Voluntary Resignation Program offered public employees a compensation incentive based on the time of service in the government. The Voluntary Permanent Workday Reduction Program was available to public employees with 20 or more years of service. The Workday Reduction Program consists of a voluntary reduction of one regular workday every fifteen calendar days, which is equivalent to approximately a 10% reduction in annual workdays. Phase I commenced in March 2009 and public employees had until April 27, 2009 to submit the required information to participate in the voluntary programs available under Phase I and be eligible for the Alternatives Program for Public Employees. On May 14, 2009, OMB announced that based on the number of employees who agreed to

participate in these programs, the expected reduction in expenses for fiscal year 2010 would be \$50 million.

Phase II: Involuntary layoff plan: As provided in Act 7, Phase II will go into effect only if the objective of reducing \$2 billion in expenses is not achieved after implementation of Phase I. Under Phase II, all employees with transitory, nonpermanent positions were terminated, effective July 3, 2009. In addition, Phase II provides for one or more rounds of involuntary layoffs commencing on July 3, 2009 and applies to all public employees unless specifically excluded by Act 7, strictly according to seniority in public service, starting with employees with least seniority. The plan excludes employees listed in Act 7 as providing “essential” services, those paid by federal funds, those on military leave, and political appointees and their trust employees (political appointees and their trust employees, who do not hold a permanent or career position in the government, are referred to herein as noncareer employees). Employees in Phase II will receive a severance package that includes health coverage payment for up to six months or until the former public employee is eligible for health insurance coverage at another job.

Phase III: Temporary suspension of certain provisions of laws, collective bargaining agreements, and other agreements: Phase III, which went into effect on March 9, 2009, imposes a temporary freeze of salary increases and other economic benefits included in laws, collective bargaining agreements, and any other agreements. Phase III will remain in effect for a period of two years, but this term may be shortened by the Governor by means of an Executive Order should OMB certify that the savings resulting from the implementation of Act 7’s expense-reduction measures are sufficient to cover the law’s objectives. OMB has indicated that the expected savings from the implementation of these measures is \$187 million for fiscal year 2010.

Public Employees Alternatives Program: The employees that elected to participate in the Incentivized Voluntary Resignation Program or the Voluntary Permanent Workday Reduction Program under Phase I, or that are subject to involuntary layoffs under Phase II, will be eligible for the Public Employees Alternatives Program. This program assists public employees in their transition into other productive alternatives, and offers vouchers for college education, technical education, and professional training, as well as for establishing a business and for relocation.

In addition, Act 7 provides that, for a period of two years, collective bargaining agreements that have already expired or that expire while the law is in effect and that relate to public employees may not be renegotiated or renewed.

The second element of the expense-reduction measures, which pertains to other operating expenses, will be conducted through an austerity program in combination with other measures, such as reduction in expenses of the public health plan, Executive Branch reorganization, and efficiency measures supported by budgeting and accounting processes, and information technology. The austerity program mandates a 10% reduction in other operational expenses, including cellular phone use, credit cards, and official vehicles.

Tax Revenue Enforcement Measures. The Fiscal Plan seeks to increase tax revenues by implementing a more rigorous and ongoing tax enforcement and compliance strategy. Specific tax enforcement initiatives

include: (i) enhancements to federal grants and fund receipts, (ii) stronger collections and auditing efforts on Puerto Rico's sales and use tax, and (iii) a voluntary tax compliance program.

Tax Increases. The goal of achieving fiscal and budgetary balance requires a combination of measures that include the introduction of permanent and temporary tax increases. The Fiscal Plan includes six temporary and four permanent revenue increasing measures. With respect to temporary revenue increasing measures, the administration will implement: (i) a 5% surtax on income of certain individuals, (ii) a 5% surtax on income of certain corporations, (iii) a 5% income tax on credit unions (commonly known as *cooperativas* in Puerto Rico), (iv) a 5% income tax on Puerto Rico international banking entities, (v) a special property tax on residential real estate, and (vi) a moratorium on certain tax credits. The majority of these temporary measures will be in effect for three fiscal years beginning in fiscal year 2010. The permanent measures include (i) modifications to the alternative minimum tax for individuals and corporations, (ii) an increase in the excise taxes on cigarettes, (iii) new excise taxes on motorcycles, and (iv) an increase in the excise taxes on alcoholic beverages.

Financial Measures. The Commonwealth expects to carry out several financial initiatives in order to achieve fiscal stability throughout the implementation period of the Fiscal Plan. These financial measures include, among others, a financing or bond issuance program the proceeds of which would be used to bridge the structural budgetary imbalance during the implementation period of the Fiscal Plan and funding some initiatives in the Economic Plan.

The financial measures are mainly anchored on the bond-issuance program of COFINA. Act 7, in conjunction with Act No. 91 of May 13, 2006, as amended (Act 91), and Act No. 1 of January 14, 2009 (Act 1), allocated to COFINA, commencing on July 1, 2009, 2.75% (one-half of the tax rate of 5.5%) of the sales and use tax imposed by the central government, which increased COFINA's financing capacity and allows the Commonwealth to achieve fiscal stability throughout the implementation period of the Fiscal Plan.

In addition to the increased tax allocations to COFINA, the financial initiatives that were enacted into law include the creation of the Savings Notes for the Economic Cooperation of Puerto Rico (the Saving Notes Program) and allows for the refinancing of a portion of the existing debt of the Public Buildings Authority. The Savings Notes Program consists of an issuance of up to \$20 million in short-term general obligation notes for retail distribution to Puerto Rico residents.

The Commonwealth expects that its Fiscal Plan will provide more fiscal stability, thereby safeguarding and strengthening Puerto Rico's credit rating. The Commonwealth further expects that the resulting fiscal structure will be sustainable and conducive to economic growth and development.

Economic Reconstruction Plan

To balance the impact of the Fiscal Plan, the new Commonwealth has developed and is implementing an economic reconstruction program to stimulate growth in the short term and lay the foundation for long-term economic development. In addition, the new Commonwealth is developing a comprehensive, long-term, economic development program aimed at improving Puerto Rico's overall global relevance, competitiveness, and business environment, and increasing private-sector capital formation and participation in the economy.

The Economic Plan consists of three main components: (i) two economic stimulus programs, (ii) Public-Private Partnerships, and (iii) a supplemental stimulus plan.

Economic Stimulus Programs. The cornerstone of Puerto Rico's short-term economic reconstruction plan is the implementation of two economic stimulus programs aimed at reigniting growth and counterbalancing any adverse effects associated with the Fiscal Plan. The economic stimulus programs consist of Puerto Rico's participation in ARRA (also referred to herein as the Federal Stimulus) and a local plan (the Local Stimulus) designed to complement the Federal Stimulus.

- **Federal Stimulus Program:** Puerto Rico is eligible to participate in ARRA because of its status as a U.S. jurisdiction. Puerto Rico expects to receive up to \$5 billion in stimulus funds from ARRA. The funds will be distributed in four main categories: relief to individuals, budgetary and fiscal relief, taxpayers' relief, and capital improvements. This Federal Stimulus coming from ARRA places an emphasis in relief for individuals and taxpayers. In terms of government programs, the Federal Stimulus allocates funds to education, agriculture and food assistance, health, housing and urban development, labor, and transportation, among others.
- **Local Stimulus Program:** The Commonwealth has formulated the Local Stimulus to supplement the Federal Stimulus and ameliorate specific local challenges associated with the local mortgage market, the availability of credit, and the infrastructure and construction sectors. Despite the fact that the Local Stimulus amounts to a \$500 million investment by the government, it has been estimated that its effect will be greater due to its loan-guarantee programs, which will be coordinated in collaboration with commercial banks in Puerto Rico. The Local Stimulus is composed of three main elements: (i) capital improvements, (ii) stimulus for small- and medium-sized businesses, and (iii) consumer relief in the form of direct payments to retirees, mortgage-debt restructuring for consumers that face risk of default, and consumer stimulus for the purchase of housing.

Public-Private Partnerships. The Commonwealth believes that Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) represent an important tool for economic development, particularly in times of fiscal imbalance. PPPs are collaborations between government and nongovernmental entities – such as private-sector, nonprofit organizations, credit unions, and township corporations (*corporaciones municipales*) – to develop infrastructure projects, manage government assets or provide services. The nongovernmental partner takes on certain responsibilities and risks related to the development of the project in exchange for receiving the benefits of operating it.

PPPs provide the opportunity for lower project development costs, reduction of financial risk, creation of additional revenue sources, establishment of service quality metrics, and re-direction of government resources to focus on the implementation of public policy.

The Commonwealth is working on establishing the legal framework that will implement the procedures for establishing PPPs. Puerto Rico has opportunities for the establishment of PPPs in the areas of highways, ports, transportation, solid waste, potable water, and renewable energy, among others.

Supplemental Stimulus Plan. The Economic Plan includes a Supplemental Stimulus Plan, which will provide investment in strategic areas with the objective of laying the foundations for long-term growth in Puerto Rico. The Supplemental Stimulus will begin after the first year of implementation of the Federal and Local Stimuli. The coordinated implementation of the Supplemental Stimulus during the second year

of the Federal and Local Stimuli will reinforce continuity in reigniting economic growth while making key investments for long-term development.

The Supplemental Stimulus will be conducted by GDB through a combination of direct investments and guaranteed lending. Specifically, the Supplemental Stimulus will target critical areas such as the banking system, key infrastructure projects, public capital improvement programs, private-sector lending to specific industries, and the export and research-and-development knowledge industries. The Supplemental Stimulus will take into account the strategic needs that Puerto Rico must fulfill in order to become a more competitive player in its region and in the global economy.

The Supplemental Stimulus is intended to complement a comprehensive Economic Development Program that will be implemented by the Department of Economic Development and Commerce of the Commonwealth, as discussed below.

Economic Development Program

The Department of Economic Development and Commerce of the Commonwealth (DEDC), in coordination with other government agencies, is in the process of formulating and implementing a series of economic development initiatives with the goal of laying the groundwork for sustainable economic growth. These initiatives are centered on the dual mission of fostering multi-sector growth while reducing costs and barriers to business and investment, and are a medium-to-long-term counterpart to the Economic Reconstruction Plan and the Supplemental Stimulus Plan described above. The economic development initiatives are aimed at improving Puerto Rico's overall global relevance, competitiveness, and business environment and seek to increase private-sector capital formation and participation in the Puerto Rico economy.

The administration will emphasize three main initiatives to enhance Puerto Rico's competitive position: (i) overhauling the permitting process, (ii) reforming the labor market, and (iii) reducing energy costs.

The first initiative, the reengineering of Puerto Rico's permitting and licensing process, has already been initiated and legislation has been filed. In the short term, this restructuring is focused on eliminating the significant backlog of unprocessed permits that are currently in the pipeline of various government agencies. Longer term, this effort seeks to significantly reduce the number of inter-agency processes and transactions currently required by creating a centralized, client-focused system that simplifies and shortens the permitting process for applicants.

Initiatives will also be undertaken with the purpose of strengthening Puerto Rico's labor market. The Commonwealth seeks to encourage greater labor-force participation by providing the private sector with more flexibility in establishing feasible labor arrangements. One focus of the labor-market reform will be the modernization of Puerto Rico's regulatory framework. Legislative changes to be introduced will focus on bringing out-of-date labor laws and regulations in line with U.S. and international standards with respect to such matters as flex-time arrangements, overtime rules, workers' compensation, and benefit requirements, among others. This labor reform is expected to provide a significant improvement in Puerto Rico's competitiveness in the global marketplace.

The Commonwealth considers the adoption of a new energy policy to be critical for Puerto Rico's competitiveness. Presently, fluctuations in oil prices have a significant effect on Puerto Rico's overall economic performance. The Commonwealth will focus on reducing Puerto Rico's dependence on fossil fuels, particularly oil, through the promotion of diverse, renewable-energy technologies. By implementing a new energy policy, the Commonwealth will seek to lower energy costs, reduce energy-price volatility, and establish environmentally sustainable energy production through a reduction in ecologically harmful emissions. The Commonwealth is facilitating the development of several initiatives, including the wheeling of energy, conservation efforts, and the installation of new renewable generation capacity, among others. These initiatives are expected not only to address energy prices in Puerto Rico, but also to provide for a means of attracting investment in the energy sector.

The Commonwealth will complement these competitive initiatives with specific strategic initiatives with the objective of creating jobs and increasing economic activity across various sectors of the Puerto Rico economy. The Commonwealth has natural or structural competitive advantages in several areas, such as pharmaceutical and biotechnology manufacturing. These advantages provide opportunities to further economic activities in manufacturing, science and technology, tourism, renewable energy, trade, and professional services. The specific initiatives will be designed to promote sustainable economic growth while diversifying Puerto Rico's economic base.

Besides its current budgetary issues the other main fiscal challenge faced by the Commonwealth involves resolving the increasing unfunded pension liability of both the Retirement System of the Employees of the Government and Judiciary (Employees' Retirement System) and the Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers (the Teachers Retirement System). The Systems have engaged actuarial consultants and legal experts to review and redesign specifics on how the various retirement laws may be modified to reduce their actuarial liabilities in the short and medium term, as well as financial and investment tools that are available to reduce system risks.

Financial Condition

The MD&A, which can be found immediately following the independent auditors' report, provides an overview of the Commonwealth's financial activities addressing both governmental and business-type activities reported in the government wide financial statements. In addition, the MD&A focuses on the Commonwealth's major funds. Component units and fiduciary activities are excluded from the MD&A.

Estimated Fiscal Year 2009 Compared to Actual Fiscal Year 2008

As revised, estimated general fund total revenues for fiscal year 2009 is \$7.6 billion, representing a decrease of \$798 million from fiscal year 2008 revenue. The 2009 revenues projections and subsequent revision take into account (i) the Puerto Rico Planning Board's downward revision of its forecast for real growth in gross national product from 0.8% to (2.1)%, and (ii) the increase in the oil prices which directly affected income and excise tax collections.

The Honorable Governor of Puerto Rico
Members of the Legislature, and People of Puerto Rico
August 12, 2009
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Other Information

Acknowledgements

The preparation of this report requires the collective efforts of numerous finance personnel throughout the Commonwealth and is made possible only with the cooperation and support of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branch agencies, and component units of the Commonwealth. We sincerely appreciate the dedicated efforts of all these individuals.

The report could not have been accomplished without the professionalism and dedication of Luis Báez Black and Alejandro Sánchez Rivera from our accounting team as well as the rest of the personnel of the Central Government Accounting area. Also, we would like to give special thanks to our independent auditors, KPMG LLP, for their advice and commitment.

This report continues our commitment to the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Governor, the Legislature, and the financial community to maintain our basic financial statements in conformance with the highest standards of financial accountability.

Respectfully submitted,


Hon. Juan Carlos Puig
Secretary of the Treasury



SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Principal Officials

Luis G. Fortuño Buset
Governor

Members of Cabinet

Juan C. Blanco Urrutia
Chief of Staff

Kenneth McClintock
Secretary of State

Antonio Sagardía de Jesús
Secretary of Justice

Juan C. Puig Morales
Secretary of the Treasury

Carlos E. Chardón
Secretary of Education

Miguel Romero Lugo
Secretary of Labor and
Human Resources

Dr. Ricardo Moscoso
Acting Secretary of Health

Javier Rivera Aquino
Secretary of Agriculture

Rubèn A. Hernández Gregorat
Secretary of Transportation and
Public Works

José R. Perez Riera
Secretary of Economic
Development and Commerce

Yanitsia Irizarry
Secretary of Family Affairs

Yesef Y. Cordero Lebrón
Secretary of Housing

Daniel Galán Kercadó
Secretary of Natural and
Environmental Resources

Luis G. Rivera Marín
Secretary of Consumer Affairs

Henry Newmann
Secretary of Sports and
Recreation

Carlos M. Molina Rodríguez
Secretary of Corrections and
Rehabilitation

LEGISLATIVES OFFICERS

Thomas Rivera Schatz
President, Senate

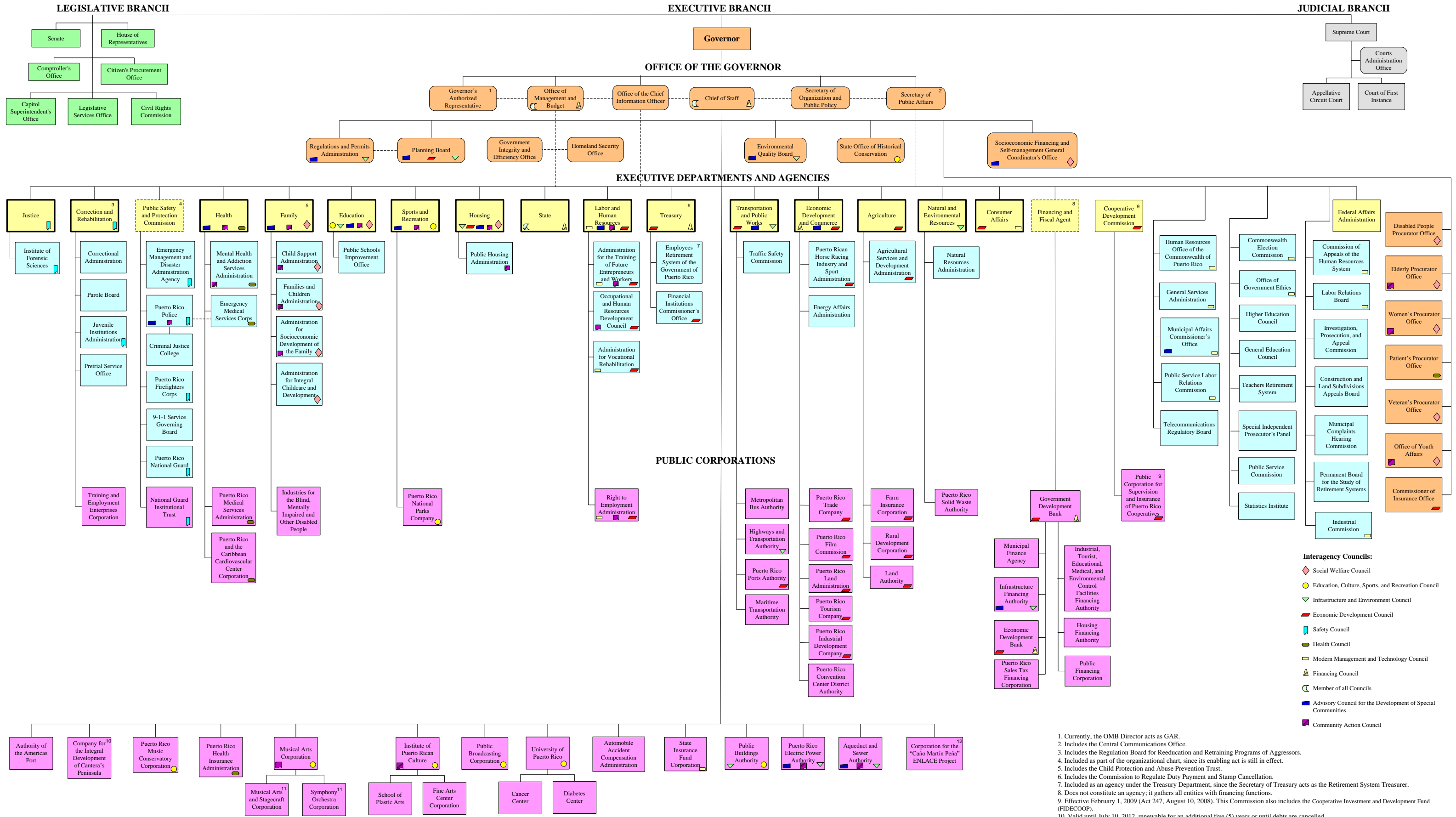
Jennifer González Colón
Speaker, House of
Representatives

FISCAL OFFICERS

María Sánchez Brás
Director, Office of Management
and Budget

Carlos M. García
President, Government
Development Bank for
Puerto Rico

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



1. Currently, the OMB Director acts as GAR.
2. Includes the Central Communications Office.
3. Includes the Regulation Board for Reeducation and Retraining Programs of Aggressors.
4. Included as part of the organizational chart, since its enabling act is still in effect.
5. Includes the Child Protection and Abuse Prevention Trust.
6. Includes the Commission to Regulate Duty Payment and Stamp Cancellation.
7. Included as an agency under the Treasury Department, since the Secretary of Treasury acts as the Retirement System Treasurer.
8. Does not constitute an agency; it gathers all entities with financing functions.
9. Effective February 1, 2009 (Act 247, August 10, 2008). This Commission also includes the Cooperative Investment and Development Fund (FIDECOOP).
10. Valid until July 10, 2012, renewable for an additional five (5) years or until debts are cancelled.
11. Subsidiaries of the Musical Arts Corporation (Acts 42 & 44, May 12, 1980).
12. Valid until September 24, 2024, renewable for an additional five (5) years or until debts are cancelled.

FINANCIAL SECTION



KPMG LLP
American International
Suite 1100
250 Muñoz Rivera Avenue
San Juan, PR 00918-1819

Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Governor and Legislature
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
San Juan, Puerto Rico:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Commonwealth) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the Commonwealth's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Commonwealth's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Public Buildings Authority capital project fund or The Children's Trust special revenue fund (major funds), which represent 1% and 0%, respectively, of the assets and revenue of the governmental activities. We also did not audit the financial statements of the following activities, funds, and component units:

- Puerto Rico Public Housing Administration, Human Resources and Occupational Development Council, and the Office for the Administration of the Assets of the Urban Renovation and Housing Corporation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, which collectively represent 23% and 4%, respectively, of the assets and revenue of the general fund and 6% and 3%, respectively, of the assets and revenue of the governmental activities,
- The Additional Lottery System, which represents 68% and 39%, respectively, of the assets and revenue of the lotteries major fund and 13% and 29%, respectively, of the assets and revenue of the business-type activities;
- Public Buildings Authority special revenue and debt service funds, the Children's Trust debt service fund, and the Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority debt service fund which collectively represent 5% and 8%, respectively, of the assets and revenue of the aggregate remaining fund information and 4% and 1%, respectively, of the assets and revenue of the governmental activities;
- The pension trust funds, which represent 81% and 90%, respectively, of the assets and revenue of the aggregate remaining fund information; and
- Entities identified in note 2 that are presented as discretely presented component units, which collectively represent 87% and 83%, respectively, of the assets and revenue of the aggregate discretely presented component units.

These financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for the activities, funds, and component units indicated above, are based on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commonwealth's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as of June 30, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As described in note 1(u) to the basic financial statements, the Commonwealth adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions*, during the year ended June 30, 2008.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 19 and the schedule of funding progress on page 163 are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. We and the other auditors have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Commonwealth's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules and statistical section listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. These combining and individual fund financial statements have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us and the other auditors in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory and statistical sections of this report listed in the table of contents have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

KPMG LLP

August 12, 2009

Stamp No. 2446203 of the Puerto Rico
Society of Certified Public Accountants
was affixed to the record copy of this report.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2008

Management of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Commonwealth) provides this Management's Discussion and Analysis for the readers of the Commonwealth's basic financial statements. This narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Commonwealth is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and is intended to provide an easily readable explanation of the information provided in the attached basic financial statements. We encourage readers to consider this information with the Commonwealth's basic financial statements that follow.

Financial Highlights – Primary Government

Government-wide Highlights

- The Commonwealth reported a deficit of \$17.1 billion as of June 30, 2008, an improvement in the financial position of \$587 million from last year's balances. The accumulated deficit is principally the result of the Commonwealth's practice of issuing debt and transferring such funds to its discretely presented component units in order for them to carry out the corresponding construction programs and to borrowings made by the primary government of the Commonwealth to cover operational needs.
- The Commonwealth's total deficit decreased by \$587 million (a 3% decrease) as a result of this year's operations. The governmental activities' deficit decreased by \$620 million (a 3% decrease), while net assets of the business-type activities showed a decrease of \$33 million (a 4% decrease).
- The Commonwealth's governmental activities had total revenue of \$17.3 billion, which exceeded total expenses of \$17.0 billion, excluding transfers received from business-type activities amounting to \$310 million.
- The Commonwealth's business-type activities had total revenue of \$1,274 million, which exceeded total expenses of \$998 million, excluding transfers made to the governmental activities amounting to \$310 million.

Fund Highlights

- As of June 30, 2008, the Commonwealth's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund deficit of \$910 million, a decrease of \$1,021 million in comparison with the prior year combined fund balance, while the business-type activities decreased its net assets by \$33 million to reach \$724 million.
- The general fund reported a deficit of \$1.8 billion as of June 30, 2008, an increase of \$1.3 billion in comparison with the prior year.
- The unemployment insurance fund reported net assets of \$369 million while the lotteries fund reported a deficit of \$153 million. The deficit in the lottery funds was a result of the transfers of investments made to the general fund a few years ago.

Long-Term Debt

- Total long-term obligations as of June 30, 2008 were \$26.4 billion, from which \$1.6 billion are due within one year. The long-term obligation of the governmental activities decreased by \$1.4 billion (5.0%) to \$26.0 billion when compared to the prior year, while the business-type activities increased by \$52 million (14.7%) to \$409 million. The decrease in governmental activities' long-term obligations was mainly due to the payments made by the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation, a component unit of the Commonwealth, to refinance or retire extra constitutional debt of the Commonwealth and certain debt of

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2008

component units in the amount of approximately \$4.2 billion. The payments made by the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation on behalf of the Commonwealth are reported as a special item in the statement of activities.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Commonwealth's basic financial statements. The Commonwealth's basic financial statements include three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains additional required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves. These components are described below:

Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include two kinds of financial statements that present different views of the Commonwealth—the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements and combining major component units financial statements. These financial statements also include the notes to the basic financial statements that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detail.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements provide a broad view of the Commonwealth's operations in a manner similar to a private sector business. The statements provide both short- and long-term information about the Commonwealth's financial position, which assists in assessing the Commonwealth's economic condition at the end of the fiscal year. These are prepared using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This basically means they follow methods that are similar to those used by most businesses. They take into account all revenue and expenses connected with the fiscal year even if cash involved has not been received or paid. The government-wide financial statements include two statements:

- ***Statement of Net Assets (Deficit)*** – This presents all of the government's assets and liabilities with the difference between the two reported as net assets (deficit). Over time, increases or decreases in the Commonwealth's net assets (deficit) may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Commonwealth is improving or deteriorating.
- ***Statement of Activities*** – This presents information showing how the government's net assets (deficit) changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets (deficit) are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenue and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will not result in cash flows until future fiscal periods (such as uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave). This statement also presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenue for each function of the Commonwealth.

Both of the above financial statements have separate sections for three different types of Commonwealth programs or activities. These three types of activities are as follows:

- ***Governmental Activities*** – The activities in this section are mostly supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue (federal grants). Most services normally associated with Commonwealth

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

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government fall into this category, including general government, public safety, health, public housing and welfare, education, and economic development.

- **Business-Type Activities** – These functions normally are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges to external users of goods and services. These business-type activities of the Commonwealth include the operations of the following major funds: unemployment insurance fund (administered by the Commonwealth Employment Security Bureau) and the lotteries.
- **Component Units** – These are organizations that are legally separate from the Commonwealth, but either the Commonwealth is financially accountable for them or the nature and significance of their relationship with the Commonwealth are such that their exclusion would cause the Commonwealth's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Commonwealth has both blended and discretely presented component units.
- **Blended Component Units** – Although legally separate entities, these are in substance part of the primary government's operations. Therefore, data from blended component units are integrated into the appropriate funds for reporting purposes.

The Commonwealth's three blended component units are:

- Public Buildings Authority,
- Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority, and
- The Children's Trust.
- **Discretely Presented Component Units** – These are operations for which the Commonwealth has financial accountability, but they have certain independent qualities as well. For the most part, these entities operate similar to private sector businesses and the business-type activities described above. The Commonwealth's discretely presented component units are presented in two categories, major and nonmajor. This separation is determined by the relative size of the entities' assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses in relation to the total of all component units.

The Commonwealth's 43 discretely presented nonmajor component units are combined into a single column for reporting in the fund financial statements. Complete financial statements of the individual component units can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. Addresses and other additional information about the Commonwealth's component units are presented in note 1 to the basic financial statements.

The Commonwealth's eight discretely presented major component units are:

- Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico,
- Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority,
- Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority,
- Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority,
- Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority,

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- Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration,
- Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation, and
- University of Puerto Rico.

The government-wide financial statements can be found immediately following this discussion and analysis.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Commonwealth, like other states and local governments, uses fund accounting to help ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the Commonwealth government, reporting the Commonwealth's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements. All of the funds of the Commonwealth can be divided into three categories. It is important to note that these fund categories use different accounting approaches and should be interpreted differently. The three categories of funds are the following:

- ***Governmental Funds Financial Statements*** – Most of the basic services provided by the Commonwealth are financed through governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, the governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of expendable resources. They also focus on the balances of expendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the government's near-term financing requirements. This approach is known as using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified-accrual basis of accounting. These statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Commonwealth's finances that assist in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the Commonwealth. Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and the governmental activities. These reconciliations are presented on the page immediately following each governmental fund financial statement.

The Commonwealth has five major governmental funds. That is, each major fund is presented in a separate column in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. The Commonwealth's five major governmental funds are the general fund, The Children's Trust special revenue fund, the debt service fund, the capital projects fund, and the Public Buildings Authority capital projects fund. The remaining nonmajor governmental funds are grouped and presented in a single column in the governmental funds financial statements. The basic governmental funds financial statements can be found immediately following the government-wide financial statements.

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- ***Proprietary Funds Financial Statements*** – These funds are used to show activities that operate more like those of commercial enterprises. Because these funds charge fees for services provided to outside customers including local governments, they are known as enterprise funds. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. Like the government-wide financial statements, proprietary fund financial statements use the accrual basis of accounting. There is no reconciliation needed between the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities and the proprietary fund financial statements. The Commonwealth has two major enterprise funds. As previously mentioned, they are the operations of the unemployment insurance trust fund (administered by the Commonwealth's Employment Security Bureau) and the lotteries. Other nonmajor proprietary funds are grouped and presented in a separate column in the proprietary funds financial statements. The basic proprietary funds financial statements can be found immediately following the governmental fund financial statements.
- ***Fiduciary Funds and Similar Component Units Financial Statements*** – These funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the Commonwealth government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the Commonwealth's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. They use the accrual basis of accounting. The Commonwealth's fiduciary funds are the pension trust funds (three separate retirement systems for employees, which are fiduciary component units of the Commonwealth) and the agency funds (which account for the assets held for distribution by the Commonwealth as an agent for other governmental units, other organizations, or individuals). The basic fiduciary funds and similar component units' financial statements can be found immediately following the proprietary funds financial statements.

Component Units Financial Statements

As mentioned above, these are operations, for which the Commonwealth has financial accountability, but they have certain independent qualities as well, and they operate similar to private sector businesses. The government-wide financial statements present information for the component units in a single column on the statement of net assets. Also, some information on the statement of changes in net assets is aggregated for component units. The combining statement of net assets and the combining statement of activities provide detail for each major component unit and the nonmajor component units in aggregate. The basic combining financial statements for major component units can be found immediately following the fiduciary funds financial statements.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and the fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found immediately following the component units' financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The basic financial statements include immediately following its notes a section of required supplementary information. This section includes information of funding progress for the Commonwealth's three separate retirement systems.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2008

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Net Assets (Deficit)

As noted earlier, net assets (deficit) may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Total assets and total liabilities of the Commonwealth's primary government at June 30, 2008 amounted to \$13.6 billion and \$30.7 billion, respectively, for a net deficit of \$17.1 billion, compared to a \$17.7 billion net deficit at the beginning of the current year, as restated.

A portion of the Commonwealth's net assets (deficit) reflects its investment in capital assets such as land, buildings, and equipment, less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The Commonwealth uses these capital assets to provide services to its residents; consequentially, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Commonwealth's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the Commonwealth's net assets (deficit) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. An otherwise positive remaining balance would be used to meet the Commonwealth's ongoing obligations to its residents and creditors. Internally imposed designations of resources are not presented as restricted net assets. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Commonwealth is able to report positive balances in two categories of net assets, and a deficit, both for the government as a whole as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

As explained earlier, the net deficit of the primary government primarily results from the Commonwealth's practice of issuing debt and transferring such funds to the component units so that they can carry out the construction projects. The primary government retains the debt while the component units report the corresponding asset financed by such debt.

Total assets decreased by \$980 million during fiscal year 2008 when compared to the prior fiscal year. This decrease is the net effect of various increases and decreases as follows:

- Unrestricted and restricted cash decreased by \$933 million when compared to the prior year. The decrease was mainly due to a decrease of approximately \$817 million in tax revenue when compared to the prior year.
- Net decrease of \$457 million in the receivables when compared to prior year.
- Additions to capital assets, retirements, and depreciation expense amounted to approximately \$429 million, \$77 million, and \$244 million, respectively.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2008

Total liabilities decreased by \$1.6 billion during the current fiscal year when compared to the prior fiscal year. This fluctuation is mainly prompted by the issuance of bonds for \$3.7 billion during fiscal year 2008 net of the payment of bonds and notes amounting to \$6.5 billion and an increase in the liabilities associated with net pension obligation and legal claims amounting to \$747 million and \$226 million, respectively.

Commonwealth's Net Assets (Deficit) – Primary Government

June 30, 2008

(Expressed in thousands)

	Governmental activities	Business-type activities	Total
Current assets	\$ 2,680,800	805,396	3,486,196
Capital assets	7,551,707	674	7,552,381
Other assets	2,226,368	358,225	2,584,593
Total assets	\$ 12,458,875	1,164,295	13,623,170
Other liabilities	\$ 4,289,357	31,618	4,320,975
Long-term liabilities	25,984,848	408,514	26,393,362
Total liabilities	\$ 30,274,205	440,132	30,714,337
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 3,979,308	674	3,979,982
Restricted	721,521	33,803	755,324
Unrestricted	(22,516,159)	689,686	(21,826,473)
Total net assets (deficit)	\$ (17,815,330)	724,163	(17,091,167)

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2008

Commonwealth's Net Assets (Deficit) – Primary Government

June 30, 2007

(Expressed in thousands)

	Governmental activities	Business-type activities	Total
Current assets	\$ 3,658,200	849,289	4,507,489
Capital assets	7,407,848	674	7,408,522
Other assets	2,389,190	297,636	2,686,826
Total assets	\$ 13,455,238	1,147,599	14,602,837
Other liabilities	\$ 4,544,527	34,062	4,578,589
Long-term liabilities	27,349,605	356,202	27,705,807
Total liabilities	\$ 31,894,132	390,264	32,284,396
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 3,635,271	674	3,635,945
Restricted	331,051	910,479	1,241,530
Unrestricted	(22,405,216)	(153,818)	(22,559,034)
Total net assets (deficit)	\$ (18,438,894)	757,335	(17,681,559)

The net assets of the governmental activities as of June 30, 2007 were restated by \$3.4 million as a result of an underestimation of capital assets.

Changes in Net Assets

The Commonwealth's net deficit decreased by \$587 million or 3% from last year's total net deficit. Approximately 44% of the Commonwealth's total revenue came from taxes, while 26% resulted from grants and contributions (primarily, federal financial assistance). Charges for various goods and services provided represented 4% of the total revenue. The Commonwealth's expenses cover a range of services. The largest expenses were for education, public housing, health, and welfare, public safety, and general government. In 2008, governmental activities' expenses exceeded program revenue by \$11.9 billion, resulting in the use of \$12.5 billion in general revenue (mostly, taxes) and transfers. On the other hand, program revenue from business-type activities in 2008 exceeded expenses by approximately \$241 million. In addition, the business-type activities had unrestricted investments earnings of \$35 million and transfers to the governmental activities amounting to \$310 million.

Governmental activities decreased the Commonwealth's net deficit by \$620 million. The Commonwealth implemented the sales and use tax during fiscal year 2007. Fiscal year 2008 is the first year containing 12 months of sales and use tax. This sales and use tax resulted in higher tax revenues. The Commonwealth expects that the effort to decrease expenses and the increase in tax revenue with the sales and use tax will eliminate or significantly lower the deficit in future years.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
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Business-type activities decreased the Commonwealth's net assets by \$33 million.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's Changes in Net Assets (Deficit) – Primary Government

Year ended June 30, 2008

(Expressed in thousands)

	<u>Governmental activities</u>	<u>Business-type activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue:			
Program revenue:			
Charges for services	\$ 664,505	1,161,084	1,825,589
Operating grants and contributions	4,311,592	77,803	4,389,395
Capital grants and contributions	137,916	—	137,916
	<u>5,114,013</u>	<u>1,238,887</u>	<u>6,352,900</u>
General revenue:			
Income taxes	5,493,881	—	5,493,881
Excise taxes	1,318,866	—	1,318,866
Sales and use tax	910,609	—	910,609
Other taxes	11,356	—	11,356
Revenue from component units	156,997	—	156,997
Special items	3,749,348	—	3,749,348
Other	580,563	35,423	615,986
	<u>12,221,620</u>	<u>35,423</u>	<u>12,257,043</u>
Total revenue	<u>17,335,633</u>	<u>1,274,310</u>	<u>18,609,943</u>
Expenses:			
General government	2,592,834	—	2,592,834
Public safety	2,161,265	—	2,161,265
Health	2,471,960	—	2,471,960
Public housing and welfare	3,194,945	—	3,194,945
Education	4,571,722	—	4,571,722
Economic development	471,640	—	471,640
Intergovernmental	474,023	—	474,023
Interest and other	1,086,906	28,738	1,115,644
Lotteries	—	699,005	699,005
Unemployment	—	269,924	269,924
	<u>17,025,295</u>	<u>997,667</u>	<u>18,022,962</u>
Total expenses	<u>17,025,295</u>	<u>997,667</u>	<u>18,022,962</u>
Increase in net assets before transfers	310,338	276,643	586,981
Transfers	309,815	(309,815)	—
Increase (decrease) in net assets	620,153	(33,172)	586,981
Net assets (deficit), beginning of year (as restated)	<u>(18,435,483)</u>	<u>757,335</u>	<u>(17,678,148)</u>
Net assets (deficit), end of year	<u>\$ (17,815,330)</u>	<u>724,163</u>	<u>(17,091,167)</u>

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
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Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's Changes in Net Assets (Deficit) – Primary Government

Year ended June 30, 2007

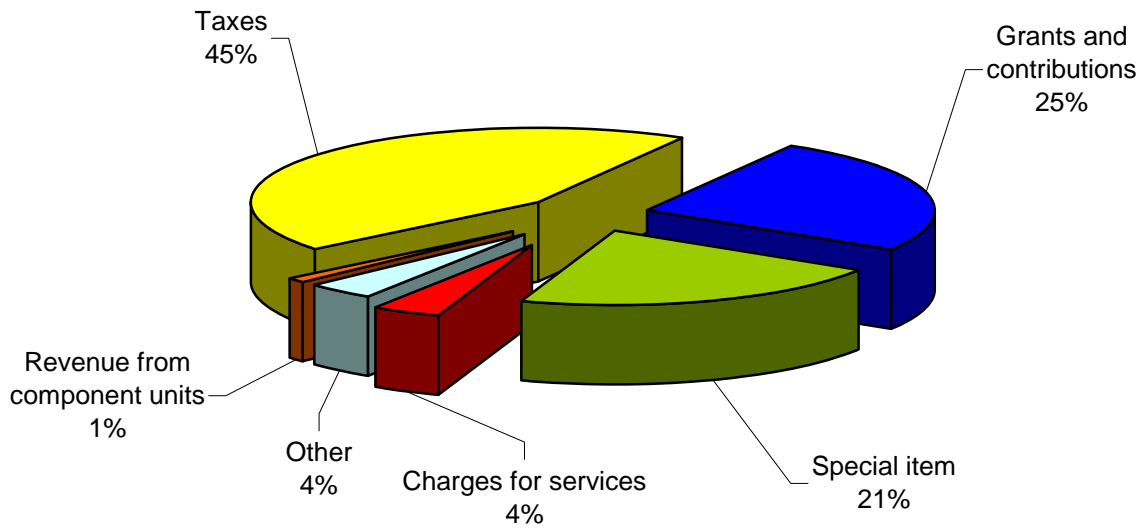
(Expressed in thousands)

	<u>Governmental activities</u>	<u>Business-type activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue:			
Program revenue:			
Charges for services	\$ 757,724	1,140,539	1,898,263
Operating grants and contributions	4,773,174	43,480	4,816,654
Capital grants and contributions	257,514	—	257,514
	<u>5,788,412</u>	<u>1,184,019</u>	<u>6,972,431</u>
General revenue:			
Income taxes	6,488,211	—	6,488,211
Excise taxes	1,475,311	—	1,475,311
Sales and use tax	583,639	—	583,639
Other taxes	4,663	—	4,663
Revenue from component units	381,336	—	381,336
Other	383,777	37,177	420,954
	<u>9,316,937</u>	<u>37,177</u>	<u>9,354,114</u>
Total revenue	<u>15,105,349</u>	<u>1,221,196</u>	<u>16,326,545</u>
Expenses:			
General government	2,847,596	—	2,847,596
Public safety	1,983,782	—	1,983,782
Health	1,943,582	—	1,943,582
Public housing and welfare	3,157,877	—	3,157,877
Education	4,748,008	—	4,748,008
Economic development	554,271	—	554,271
Intergovernmental	593,264	—	593,264
Interest and other	863,723	26,860	890,583
Lotteries	—	679,274	679,274
Unemployment	—	192,484	192,484
	<u>16,692,103</u>	<u>898,618</u>	<u>17,590,721</u>
(Decrease) increase in net assets before transfers	(1,586,754)	322,578	(1,264,176)
Transfers	342,743	(342,743)	—
Decrease in net assets	(1,244,011)	(20,165)	(1,264,176)
Net assets (deficit), beginning of year (as restated)	<u>(17,194,883)</u>	<u>777,500</u>	<u>(16,417,383)</u>
Net assets (deficit), end of year	<u>\$ (18,438,894)</u>	<u>757,335</u>	<u>(17,681,559)</u>

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Revenue – Governmental Activities

Year ended June 30, 2008



COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2008

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities decreased the Commonwealth's net deficit to \$17.8 billion. A comparison of the cost of services by function for the Commonwealth's governmental activities is shown below, along with the revenue used to cover the net expenses of the governmental activities (expressed in thousands).

Governmental Activities – Expenses Net of Program Revenue

Year ended June 30, 2008

(Expressed in thousands)

Net expense:	
General government	\$ (2,086,149)
Public safety	(2,010,544)
Health	(1,591,784)
Public housing and welfare	(959,673)
Education	(3,519,119)
Economic development	(183,084)
Intergovernmental	(474,023)
Interest and other	(1,086,906)
	<hr/>
Total governmental activities expenses, net of program revenue	(11,911,282)
General revenue:	
Taxes	7,734,712
Revenue from component units	156,997
Special items	3,749,348
Transfers from business-type activities	309,815
Other revenue	580,563
	<hr/>
Decrease in governmental activities' net deficit	\$ <u>620,153</u>

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities decreased the Commonwealth's net assets by \$33 million. This resulted from the increase of approximately \$10 million in contributions from federal government net of an increase of \$57 million in claims liability for insurance benefits when compared to prior year.

Financial Analysis of the Commonwealth's Individual Funds

As noted earlier, the Commonwealth uses fund accounting to help ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the Commonwealth's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of expendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Commonwealth's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As of the end of fiscal year 2008, the Commonwealth's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance (deficit) of \$910 million, a

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

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decrease of fund balance of \$1,021 million in comparison with the prior year. The expenditures exceeded the revenues by \$4.7 billion. However, this was offset by other financing sources amounting to \$3.7 billion in the fund balance of the governmental funds. This year, the excess of expenditures over revenue increased by \$2.8 billion compared with the prior year. Other, financing sources also increased by \$2.1 billion. There is \$735 million of fund balance reserved to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed (1) to liquidate contracts and purchase orders of the prior fiscal year or (2) for a variety of other restricted purposes.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Commonwealth. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund deficit of the general fund was \$2.5 billion, while the total fund balance has a total deficit of \$1.8 billion. The fund deficit of the Commonwealth's general fund increased by \$1.3 billion as a result of the current fiscal year's change in financial position. This is a 249% increase when compared to total fund balance reported in fiscal year 2007. Also, see additional related comments in the following section titled general fund budgetary highlights.

The debt service fund is the fund in which the Commonwealth accumulates the resources for the payment of the long-term debt. At the end of the fiscal year, the fund balance of the debt service fund decreased by \$24 million when compared to prior year. Bonds and interest payable decreased by \$382 million or 95% when compared with the prior year mainly due to the early extinguishment and refinancing of debt.

The capital projects fund is used to account for the financial resources used by the primary government for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities not being financed by other funds. The total fund balance at June 30, 2008 amounted to \$442 million. Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks increased by \$104 million when compared to prior year primarily because of the proceeds from long-term debt issued during 2008.

The PBA capital projects fund received resources only from transfers from other funds amounting to \$208 million and had expenditures of \$85 million, which resulted in a \$123 million change in fund balance in 2008. The total fund balance at June 30, 2008 amounted to \$89 million. The fund's total assets increased \$121 million or 406% compared with the prior year because of a decrease in cash in commercial banks, which was used to acquire capital assets as well as an increase in other restricted assets.

The fund balance of The Children's Trust special revenue fund had a decrease of \$50 million. The decrease was mainly due to a reduction in revenues. Particular of fiscal year 2007, there were \$54 million of investments transferred from GDB related to QZAB bonds. No similar event occurred in the current year.

Revenue of other governmental funds (nonmajor) increased by \$11 million or 11% during the year compared with the prior year, the expenditures increased by \$21 million or 5%; the most significant increases in expenditures were noted in debt service of \$17 million. The funds had \$422 million in other financing sources, net of financing uses. All of the foregoing led to a net increase of \$107 million in the fund balance. Total assets of nonmajor funds decreased by \$26 million or 5% when compared with the prior year.

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Proprietary Funds

The Commonwealth's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. As discussed in the business-type activities above, the Commonwealth's net assets decreased by \$33 million as a result of the operations in the proprietary funds. This resulted from a \$56 million increase in net assets by the other nonmajor proprietary fund, and a decrease in net assets of \$90 million by the unemployment insurance fund.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Actual revenues of \$8,207 million were not consistent with final budgeted revenues (\$8,667 million). Nonetheless, actual revenues were \$897 million less than originally budgeted (\$9,104 million). The reduction is primarily attributable to (i) decrease in the gross national product, as reported by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, from \$44.2 billion to \$43.1 billion, (ii) the substitution of the sales and use tax for the 5% general excise tax, and (iii) certain income tax rate reductions included in the tax reform legislation approved on July 2006. The major categories of income affected with the abovementioned factors were the excise taxes with a decrease of \$275 million, income taxes with a decrease of \$644 million, and charges for services with a decrease of \$31 million. These revenue reductions were offset by the increase in sales and use tax of \$328 million.

The actual expenditures reflected an increase of \$128 million when compared to the final budgeted amounts. The excess in expenditures was predominantly caused by the Social Economic Development Administration with \$25 million, the Corrections Administration with \$40 million, the Office of Management and Budget with \$20 million, the Puerto Rico General Count of Justice with \$15 million, and the Department of Health with \$16 million. Most of these variances were financed through the use of borrowings, approved by law or joint resolutions, from the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico loans that provided resources of \$290 million.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

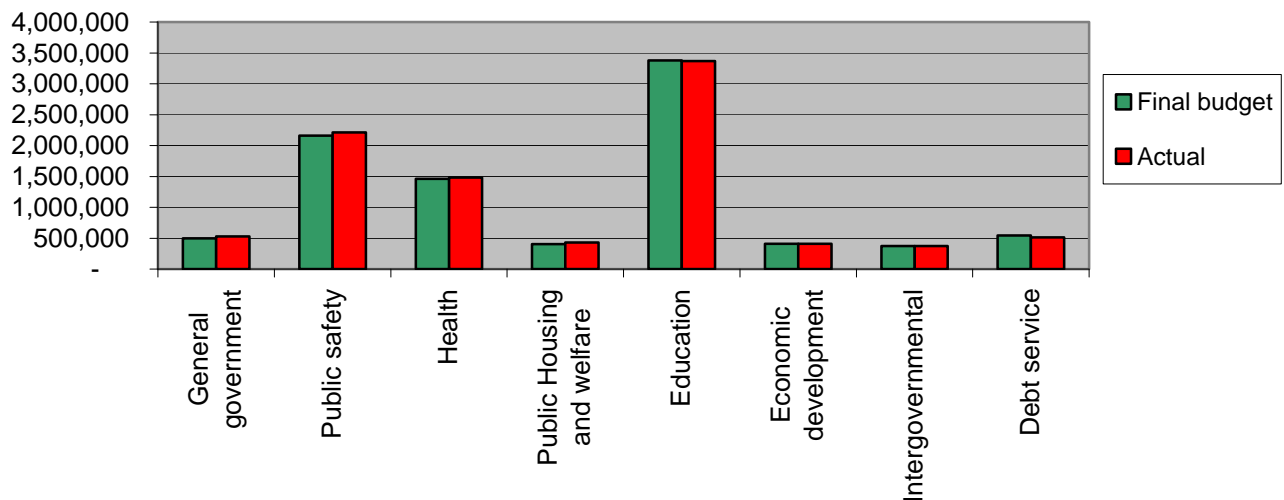
June 30, 2008

Expenditures – General Fund

Budget vs. Actual

Year ended June 30, 2008

(Expressed in thousands)



As of June 30, 2008, there was an excess of expenditures and other financing uses over revenue and other financing sources of \$674 million.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Commonwealth's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2008 amounts to \$10.5 billion, less accumulated depreciation of \$2.9 billion, leaving a book value of \$7.6 billion. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, building improvements, equipment, and construction in progress as infrastructure.

The net book value of capital assets at June 30, 2008 is distributed by function/activity in the following proportions: general government, 33%; public safety, 10%; health, 3%; public housing and welfare, 36%; education, 12%; and economic development, 6%. Actual capitalized assets were approximately \$429 million for the year. Depreciation charges for the year totaled \$244 million.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

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June 30, 2008

The infrastructure assets representing items that are normally immovable and of value only to the Commonwealth such as roads, highways, bridges, toll facilities, water and sewer systems, lighting production, transmission and distribution systems, and similar items are principally owned by the component units of the Commonwealth. Therefore, the infrastructure assets are reported within depreciable capital assets under the discretely presented component units column. Additional information on the Commonwealth's capital assets can be found in note 13 to the basic financial statements that accompany this report.

Commonwealth's Capital Assets – Primary Government

June 30, 2008

(Expressed in thousands)

	Governmental activities	Business-type activities
Land	\$ 851,355	—
Construction in progress	1,471,916	—
Buildings and building improvements, net	4,673,654	—
Equipment, furniture, fixtures, and vehicles, net	222,676	674
Infrastructure, net	332,106	—
Total capital assets	<u>\$ 7,551,707</u>	<u>674</u>

Debt Administration

General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth, including the Commonwealth's power to levy additional taxes to help ensure repayment of the debt.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth provides that direct obligations of the Commonwealth evidenced by bonds or notes and backed by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the Commonwealth are not to be issued if the amount of the principal of, and interest on, such bonds and notes and on all such bonds and notes issued thereafter, which are payable in any fiscal year, together with any amount paid by the Commonwealth in the preceding fiscal year on account of bonds or notes guaranteed by the Commonwealth, exceed 15% of the average annual revenue raised under the provisions of Commonwealth legislation and conveyed into the treasury in the two fiscal years preceding the then-current fiscal year. Section 2, Article VI of the Constitution of the Commonwealth does not limit the amount of debt that the Commonwealth may guarantee as long as the 15% limitation is not exceeded. At June 30, 2008, the Commonwealth is in compliance with the debt limitation requirement.

On September 3, 2008, Moody's Investor Service, confirmed its "Baa3" rating of the Commonwealth general obligation debt, and its stable ratings outlook thereon. Also on that same day Standard & Poor's Rating Services (S&P) confirmed its "BBB-" ratings of the Commonwealth's general obligation and appropriation debt, and its stable outlook thereon.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2008

Ratings reflect only the respective views of the rating agencies and an explanation of the significance of each rating may be obtained only from the respective rating agency.

The Commonwealth's total long-term obligations decreased by \$1.3 billion during the current fiscal year, representing a 5.5% decrease. Additional information on the Commonwealth's long-term obligations can be found in note 15 to the basic financial statements of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The average unemployment rate for the Commonwealth in 2008 was 11.0%, an increase of 5.77% from the 2007 average rate of 10.4%. In terms of production, the real gross national product registered a decrease of 2.49%.

Based on the projections of the Puerto Rico Planning Board, the Puerto Rico economy is expected to reflect another decrease of 3.4% for the fiscal year 2009.

The consolidated budget for the fiscal year 2007 – 08 amounts to \$27.5 billion. From this amount, \$21.4 billion is assigned to operating expenses, \$3.1 billion to a permanent capital improvements program, and \$3 billion for the debt service. For fiscal year 2008 – 09, the figures are: consolidated budget of \$27.4 billion, of which \$22.1 billion are assigned to operating expenses, \$2.5 billion to the capital improvements program, and \$2.8 billion to debt service.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Commonwealth's finances for all of the Commonwealth's residents, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors. This financial report seeks to demonstrate the Commonwealth's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to: Department of the Treasury of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Área de Contabilidad Central, P.O. Box 9024140, San Juan, PR 00902-4140.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Statement of Net Assets (Deficit)

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	Primary government			Component units
	Governmental activities	Business-type activities	Totals primary government	
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	\$ 153,285	129,466	282,751	2,184,724
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	354,197	585,259	939,456	706,324
Investments	158,725	—	158,725	4,087,613
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:				
Taxes	1,265,616	—	1,265,616	—
Unemployment and other insurance premiums	—	56,366	56,366	130,538
Intergovernmental	264,516	—	264,516	34,483
Accounts	127,554	—	127,554	968,234
Loans	6,863	—	6,863	3,965,207
Accrued interest	31,964	3,591	35,555	302,080
Other	118,369	16,592	134,961	340,370
Due from:				
Primary government	—	—	—	348,833
Component units	125,408	10,084	135,492	796,230
Other governmental entities	227	—	227	361,852
Internal balances	(4,038)	4,038	—	—
Inventories	37,774	—	37,774	466,447
Prepaid expenses	19,402	—	19,402	33,971
Other assets	20,938	—	20,938	—
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	620,170	—	620,170	818,398
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	1,128,094	—	1,128,094	1,073,338
Investments and other restricted assets	143,260	34,637	177,897	7,175,993
Long-term investments	—	—	—	1,756,967
Long-term receivables from:				
Loans	—	—	—	158,605
Other	—	—	—	3,106
Long-term amounts due from:				
Primary government	—	—	—	89,200
Component units	4,543	283,206	287,749	895,190
Other governmental entities	—	—	—	55,096
Real estate held for sale or future development	57,936	—	57,936	252,102
Deferred expenses and other assets	272,365	40,382	312,747	817,939
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):				
Land and other nondepreciable assets	2,323,271	—	2,323,271	9,920,190
Depreciable assets	5,228,436	674	5,229,110	19,256,406
Total assets	12,458,875	1,164,295	13,623,170	56,999,436

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Statement of Net Assets (Deficit)

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	Primary government			Component units
	Governmental activities	Business-type activities	Totals primary government	
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,823,690	6,114	1,829,804	2,687,968
Deposits and escrow liabilities	—	—	—	7,763,004
Tax refunds payable	244,994	—	244,994	—
Due to:				
Primary government	—	—	—	135,492
Component units	438,033	—	438,033	796,230
Other governmental entities	303	—	303	19,749
Securities lending transactions and reverse repurchase agreements	—	—	—	890,139
Interest payable	137,444	—	137,444	576,099
Deferred revenue	280,707	25,504	306,211	125,845
Tax revenue anticipation notes payable	1,010,000	—	1,010,000	—
Due to primary government – long-term portion	—	—	—	287,749
Due to component units – long-term portion	—	—	—	895,190
Deferred revenue – long-term portion	—	—	—	18,763
Insurance benefits payable	—	114,575	114,575	—
Liability for automobile accident insurance and workmen compensation claims	—	—	—	817,440
Liabilities payable within one year:				
Commonwealth appropriation bonds	—	—	—	9,926
Bonds	90,245	—	90,245	652,582
Notes	526,792	—	526,792	1,455,823
Capital leases	4,570	—	4,570	—
Compensated absences	1,054,674	2,486	1,057,160	257,430
Lottery prizes	—	67,650	67,650	—
Other long-term liabilities	126,946	—	126,946	114,499
Liabilities payable after one year:				
Commonwealth appropriation bonds	829,327	—	829,327	895,370
Bonds	13,901,192	—	13,901,192	27,335,448
Notes	1,618,107	—	1,618,107	2,453,067
Capital leases	176,253	—	176,253	—
Net pension obligation	5,843,431	—	5,843,431	—
Net postemployment benefit obligation	42,373	—	42,373	—
Compensated absences	713,849	3,725	717,574	349,301
Lottery prizes	—	220,078	220,078	—
Other long-term liabilities	1,411,275	—	1,411,275	628,099
Total liabilities	30,274,205	440,132	30,714,337	49,165,213
Net assets (deficit):				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	3,979,308	674	3,979,982	10,534,312
Restricted for:				
Trust – nonexpendable	—	—	—	1,544,451
Capital projects	293,828	—	293,828	750,563
Debt service	99,042	—	99,042	806,931
Payment of insurance benefits	—	33,803	33,803	—
Affordable housing and related loan insurance programs	328,651	—	328,651	568,473
Student loans and other educational purposes	—	—	—	70,966
Other	—	—	—	294,648
Unrestricted deficit	(22,516,159)	689,686	(21,826,473)	(6,736,121)
Total net assets (deficit)	\$ (17,815,330)	724,163	(17,091,167)	7,834,223

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Statement of Activities

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Functions	Expenses	Program revenue			Net (expense) revenue and changes in net assets			Component units
		Charges for services	Operating grants and contributions	Capital grants and contributions	Primary government		Total	
					Governmental activities	Business-type activities		
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
Current:								
General government	\$ 2,592,834	338,839	167,846	—	(2,086,149)	—	(2,086,149)	—
Public safety	2,161,265	74,161	74,760	1,800	(2,010,544)	—	(2,010,544)	—
Health	2,471,960	145,580	734,551	45	(1,591,784)	—	(1,591,784)	—
Public housing and welfare	3,194,945	31,677	2,067,524	136,071	(959,673)	—	(959,673)	—
Education	4,571,722	3,004	1,049,599	—	(3,519,119)	—	(3,519,119)	—
Economic development	471,640	71,244	217,312	—	(183,084)	—	(183,084)	—
Intergovernmental	474,023	—	—	—	(474,023)	—	(474,023)	—
Interest and other	1,086,906	—	—	—	(1,086,906)	—	(1,086,906)	—
Total governmental activities	17,025,295	664,505	4,311,592	137,916	(11,911,282)	—	(11,911,282)	—
Business-type activities:								
Unemployment insurance	269,924	235,918	20,365	—	—	(13,641)	(13,641)	—
Lotteries	699,005	897,898	—	—	—	198,893	198,893	—
Other	28,738	27,268	57,438	—	—	55,968	55,968	—
Total business-type activities	997,667	1,161,084	77,803	—	—	241,220	241,220	—
Total primary government	\$ 18,022,962	1,825,589	4,389,395	137,916	(11,911,282)	241,220	(11,670,062)	—
Component units:								
Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico	\$ 682,067	636,538	—	115,588	—	—	—	70,059
Puerto Rico Highway and Transportation Authority	1,030,586	273,591	—	158,784	—	—	—	(598,211)
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	4,711,791	4,362,209	—	—	—	—	—	(349,582)
Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	1,033,399	695,735	34,023	—	—	—	—	(303,641)
Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority	214,659	—	—	—	—	—	—	(214,659)
University of Puerto Rico	1,418,033	171,996	141,734	—	—	—	—	(1,104,303)
Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation	227,555	—	—	—	—	—	—	(227,555)
Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration	1,735,504	593,886	—	—	—	—	—	(1,141,618)
Other component units	2,869,402	1,872,055	65,851	102,006	—	—	—	(829,490)
Total component units	\$ 13,922,996	8,606,010	241,608	376,378	—	—	—	(4,699,000)
General revenue:								
Taxes:								
Income taxes					\$ 5,493,881	—	5,493,881	—
Excise taxes					1,318,866	—	1,318,866	358,059
Sales and use tax					910,609	—	910,609	206,271
Other taxes					11,356	—	11,356	—
Revenue from global tobacco settlement agreement					82,608	—	82,608	—
Revenue from State Insurance Fund Corporation					41,388	—	41,388	—
Revenue from Puerto Rico Tourism Company					23,492	—	23,492	—
Revenue from Governing Board of 9-1-1 Services					9,509	—	9,509	—
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					120,006	—	120,006	178,397
Special items payment of debt by Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation					3,749,348	—	3,749,348	(4,502,746)
Payments from primary government					—	—	—	2,460,421
Unrestricted investment earnings					160,926	35,423	196,349	520,700
Other					299,631	—	299,631	100,103
Transfers					309,815	(309,815)	—	—
Total general revenue and transfers					12,531,435	(274,392)	12,257,043	(678,795)
Change in net assets (deficit)					620,153	(33,172)	586,981	(5,377,795)
Net assets (deficit) – beginning of year (as restated)					(18,435,483)	757,335	(17,678,148)	13,212,018
Net assets (deficit) – end of year					\$ (17,815,330)	724,163	(17,091,167)	7,834,223

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Assets	General	Debt service	Capital projects	PBA capital projects	The Children's Trust special revenue	Other governmental	Totals governmental
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	\$ —	2,830	137,648	—	—	12,807	153,285
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	—	5,225	303,412	—	28,293	17,267	354,197
Investments	—	—	—	—	44,858	113,867	158,725
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:							
Taxes	1,265,616	—	—	—	—	—	1,265,616
Intergovernmental	239,566	24,950	—	—	—	—	264,516
Accounts	118,876	—	671	—	—	8,007	127,554
Loans	6,827	—	36	—	—	—	6,863
Accrued interest	31,030	451	—	—	39	444	31,964
Due from:							
Other funds	71,386	—	32,167	—	—	183,158	286,711
Component units	129,951	—	—	—	—	—	129,951
Other governmental entities	—	—	—	—	—	227	227
Restricted assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	398,233	—	—	150,568	—	71,369	620,170
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	1,073,916	—	—	—	—	54,178	1,128,094
Other restricted assets	143,260	—	—	—	—	—	143,260
Other assets	20,938	—	—	—	—	—	20,938
Real estate held for future development and other assets	41,167	—	1,853	—	—	14,916	57,936
Total assets	\$ 3,540,766	33,456	475,787	150,568	73,190	476,240	4,750,007

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Liabilities and Fund Balances (Deficit)	General	Debt service	Capital projects	PBA capital projects	The Children's Trust special revenue	Other governmental	Totals governmental
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,716,100	8,923	33,424	46,924	1,986	48,208	1,855,565
Tax refunds payable	244,994	—	—	—	—	—	244,994
Due to:							
Other funds	275,749	—	—	15,000	—	—	290,749
Other governmental entities	303	—	—	—	—	—	303
Component units	398,768	—	—	—	—	39,265	438,033
Notes payable	354,186	—	—	—	—	—	354,186
Bonds payable	—	2,275	—	—	—	52,505	54,780
Interest payable	56,407	18,446	—	—	—	81,536	156,389
Deferred revenue	1,255,144	—	—	—	—	—	1,255,144
Tax revenue anticipation notes payable	1,010,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,010,000
Total liabilities	5,311,651	29,644	33,424	61,924	1,986	221,514	5,660,143
Fund balances (deficit):							
Reserved for:							
Encumbrances	334,524	—	10,431	—	—	—	344,955
Capital projects	13,730	—	—	—	—	—	13,730
Assets in liquidation	77,091	—	—	—	—	—	77,091
Low-income housing assistance	298,289	—	—	—	—	—	298,289
Other specified purposes	—	—	—	—	—	1,236	1,236
Unreserved (deficit):							
General fund	(2,494,519)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,494,519)
Debt service funds	—	3,812	—	—	—	123,764	127,576
Special revenue funds	—	—	—	—	71,204	129,726	200,930
Capital project funds	—	—	431,932	88,644	—	—	520,576
Total fund balances (deficit)	(1,770,885)	3,812	442,363	88,644	71,204	254,726	(910,136)
Total liabilities and fund balances (deficit)	\$ 3,540,766	33,456	475,787	150,568	73,190	476,240	4,750,007

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets (Deficit) – Governmental Funds

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets (deficit) are different than the amounts reported in the governmental funds because:

Total fund balance of governmental funds	\$ (910,136)
Accounts receivable for the global tobacco settlement agreement and PBA	118,369
Inventories and prepaid expenses that are not reported in governmental funds and are reported in statement of net assets	57,176
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds	7,551,707
Deferred revenue for governmental funds that are recorded as revenue in the statement of net assets	974,437
Debt issued by the Commonwealth have associated costs that are paid from current available resources in the funds. However, these costs are deferred on the statement of net assets.	272,365
Liabilities, including Commonwealth accounts payable of \$31,890, appropriation bonds of \$(829,327) bonds payable of \$(13,936,672), notes payable of \$(1,790,713), capital leases payable of \$(180,823), compensated absences of \$(1,768,523), net pension obligation of \$(5,843,431), net postemployment benefit obligation of \$(42,373), interest payable of \$18,945, and other long-term liabilities of \$(1,538,221) are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds	<u>(25,879,248)</u>
Total net deficit of governmental activities	<u>\$ (17,815,330)</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances (Deficit) --
Governmental Funds
Year ended June 30, 2008
(In thousands)

	General	Debt service	Capital projects	PBA capital projects	The Children's Trust special revenue	Other governmental	Totals governmental
Revenue:							
Taxes:							
Income taxes	\$ 5,493,881	—	—	—	—	—	5,493,881
Excise taxes	1,306,416	—	—	—	—	—	1,306,416
Sales and use tax	910,609	—	—	—	—	—	910,609
Other taxes	11,356	—	—	—	—	—	11,356
Charges for services	664,505	—	—	—	—	—	664,505
Revenue from global tobacco settlement agreement	—	—	—	—	—	82,608	82,608
Revenues from component units:							
State Insurance Fund Corporation	41,388	—	—	—	—	—	41,388
Tourism Company of Puerto Rico	23,492	—	—	—	—	—	23,492
Governing Board of 9-1-1 Services	9,509	—	—	—	—	—	9,509
Intergovernmental	4,419,109	120,006	22,372	—	—	7,970	4,569,457
Interest and investment earnings	66,894	80,340	—	—	4,211	9,481	160,926
Other	183,886	100,018	—	—	—	14,538	298,442
Total revenue	13,131,045	300,364	22,372	—	4,211	114,597	13,572,589
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General government	1,568,296	—	50,624	—	—	150,578	1,769,498
Public safety	2,104,343	—	30,576	—	—	—	2,134,919
Health	2,345,115	—	—	—	535	—	2,345,650
Public housing and welfare	3,086,489	—	12,195	—	—	—	3,098,684
Education	4,419,176	—	5,080	—	8,624	—	4,432,880
Economic development	383,483	—	31,468	—	1,025	—	415,976
Intergovernmental	368,837	—	98,882	—	2,676	—	470,395
Capital outlay	222,865	—	120,939	85,434	—	—	429,238
Debt service:							
Principal	1,938,098	2,275	—	—	143,000	80,331	2,163,704
Interest	339,291	325,558	—	—	3,478	185,925	854,252
Other – SWAPS	—	100,033	—	—	—	—	100,033
Other – debt issuance costs	—	67,448	1,564	—	701	13,138	82,851
Total expenditures	16,775,993	495,314	351,328	85,434	160,039	429,972	18,298,080
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(3,644,948)	(194,950)	(328,956)	(85,434)	(155,828)	(315,375)	(4,725,491)
Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers in	642,976	242,236	—	208,300	243	211,285	1,305,040
Transfers out	(555,653)	—	(131,637)	—	(190,000)	(117,935)	(995,225)
Long-term debt issued	194,602	—	534,592	—	296,879	895,290	1,921,363
Bond issue discount	—	—	—	—	(1,424)	(2,636)	(4,060)
Capital leases	43,850	—	—	—	—	—	43,850
Refunding bonds issued	—	2,086,240	—	—	—	—	2,086,240
Bond proceeds – premium	—	40,613	12,978	—	—	52,516	106,107
Payment of debt by Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation	3,749,348	—	—	—	—	—	3,749,348
Payment to escrow agent	(1,693,313)	(2,198,362)	—	—	—	(616,153)	(4,507,828)
Total other financing sources (uses)	2,381,810	170,727	415,933	208,300	105,698	422,367	3,704,835
Net change in fund balances (deficit)	(1,263,138)	(24,223)	86,977	122,866	(50,130)	106,992	(1,020,656)
Fund balances (deficit) at beginning of year (as restated)	(507,747)	28,035	355,386	(34,222)	121,334	147,734	110,520
Fund balances (deficit) at end of year	\$ (1,770,885)	3,812	442,363	88,644	71,204	254,726	(910,136)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances (Deficit)
to the Statement of Activities – Governmental Funds

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Net change in fund balances (deficit) – total governmental funds	\$	(1,020,656)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays \$429,338 exceeded depreciation of \$(243,627) in the current period		185,711
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. This is the amount by which payments of \$6,671,532 exceeded proceeds of \$4,153,500		2,518,032
Certain interest and other costs reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Net accretion and amortization of capital appreciation bonds, debt issue premium, debt issue costs, and deferred charges		(132,428)
Bond issuance costs are expenditures in governmental funds, but are deferred assets in the statement of net assets		82,851
Revenue from Global settlement agreement not due in current period and therefore not recorded in funds		1,190
Excise tax revenue not due in the current period and therefore not recorded in funds		12,450
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. This is the amount by which other long-term liabilities and accrued interest expense decreased		(1,038,650)
Generally, inventory and prepayments are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased rather than capitalized as an asset. However, these assets are capitalized in the statement of net assets.		11,653
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>620,153</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures – Budget and Actual –
Budget Basis – General Fund

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	<u>Original budget</u>	<u>Amended budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Revenue:				
Income taxes	\$ 6,287,000	5,928,000	5,509,600	(418,400)
Excise taxes	1,276,000	1,220,000	1,196,908	(23,092)
Other taxes	111,000	100,000	94,290	(5,710)
Sales and use taxes	911,000	911,000	911,000	—
Charge for services	221,000	184,000	168,247	(15,753)
Intergovernmental	14,000	5,000	4,846	(154)
Revenues from component units	174,000	174,000	168,699	(5,301)
Other	110,000	145,000	153,507	8,507
	<u>9,104,000</u>	<u>8,667,000</u>	<u>8,207,097</u>	<u>(459,903)</u>
Total revenue				
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	514,773	495,689	530,123	(34,434)
Public safety	2,134,322	2,161,517	2,212,373	(50,856)
Health	1,393,959	1,463,135	1,484,038	(20,903)
Public housing and welfare	368,375	402,002	430,125	(28,123)
Education	3,342,245	3,377,110	3,369,947	7,163
Economic development	347,953	410,769	407,866	2,903
Intergovernmental	356,267	371,186	374,777	(3,591)
	<u>8,457,894</u>	<u>8,681,408</u>	<u>8,809,249</u>	<u>(127,841)</u>
Total expenditures				
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over (under) expenditures	<u>646,106</u>	<u>(14,408)</u>	<u>(602,152)</u>	<u>(587,744)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Notes payable issued	—	—	290,303	290,303
Transfer in	123,000	154,000	151,934	(2,066)
Transfer out	(769,106)	(545,592)	(514,492)	31,100
	<u>(646,106)</u>	<u>(391,592)</u>	<u>(72,255)</u>	<u>319,337</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)				
Excess of expenditures and other financing uses over revenue and other financing sources	\$ <u>—</u>	<u>(406,000)</u>	<u>(674,407)</u>	<u>(268,407)</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Statement of Net Assets (Deficit) – Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Assets	Business-type activities – Enterprise funds			Totals proprietary
	Unemployment insurance	Lotteries	Other proprietary	
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	\$ —	16,169	113,297	129,466
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	444,506	78,169	62,584	585,259
Insurance premiums, net	51,372	—	4,994	56,366
Due from component units	—	—	10,084	10,084
Accrued interest	541	—	3,050	3,591
Other receivables	8,301	7,937	354	16,592
Total current assets	504,720	102,275	194,363	801,358
Noncurrent assets:				
Loans receivable from component units	—	—	283,206	283,206
Due from other funds	—	60,424	—	60,424
Capital assets, net	—	674	—	674
Restricted investments	—	—	34,637	34,637
Other	—	38,784	1,598	40,382
Total assets	\$ 504,720	202,157	513,804	1,220,681
Liabilities and Net Assets (Deficit)				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ —	3,974	2,140	6,114
Due to other funds	13,632	42,754	—	56,386
Deferred revenue	8,695	16,790	19	25,504
Compensated absences	—	2,486	—	2,486
Lottery awards	—	67,650	—	67,650
Insurance benefits payable	113,391	—	1,184	114,575
Total current liabilities	135,718	133,654	3,343	272,715
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Lottery awards, excluding current portion	—	220,078	—	220,078
Compensated absences, excluding current portion	—	1,569	2,156	3,725
Total liabilities	135,718	355,301	5,499	496,518
Net assets (deficit):				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	—	674	—	674
Restricted for:				
Payment of insurance benefits	—	—	33,803	33,803
Unrestricted	369,002	(153,818)	474,502	689,686
Total net assets (deficit)	\$ 369,002	(153,144)	508,305	724,163

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets (Deficit)
– Proprietary Funds

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	Business-type activities – Enterprise funds			Total proprietary
	Unemployment insurance	Lotteries	Other proprietary	
Operating revenues:				
Insurance premiums	\$ 235,918	—	19,793	255,711
Lottery ticket sales	—	897,847	—	897,847
Interest	—	—	7,475	7,475
Other	—	51	—	51
Total operating revenues	<u>235,918</u>	<u>897,898</u>	<u>27,268</u>	<u>1,161,084</u>
Operating expenses:				
Insurance benefits	269,924	—	4,298	274,222
Lottery awards	—	560,525	—	560,525
General, administrative, and other operating expenses	—	138,480	24,440	162,920
Total operating expenses	<u>269,924</u>	<u>699,005</u>	<u>28,738</u>	<u>997,667</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(34,006)</u>	<u>198,893</u>	<u>(1,470)</u>	<u>163,417</u>
Nonoperating revenue:				
Contributions from U.S. government	20,365	—	57,438	77,803
Interest and investment earnings	27,204	6,295	1,924	35,423
Total nonoperating revenue	<u>47,569</u>	<u>6,295</u>	<u>59,362</u>	<u>113,226</u>
Income before transfers	13,563	205,188	57,892	276,643
Transfers from other funds	12,800	—	11,524	24,324
Transfers to other funds	(116,151)	(205,188)	(12,800)	(334,139)
Net change in net assets (deficit)	<u>(89,788)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>56,616</u>	<u>(33,172)</u>
Net assets (deficit) at beginning of year	<u>458,790</u>	<u>(153,144)</u>	<u>451,689</u>	<u>757,335</u>
Net assets (deficit) at end of year	<u>\$ 369,002</u>	<u>(153,144)</u>	<u>508,305</u>	<u>724,163</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Statement of Cash Flows– Proprietary Funds

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	Business-type activities – Enterprise funds			
	Unemployment insurance	Lotteries	Other proprietary	Totals proprietary
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 238,830	904,656	19,386	1,162,872
Other receipts	14,260	51	16,439	30,750
Payments to suppliers	—	(130,421)	(14,215)	(144,636)
Payment to employees	—	(8,763)	(9,217)	(17,980)
Payment of lottery prizes	—	(567,908)	—	(567,908)
Payments of insurance benefits	(214,775)	—	(4,248)	(219,023)
Other payments	—	—	(74,683)	(74,683)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>38,315</u>	<u>197,615</u>	<u>(66,538)</u>	<u>169,392</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Intergovernmental grants and contributions	20,365	—	57,438	77,803
Transfers from other funds	12,800	—	11,524	24,324
Transfers to other funds	(116,151)	(236,335)	(12,800)	(365,286)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	<u>(82,986)</u>	<u>(236,335)</u>	<u>56,162</u>	<u>(263,159)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Interest received on deposits and investments	27,232	6,295	2,992	36,519
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>27,232</u>	<u>6,295</u>	<u>2,992</u>	<u>36,519</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(17,439)	(32,425)	(7,384)	(57,248)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	461,945	126,763	183,265	771,973
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 444,506</u>	<u>94,338</u>	<u>175,881</u>	<u>714,725</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$ (34,006)	198,893	(1,470)	163,417
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Interests earned on deposits, loans and investments	—	—	(658)	(658)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Decrease (increase) in accounts and loans receivable	3,540	(2,494)	(64,112)	(63,066)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	—	(217)	(217)	(434)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	—	(711)	(391)	(1,102)
Decrease in obligation for unpaid lottery awards	—	(4,562)	—	(4,562)
Increase in due to (from) other funds	13,632	6,633	—	20,265
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues	(1,461)	74	(9)	(1,396)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	—	(1)	269	268
Increase in liability for insurance benefits payable	56,610	—	50	56,660
Total adjustments	<u>72,321</u>	<u>(1,278)</u>	<u>(65,068)</u>	<u>5,975</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ 38,315</u>	<u>197,615</u>	<u>(66,538)</u>	<u>169,392</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Assets	Pension trust	Special deposits- agency
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks and U.S. Treasury:		
Unrestricted	\$ 333,273	632,476
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks:		
Unrestricted	80,792	677,515
Restricted	1,320,224	—
Investments:		
Debt and equity securities, at fair value	4,935,874	—
Other	79,924	41,402
Receivables, net:		
Accounts	278,228	—
Loans and advances	1,303,903	—
Accrued interest and dividends	9,673	—
Other	73,351	—
Capital assets, net	36,063	—
Other assets	44,206	—
	8,495,511	1,351,393
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	59,584	1,351,393
Other liabilities	32,000	—
Bonds payable	2,942,184	—
	3,033,768	1,351,393
Net Assets		
Net assets held in trust for pension and other benefits	\$ 5,461,743	—

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets – Pension Trust Funds

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Additions:	
Contributions:	
Sponsor	\$ 504,603
Participants	476,256
Special	230,779
	<hr/>
Total contributions	1,211,638
	<hr/>
Interest income and investment loss:	
Interest	185,141
Dividends	26,243
Net change in fair value of investments	(497,886)
Investment expenses	(13,708)
	<hr/>
Net interest income and investment loss	(300,210)
	<hr/>
Other income	32,742
	<hr/>
Total additions	944,170
	<hr/>
Deductions:	
Pension and other benefits	1,446,697
Refunds of contributions	46,962
General and administrative	124,462
	<hr/>
Total deductions	1,618,121
	<hr/>
Net change in net assets held in trust for pension and other benefits	(673,951)
Net assets held in trust for pension and other benefits:	
Beginning of year	6,135,694
	<hr/>
End of year	\$ 5,461,743
	<hr/>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Combining Statement of Net Assets (Deficit) - Major Component Units

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Assets	Major component units										All component unit totals	
	Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority	Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority	University of Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation	Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration	Major component unit totals	Nonmajor component unit totals		
Current assets:												
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	\$ 1,910,720	30,584	40,920	521	—	20,815	—	21,988	2,025,548	159,176	2,184,724	
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	—	49,662	—	—	29,119	—	75,476	—	154,257	552,067	706,324	
Investments	2,635,014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,635,014	1,452,599	4,087,613	
Receivables, net:												
Insurance premium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130,538	130,538	
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	2,873	—	23,800	—	—	26,673	7,810	34,483	
Accounts	—	5,569	726,481	80,751	—	14,525	3,003	—	830,329	137,905	968,234	
Loans and advances	3,892,664	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,892,664	72,543	3,965,207	
Accrued interest	239,624	—	2,773	—	958	3,271	24	—	263,379	38,701	302,080	
Other governmental entities	—	—	162,109	89,588	20,594	3,271	—	1,846	277,408	84,444	361,852	
Other	—	—	167,733	—	37,356	74,697	—	9,871	289,657	50,713	340,370	
Due from:												
Primary government	—	—	195,780	—	—	7,570	—	65,930	269,280	79,553	348,833	
Component units	692,202	—	17,970	—	—	23,381	—	—	733,553	62,677	796,230	
Inventories	—	—	404,580	22,098	—	5,404	—	—	432,082	34,365	466,447	
Prepaid expenses	—	2,607	2,510	5,941	683	832	—	204	12,777	21,194	33,971	
Total current assets	9,390,224	88,422	1,720,856	201,772	88,710	174,295	78,503	99,839	11,842,621	2,884,285	14,726,906	
Noncurrent assets:												
Restricted assets:												
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	108,836	2,142	293,540	180,195	92,724	15,962	—	—	693,399	124,999	818,398	
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	—	36,476	517,304	47,685	21,053	—	4,284	—	626,802	446,536	1,073,338	
Investments and other restricted assets	1,808,055	762,265	377,532	—	1,914,619	331,406	113,799	—	5,307,676	1,868,317	7,175,993	
Investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,756,967	1,756,967	
Receivables:												
Loans, interest, and other	—	—	—	—	—	2,797	17,625	—	20,422	138,183	158,605	
Other governmental entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,096	55,096	
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,106	3,106	
Due from:												
Primary government	—	—	—	—	—	89,200	—	—	89,200	—	89,200	
Component units	878,553	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	878,553	16,637	895,190	
Property held for sale or future development	58,118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,118	193,984	252,102	
Capital assets, not being depreciated	10,971	2,826,890	2,603,843	1,446,884	1,417,949	177,475	—	—	8,484,012	1,436,178	9,920,190	
Capital assets, depreciable, net	16,426	8,494,600	3,570,150	4,230,283	130	661,600	—	385	16,973,574	2,282,832	19,256,406	
Deferred expenses and other assets	44,812	131,820	148,371	61,774	59,530	44,910	109,621	—	600,838	217,101	817,939	
Total noncurrent assets	2,925,771	12,254,193	7,510,740	5,966,821	3,506,005	1,323,350	245,329	385	33,732,594	8,539,936	42,272,530	
Total assets	\$ 12,315,995	12,342,615	9,231,596	6,168,593	3,594,715	1,497,645	323,832	100,224	45,575,215	11,424,221	56,999,436	

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Combining Statement of Net Assets (Deficit)— Major Component Units

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Liabilities and Net Assets	Major component units										Total nonmajor component units	
	Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority	Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority	University of Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation	Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration	Major component unit totals	Total nonmajor component units		
Liabilities:												
Current liabilities:												
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	84,126	183,106	765,375	386,188	126,133	111,607	985	187,316	1,844,836	843,132	2,687,968	
Deposits and escrow liabilities	7,015,334	—	164,475	5,866	—	—	—	—	7,185,675	577,329	7,763,004	
Due to:												
Primary government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Component units	—	83,571	113,065	12,649	798	25,072	—	7,239	19,888	115,604	135,492	
Other governmental entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323,230	473,000	796,230	
Securities lending transactions and reverse repurchase agreements	687,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,749	19,749	
Interest payable	24,955	154,015	137,497	33,176	64,435	6,752	37,013	—	687,200	202,939	890,139	
Deferred revenue	119,704	—	1,139,335	19,067	77	—	—	—	457,843	118,256	576,099	
Notes payable, current portion	151	—	—	2,564	—	—	—	—	19,144	106,701	125,845	
Commonwealth appropriation bonds, current portion	63,447	83,940	337,151	7,950	155	—	—	—	1,261,603	194,220	1,455,823	
Bonds payable, current portion	2,437	16,707	89,507	15,151	34,350	23,000	—	—	8,256	1,670	9,926	
Accrued compensated absences, current portion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	544,509	108,073	652,582	
Liability for automobile accident insurance and work men compensation claims	—	—	—	—	—	28,196	—	464	152,462	104,968	257,430	
Current portion of other long-term liabilities	—	3,615	79,767	—	—	863	—	—	—	817,440	817,440	
Total current liabilities	7,997,354	524,954	2,826,172	585,956	225,948	195,490	37,998	195,019	12,588,891	3,713,335	16,302,226	
Noncurrent liabilities:												
Due to:												
Primary government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Component units	—	—	—	280,641	23,713	35,760	104,528	—	280,641	7,108	287,749	
Securities lending transactions and reverse repurchase agreements	—	—	—	8,748	—	—	—	—	172,749	722,441	895,190	
Interest payable	3,220	—	—	—	—	1,934	—	—	5,154	104,800	104,800	
Deferred revenue	595,625	—	79,899	247,436	—	143	—	—	143	18,620	5,154	
Notes payable	4,811	—	—	678,503	—	—	—	—	922,960	18,763	18,763	
Commonwealth appropriation bonds	1,353,810	7,044,699	5,825,836	1,878,808	10,312	695,786	5,340,598	—	693,626	1,530,107	2,453,067	
Bonds payable	2,451	14,354	123,515	53,600	268	132,586	—	310	25,237,850	201,744	895,370	
Accrued compensated absences	—	31,940	189,492	64,028	300	73,323	—	—	327,084	22,217	27,335,448	
Other long-term liabilities	1,959,917	7,090,993	6,218,742	3,211,764	3,132,906	939,532	5,445,126	310	359,083	159,062	518,145	
Total noncurrent liabilities	9,957,271	7,615,947	9,044,914	3,797,720	3,358,854	1,135,022	5,483,124	195,329	40,588,181	8,577,032	49,165,213	
Total liabilities	27,397	3,991,522	55,101	2,955,388	1,418,080	279,696	—	385	8,727,569	1,806,743	10,534,312	
Net assets (deficit):												
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,544,451	—	1,544,451	
Restricted for:												
Trust – nonexpendable	—	47,591	307,666	—	1,479,005	65,446	—	—	682,679	67,884	750,563	
Capital projects	30,523	576,139	—	—	325,473	1,949	—	—	677,074	129,857	806,931	
Debt service	259,979	—	—	—	18,537	51,875	—	—	—	—	—	
Affordable housing and related loan insurance programs	54,386	—	—	—	—	7,948	—	—	259,979	308,494	568,473	
Student loans and other educational purposes	1,986,439	111,416	(176,085)	12,024	140,945	24,706	—	—	62,334	8,632	70,966	
Other specified purposes	2,358,724	4,726,668	186,682	(596,539)	(3,146,179)	(68,997)	(5,159,292)	(95,490)	(7,144,727)	116,973	294,648	
Unrestricted	—	—	—	2,370,873	235,861	362,623	(5,159,292)	(95,105)	4,987,034	408,606	(6,736,121)	
Total net assets (deficit)	—	12,342,615	9,231,596	6,168,593	3,594,715	1,497,645	323,832	100,224	45,575,215	2,847,189	7,834,223	
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 27,397	\$ 12,342,615	\$ 9,231,596	\$ 6,168,593	\$ 3,594,715	\$ 1,497,645	\$ 323,832	\$ 100,224	\$ 45,575,215	\$ 11,424,221	\$ 56,999,436	

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
 Combining Statement of Activities—Major Component Units
 Year ended June 30, 2008
 (In thousands)

	Expenses	Program revenues		General revenue and transfers				Special item	Change in net assets	Net assets, (deficit) beginning of year (as restated)	Net assets, (deficit) end of year		
		Charges for services	Operating grants and contributions	Capital grants and contributions	Net revenues (expenses) and changes in net assets	Payments from primary government	Payments from (to) other component units					Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	Taxes
\$	682,067	636,538	—	115,588	70,059	11,689	—	—	—	—	87,484	2,271,240	2,358,724
	1,030,586	275,591	—	158,784	(598,211)	—	—	—	38,298	—	(268,072)	4,994,740	4,726,668
	4,711,791	4,362,209	—	—	(349,582)	—	291,841	—	25,874	—	(284,726)	471,408	186,682
	1,033,399	695,735	34,023	—	(303,641)	50,610	—	—	5,714	11,181	132,889	2,237,984	2,370,873
	214,659	—	—	—	(214,659)	91,252	—	—	231,496	5,397	113,486	122,375	235,861
	4,467,511	171,996	141,734	—	(1,194,303)	893,759	—	—	7,996	5,171	(804)	363,427	362,623
	227,555	593,886	—	—	(227,555)	989,386	—	—	10,940	(45)	(4,984,269)	(175,023)	(5,159,292)
	1,755,504	—	—	102,006	(1,141,018)	—	—	—	—	—	(141,692)	46,587	(95,105)
	2,869,402	1,872,055	65,851	—	(829,490)	423,725	—	—	195,986	72,663	(32,091)	2,879,280	2,847,189
	13,922,996	8,606,010	241,608	376,378	(4,699,000)	2,460,421	—	—	520,700	100,103	(5,377,795)	13,212,018	7,834,223

Major component units:
 Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico
 Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority
 Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority
 Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority
 Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority
 Utility of Puerto Rico
 Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation
 Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration

Nonmajor component units

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Commonwealth) was constituted on July 25, 1952, under the provisions of its Constitution as approved by the people of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Congress. The Commonwealth's Constitution provides for the separation of powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government. The Commonwealth assumes responsibility for public safety, health, public housing and welfare, education, and economic development.

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Commonwealth have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The accompanying basic financial statements present the financial position of the Commonwealth and its various funds, the results of operations of the Commonwealth and its various funds and fund types, and the cash flows of the proprietary funds. The basic financial statements are presented as of June 30, 2008 and for the year then ended. The basic financial statements include the various departments, agencies, boards, commissions, public trusts and public corporations, and any other organizational units governed by the Puerto Rico Legislature and/or officers of the Commonwealth.

(a) *The Financial Reporting Entity*

The accompanying basic financial statements include all departments, agencies, and governmental entities whose funds are under the custody and control of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth's component units pursuant to Act No. 230 of July 23, 1974, as amended, known as Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Accounting Law. The Commonwealth has considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Commonwealth are such that exclusion would cause the Commonwealth's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The GASB has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the Commonwealth to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the Commonwealth.

As required by U.S. GAAP, these basic financial statements present the Commonwealth and its component units.

(b) *Component Units*

Component units are entities that are legally separate organizations for which the Commonwealth's elected officials are financially accountable or other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Commonwealth are such that exclusion would cause the Commonwealth's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. GAAP details two methods of presentation: blending the financial data of the component units' balances and transactions in a manner similar to the presentation of the Commonwealth's balances and transactions; or discrete presentation of the component units' financial data in columns separate from the Commonwealth's balances and transactions. The Commonwealth is financially accountable

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

because it appoints the members of the governing authorities of each of the component units and because it is able to impose its will on these organizations or because the organizations provide specific financial benefits or impose specific financial burdens on, the Commonwealth. The financial statements of the component units discussed below have been included in the financial reporting entity either as blended component units or as discretely presented component units in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*.

Blended Component Units

The following entities, while legally separate from the Commonwealth, meet the criteria to be reported as part of the primary government because they provide services entirely or almost entirely to the Commonwealth.

Public Buildings Authority (PBA) – PBA is governed by a seven-member board comprising the Secretary of the Department of Transportation and the Public Works (DTPW), the Secretary of the Department of Education of the Commonwealth, the President of the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (GDB), and four members appointed by the Governor of Puerto Rico with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is a legally separate entity, whose activities are blended within the primary government because it exists to construct, purchase, or lease office, school, health, correctional, social welfare, and other facilities for lease to the Commonwealth's departments, component units, and instrumentalities. Bonds issued by PBA to finance such facilities are payable from lease collections, which are largely derived from Commonwealth appropriations and are further secured by the Commonwealth's guaranty.

Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority (PRMSA) – PRMSA is governed by the President of GDB. The operations of PRMSA consist of servicing the long-term liability to third parties that resulted from the sale of certain maritime operations formerly owned and operated by PRMSA. The Commonwealth is required to annually appropriate funds in its general operating budget to provide for the payment of principal and interest on such debt [see note 15 (d)].

The Children's Trust (the Trust) – The Trust is governed by a seven-member board comprising the Governor, who designates the president of the board, the President of GDB, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of Justice of the Commonwealth, and three private citizens appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The Trust's sole operation consists of providing financial assistance principally to the Commonwealth's departments to carry out projects aimed at promoting the well-being of families, children and youth of Puerto Rico, especially in the areas of education, recreation, and health. The operation of the Trust is financed with the moneys being received by the Commonwealth from a global settlement agreement (GSA) dated November 23, 1998 between certain tobacco companies and certain states, territories, and other jurisdictions of the United States of America, including the Commonwealth. The GSA calls for annual payments through the year 2025, which will vary due to inflationary and volume adjustments. After 2025, the tobacco companies shall continue making contributions in perpetuity.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

The blended component units are composed of various funds. The PBA capital projects fund and the Trust special revenue fund are presented as major governmental funds. All other funds are reported in the other governmental funds column. Complete financial statements of the blended component units can be obtained directly by contacting their respective administrative offices at:

Public Buildings Authority
P.O. Box 41029 - Minillas Station
San Juan, PR 00940-1029

Puerto Rico Maritime
Shipping Authority
P.O. Box 42001
San Juan, PR 00940-2001

The Children's Trust
P.O. Box 42001
San Juan, PR 00940-2001

Discretely Presented Component Units

The following component units, consistent with GASB No. 14, are discretely presented in the basic financial statements because of the nature of the services they provide, the Commonwealth's ability to impose its will, principally through the appointment of their governing authorities, and because the component units provide specific financial benefits to, or impose financial burdens on, the Commonwealth. These have been classified by management between major and nonmajor component units. A major discretely presented component unit is defined by management as a component unit that meets 10% or more of total assets, liabilities, net assets, revenue or expenses of all discretely presented component units. If a component unit is expected to meet the minimum criteria for inclusion as major component unit in a future year, the Commonwealth may elect to report as a major component unit.

Major Component Units

Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (GDB) – GDB is governed by a seven-member board appointed by the Governor. GDB acts as fiscal agent, depository of funds, disbursing agent, investor, and financial advisor for the Commonwealth, its public corporations, and municipalities in connection with the issuance of bonds and notes; and it also makes loans and advances funds predominantly to the Commonwealth's departments, component units, and municipalities. GDB's boards of directors' members are executives on a trustworthy position, named and supervised by the Governor.

Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA) – PRASA is governed by a nine-member board comprising five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate of Puerto Rico; the Executive President of PREPA, the President of the Puerto Rico Planning Board, the Executive Director of Mayor Federation, and the Executive Director of Mayors Association. PRASA owns and operates the system of public water supply and sanitary sewer facilities. PRASA is authorized, among other things, to borrow money and issue revenue bonds for any of its corporate purposes. As discussed in note 16(a), the Commonwealth guarantees the principal and interest payments of certain outstanding bonds and of all future bonds issued to refinance those outstanding bonds at the date of refinancing. Act No. 45 of July 28, 1994 was later amended to include other

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

loans under the State Revolving Fund Program (SRFP). The Commonwealth provides financial support to PRASA through legislative appropriations.

Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) – PREPA is governed by a nine-member board comprising the Secretary of DTPW, six members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, and two members representing the consumers' interest elected in a referendum carried out by the Puerto Rico Consumer Affairs Department. Board members are appointed or elected for a period of four years. PREPA is responsible for conserving, developing, and utilizing the power resources in order to promote the general welfare of Puerto Rico and owns and operates the Commonwealth's electrical power generation, transmission, and distribution system. The Commonwealth provides financial support to PREPA through legislative appropriations.

Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration (PRHIA) – PRHIA is governed by a Board of Directors, which, by law, is composed of nine members (four compulsory members and five discretionary members). The compulsory members are the Secretary of Health of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, the Insurance Commissioner of Puerto Rico, and the Administrator of the Administration of Mental Health and Anti-Addiction Services. The five discretionary members are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. PRHIA was created for implementing, administering, and negotiating a health insurance system through contracts with insurance underwriters to provide quality medical and hospital care to low-income individuals, employees of the Commonwealth, and policemen who voluntarily subscribe to the Puerto Rico health insurance medical plan. The boards of directors' president is elected by the Governor and all board of directors' members are executives on a trustworthy position. The Commonwealth provides financial support to PRHIA through legislative appropriations.

Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority (PRHTA) – PRHTA is governed by the Secretary of DTPW. PRHTA has broad powers to carry out its responsibilities in accordance with DTPW's overall transportation policies. These powers include, among other things, the complete control and supervision of any highway facilities constructed, owned, or operated by PRHTA, the ability to set tolls for the use of the highway facilities, and the power to issue bonds, notes, or other obligations. PRHTA plans and manages the construction of all major projects relating to the Commonwealth's toll highway system, undertakes major repairs, and maintains the toll ways. The Commonwealth has the ability to significantly influence the toll rates charged by PRHTA.

Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority (PRIFA) – PRIFA is governed by the board of directors of GDB and the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth. Its responsibilities are to provide financial, administrative, consulting, technical, advisory, and other types of assistance to other component units and governmental instrumentalities of the Commonwealth, which are authorized to develop infrastructure facilities and to establish alternate means for financing them. PRIFA's boards of directors' members are executives on a trustworthy position, named and supervised by the Governor. The Commonwealth provides financial support to PRIFA through legislative appropriations.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation (known as COFINA by its Spanish acronym) – COFINA was created by Act No. 291 of December 26, 2006 as an independent governmental instrumentality to own and hold the dedicated sales tax fund (known as FIA by its Spanish acronym), for the purpose of financing the repayments and refunding of the Commonwealth's extra-constitutional debt. The FIA Fund was created by Act No. 91 of May 13, 2006 to receive and account for the first 1% of the sales and use tax established as described in note 15(d). The members of the board of directors of COFINA are the same as the ones of GDB.

University of Puerto Rico (UPR) – UPR is governed by a 13-member board of trustees comprising one full-time student, two permanent professors, and 10 community citizens of the private sector, of which at least one must be graduated from the institution. Community citizens are designated by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Members designated by the Governor are appointed for a period of four to eight years. The terms for the student and professors are one year. The Commonwealth provides financial support to UPR through legislative appropriations.

Nonmajor Component Units

Agricultural Services and Development Administration (ASDA) – ASDA is governed by the Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth. The purpose of ASDA is to provide a wide variety of services and incentives to the agricultural sector. The Commonwealth has the ability to impose its will on ASDA. The Commonwealth provides financial support to ASDA through legislative appropriations.

Automobile Accidents Compensations Administration (AACA) – AACA is governed by a four-member board appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. AACA operates a system of compulsory insurance coverage for all registered motor vehicles and compensates citizens for injuries arising from motor vehicle accidents. The Commonwealth has the ability to significantly influence rates charged by AACA.

Cardiovascular Center Corporation of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean (CCCPRC) – CCCPRC is governed by a seven-member board comprising the Secretary of Health of the Commonwealth, the Director of the Medical Sciences Campus of the UPR, the Executive Director of the Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration, and four additional members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, one of which should be from the Cardiology Society of Puerto Rico and another a member of a cardiology foundation properly registered in the Department of State of the Commonwealth. The purpose of the CCCPRC is to provide special treatment to patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases. The Commonwealth provides financial support to CCCPRC through legislative appropriations.

Culebra Conservation and Development Authority (CCDA) – CCDA was created to formulate and administer the program and plan for the conservation, use, and development of natural resources of the municipality of Culebra. CCDA is administered through a board of directors composed of seven members, including the Mayor of Culebra and six additional members appointed by the Mayor of Culebra and confirmed by the municipal legislature. The administration and operations of the CCDA are conducted by an executive director elected by the board of directors. The Commonwealth provides financial support to CCDA through legislative appropriations.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

Economic Development Bank for Puerto Rico (EDB) – EDB is governed by a nine-member board comprising the President of GDB, who is the Chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of the Department of Economic Development and Commerce of the Commonwealth, the Executive Director of the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company, the Executive Director of the Tourism Company of Puerto Rico, and four other members representing the private sector and appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Private sector members are appointed for a maximum period of three years. EDB is responsible for the promotion and development of the private sector economy of the Commonwealth. This purpose is to be met by granting direct loans, loan guarantees, loan participation, and/or direct investments to any person or business organization devoted to manufacturing, agriculture, trade, tourism, or other service enterprises with preference, but not limited, to economic activities that may have the effect of substituting imports. The Commonwealth has the ability to impose its will on EDB.

Employment and Training Enterprises Corporation (ETEC) – ETEC is governed by a 13-member consulting board, which includes two private citizens appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The purpose of ETEC is to provide training for management, business development, and employment for inmates of the correctional institutions of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth generally provides financial support to ETEC through legislative appropriations.

Farm Insurance Corporation of Puerto Rico (FICPR) – FICPR is governed by a five-member board consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth, the Dean of the Agricultural Sciences Faculty of the UPR Mayaguez Campus, a representative of GDB, and two bona fide farmers appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The purpose of the FICPR is to provide insurance to farmers against losses in their farms caused by natural disasters. The Commonwealth has the ability to impose its will on FICPR.

Fine Arts Center Corporation (FACC) – FACC is governed by a nine-member board comprising the President of the Musical Arts Corporation and eight members named by the Governor. FACC was created with the purpose of administering the Fine Arts Center. The Commonwealth provides financial support to FACC through legislative appropriations.

Governing Board of the 9-1-1 Service (911 Service) – The 911 Service is governed by a five-member board comprising the Chief of Police, the Executive Director of the Medical Emergency Services, the Director of the State Emergency Management Agency, the Chief of the Puerto Rico Firefighters Corps, and one member appointed by consensus of the four exofficio members to represent the public interest. The 911 Service is responsible for providing an efficient service of fast response to emergency calls through the 911 number and transferring these to the appropriate response agencies using technological and human resources to safeguard lives and properties. The Commonwealth has access to 911 Service's resources.

Institute of Puerto Rican Culture (IPRC) – The IPRC is governed by a 10-member board comprising the President of Musical Arts Corporation and nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The IPRC is responsible for implementing the public policy related to the development of Puerto Rican arts, humanities, and culture. The Commonwealth provides financial support to IPRC through legislative appropriations.

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Institutional Trust of the National Guard of Puerto Rico (ITNGPR) – ITNGPR is governed by a seven-member board comprising the Adjutant General of the Puerto Rico National Guard, the President of GDB, the Secretary of Justice of the Commonwealth, three militaries from the Puerto Rico National Guard, and one representative from the community recommended by the Adjutant General of the Puerto Rico National Guard and one representative from the community appointed by the Governor. ITNGPR's purpose is to provide life insurance, retirement benefits, and economic assistance to the active members of the Puerto Rico National Guard and their families. The Commonwealth generally provides financial support to ITNGPR through legislative appropriations.

Land Authority of Puerto Rico (LAPR) – LAPR is governed by a five-member board consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth and four members appointed by the Governor. LAPR was created to carry out the provisions of the Land Law of Puerto Rico. LAPR maintains debt that is paid with Commonwealth's appropriations and funds generated by LAPR operations.

National Parks Company of Puerto Rico (NPCPR) – NPCPR is governed by a nine-member board comprising the Secretary of Recreation and Sports of the Commonwealth (the Secretary), who is the chairman, the Secretary of Education of the Commonwealth, the Executive Director of the Puerto Rico Tourism Company (PRTC), the Secretary of Natural and Environmental Resources of the Commonwealth, and five members appointed by the Governor with the recommendation from the Secretary and with known interest in the development and preservation of parks in the private sector. NPCPR is responsible for the operation of all national parks and the protection, conservation, maintenance and use of parks, beaches, forests, and natural and historical monuments for the optimum enjoyment of present and future generations. The Commonwealth provides financial support to NPCPR through legislative appropriations.

Public Corporation for the Supervision and Deposit Insurance of Puerto Rico Cooperatives (PCSDIPRC) – PCSDIPRC is governed by a nine-member board consisting of the Administrator of the Cooperative Development Administration, the Commissioner of Financial Institutions of Puerto Rico (the Commissioner of Financial Institutions), the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, the Inspector of Cooperatives, three citizens representing the cooperative movement, one representative of the Puerto Rico Cooperatives League, and one private citizen representing the public interest. PCSDIPRC has the responsibility of providing to all the cooperatives and the Federation of Cooperatives of Puerto Rico insurance coverage over the stocks and deposits, and for monitoring the financial condition of the insured cooperatives, and the uninsured cooperatives when requested by the Inspector of Cooperatives. The Commonwealth has the ability to impose its will on PCSDIPRC.

Puerto Rico Conservatory of Music Corporation (PRCMC) – PRCMC is governed by a seven-member board appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. PRCMC is responsible for providing the Puerto Rican community, and especially its youths, with the required facilities to educate and perfect their musical skills, including secondary education programs for developing musical arts. It prepares the artistic element that nourishes the Puerto Rico Symphony Orchestra and other musical organizations, and coordinates the governmental efforts to interested industries, private enterprises, and particular citizens. The Commonwealth provides financial support to PRCMC through legislative appropriations.

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Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority (PRCCDA) – PRCCDA is governed by a board comprising of nine members, four of which shall be from the public sector and five from the private sector. The public sector members comprise the Secretary of Economic Development and Commerce of the Commonwealth, who is the Chairman, the Executive Director of the PRTC, the president of GDB, and one member from the public sector. The private sector members are individuals having experience in the areas of hospitality, tourism, real estate, or convention centers who are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. PRCCDA was created to develop, own, finance, plan, design, construct, operate, manage, and promote the new Puerto Rico Convention Center and the Puerto Rico Convention District. The PRCCDA also has the ownership interest as well as other rights and obligations related to the development and operations of the Jose Miguel Agrelot Coliseum. The Commonwealth provides financial support to PRCCDA through legislative appropriations.

Puerto Rico Council on Higher Education (PRCHE) – PRCHE is governed by a board comprising eight members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate and the Secretary of Education of the Commonwealth as an ex-officio member. Its purpose is to develop higher education, to administer the licensing and certification of institutions of higher education, and to administer scholarship funds. The Commonwealth provides financial support to PRCHE through legislative appropriations.

Puerto Rico Government Investment Trust Fund (PRGITF) – PRGITF is governed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth. GDB is its trustee, custodian, and administrator. PRGITF's main objective is to provide investment opportunities in a professionally managed money market portfolio by investing in high-quality securities with minimal credit risk. Qualified investors include the Commonwealth's central government, its public corporations, instrumentalities and agencies, and the municipalities of Puerto Rico. In conformity with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investments Pools*, the financial statements of the PRGITF are not included in the accompanying basic financial statements because the primary government and each component unit investor is already presenting as cash or investment their corresponding share of the assets of the PRGITF (see note 5).

Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company (PRIDCO) – PRIDCO is governed by a seven-member board comprising the Secretary of Economic Development and Commerce of the Commonwealth, who is the Chairman, the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, the President of GDB, the President of the Planning Board of Puerto Rico, and three members from the private sector appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The private sector members are appointed for a period of four years. PRIDCO administers the Commonwealth-sponsored economic development program by providing facilities, general assistance, and special incentive grants to manufacturing companies operating in Puerto Rico. PRIDCO has issued interim notes and revenue bonds to finance manufacturing plants and other facilities. Rentals derived from the leasing of specified facilities of PRIDCO are pledged for the payment of PRIDCO's revenue bonds. PRIDCO maintains debt that is paid with Commonwealth's appropriations. The Commonwealth provides financial support to PRIDCO through legislative appropriations.

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Puerto Rico Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical, and Environmental Control Facilities Financing Authority (known as AFICA by its Spanish acronym) – AFICA is governed by a seven-member board consisting of the Executive Director of PRIDCO, the President of GDB, the Executive Director of PRIFA, the Executive Director of the PRTC, the President of the Environmental Quality Board, and two private citizens appointed by the Governor. AFICA is authorized to issue revenue bonds to finance industrial, tourist, environmental control, medical, and educational facilities in Puerto Rico and the United States of America for use by private companies, nonprofit entities, or governmental agencies. The bonds are payable solely from collections from such private companies, nonprofit entities, or governmental agencies, and do not constitute debt of the Commonwealth or any of its other component units. The Commonwealth has access to AFICA's resources.

Puerto Rico Land Administration (PRLA) – PRLA is governed by an 11-member board comprising the Secretary of Economic Development and Commerce of the Commonwealth, who serves as president, the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of Agriculture of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of DTPW of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of Housing of the Commonwealth, the President of the Planning Board of Puerto Rico, the Executive director of Puerto Rico Industrial Development Corporation and four other members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. PRLA acquires parcels of land on behalf of government instrumentalities through negotiation or expropriation for future development or for reserve. The Commonwealth provides financial support to the PRLA through legislative appropriations.

Puerto Rico Maritime Transportation Authority (PRMTA) – PRMTA is governed by the Secretary of DTPW of the Commonwealth. The operations of PRMTA consist of administering and operating the maritime transportation services between San Juan, Fajardo, Vieques, and Culebra. The Commonwealth provides financial support to PRMTA through legislative appropriations.

Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration (PRMeSA) – PRMeSA is governed by a nine-member board comprising the Secretary of Health of the Commonwealth, who is the Chairman, the Dean of the Medical Sciences Faculty of the UPR, the President of the Board of the Puerto Rican Cancer Society, the Mayor of the municipality of San Juan, the Administrator of the State Insurance Fund Corporation (SIFC), the Administrator of the Administration of Mental Health and Anti-Addiction Services, the President of the Medical Policy and Administration Committee, and two users appointed by the Secretary of Health of the Commonwealth. Its purpose is to plan, organize, operate, and administer the centralized health services, provided in support of the hospital and other functions, offered by the member institutions and users of the medical complex known as the Puerto Rico Medical Center. The Commonwealth provides financial support to PRMeSA through legislative appropriations.

Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority (PRMBA) – PRMBA is governed by the Secretary of DTPW of the Commonwealth. PRMBA provides bus transportation to passengers within the San Juan Metropolitan Area. The Commonwealth provides financial support to PRMBA through legislative appropriations.

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Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency (PRMFA) – PRMFA is governed by a five-member board comprising the President of GDB, who is the Chairman, the Commissioner of Municipal Affairs, and three additional members appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be either the mayor or chief financial officer of a municipality. PRMFA was organized to create a capital market to assist the municipalities of Puerto Rico in financing their public improvement programs.

Puerto Rico Ports Authority (PRPA) – PRPA is governed by a five-member board consisting of the Secretary of DTPW of the Commonwealth, who is the Chairman, the Secretary of Economic Development and Commerce of the Commonwealth, the Executive Director of PRIDCO, the Executive Director of the PRTC, and one private citizen appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The purpose of PRPA is to administer all ports and aviation transportation facilities of the Commonwealth and to render other related services. The Commonwealth generally provides financial support to PRPA through legislative appropriations.

Puerto Rico Public Broadcasting Corporation (PRPBC) – PRPBC is governed by an 11-member board of directors comprising the Secretary of Education of the Commonwealth, the President of the UPR, the Executive Director of IPRC, and eight private citizens appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. At least three of these private citizens must have proven interest, knowledge, and experience in education, culture, art, science, or radio and television. PRPBC was created for the purpose of integrating, developing, and operating the radio, television, and electronic communication facilities that belong to the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth provides financial support to PRPBC through legislative appropriations.

Puerto Rico School of Plastic Arts (PRSPA) – PRSPA is governed by a seven-member board. Four members are appointed by the board of directors of IPRC, representing the public educational and cultural interests. Board members may not be employees of the PRSPA. The remaining three members are elected from among the members of the board of directors of IPRC, one of whom will serve as president. PRSPA was created to develop, promote, plan, and coordinate programs of study in higher education oriented to the plastic arts, teaching, artistic techniques, and to help students to develop humanistic values. The Commonwealth generally provides financial support to PRSPA through legislative appropriations.

Puerto Rico Solid Waste Authority (PRSWA) – PRSWA is governed by a government board appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources, whereby, the Secretary and the Executive Director of PRSMA periodically meet. PRSWA provides alternatives for processing of solid waste and encourages recycling, reuse, and recovery of resources from waste. The Commonwealth provides financial support to PRSWA through legislative appropriations.

Puerto Rico Telephone Authority (PRTA) – PRTA is governed by a five-member board comprising the President of GDB and four members that are appointed by the board of directors of GDB. PRTA is the legal entity responsible to account for the equity interest in Telecommunications de Puerto Rico, Inc. for the benefit of the Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its instrumentalities (ERS). The Commonwealth generally provides financial support to PRTA through legislative appropriations.

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Puerto Rico Tourism Company (PRTC) – PRTC is governed by a seven-member board comprising representatives of different tourist-related sectors appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. At least one member must represent internal tourism and two must not be residents of the metropolitan area. Its purpose is to promote the tourism industry of Puerto Rico. The Commonwealth generally provides financial support to PRTC through legislative appropriations.

Puerto Rico Trade and Export Company (PRTEC) – PRTEC is governed by an eight-member board comprising the Secretary of Department of Economic Development and Commerce, who is the Chairman, the Executive Director of the Ports Authority, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, the President of EDB, the Executive Director of PRIDCO, the Legal Division Director of PRTEC, and two private citizens. PRTEC has the responsibility to promote the highest efficiency in the services provided to the commercial sector, with emphasis on small- and medium-sized enterprises while promoting the export of products and services from Puerto Rico to other countries. The Commonwealth provides financial support to PRTEC through legislative appropriations.

Right to Employment Administration (REA) – REA is governed by an administrator appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The Commonwealth provides financial support to REA through legislative appropriations and federal funds.

Special Communities Perpetual Trust (SCPT) – SCPT is governed by a board of directors composed of 11 members: the Secretary of Housing of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of the DTPW of the Commonwealth, the Coordinator for the Social and Economic Financing of the Special Communities, one mayor of a municipality of Puerto Rico, one community leader resident in one special community, four private citizens representing the public interest, and two public employees. All members of the board of directors are appointed by the Governor. SCPT's principal purpose is to fund development projects that address the infrastructure and housing needs of the underprivileged communities. The Commonwealth provides financial support to SCPT through legislative appropriations.

State Insurance Fund Corporation (SIFC) – SIFC is governed by a seven-member board appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The board comprises the Commissioner of Insurance of Puerto Rico, an officer from the Department of Labor and Human Resources of the Commonwealth, an officer from the Department of Health of the Commonwealth (DOH), a representative of the employer's interest, a representative of the employees' interest, and two members without any of these interests. One of these members is appointed by the Governor as president of the board for a period of six years. The three public officials are appointed for a period of five years, and the rest of the members for four, three, two, and one year, respectively. SIFC provides workers' compensation and disability insurance to public and private employees. The Commonwealth has access to SIFC's resources.

Financial statements for the discretely presented component units can be obtained as follows:

Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico
P.O. Box 42001
San Juan, PR 00940 – 2001

Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority
P.O. Box 7066
San Juan, PR 00916-7066

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Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority
P.O. Box 364267
San Juan, PR 00936-4267

Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation
Authority
P.O. Box 42007
San Juan, PR 00940-2007

Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation
P.O. Box 42001
San Juan PR 00940-2001

Agricultural Services and Development
Administration
P.O. Box 9200
San Juan, PR 00908-0202

Cardiovascular Center Corporation of
Puerto Rico and the Caribbean
P.O. Box 366528
San Juan, PR 00936-6528

Economic Development Bank for Puerto Rico
P.O. Box 2134
San Juan, PR 00922-2134

Farm Insurance Corporation of Puerto Rico
P.O. Box 9200
Santurce, PR 00908

Governing Board of the 9-1-1 Service
P.O. Box 270200
San Juan, PR 00927-0200

Institutional Trust of the National Guard of
Puerto Rico
P.O. Box 9023786
San Juan, PR 00902-3786

National Parks Company of Puerto Rico
P.O. Box 902098
San Juan, PR 00902-2089

Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration
P.O. Box 195661
San Juan PR 00919-5661

Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority
Capital Center
235 Arterial Hostos Ave., Suite 1600
San Juan, PR 00918-1433

University of Puerto Rico
Jardin Botanico Sur 1187
Calle Flamboyán
San Juan, PR 00926-1117

Automobile Accidents Compensations
Administration
P.O. Box 364847
San Juan, PR 00936-4847

Culebra Conservation and Development
Authority
P.O. Box 217
Culebra, PR 00775-0217

Employment and Training Enterprises
Corporation
P.O. Box 366505
San Juan, PR 00936-6505

Fine Arts Center Corporation
P.O. Box 41287 – Minillas Station
San Juan, PR 00940-1287

Institute of Puerto Rican Culture
P.O. Box 9024184
San Juan, PR 00902-4184

Land Authority of Puerto Rico
P.O. Box 9745
San Juan, PR 00908-9745

Public Corporation for the Supervision and
Deposit Insurance of Puerto Rico Cooperatives
P.O. Box 195449
San Juan, PR 00919-5449

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Puerto Rico Conservatory of Music Corporation 951 Ave. Ponce de León San Juan, PR 00907-3373	Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority P.O. Box 19269 San Juan, PR 00910-1269
Puerto Rico Council on Higher Education P.O. Box 19900 San Juan, PR 00910-1900	Puerto Rico Government Investment Trust Fund P.O. Box 42001 – Minillas Station San Juan, PR 00940-2001
Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company P.O. Box 362350 San Juan, PR 00936-2350	Puerto Rico Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical, and Environmental Control Facilities Financing Authority P.O. Box 42001 San Juan, PR 00940-2001
Puerto Rico Land Administration P.O. Box 363767 San Juan, PR 00936-3767	Puerto Rico Maritime Transportation Authority, P.O. Box 362829 San Juan, PR 00940-2829
Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration P.O. Box 2129 San Juan, PR 00922-2129	Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority P.O. Box 195349 San Juan, PR 00919-5349
Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency P.O. Box 42001 San Juan, PR 00940-2001	Puerto Rico Ports Authority P.O. Box 362829 San Juan, PR 00936-2829
Puerto Rico Public Broadcasting Corporation P.O. Box 190909 San Juan, PR 00919-0909	Puerto Rico School of Plastic Arts P.O. Box 9021112 San Juan, PR 00902-1112
Puerto Rico Solid Waste Authority P.O. Box 40285 – Minillas Station San Juan, PR 00940-0285	Puerto Rico Telephone Authority P.O. Box 42001 San Juan, PR 00940-2001
Puerto Rico Tourism Company P.O. Box 9023960 Old San Juan Station San Juan, PR 00902-3960	Puerto Rico Trade and Export Company P.O. Box 195009 San Juan, PR 00919-5009

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Right to Employment Administration
P.O. Box 364452
San Juan, PR 00936-4452

Special Communities
Perpetual Trust
P.O. Box 42001
San Juan, PR 00940-2001

State Insurance Fund
Corporation
P.O. Box 365028
San Juan, PR 00936-5028

The financial statements of the discretely presented component units have a year-end of June 30, 2008, except for the Puerto Rico Telephone Authority, which has a year-end of December 31, 2007.

Fiduciary Component Units

The three employee retirement systems administer pension funds for the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions. The three systems are subject to legislative and executive controls, and the administrative expenses are subject to legislative budget controls. These component units, while meeting the definition of a component unit and are legally separate, are presented in the fund financial statements along with other fiduciary funds of the Commonwealth. They have been omitted from the government-wide financial statements, as their resources are not available to fund the operations of the Commonwealth.

Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities (ERS)

– ERS is governed by a board of trustees, which is composed of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, who is the President, the President of GDB, the Commissioner for Municipal Affairs, the Director of the Puerto Rico Central Office of Personnel Administration, two participating employees, and one retiree, who are appointed by the Governor. The Commonwealth reports ERS as a single-employer pension plan. ERS is the administrator of a defined-benefit pension plan, which covers all regular employees of the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities and of certain municipalities and component units not covered by their own retirement systems. On September 24, 1999, an amendment to the law that created ERS was enacted with the purpose of establishing a new defined-contribution plan (System 2000) for employees hired by the government on or after January 1, 2000.

Puerto Rico Judiciary Retirement System (JRS) – JRS is governed by the same board of trustees as ERS. JRS is a single-employer defined-benefit plan, administered by ERS, which covers all individuals holding a position as Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Superior Court or the District Court, or Municipal Judges of the Commonwealth.

Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers (TRS) – TRS is governed by a nine-member board comprising the Secretary of Education of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, the President of GDB, two active teachers (one of them is a representative of the teachers' organization according to Act No. 45 of February 1998), two retired teachers, one representative of the teachers' organization, and one representative of the public

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interest appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for four years. The Commonwealth reports TRS as a single-employer pension plan. TRS provides retirement benefits to all teachers of the Department of Education of the Commonwealth, all pensioned teachers, all teachers transferred to an administrative position in the Department of Education of the Commonwealth, teachers who work in the Teachers' Association of Puerto Rico, and those who practice in private institutions accredited by the Department of Education of the Commonwealth. TRS provides retirement, death, and disability benefits.

Complete financial statements of these component units can be obtained directly by contacting their respective administrative offices at:

Employees' Retirement System of the
Government of Puerto Rico and its
Instrumentalities
P.O. Box 42003 – Minillas Station
Santurce, PR 00940

Puerto Rico Judiciary
Retirement System
P.O. Box 42003 – Minillas Station
Santurce, PR 00940

Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions
for Teachers
P.O. Box 191879
San Juan, PR 00919-1879

(c) *Government-Wide Financial Statements*

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information of all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Commonwealth and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these government-wide financial statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from the legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. The statement of net assets presents the reporting entities' nonfiduciary assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories:

- ***Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt*** – These consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- ***Restricted Net Assets*** – These result when constraints are placed on net assets' use either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- ***Unrestricted Net Assets*** – These consist of net assets that do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net assets often are designated to indicate that management

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does not consider them to be available for general operations. Unrestricted net assets often have constraints on resources that are imposed by management, but can be removed or modified.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally, it is the Commonwealth's policy to use restricted resources first, then the unrestricted resources as they are needed.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function, segment, or component unit are offset by program revenue. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function, segment, or component unit. Program revenue includes charges to customers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods or services provided by a given function, segment, or component unit. Program revenue also includes grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function, segment, or component unit. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenue are reported instead as general revenue. Resources that are dedicated internally are reported as general revenue rather than as program revenue. The Commonwealth does not allocate general government (indirect) expenses to other functions.

(d) *Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation*

Government-Wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements – The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified-accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be available when it is collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Principal revenue sources considered susceptible to accrual include tax revenue, net of estimated overpayments (refunds) and amounts considered not collectible, which are recorded as taxpayers earn income (income taxes), as sales are made (consumption, sales and use taxes) and as cash is received (miscellaneous taxes). For this purpose, the Commonwealth considers income tax revenue to be available if collected within 120 days after the end of the current fiscal year-end and consumption sales and is tax if collected within 30 days after the end of the current fiscal year. In applying the susceptible to accrual concept to federal grants, there are essentially two types of revenue. For the majority of grants, moneys must be expended by the Commonwealth on the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be reimbursed. Revenue is, therefore, recognized as expenditures are incurred to the extent available. For the other revenue, moneys are virtually unrestricted and are generally revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements. These resources are reflected as revenue at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria is met. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. Modifications to the accrual basis of accounting include the following:

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- Employees' vested annual vacation and sick leave are recorded as expenditures when utilized. The amount of accumulated annual vacation and sick leave unpaid at June 30, 2008 has been reported only in the government-wide financial statements.
- Interest and principal on general long-term obligations are recorded when due, except for interest and principal due on July 1 of the following fiscal year, if resources are available for its payment as of June 30.
- Executory purchase orders and contracts are recorded as a reservation of fund balance.
- Debt service expenditures, federal funds' cost disallowances, other long-term obligations, and amounts subject to judgments under litigation are recorded only when payment is due.

Proprietary Funds, Fiduciary Funds, and Discretely Presented Component Units Financial Statements – The financial statements of the proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and discretely presented component units are reported using the economic measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the government-wide financial statements described above.

Each enterprise fund has the option under GASB Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, to elect and apply all Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989, unless these conflict with a GASB pronouncement. The primary government's major enterprise funds have elected not to apply FASB pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989 and two nonmajor enterprise funds elected to adopt the FASB's pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989. Also, certain discretely presented component units have disclosed their election in their separately issued financial statements. The component units follow U.S. GAAP as issued by GASB and FASB as applicable to each component unit based on the nature of their operations. In addition, the Puerto Rico Government Investment Trust Fund adopted GASB Statement No. 31; however, such financial statements are not included in the accompanying basic financial statements because the primary government and each component unit's investor already present their corresponding share of the assets of the PRGITF as cash or investments.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenue and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenue and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses. The major operating revenue of the Commonwealth enterprise funds is as follows:

- Unemployment Insurance Fund – Amounts requisitioned for the Puerto Rico Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund held by the U.S. Treasury for payment of unemployment benefits and charges made to individual employers.
- Lotteries Fund – Amounts collected from the sale of traditional lottery tickets and electronic lotto games.

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(e) *Fund Accounting*

The Commonwealth reports its financial position and results of operations in funds, which are considered separate accounting entities, and discrete presentations of those component units, which are not required to be blended. The operations of each fund are accounted for within a set of self-balancing accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with legal, financial, and contractual provisions. Major funds are determined using a predefined percentage of the assets, liabilities, revenue, or expenditures/expenses of either the fund category or the governmental and enterprise funds combined. The nonmajor funds are combined in a single column in the fund financial statements. The Commonwealth reports the following major funds:

Governmental Funds

General Fund – The general fund is the primary operating fund of the Commonwealth. It is used to account for all financial transactions, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Included are transactions for services such as general government, public safety, health, public housing and welfare, and education.

Debt Service Fund – The debt service fund accounts for the accumulation of resources predominantly for, and the payment of, general long-term bonds' principal, interest, and related costs other than bonds payable from the operations of proprietary fund types, pension trust funds, and discretely presented component units. Long-term debt and interest due on July 1 of the following fiscal year are accounted for as a fund liability if resources are available as of June 30 for its payment.

Capital Project Fund – Capital project funds are used to account for the financial resources used by the primary government for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities not being financed by the Public Buildings Authority's Capital Projects Fund, proprietary fund types, pension trust funds, and discretely presented component units.

Public Buildings Authority's Capital Projects Fund – The Public Buildings Authority's capital projects fund is used to account for the financial resources used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities not financed by proprietary fund types, pension trust funds, and discretely presented component units.

The Children's Trust Special Revenue Fund – The Children's Trust special revenue fund is used to account for the moneys received by the Commonwealth from a global settlement agreement dated November 23, 1998 between certain tobacco companies and certain states, territories, and other jurisdictions of the United States of America, including the Commonwealth. The financial resources received by this fund are used to carry out projects aimed at promoting the well-being of children and youth of Puerto Rico.

Proprietary Funds

These funds account for those activities for which the intent of management is to recover, primarily through user charges, the cost of providing goods or services to the general public.

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Unemployment Insurance Fund – This fund accounts for amounts requisitioned for the Puerto Rico Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund held by the U.S. Treasury for payment of unemployment benefits and charges made to individual employers.

Lotteries Fund – This fund accounts for the assets and operations of two lottery systems administered by the Commonwealth.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the Commonwealth in a trustee capacity, or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governmental units. The following are the Commonwealth's fiduciary funds:

Pension Trust Funds – These are used to account for the assets, liabilities, and net assets available for pension benefits held in trust for the public employees' retirement systems.

Agency Funds – These are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of the results of operations.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Discrete presentation of component units is used to present the financial information of entities that do not qualify to be blended, in accordance with GASB No. 14 as amended by GASB No. 39, with the funds of the primary government. The component units column in the government-wide financial statements is used to report the financial activities of the Commonwealth's discretely presented component units. The financial statements of these component units are presented following the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenue is recognized when earned and expenses are recorded as liabilities when incurred, without regard to receipt or payment of cash.

(f) Statutory (Budgetary) Accounting

The Commonwealth's budget is adopted in accordance with a statutory basis of accounting, which is not in accordance with GAAP. Revenue is generally recognized when cash is received, net of tax refunds claimed by taxpayers as of year-end. Short-term and long-term borrowings may be used to finance budgetary excess of expenditures over revenue. Expenditures are generally recorded when the related expenditure is incurred or encumbered. Encumbrances generally lapse the year following the end of the fiscal year when the encumbrance was established, as established by Act No. 123 of August 17, 2001. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end. Amounts required for settling claims and judgments against the Commonwealth and certain other liabilities are not recognized until they are encumbered or otherwise processed for payment.

Under the statutory basis of accounting, the Commonwealth uses encumbrance accounting to record the full amount of purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments of appropriated resources as deductions from the appropriation prior to actual expenditure. In the governmental funds, encumbrance accounting is a significant aspect of budgetary control.

The statement of revenue and expenditures – budget and actual – budget basis – general fund only presents the information for the general fund for which there is a legally adopted budget, as required

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by GAAP. See note 3(b) for a reconciliation of the statement of revenue and expenditures – budget and actual – budget basis – general fund with the statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund deficit for the general fund. The special revenue funds do not have a legally mandated budget.

(g) *Cash and Short-Term Investments*

The Commonwealth follows the practice of pooling cash. The balance in the pooled cash accounts is available to meet current operating requirements, and any excess is invested in various interest-bearing accounts with GDB and with the PRGITF. Cash and cash equivalents include investments with original maturities of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition.

The Commissioner of Financial Institutions requires that private financial institutions deposit collateral securities to secure the deposits of the Commonwealth and all other governmental entities in each of these institutions. The amount of collateral securities to be pledged for the security of public deposits shall be established by the rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Financial Institutions.

The Puerto Rico Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund is maintained to account for the collection of unemployment insurance contributions from employers and the payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants. As required by federal law, all resources not necessary for current benefit payments are placed on deposit with the U.S. Treasury. Interest earned over such deposit is retained in the fund.

Cash and short-term investments and cash equivalents of the component units are maintained in separate bank accounts, from those of the primary government, in their own names.

(h) *Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell*

Certain component units of the Commonwealth enter into purchases of securities with simultaneous agreements to resell. The securities underlying these agreements mainly consist of U.S. government obligations, mortgage-backed securities, and interest-bearing deposits with other banks.

(i) *Securities Lending Transactions*

Certain component units of the Commonwealth enter into securities lending transactions in which governmental entities (lenders) transfer their securities to broker-dealers and other entities (borrowers) for collateral with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. Securities received as collateral are generally reflected as investments with a corresponding liability resulting from the obligation to return such collateral.

(j) *Investments*

Investments include U.S. government and agencies' obligations, mortgage-backed securities, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, local government obligations, investment contracts, and corporate debt and equity obligations. Investment securities, including investments in limited partnerships, are presented at fair value, except for money market investments and participating investment contracts with a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less and nonparticipating investment contracts, which are presented at cost. Changes in the fair value of

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investments are presented as investment earnings in the statement of activities, the statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in balance – governmental funds, and the statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in fund net assets – proprietary funds. Fair value is determined based on quoted market prices. When securities are not listed on national exchanges, quotations are obtained from brokerage firms.

The PRGITF is considered a 2a7-like external investment pool and, as such, reports its investments at amortized cost.

The reverse repurchase agreements reported by certain discretely presented component units are authorized transactions under their respective enabling legislation and authorized by GDB.

(k) Receivables

Tax receivables in the general fund include predominantly amounts owed by taxpayers for individual and corporate income taxes, net of estimated uncollectible amounts. Income tax receivables are recognized as revenue when they become measurable and available based on actual collections during the 120 days following the fiscal year-end related to tax returns due before year-end. Taxes receivables also include amounts owed by taxpayers on income earned in periods prior to June 30, 2008, estimated to be collectible but not currently available, and thus are reported as deferred revenue in the general fund. Unemployment, disability, and driver's insurance receivables in the enterprise funds are stated net of estimated allowances for uncollectible accounts. During fiscal year 2007, the Commonwealth started imposing a general sales and use tax. The sales and use tax receivable is recognized as revenue when it becomes measurable and available based on actual collections during the 30 days following the fiscal year-end related to sales and use tax returns due before year-end.

Accounts receivable are stated net of estimated allowances for uncollectible accounts, which are determined, based upon past collection experience and current economic conditions. Intergovernmental receivables primarily represent amounts owed to the Commonwealth for reimbursement of expenditures incurred pursuant to federally funded programs. Intergovernmental receivables also include taxes that the Municipal Revenue Collection Center (CRIM, as per its Spanish acronym), a municipal corporation, is required to remit to the Commonwealth to be used by the Commonwealth's debt service fund for payment of debt service on general obligations of the Commonwealth. The amount to be remitted is based on the special tax of 1.03% of the assessed value of all real and personal property not exonerated from taxation, which is levied by the CRIM.

The accounts receivable from nongovernmental customers of the component units are net of estimated uncollectible amounts. These receivables arise primarily from service charges to users. Accounts receivable from the primary government and other component units that arise from service charges do not have allowances for uncollectible accounts, as these are deemed fully collectible.

Loans of the general fund represent predominantly amounts owed by public corporations and municipalities for public insurance and rent paid by the general fund on their behalf.

The loans of the pension trust funds do not have allowances for uncollectible amounts since such loans are secured by mortgage deeds, plan members' contributions, and any unrestricted amounts

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remaining in escrow. Loans of the component units consist predominantly of loans to the primary government, other component units, and municipalities, and do not have allowances for uncollectible accounts as those are deemed fully collectible. The remaining loans of the component units are to small and medium businesses, agricultural, and low-income housing loans from nongovernmental customers, and are presented net of estimated losses on such portfolios.

(l) Inventories

Generally, inventories are valued at cost and predominantly on the first-in, first-out basis. Governmental fund inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than capitalized as an asset. Only significant amounts of inventory at the end of the year are capitalized in the governmental funds. However, inventories are always capitalized in the statement of net assets of governmental activities.

(m) Restricted Assets

Funds set aside for the payment and guarantee of notes and interest payable and for other specified purposes are classified as restricted assets since their use is limited for this purpose by applicable agreements or required by law. Restricted assets in the proprietary funds mainly include amounts set aside for the payment of insurance benefits.

(n) Real Estate Held for Sale

Real estate held for sale are carried at the lower of fair value or cost, which is established by a third-party professional assessment or based upon an appraisal, minus estimated costs to sell. Subsequent declines in the value of real estate available for sale are charged to expenditure/expense.

(o) Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, building improvements, equipment, vehicles, construction in process, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental, business-type activities, and component unit columns in the government-wide financial statements. The Commonwealth's primary government defines capital assets as assets that have an initial, individual cost of \$25,000 or more at the date of acquisition and have a useful life of five or more years. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or at estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available.

The method to deflate the current cost of the same or a similar asset using an approximate price index was used to estimate the historical cost of certain land, buildings, and building improvements, because invoices and similar documentation were no longer available in certain instances. Donated capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the time of donation. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest costs are capitalized during the construction period only for business-type activities and most component units. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add value to the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

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Capital assets utilized in the governmental funds are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements. Depreciation expense is recorded in the government-wide financial statements, as well as the proprietary funds and component units' financial statements.

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated on the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful life. There is no depreciation recorded for land and construction in progress. The estimated useful life of capital assets is as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and building improvements	20 – 50
Equipment, furniture, fixtures, and vehicles	5 – 5
Infrastructure	50

The capital assets of the component units are recorded in accordance with the applicable standards of the component units and under their own individual capitalization thresholds. Depreciation has been recorded when required by these standards based on the types of assets, use and estimated useful lives of the respective assets, and on the nature of each of the component unit's operations.

The estimated useful lives of capital assets reported by the component units are as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and building improvements	3 – 50
Equipment, furniture, fixtures, and vehicles	3 – 20
Infrastructure	10 – 50

The Commonwealth follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries—an amendment to GASB Statement No. 34*. This statement establishes guidance for accounting and reporting for the impairment of capital assets and for insurance recoveries.

(p) Tax Refunds Payable

During the calendar year, the Commonwealth collects individual income taxes through withholdings and payments from taxpayers. At June 30, the Commonwealth estimates the amount owed to taxpayers for overpayments during the first half of the calendar year. These estimated amounts and the actual tax refunds claimed for prior years but not paid at year-end are recorded as tax refunds payable and as a reduction of tax revenue.

(q) Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue at the governmental fund level arises when potential revenue does not meet either the "measurable" or the "available" criteria for revenue recognition in the current period. Deferred revenue also arises when resources are received before the Commonwealth has a legal claim to them,

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as when grant moneys are received prior to incurring the qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when the revenue recognition criteria is met, or when the Commonwealth has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the balance sheet, and the revenue is recognized. Deferred revenue at the government-wide and proprietary fund levels arises only when the Commonwealth receives resources before it has a legal claim to them.

(r) Long-Term Debt

The liabilities reported in the government-wide financial statements include the Commonwealth's general obligation bonds and long-term notes, obligations under lease/purchase agreements, and long-term liabilities including vacation, sick leave, long-term liabilities to other governmental entities, net pension obligation, legal claims, and noncurrent federal fund cost disallowances related to expenditures of federal grants. Long-term obligations financed by proprietary fund types and component units are recorded as liabilities in those funds and in the discretely presented component units column.

Premiums, discounts, and issuance costs – in the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt, and other long-term obligations – are presented in the columns for governmental and business-type activities. The same is presented in the proprietary fund financial statements. Bond and note premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt. Bonds and notes payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges in other assets and are amortized over the term of the related debt. In the governmental fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuance are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures.

The difference between reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt in a refunding transaction is deferred and amortized as a component of interest over the remaining life of the old debt, or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter. On the statement of net assets, this deferred amount is reported as a deduction from, or as an addition to, the new debt liability.

(s) Reservations of Fund Balance – Governmental Funds

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balance reserves for those portions of fund balance (1) not available for appropriation for expenditures or (2) legally segregated for a specific future use. Reserves for encumbrances, debt service, and other specific purposes are examples of the latter.

(t) Accounting for Pension Costs

For the purpose of applying the requirements of GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers*, as amended by GASB No. 50, *Pension Disclosures*, the Commonwealth's financial reporting entity is considered to be a sponsor of three single-employer defined-benefit pension plans: ERS, JRS, and the TRS. This is because substantially all the participants in the three pension trust funds are part of the financial reporting entity of the

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Commonwealth. For the purpose of the basic financial statements, and as disclosed in note 20, the Commonwealth's annual pension cost, measured on the accrual basis of accounting, for the year ended June 30, 2008 amounted to approximately \$1,525 million. However, the amount recognized as pension expenditure in the governmental funds was recorded under the modified accrual basis, and amounted to approximately \$774 million. The excess of the annual required contribution over the statutorily required contributions increased the net pension obligation at June 30, 2008 to approximately \$5.8 billion. This amount is presented in the statement of net assets (deficit) of the governmental activities as of June 30, 2008.

For purposes of the stand-alone financial statements of each of the blended and discretely presented component units, the entities accounted for pension costs from the standpoint of a participant in a multiple-employer cost sharing plan. Accordingly, pension costs recognized are equal to the statutorily or contractually required contributions, with a liability recorded for any unpaid required contributions. The basis of accounting used by the component units was either modified accrual basis or accrual basis, depending upon individual fund structure and type of entity. Most component units did not have pension-related assets or liabilities at transition because they have contributed the statutorily required contributions.

(u) Other postemployment benefits

In addition to the pension benefits described in note 20, the Commonwealth provides other postemployment benefits (OPEB) such as summer and Christmas bonus, and postemployment healthcare benefits for its retired employees in accordance with local law. Substantially, all of the employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the Commonwealth.

The Christmas bonus and the summer bonus benefits are provided by the Commonwealth statutes. The Christmas bonus paid to the retired employees during the year ended June 30, 2008 was \$400 per retiree and the total amount was approximately \$53 million. These benefits are recorded as expenditures when paid in the general fund. The summer bonus paid to the retired employees during the year ended June 30, 2008 was \$100 per retiree and the total amount was approximately \$13 million. These benefits are recorded as an expense in the pension trust fund.

During the year ended June 30, 2008, the Commonwealth implemented GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pension*, the objective of which is to establish standards for the measurement, recognition, and display of other postemployment benefits (OPEB), expenditures and related assets and liabilities, note disclosures, and if applicable, required supplementary information (RSI) in the financial reports of state local governmental employers.

Healthcare benefits are provided through insurance companies whose premiums are paid by the retiree with the Commonwealth providing a matching share of not more than \$100 per month for each retiree. During the year ended June 30, 2008, the cost of providing healthcare benefits amounted to approximately \$106 million for 108,516 retirees. Beginning on July 1, 2007, the contribution for postemployment healthcare benefits is accrued as incurred in the accompanying statement of net assets in accordance with GASB Statement No. 45. Prior to July 1, 2007, the contribution for postemployment healthcare benefits was expensed when paid.

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(v) ***Compensated Absences***

The vacation policy of the Commonwealth generally provides for the accumulation of 2.5 days per month, except for the teachers who accrue 4 days per month. Vacation time accumulated is fully vested to the employees from the first day of work up to a maximum of 60 days. Employees accumulate sick leave generally at a rate of 1.5 days per month up to a maximum of 90 days. Upon retirement, an employee receives compensation for all accumulated unpaid leave at the current rate, if the employee has at least 10 years of service with the Commonwealth. Accrued compensated absences of the primary government at June 30, 2008 amounting to approximately \$1.8 billion are presented in the statement of net assets (deficit). Compensated absence accumulation policies for the blended component units and discretely presented component units vary from entity to entity based on negotiated agreements and other factors agreed upon between the management of these entities and their employees.

The Public Service Personnel Law requires certain component units and the primary government of the Commonwealth to annually pay the employees the accumulated vacation and sick leave earned in excess of the limits mentioned above.

(w) ***Interfund and Intraentity Transactions***

The Commonwealth has the following types of transactions among funds:

Interfund Transfer – Legally required transfers that are reported when incurred as transfer-in by the recipient fund and as transfer-out by the disbursing fund, with receivables and payables presented as amounts due to and due from other funds. Advances between funds are also presented as amounts due to and due from other funds. However, these transfers and related amounts receivable and payable are considered internal balances and activities that have been eliminated in the government-wide financial statements.

Intraentity Transactions – There are two types of intraentity transactions. First, are resource flows between the primary government and its component units and among the component units. These resource flows and related outstanding balances are reported as if they were external transactions. However, resource flows between the primary government and blended component units are classified as interfund transactions, as described above. Second, are intraentity balances between the primary government funds and discretely presented component units that are tantamount to long-term debt financing. The primary government's liability is reported in the statement of net assets, the proceeds in the primary government's funds, and the asset in the discretely presented component units' statement of net assets.

(x) ***Lottery Revenue and Prizes***

The revenue, expenses, and prizes awarded by the Lottery of Puerto Rico and the Additional Lottery System, reported within the lotteries enterprise fund, are recognized as drawings are held. Moneys collected prior to June 30 for tickets related to drawings to be conducted subsequent to June 30 are reported as deferred revenue. Unpaid prizes awarded as of June 30 are reported as a fund liability. Unclaimed prizes expire after six months and are transferred to the general fund.

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(y) Risk Management

The Commonwealth purchases commercial insurance covering casualty, theft, tort claims, and other losses for the primary government, most component units, and the municipalities. The Commonwealth is reimbursed for premium payments made on behalf of the component units and the municipalities. The current insurance policies have not been canceled or terminated. For workers' compensation, the Commonwealth has a discretely presented component unit, the SIFC, which provides workers' compensation to both public and private employees. In the past three years, the Commonwealth has not settled claims that exceed insurance coverage.

Certain component units combine commercial insurance with internal self-insurance funds covering specific risks related to their specialized operations.

(z) Tobacco Settlement

The Commonwealth follows GASB Technical Bulletin No. 2004-1, *Tobacco Settlement Recognition and Financial Reporting Entity Issues* (the TB), which provides accounting guidance for entities created to obtain the rights to all or a portion of future tobacco settlement resources and for the governments that create such entities.

The TB indicates that the entity created to obtain the rights, which is called the Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA), should be considered a component unit of the government that created it and the component unit should be blended. The TB also states that the government receiving the payments from the tobacco companies under the agreement, which are called settling governments, should recognize a receivable and revenue for tobacco settlement resources (TSRs) when an event occurs. The event that results in the recognition of an asset and revenue by the settling government is the domestic shipment of cigarettes. The TB indicates that accruals should be made by the settling government and TSAs for estimated shipments from January 1 to their respective fiscal year-ends, since the annual payments are based on a calendar year. However, under the modified accrual basis of accounting at the fund level, revenue should be recognized only to the extent that resources are available.

(aa) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the information presented in the separately issued financial statements of certain blended component units and agencies included within the special revenue, debt service, capital projects, proprietary funds, and discretely presented component units to conform to the accounting classifications used by the Commonwealth in the basic financial statements.

(bb) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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(cc) *Future Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements*

The GASB has issued the following accounting standards that have effective dates after June 30, 2008:

- GASB Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations*. This statement addresses accounting and financial reporting standards for pollution (including contamination) remediation obligations, which are obligations to address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution by participating in pollution remediation activities such as site assessments and cleanups. This statement is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2007.
- GASB Statement No. 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*. This statement requires that all intangible assets not specifically excluded by its scope provisions be classified as capital assets. This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2009.
- GASB Statement No. 52, *Land and Other Real Estates Held as Investments by Endowments*. This statement requires endowments to report their land and other real estate investments at fair value. Governments also are required to report the changes in fair value as investment income and to disclose the method and significant assumptions employed to determine fair value, and other information that they currently present for other investments reported as fair value. This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2008.
- GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*. This statement addresses the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of information regarding derivative instruments entered into by state and local governments. Derivative instruments are often complex financial arrangements used by governments to manage specific risks or to make investments. This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2009.
- GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. This Statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2010.

The impact of these statements on the Commonwealth's basic financial statements has not yet been determined.

(2) **Component Units**

The Commonwealth follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 14, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39. The basic financial statements of the Commonwealth include the financial statements of the following component units that were audited by other auditors:

Blended component units:

Public Buildings Authority

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Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority
The Children's Trust

Discretely presented component units:

Agricultural Services and Development Administration
Automobile Accidents Compensations Administration
Cardiovascular Center Corporation of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean
Culebra Conservation and Development Authority
Economic Development Bank for Puerto Rico
Employment and Training Enterprises Corporation
Farm Insurance Corporation of Puerto Rico
Fine Arts Center Corporation
Governing Board of the 9-1-1 Service
Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico
Institute of Puerto Rican Culture
Institutional Trust of the National Guard of Puerto Rico
Land Authority of Puerto Rico
National Parks Company of Puerto Rico
Public Corporation for the Supervision and Deposit Insurance of Puerto Rico Cooperatives
Puerto Rico Conservatory of Music Corporation
Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority
Puerto Rico Council on Higher Education
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority
Puerto Rico Government Investment Trust Fund
Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration
Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority
Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company
Puerto Rico Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical, and Environmental
Control Facilities Financing Authority
Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority
Puerto Rico Land Administration
Puerto Rico Maritime Transportation Authority
Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration
Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority
Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency
Puerto Rico Ports Authority
Puerto Rico Public Broadcasting Corporation
Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation
Puerto Rico School of Plastic Arts
Puerto Rico Solid Waste Authority
Puerto Rico Telephone Authority
Puerto Rico Tourism Company
Puerto Rico Trade and Export Company
Right to Employment Administration

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Special Communities Perpetual Trust
State Insurance Fund Corporation
University of Puerto Rico

Fiduciary component units:

Employees' Retirement System of the Government
of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities
Puerto Rico Judiciary Retirement System
Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers

(3) Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

(a) *Budgetary Control*

The Governor is constitutionally required to submit to the Legislature an annual balanced budget of the Commonwealth for the ensuing fiscal year. The annual budget is prepared by the Commonwealth's OMB and takes into consideration the advice provided by the Puerto Rico Planning Board (annual economic growth forecasts and four-year capital improvements plan), the Department of the Treasury of the Commonwealth (revenue estimates, accounting records, and the comprehensive annual financial report), GDB (fiscal agent), and other governmental offices and agencies. Section 7 of Article VI of the Constitution of Puerto Rico provides that "The appropriations made for any fiscal year shall not exceed the total revenue, including available surplus, estimated for the said fiscal year, unless the imposition of taxes sufficient to cover the said appropriations is provided by law."

The annual budget, which is developed utilizing elements of program budgeting, includes an estimate of revenue and other resources for the ensuing fiscal year under: (1) laws existing at the time the budget is submitted; and (2) legislative measures proposed by the Governor and submitted with the proposed budget, as well as the Governor's recommendations as to appropriations that in his judgment are necessary, convenient, and in conformity with the four-year capital improvements plan adopted by the Puerto Rico Planning Board.

The Legislature may amend the budget submitted by the Governor but may not increase any items so as to cause a deficit without imposing taxes or identifying other sources of revenue to cover such deficit. Upon passage by the Legislature, the budget is referred to the Governor who may decrease or eliminate any line item but may not increase or insert any new line item in the budget. The Governor may also veto the budget in its entirety and return it to the Legislature with his objections. The Legislature, by two-thirds majority in each house, may override the Governor's veto. If a budget is not adopted prior to the end of the fiscal year, the annual budget for the preceding fiscal year, as approved by the Legislature and the Governor, is automatically renewed for the ensuing fiscal year until a new budget is approved by the Legislature and the Governor. This permits the Commonwealth to continue making payments for its operating and other expenses until the new budget is approved. The appropriated annual budget for fiscal year 2008 amounted to approximately \$5.6 billion. The Legislature also made several special budgetary appropriations to the general fund throughout the year, which amounted to approximately \$3.6 billion.

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The OMB has authority to amend the budget within a department, agency, or government unit without legislative approval.

For budgetary purposes, encumbrance accounting is used. The encumbrances (that is, purchase orders, and contracts) are considered expenditures when a commitment is made. For GAAP reporting purposes, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of budgetary appropriations within GAAP fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities on a GAAP basis because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent year. The unencumbered balance of any appropriation of the general fund at the end of the fiscal year lapses immediately. Appropriations, other than in the general fund, are continuing accounts for which the Legislature has authorized that an unspent balance from the prior year be carried forward and made available for current spending.

During any fiscal year in which the resources available to the Commonwealth are insufficient to cover the appropriations approved for such year, the Governor may take administrative measures to reduce expenses and submit to both houses of the Legislature a detailed report of any adjustment necessary to balance the budget, or make recommendations to the Legislature for new taxes or authorize borrowings under provisions of existing legislation or take any other necessary action to meet the estimated deficiency. Any such proposed adjustments shall give effect to the “priority norms” established by law for the disbursement of public funds in the following order of priority; first, the payment of the interest on and amortization requirements for public debt (Commonwealth general obligations and guaranteed debt for which the Commonwealth’s guarantee has been exercised); second, the fulfillment of obligations arising out of legally binding contracts, court decisions on eminent domain, and other unavoidable obligations to protect the name, credit, and good faith of the Commonwealth; third, current expenditures in the areas of health, protection of persons and property, education, welfare, and retirement systems; and fourth, all other purposes.

In addition, the Legislature may direct that certain revenue be retained and made available for spending within a specific appropriation account. Generally, expenditures may not exceed the level of spending authorized for an individual department. However, the Commonwealth is statutorily required to pay debt service, regardless of whether such amounts are appropriated. Appropriations are enacted for certain departments, agencies, and government units included in the general fund. For these funds, a statement of revenue and expenditures – budget and actual budget basis – general fund is included. Appropriations for capital projects are made for each bond issue and the authorization continues for the expected construction period.

The OMB has the responsibility to ensure that budgetary spending control is maintained on an individual department basis. OMB may transfer part or all of any unencumbered balance within a department to another department subject to legislative approval. Budgetary control is exercised through the Puerto Rico Integrated Financial Accounting System (PRIFAS). PRIFAS ensures that encumbrances or expenditures are not processed if they exceed the department’s total available spending authorization, which is considered its budget. The legal level of budgetary control is at the individual department level for general fund expenditures, principal, and interest due for the year for the debt service fund, and by bond authorization for capital expenditures.

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(b) *Budget/GAAP Reconciliation*

The following schedule presents comparisons of the legally adopted budget with actual data on a budget basis. Because accounting principles applied for purposes of developing data on a budget basis differ significantly from those used to present financial statements in conformity with GAAP, a reconciliation of entity, timing, and basis differences in the excess (deficiency) of revenue and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses for the year ended June 30, 2008 is presented below for the general fund (expressed in thousands):

Excess of expenditures and other financing uses over revenue and other financing sources – budget basis	\$ (674,407)
Entity differences:	
Excess (deficiency) of revenue and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses for:	
Nonbudgeted funds	(687,654)
Inclusion of agencies with independent treasuries	(66,408)
Timing differences:	
Current year expenditure against prior year encumbrances	(55,011)
Basis of accounting differences:	
Net decrease in taxes receivable (net of tax refunds)	(4,734)
Net increase in other receivables	396,813
Net increase in deferred revenue	(171,737)
	<hr/>
Excess of expenditures and other financing uses over revenue and other financing sources – GAAP basis	\$ <u>(1,263,138)</u>

The Commonwealth's amended budgeted expenditures (including transfers) for fiscal year 2008 of \$9.2 billion exceeded projected revenues (including transfers) of \$8.8 billion by approximately \$406 million. The Commonwealth expected to cover this budget deficit through the implementation of additional expenditure reducing measures, a possible increase in tax revenues resulting from the reduction of the uncertainty surrounding the government's fiscal crisis, and cash management mechanisms. The possible increase in tax revenues was tempered by the adverse economic impact resulting from increases in the price of oil and the implementation of the sales and use tax.

(c) *Deficit Net Assets*

The following activities, funds, and discretely presented component units reflect deficit fund balance/net assets at June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands):

Primary government:	
Governmental activities	\$ 17,815,330
General fund	1,770,885
Enterprise fund – Lotteries	153,144

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Component units:

Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation	\$	5,159,292
Agricultural Services and Development Administration		110,358
Special Communities Perpetual Trust		104,242
Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration		95,105
Land Authority of Puerto Rico		87,113
Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration		58,492
Cardiovascular Center Corporation of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean		32,436
Employment and Training Enterprises Corporation		6,779
Puerto Rico Maritime Transportation Authority		3,192
Right to Employment Administration		960

The Commonwealth's governmental activities show a deficit of approximately \$17.8 billion, mostly attributed to long-term obligations amounting to approximately \$26 billion, which are recognized in the statement of net assets (deficit). The deficit is attributable to the accumulated effect of high operating expenses in the government along with a decrease in estimated revenues as well as the primary government issuing debt, the proceeds of which are to certain extent transferred to component units and to other governments, and which are not presented in these basic financial statements. On the other hand, the discretely presented component units report net assets of approximately \$7.8 billion. This inverse relationship between the governmental activities and component units' net assets reveal the operational structure of the Commonwealth where the primary government issues debt, the proceeds of which are transferred to the component units and to other governments as well, that are not presented in these basic financial statements, to finance their capital projects and other operational needs. The Commonwealth includes within the annual budgetary appropriation process the necessary funds to cover the annual debt service requirements of the aforementioned debt, most of which are the result of Act No. 164 of December 17, 2001, described in note 15(d).

The new administration has developed and commenced implementing a multiyear Fiscal Stabilization and Economic Reconstruction Plan that seeks to achieve fiscal balance and restore economic growth and acknowledges that fiscal stabilization is central to safeguarding the Commonwealth's investment-grade credit rating and restoring Puerto Rico's economic growth and development. During the first quarter of 2009, the Legislative Assembly enacted three bills providing for the implementation of this plan, which is composed of two main elements: the Fiscal Stabilization Plan (the Fiscal Plan) and the Economic Reconstruction Plan (the Economic Plan). For additional information on the Economic Plan see note 22.

The Additional Lottery System activities show a deficit of approximately \$153 million, mostly attributed to a payment amounting to \$200 million made in 2004 to the Commonwealth. This transaction was authorized pursuant to Act No. 171, dated July 29, 2004, which among other things authorized the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth to provide funding for the payment of lotto prize annuities upon depletion of other resources available at the Additional Lottery System. It is the opinion of the additional lottery management that the deficiency is not an indication of financial difficulties for the payment of long-term lotto prizes because funds will be provided from either the Additional Lottery System or from financial assistance provided by the Commonwealth.

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The \$5.1 billion deficit of the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation (COFINA) results from the nature and purpose for which the entity was created. This deficit will be financed with future sales tax revenue pledged for the payment of COFINA's debt.

(4) Changes in Reporting Entity and Restatement

The following table illustrates the change to fund deficit and net deficit at the beginning of the year as previously reported in the statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund deficit – general fund and in the governmental activities' statement of net assets, respectively. The changes resulted from the effect of a net understatement in capital assets amounting to \$3.4 million. The beginning balances have been restated as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Fund deficit</u>	<u>Net deficit – governmental activities</u>
Beginning balance, as previously reported	\$ (511,158)	(18,438,894)
Unrecorded capital outlays/capital assets	3,411	3,411
Beginning balance, as restated	<u>\$ (507,747)</u>	<u>(18,435,483)</u>

The following table summarizes changes to net assets at the beginning of the year as previously reported in the statement of net assets by certain discretely presented component units. The changes resulted primarily from exclusions of nonmajor component units in the current year's presentation, and restatements to correct errors in the prior year's financial statements of certain component units (expressed in thousands):

Beginning net assets, as previously reported	\$ 13,156,109
Restatements of major component units audited by other auditors	(9,687)
Restatements of nonmajor component units audited by other auditors	70,149
Nonmajor component unit audited by other auditors included in fiscal year 2008, but excluded in fiscal year 2007	(6,341)
Nonmajor component unit audited by other auditors included in fiscal year 2007 but excluded in fiscal year 2008 (Musical Arts Corporation)	1,788
	<u>\$ 13,212,018</u>

All of the above restatements arise from activities and component units that were audited by other auditors (note 2).

(5) Puerto Rico Government Investment Trust Fund (PRGITF)

PRGITF was created by Act No. 176, of August 11, 1995, and began operations on December 4, 1995. PRGITF is a no-load diversified collective investment trust administered by GDB that was created for the purpose of providing eligible governmental investors of Puerto Rico with a convenient and economical way to invest in a professionally managed money market portfolio. PRGITF is not an investment company or a mutual fund and is not subject to regulation or registration under the investment company Act of 1940. Units issued by PRGITF are not subject to regulation or registration under the Securities and Exchange Act

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of 1933, as amended, because the units are issued by a government entity. The deposits on hand and the investments purchased are not collateralized, secured, or guaranteed by the Commonwealth or any of its agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions.

PRGITF is considered a 2a7-like external investment pool, and as such, reports its investment at amortized cost.

The investment securities on hand at June 30, 2008 consisted of certificates of deposit, bank notes, corporate obligations, commercial paper, and U.S. government and agencies obligations, all of which may be considered highly liquid. However, the participants' investments are subject to the ability of PRGITF to receive payment from the securities' issuer when due. The liquidity of certain investments and changes in interest rates may affect PRGITF's yield and the fair value of its investments.

The dollar amount of the deposits on hand at June 30, 2008 at \$1.00 per unit of participation was reported in the individual financial statements of each of the participants, and combined in the basic financial statements as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Balance outstanding	Percentage of total
Primary government:		
Commonwealth	\$ 415,235	71.38%
The Children's Trust	44,792	7.70
Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities	2	—
Total for primary government	460,029	79.07%
Discretely presented component units:		
Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico	45,555	7.83
Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	34,357	5.91
State Insurance Fund Corporation	30,524	5.25
Institutional Trust of the National Guard of Puerto Rico	3,839	0.66
Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority	3,757	0.65
Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority	289	0.05
Puerto Rico Land Administration	668	0.11
Puerto Rico Solid Waste Authority	612	0.11
Public Corporation for the Supervision and Deposit Insurance of Puerto Rico Cooperatives	524	0.09
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	742	0.13
Total for component units	120,867	20.79%
Other governmental entities	792	0.14
Total for all participants	\$ 581,688	100.00%

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The deposits at June 30, 2008 were invested in securities with a cost that approximates fair value, plus accrued interest, for approximately \$581.7 million. The external portion of PRGITF was not considered significant for separate reporting in the accompanying basic financial statements.

Following is a table of the investments and other assets held at June 30, 2008 presented at amortized cost (expressed in thousands):

Commercial paper	\$	213,358
U.S. government and agencies' obligations		201,085
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		62,542
Corporate obligations		28,767
Certificates of deposits		60,000
Time deposits		15,000
Other assets		936
Total	\$	581,688

(6) Deposits and Investments

Pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 91 of March 29, 2004, the primary government may invest in different types of securities, including domestic, international, and fixed income securities, among others.

The primary government maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds, except for the fiduciary funds. Each fund's portion of this pool is reported on the statement of net assets as cash and cash equivalents. The fiduciary funds investments are held and managed separately from those of other primary government funds.

Primary Government

Cash and cash equivalents consist of demand deposits, interest-bearing accounts, certificates of deposit, bank investment contracts, and deposits invested in PRGITF (note 5).

The carrying amount of deposits of the primary government at June 30, 2008 consists of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Carrying amount			Bank balance
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	
Commercial banks and U.S. Treasury	\$ 282,751	620,170	902,921	1,813,922
Component unit banks	939,456	1,128,094	2,067,550	2,805,996
Total	\$ 1,222,207	1,748,264	2,970,471	4,619,918

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the primary government's deposit might not be recovered. The Commonwealth requires that public funds deposited in commercial banks in Puerto Rico must be fully collateralized for the amount deposited in excess of federal depository insurance. All

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securities pledged as collateral are held by banks in the Commonwealth's name. There is no formal policy for custodial credit risk for cash accounts opened with commercial banks outside of Puerto Rico.

At year-end, the Commonwealth's bank balance of deposits in commercial banks amounting to \$146 million was covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the Commonwealth's agent in the Commonwealth's name. Deposits of approximately \$547 million with the U.S. Treasury represent unemployment insurance taxes collected from employers that are transferred to the federal Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund in the U.S. Treasury. These deposits are uninsured and uncollateralized. The bank balance of deposits in component unit banks, which as of June 30, 2008 amounted to approximately \$2.1 billion, are also uninsured and uncollateralized. These deposits in component unit's banks are maintained with GDB and EDB. Deposits maintained in GDB and EDB are exempt from the collateral requirement established by the Commonwealth and thus represent a custodial credit risk, because in the event of GDB's or EDB's failure, the Commonwealth may not be able to recover these deposits.

Deposits in component unit banks represent the balance of interest and noninterest-bearing accounts in GDB and EDB. The deposit liability at GDB and EDB is substantially related to deposits from other component units and of the Commonwealth. The deposit liability does not agree with the governmental cash balances shown above because of reconciling items such as outstanding checks and deposits in transit.

The bank balance of GDB's and EDB's deposits at June 30, 2008 is broken down as follows (expressed in thousands):

Primary government	\$	4,619,918
Discretely presented components units		<u>1,050,813</u>
Total pertaining to the Commonwealth		5,670,731
Municipalities of Puerto Rico		542,248
Other nongovernmental entities		637,255
Certificates of indebtedness		11,800
Escrow accounts		<u>530,753</u>
Total deposits per GDB and EDB	\$	<u><u>7,392,787</u></u>

Unrestricted deposits include approximately \$582 million that are invested in PRGITF (note 5). Such amount has been included as cash and cash equivalents in the primary government's statement of net assets (deficit).

Investments

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to the transaction, the primary government may not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2008, securities investments were registered in the name of the Commonwealth and were held in the possession of the Commonwealth's custodian bank.

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Primary Government

The fair value by investment type, credit quality ratings, and maturity of the unrestricted investments reported by the governmental activities at June 30, 2008 consists of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Fair market value	Investment rating		Investment maturity less than one year
		AAA to A	Not rated	
Investment pool	\$ 30,183	30,183	—	30,183
Guaranteed investment contract	83,684	83,684	—	83,684
PRGIF	44,792	44,792	—	44,792
Other	66	66	—	66
Total investments	\$ 158,725	158,725	—	158,725

Business-Type Activities

The fair value by investment type, credit quality ratings, and maturity of the restricted investments reported by the business-type activities at June 30, 2008 consists of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Fair value	Investment rating		
		AAA to A	BBB+	Not rated
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 6,952	6,774	—	178
U.S. government and agency securities	8,765	8,765	—	—
U.S. equity securities	14,796	14,796	—	—
U.S. corporate debt securities	4,003	3,451	352	200
Other	121	65	—	56
Total	\$ 34,637	33,851	352	434

	Fair value	Maturity (in years)			
		Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	More than 10 years
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 6,952	41	4,761	865	1,285
U.S. government and agency securities	8,765	—	4,961	—	3,804
U.S. equity securities	14,796	14,796	—	—	—
U.S. corporate debt securities	4,003	177	2,363	1,463	—
Other	121	30	—	—	91
Total	\$ 34,637	15,044	12,085	2,328	5,180

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Component Units

Cash, and cash equivalents, of the component units at June 30, 2008 consist of (expressed in thousands):

	Carrying amount			Bank balance
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	
Commercial banks	\$ 2,184,724	818,398	3,003,122	3,032,458
Component unit banks	706,324	1,073,338	1,779,662	1,736,718
Total	<u>\$ 2,891,048</u>	<u>1,891,736</u>	<u>4,782,784</u>	<u>4,769,176</u>

Cash and cash equivalents consist of demand deposits, interest-bearing accounts, certificates of deposit, and bank investment contracts.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the component unit's deposits might not be recovered. The Commonwealth requires that public funds deposited in commercial banks in Puerto Rico must be fully collateralized for the amount deposited in excess of federal depository insurance. All securities pledged as collateral are held by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth. There is no formal policy for custodial credit risk for cash accounts opened with commercial banks outside of Puerto Rico.

Deposits maintained in GDB and EDB are exempt from the collateral requirement established by the Commonwealth and thus represent a custodial credit risk because in the event of GDB's or EDB's failure, the Commonwealth may not be able to recover the deposits.

The component units were exposed to the following custodial credit risk arising from the balance of deposits maintained in commercial and component unit banks at June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands):

Uninsured and uncollateralized	\$ 1,736,718
Uninsured and collateralized, with securities held by the pledging financial institutions	3,031,417
Uninsured and collateralized, with securities held by the pledging financial institutions but not in the component unit's name	<u>1,041</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,769,176</u>

Investments

The component units' investment policies allow management to purchase or enter into the following investment instruments:

- U.S. government and agencies obligations
- Certificates and time deposits
- Bankers' acceptances
- Obligations of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and municipalities

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- Federal funds sold
- Securities purchased under agreements to resell
- World Bank securities
- Corporate debt, including investment contracts
- External investment pools
- Stock of corporations created under the laws of the United States of America or the Commonwealth
- Options, futures, and interest-rates swap agreements for hedging and risk control purposes, as well as for the creation of synthetic products that qualify under any of the foregoing investment categories.
- Open-end mutual funds with acceptable underlying assets and rated AAA by Standard & Poor's or AAA by Moody's Investors Service
- A few component units, principally SIFC, are also allowed to enter into foreign currency investments, under certain limitations

The component units' investment policies establish limitations and other guidelines on amounts to be invested in the aforementioned investment categories and by issuer/counterparty and on exposure by country. In addition, such policies provide guidelines on the institutions with which investment transactions can be entered into.

The component units' investment policies provide that investments transactions shall be entered into only with counterparties that are rated BBB+/A-1 or better by the Standard & Poor's or equivalent rating by Fitch or Moody's Investors Service, depending on the type and maturity of the investment and the counterparty to the transaction. Also, the investment policy specifies that no more than 5% of a manager's assets at fair value shall be invested in the securities of any single issuer.

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All investments in U.S. Treasury securities and mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by GNMA carry the explicit guarantee of the U.S. government and are presented as “not rated” in the table below. The credit qualifying ratings for investments held by the component units at June 30, 2008 are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Fair value			Investment rating		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	AAA to A	BBB+	Not rated
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 192,338	1,163,175	1,355,513	1,350,355	—	5,158
US government and agency securities	436,783	1,605,905	2,042,688	509,277	1,459,763	73,648
US-sponsored agencies notes	502,629	739,850	1,242,479	1,242,479	—	—
Negotiable certificates of deposit	151,868	409,274	561,142	531,014	—	30,128
US corporate stocks	62,325	—	62,325	—	—	62,325
Non-US corporate stocks	18,455	23,343	41,798	21,493	—	20,305
US corporate bonds	532,593	75,496	608,089	496,145	105,380	6,564
Commercial paper	26,850	—	26,850	26,850	—	—
Puerto Rico agencies and municipal bonds	205,067	1,306,763	1,511,830	13,086	1,498,595	149
Money market fund	164,901	48,661	213,562	213,461	—	101
Guarantee investment contract	369,686	1,244,933	1,614,619	1,548,603	36,708	29,308
P.R. Government Investment Trust Fund	70,119	—	70,119	69,595	—	524
Investment pool	2,073,038	359,373	2,432,411	2,230,964	58,194	143,253
Security lending transactions	143,311	—	143,311	96,267	—	47,044
Investment in other equity securities	422,258	500	422,758	4,872	—	417,886
Other	472,359	54,799	527,158	1,997	454,319	70,842
Total investments	\$ 5,844,580	7,032,072	12,876,652	8,356,458	3,612,959	907,235

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Certain component units classified approximately \$5 million of investments presented in PRGITF as cash and cash equivalents. The following table summarizes the type and maturities of investments held by the component units at June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands):

	Fair value	Maturity (in years)					Total
		Less than 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	More than 10 years	No stated maturity date	
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 1,355,513	1,277	168,232	173,208	1,012,796	—	1,355,513
US government and agency securities	2,042,688	50,984	174,134	48,635	1,695,339	73,596	2,042,688
US-sponsored agencies notes	1,242,479	54,756	836,929	25,508	325,286	—	1,242,479
Negotiable certificates of deposit	561,142	561,014	—	—	—	128	561,142
US corporate stocks	62,325	—	7,691	—	—	54,634	62,325
Non-US corporate stocks	41,798	—	—	—	—	41,798	41,798
US corporate bonds	608,089	102,005	219,971	128,318	82,837	74,958	608,089
Commercial paper	26,850	26,850	—	—	—	—	26,850
Puerto Rico agencies and municipal bonds	1,511,830	92,809	373,097	405,719	640,205	—	1,511,830
Money market fund	213,562	164,407	—	—	—	49,155	213,562
Guaranteed investment contract	1,614,619	698,752	29,308	—	724,575	161,984	1,614,619
P.R. Government Investment Trust Fund	70,119	38,572	—	—	—	31,547	70,119
Investment pool	2,432,411	2,289,158	—	—	—	143,253	2,432,411
Security lending transactions	143,311	96,267	—	—	—	47,044	143,311
Investment in other equity securities	422,758	—	—	—	—	422,758	422,758
Other	527,158	181,316	275,000	—	54,799	16,043	527,158
Total	\$ 12,876,652	4,358,167	2,084,362	781,388	4,535,837	1,116,898	12,876,652

Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities, because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay the obligation with or without call or prepayment penalties.

The component units were exposed to the following custodial credit risk for investments held at June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands):

Insured or registered	\$ 1,133,508
Uninsured and registered, with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the component units' name	11,586,418
Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in the component units' name	<u>156,726</u>
Total	\$ <u>12,876,652</u>

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Foreign Currency Risk

The State Insurance Fund Corporation (SIFC) limits its exposure to foreign currency risk by limiting the total amount invested to 5% of the portfolio. The SIFC investments denominated in a foreign currency are presented as follow (expressed in thousands):

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Local currency</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
Money market funds	Canadian dollar	79
	Swedish krone	224
	Euro	160
	Japanese yen	91
		<u>554</u>
Common stocks	British pound	10,504
	Canadian dollar	865
	Danish krone	842
	Euro	18,563
	Hong Kong dollar	1,923
	Japanese yen	16,024
	Norwegian krone	852
	Swedish krone	2,533
	Swiss franc	6,243
		<u>58,349</u>

Fiduciary Funds

Cash and cash equivalents of the fiduciary funds at June 30, 2008 consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Carrying amount</u>			<u>Bank balance</u>
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Commercial banks and U.S. Treasury	\$ 965,749	—	965,749	964,727
Component unit banks	758,307	1,320,224	2,078,531	2,142,807
Total	<u>\$ 1,724,056</u>	<u>1,320,224</u>	<u>3,044,280</u>	<u>3,107,534</u>

Cash and cash equivalents consist of demand deposits, interest-bearing accounts, certificates of deposit, and bank investment contracts.

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Custodial Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the fiduciary funds' deposits might not be recovered. The Commonwealth requires that public funds deposited in commercial banks in Puerto Rico must be fully collateralized for the amount deposited in excess of federal depository insurance. All securities pledged as collateral are held by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Commonwealth. There is no formal policy for custodial credit risk for cash accounts opened with commercial banks outside of Puerto Rico.

The Commonwealth was exposed to the following custodial credit risk arising from the balance of deposits maintained by the fiduciary funds in commercial and component unit banks at June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands):

Uninsured and uncollateralized	\$	2,142,807
Uninsured and collateralized, with securities held by the pledging financial institutions		964,727
Total	\$	3,107,534

Foreign Currency Risk

Cash exposed to foreign currency risk as of June 30, 2008 is as follows (expressed in thousands):

Investment type	Currency	Fair value at U.S. dollar currency
Cash	Euro	\$ 2,446
Cash	Norwegian Krone	1,985
Cash	British pound	560
Cash	Japanese yen	102
Cash	Hong Kong dollar	6
		\$ 5,099

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The investment policies of the pension trust funds limit the investment in corporate debt securities to the top rating issued by nationally recognized credit rating organizations. The portfolio is expected to maintain a minimum weighted average credit quality of either “A” or better using either Standard and Poor’s or Moody’s credit ratings. The following table summarizes the fair value by investment type and maturities of investments held by the pension trust and special deposit agency funds at June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands):

<u>Investments type</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1 – 5 years</u>	<u>6 – 10 years</u>	<u>More than 10 years</u>	<u>No stated maturity date</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
Non-U.S. equity securities	\$ —	—	—	—	1,129,718	1,129,718
U.S. equity securities	—	—	—	—	2,755,193	2,755,193
U.S. government and agencies securities	6,791	57,685	38,624	471,845	—	574,945
U.S. corporate debt securities	11,079	133,825	123,152	207,962	—	476,018
Limited partnership/private equity	—	—	—	—	79,924	79,924
Other	—	—	—	—	41,402	41,402
Total	<u>\$ 17,870</u>	<u>191,510</u>	<u>161,776</u>	<u>679,807</u>	<u>4,006,237</u>	<u>5,057,200</u>

Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities, because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

The following table summarizes the credit quality ratings for investments held by the pension trust and special deposits agency funds at June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands):

<u>Investments type</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>AAA to A</u>	<u>BBB+</u>	<u>Not rated</u>
Non-U.S. equity securities	\$ 1,129,718	—	—	1,129,718
U.S. equity securities	2,755,193	—	—	2,755,193
U.S. government and agencies securities	574,943	571,236	627	3,080
U.S. corporate debt securities	476,020	341,428	134,362	230
Limited partnership/private equity	79,924	—	—	79,924
Other	41,402	—	—	41,402
Total	<u>\$ 5,057,200</u>	<u>912,664</u>	<u>134,989</u>	<u>4,009,547</u>

At June 30, 2008, securities investments amounting to \$5 billion were registered in the name of the pension trust funds and were held in the possession of the pension’s trust funds custodian banks.

The investment in non-U.S. stocks is expected to achieve long-term, aggressive capital appreciation by investing in Core EAFE (Europe Australasia and the Far East) securities. The portfolio is expected to be broadly diversified with respect to exposures to countries, economic sectors, industries, and individual stock. No single issue is expected to exceed 5% (at fair value) of the portfolio.

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Investments exposed to foreign currency risk as of June 30, 2008 are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Investment type	Currency	Fair value at U.S. dollar currency
Depository receipts	Commingled fund	\$ 258,636
Equity securities	Euro	207,248
Equity securities	Japanese yen	165,313
Equity securities	Pound	87,524
Equity securities	Swiss franc	55,589
Equity securities	Pound	52,477
Equity securities	Australian dollar	38,783
Equity securities	Swedish krona	27,899
Equity securities	Norwegian krone	23,265
Equity securities	Hong Kong dollar	21,950
Equity securities	Singapore	16,210
Equity securities	Brazil real	6,650
Equity securities	Danish krone	5,720
Mutual funds	Pound	5,273
Equity securities	Russia rubles	5,041
Equity securities	Taiwan new dollars	3,754
Equity securities	Poland zlotych	3,647
Equity securities	Swiss francs	3,462
Equity securities	China yuan renmimbi	2,467
Equity securities	Denmark kroner	2,360
Equity securities	India rupees	1,180
Equity securities	Mexico pesos	1,126
Equity securities	Indonesia rupiahs	965
Equity securities	Malasya ringgits	429
Equity securities	Africa rand	429
Equity securities	Turkey lira	107
Equity securities	Philippines pesos	107
Equity securities	South Korea won	107
Equity securities	New Zealand dollar	54
		<u>\$ 997,772</u>

(7) Securities Lending Transactions

During the year, the pension trust funds, included within the fiduciary funds, SIFC and AACA, two discretely presented component units, entered into securities lending transactions. These transactions are explained below:

Pension Trust Funds

The Retirements System participates in a security lending program whereby securities are transferred to an independent broker or dealer in exchange for collateral in the form of cash, government securities, and

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irrevocable bank letters of credit equal to approximately 102% of the market value of the domestic securities on loan and 105% of the market value of the international securities on loan, with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. Collateral is marked to market daily, and the agent places a request for additional collateral from brokers if needed. The custodian bank is the agent for the securities lending program.

Securities lending obligations for which collateral was received as of June 30, 2008 consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

<u>Securities lent</u>	<u>Fair value of underlying securities</u>
U.S. corporate debt securities	\$ 26,336
U.S. government securities	51,047
U.S. equity securities	209,605
Non-U.S. equity securities	44,628
	<u>\$ 331,616</u>

The collateral received amounted to approximately \$449.4 million. The collateral securities cannot be pledged or sold unless the borrower defaults; therefore, these transactions are not reported as assets and liabilities in the statements of fiduciary net assets. Collateral received was invested as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Collateral</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
U.S. government securities	\$ 1,191
Commercial paper	133,613
Certificate of deposit	57,368
Corporate bonds	16,801
Bank note	40,322
Treasury deposits	5,163
Repurchase agreements	6,529
Asset backed commercial paper	13,386
Reverse repurchase agreement U.S. agency delivered	1,068
Reverse repurchase agreement U.S. mortgage-backed triparty	174,000
	<u>\$ 449,441</u>

The relationship between the investment maturities and the Retirement Systems' loans cannot be determined.

At year-end, the Retirement Systems have no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts that the Retirement Systems owe the borrowers exceed the amounts the borrowers owe to the Retirement Systems. The Retirement Systems' rights to collateral are defined in the contractual agreements. The borrower's creditworthiness is also proactively reviewed by the lending agent.

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Component Units

SIFC

The Commonwealth statutes and the SIFC's board of directors' policies permit SIFC to use its investments to enter into securities lending transactions. The SIFC's securities custodian, as agent of SIFC, manages the securities lending program and receives cash, securities, or irrevocable bank letters of credit as collateral. The collateral securities cannot be pledged or sold by SIFC unless the borrower defaults. The collateral requirement is equal to 102% for securities issued in the United States of America and 105% for securities issued outside of the United States of America of the fair value of the securities lent. Additional collateral has to be provided by the next business day if its value falls to less than 100% of the fair value of the securities lent. At year-end, SIFC has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts SIFC owes the borrowers exceed the amounts the borrowers owe SIFC. Contracts with the lending agents require them to indemnify SIFC if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or fail to pay SIFC for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan.

All security loans can be terminated on demand by either SIFC or the borrower, although the average term of the loans is two weeks. In lending securities, the term to maturity of the securities loans is matched with the term to maturity of the investment of the cash collateral. Such matching existed at year-end. Securities lending obligations for which cash was received as collateral as of June 30, 2008 consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

Securities lent	Fair value of underlying securities
Equity securities	\$ 39,104
U.S. government, agencies, and instrumentalities obligations	31,835
Corporate bonds and notes	22,263
	\$ 93,202

Cash collateral received amounted to \$96 million and it was invested in repurchase agreements. These secured lending activities are included in the accompanying statement of net assets, since cash was received as collateral but reinvested as explained above.

In addition, SIFC had the following securities lending obligations collateralized by securities as of June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands):

Securities lent	Fair value of underlying securities	Securities collateral received
U.S. government, agencies, and instrumentalities obligations	\$ 51,438	52,460

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These securities lending transactions are collateralized by securities that cannot be pledged or sold unless the borrower defaults; therefore, they are not reported as assets and liabilities in the accompanying balance sheets.

AACA

AACA lends securities to broker/dealers and other entities (borrowers) for collateral that will be returned in the future for the same securities. The custodial bank manages the securities lending program and receives cash, government securities, and letters of credit as collateral. The program provides for an initial minimum collateralization of 102% of the market value of the securities lent plus accrued income. Additional collateral has to be provided by the close of the next business day if its value falls to less than 100%. The contract with the custodial bank requires that should a collateral deficiency occur beyond the custodian's responsibilities, the deficiency should be allocated pro rata among all client lenders within the program.

Either the custodian bank or the borrower can terminate all security loans at any time. Cash collateral is invested in the program's agent short-term investment pools, which at fiscal year-end had a weighted average maturity of approximately 30 days. The relationship between securities of the investment pool and AACA loans cannot be determined.

The following represents the balances relating to the securities lending transactions as of June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands):

<u>Securities lent</u>	<u>Fair value of underlying securities</u>	<u>Cash collateral received</u>	<u>Noncash collateral received</u>
U.S. Treasury bills, bonds, and notes	\$ 13,170	13,273	199
Common and preferred stocks	18,958	19,096	425
Corporate bonds	1,674	1,723	—
U.S. agencies bonds and notes	12,633	12,952	—
	<u>\$ 46,435</u>	<u>47,044</u>	<u>624</u>

Secured lending transactions where cash collateral was received and reinvested are presented as assets and liabilities in the accompanying statement of net assets. Securities lending transactions collateralized by noncash collateral cannot be pledged or sold unless the borrower defaults are not reported as assets or liabilities in the statement of net assets. At year-end, AACA has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts AACA owes the borrowers exceed the amounts the borrowers owe AACA.

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(8) Investments in Limited Partnerships

Pursuant to the Statement of Investment Guidelines for the Government of Puerto Rico, the pension trust funds and a component unit invested approximately \$12.6 million in limited partnerships during the year ended June 30, 2008. The investments were as follows:

- During fiscal year 2008, there were \$121,000 of contributions made during fiscal year 2008 in Guayacán Funds of Funds, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, organized by Grupo Guayacán, Inc. as general partner, which has total commitments of \$55.5 million (of which \$45 million are from pension trust funds and the remaining balances from private corporate investors). This fund invests in the United States of America and international private equity partnerships that in turn invest in private companies.
- During fiscal year 2008, \$255,000 was invested in Guayacán Fund of Funds II, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, organized by Grupo Guayacán, Inc. as general partner, that has total commitments of \$62 million (of which \$50 million are from the pension trust funds and the remaining balances from private corporate investors). The fund invests in a broad range of United States and international private equity investment partnerships that, in turn, will make equity and equity-related investments primarily in private businesses.
- During fiscal year 2008, there were no contributions in Guayacán Private Equity Fund, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, organized by Advent-Morro Equity Partners, Inc. as general partner, that has total commitments of \$59 million (of which \$10 million are from the pension trust funds, \$22.5 million are from component units and the remaining balance from the private corporate investors in Puerto Rico). This fund invests in Puerto Rico private equity.
- During fiscal year 2008, \$9.4 million was invested in Guayacán Private Equity Fund, L.P. II, a Delaware limited partnership, organized by Advent/Morro Partners as general partner, that has total commitments of \$64 million (of which \$35 million are from components units, \$15 million are from pension trust funds, and the remaining balance from the private corporate investors in Puerto Rico). This fund invests in Puerto Rico private equity.
- During fiscal year 2008, \$802,448 was invested in Invesco Venture Partnership Fund III, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, organized by IPC Partnership Associates III, LLC as general partner in which the pension trust fund has a total commitment of \$5.5 million. The partnership was organized to invest in other collective investments funds investing in alternative assets, including primarily United States and international funds that focus on both early- and later-stage venture capital investments.
- During fiscal year 2008, \$92,378 was invested in Invesco Non-U.S. Partnership Fund III, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, organized by IPC Partnership Associates III, LLC as general partner, in which the pension trust fund has a total commitment of \$4.5 million. The partnership was organized to invest in other collective investments funds investing in alternative assets, including primarily investments focusing on non-U.S. buyouts, expansion capital, turnaround, mezzanine, and distressed investment partnership.

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- During fiscal year 2008, \$202,272 was invested in Invesco U.S. Buyout & Expansion Capital Partnership Fund III, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, organized by IPC Partnership Associates III, LLC as general partner, in which the pension trust fund has a total commitment of \$3.7 million. The partnership was organized to invest in other collective funds investing in alternative assets, including primarily investments focusing on small, mid-size, and large domestic buyout transactions.
- During fiscal year 2008, \$197,863 was invested in Chase Capital Partners Private Equity Fund of Funds II, LTD, a limited partnership, organized by Chase as general partner, in which the pension trust fund has a total commitment of \$15 million. The fund's investment strategy is to capitalize on a globally diversified portfolio of private equity investments opportunities across various sectors, including buyouts, growth equity, venture capital, and other special situations through partnership, investments, and direct investments.
- During fiscal year 2008, there were no additional contributions to Venture Capital Fund, Inc., a Puerto Rico Corporation, organized pursuant to Act No. 3 of October 6, 1987, as amended, known as the Puerto Rico Capital Investment Funds Act that is managed by Advent-Morro Equity Partners (Advent-Morro Equity Partners, Inc.) in which the pension trust fund has a total commitment of \$800,000. Advent-Morro is a Puerto Rico based private equity firm. The fund was created to make private equity investments in operating companies that are based, or are operating or a combination of both, in Puerto Rico. Since inception, the fund has invested in 25 companies some of which it continues to provide capital for their expansion.
- During fiscal year 2008, \$1.5 million was invested in GF Capital Private Equity Fund, L.P., a limited partnership, organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, in which the pension trust fund has a total commitment of \$25 million. The purpose of the partnership is to make private equity investments in a variety of industries including media and entertainment, branded consumer products, and software for media and telecommunications applications. The partnership initiatives are focused on companies capitalized at between \$20 million and \$400 million with a representation of buyouts, growth capital, and recapitalizations.
- During fiscal year 2008, \$395 thousand was invested in Chase Capital Partners Private Equity Fund of Funds Corporate Investors II, LTD, a limited partnership, organized by Chase as general partner in which the pension trust fund has a total commitment of \$20 million. The fund's investment strategy is to capitalize on a globally diversified portfolio of private equity investment opportunities across various sectors including buyouts, growth equity, venture capital, and other special situations through partnership and direct investments.

The fair value of these investments at June 30, 2008 amounted to \$79.9 million and is presented within investments in the statement of fiduciary net assets. The fair values of these investments have been estimated by the corresponding general partner or fund manager of these partnerships and disclosed in its respective separate audited financial statements. The allocations of net gain and net loss to the limited partners are based on certain percentages, as established in the limited partnership agreements. The difference between the fair value of the investments and the total cumulative contributions is mostly due to distributions made.

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As of June 30, 2008, the pension trust funds and discretely presented component units had capital commitments and contributions as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Public sector commitments</u>	<u>Fiscal year contributions</u>	<u>Cumulative contributions</u>
Guayacán Funds of Funds, L.P.			
Primary government:			
Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities	\$ 25,000	67	23,570
Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers	<u>20,000</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>18,857</u>
Subtotal	<u>45,000</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>42,427</u>
Guayacán Funds of Funds II, L.P.			
Primary government:			
Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities	25,000	127	23,538
Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers	<u>25,000</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>23,539</u>
Subtotal	<u>50,000</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>47,077</u>
Guayacán Private Equity Fund, II, L.P.			
Primary government:			
Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities	5,000	—	4,407
Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers	5,000	—	4,407
Component unit:			
Economic Development Bank for Puerto Rico	20,000	—	17,625
UPR Employees Retirement System	<u>2,500</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,203</u>
Subtotal	<u>32,500</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>28,642</u>
Balance carried forward	<u>127,500</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>118,146</u>

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	<u>Public sector commitments</u>	<u>Fiscal year contributions</u>	<u>Cumulative contributions</u>
Balance brought forward	\$ 127,500	376	118,146
Guayacán Private Equity Fund, L.P. II			
Primary government:			
Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities	15,000	4,365	5,565
Component unit:			
Economic Development Bank for Puerto Rico	20,000	2,852	4,452
State Insurance Fund Corporation	10,000	1,426	2,226
UPR Employees Retirement System	5,000	713	1,113
Subtotal	<u>50,000</u>	<u>9,356</u>	<u>13,356</u>
Other Funds			
Primary government:			
Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities	45,800	1,895	23,021
Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers	28,700	1,294	25,981
Subtotal	<u>74,500</u>	<u>3,189</u>	<u>49,002</u>
Total	\$ <u>252,000</u>	<u>12,921</u>	<u>180,504</u>

(9) Receivables and Payables

Receivables in the governmental funds include approximately \$1.3 billion of accrued income, excise and sales and use taxes. Intergovernmental receivables are \$240 million receivable from the federal government and \$25 million from the Municipal Revenue Collection Center (CRIM for its Spanish acronym). In addition, the enterprise funds include \$56.4 million of unemployment, disability, and drivers' insurance premium receivable.

Payables in the governmental funds include approximately \$896 million of trade accounts due to suppliers for purchase of merchandise and services rendered and \$245 million of tax refunds payable. Also at June 30, 2008, excess of checks drawn over the pooled bank balance amounted to approximately \$960 million and is reported within accounts payable and accrued liabilities of the governmental activities.

In accordance with GASB Technical Bulletin No. 2004-1, *Tobacco Settlement Recognition and Financial Reporting Entity Issues* (the TB), a receivable of \$38.3 million was recorded as other receivables in the government-wide financial statements for estimated shipments from January 1 to June 30, 2008, which will be applied to debt service upon collection. Additionally, the TB indicated that the Trust designated as the Tobacco Settlement Authority (TSA) should recognize a liability for the bonds payable and an expense

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(and liability if unpaid) in the same period in its stand-alone financial statements. The expense (and liability if unpaid) recognizes the contractual obligation to remit the proceeds of the bond sold. Since the Trust is reported as a blended component unit, the TB indicates these remittances should be reported as transfers into the fund receiving the proceeds and transfers out in the fund that accounts for the activities of the TSA. Since the Trust has no contractual obligation, under its enabling legislation or elsewhere, to remit all bond proceeds or assets related to the GSA to the settling government (the Commonwealth), the Trust has not recognized an expense and liability for unpaid proceeds from the bonds since it records the expense as amounts are disbursed as grants to its settling government (including its instrumentalities) or third parties.

(10) Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues

GASB Statement No. 48, *Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfer of Assets and Future Revenues*, establishes criteria that governments will use to ascertain whether the proceeds received from the sale and pledge of receivables and future revenues should be reported as revenue or as a liability. Also, this Statement includes a provision that governments should not revalue assets that are transferred between financial reporting entity components. This Statement is effective for the year ended June 30, 2008.

The Commonwealth has pledged the first one percent of the sales and use tax for the repayment of certain outstanding obligations of the Commonwealth, generally referred to as the extra-constitutional debt. During 2008, the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation (the COFINA), an independent governmental instrumentality, responsible for the financing, payments, and retirement of the extra-constitutional debt, issued bonds in the amounts of approximately \$5,238 million payable through 2058. The Commonwealth has committed to appropriate each year, from the sales and use tax, amounts sufficient to cover the principal and interest requirements on the debt issued by COFINA. COFINA has pledged as the sole security for the bonds, the annual appropriations for the Commonwealth. Total principal and interest remaining on the secured debt is \$5.2 billion. The pledged sale and use tax base amount for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 amounted to \$185 million. For fiscal year 2008, principal and interest paid by COFINA and the sales and use tax revenue recognized by the Commonwealth was \$296 million.

(11) Interfund and Intraentity Transactions

Interfund receivables and payables at June 30, 2008 are summarized as follows (expressed in thousands):

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
Nonmajor governmental	General	\$ 183,158
General	PBA capital projects	15,000
General	Unemployment insurance	13,632
General	Lotteries	40,839
Capital projects	General	32,167
Lotteries	General	60,424
		\$ 345,220

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Transfers from (to) other funds for the year ended June 30, 2008 are summarized as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Transferee fund</u>	<u>Transferor fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General	Unemployment insurance	\$ 116,151
Nonmajor governmental	General	211,285
PBA capital projects	General	90,608
PBA capital projects	Nonmajor governmental	117,692
General	Lotteries	203,273
Debt service	General	242,236
General	The Children's Trust special revenue	190,000
General	Capital projects	131,637
General	Nonmajor enterprise	12,800
Nonmajor enterprise	General	11,524
The Children's Trust special revenue	Nonmajor governmental	243
		<u>\$ 1,327,449</u>

The principal purposes of the interfund transfers are to (express in thousands):

1. Unemployment insurance fund's distribution of surplus cash belonging to the general fund for the payment of administrative expenses (\$116,151).
2. Recognize as transfers the rental payments made by the Commonwealth's agencies on properties leased by PBA, a blended component unit of the Commonwealth (\$211,285) to the nonmajor funds of PBA and \$90,608 to the PBA capital project fund.
3. Distribute the increase in net assets of the lotteries fund for the use of the general fund, as required by the lotteries enabling legislation (\$203,273). Make funds available for debt service payments in the debt service fund (\$242,236).
4. Make funds available for debt service payments from the PBA's Capital project fund to the PBA's debt service fund (\$117,692).
5. Transfer from The Children's Trust special revenue fund to the general fund in order to provide financial assistance to carry out project aimed at promoting the well-being of children and youth of Puerto Rico (\$190,000).
6. Transfer from the capital project fund for repayment of the general fund's lines of credit, pursuant to such line-of-credit agreement (\$131,637).
7. Transfer of \$12,800 from the disability insurance fund to the unemployment insurance fund for a reimbursement representing an excess matching contribution corresponding to previous years.
8. To provide local matching funds from the general fund related to the federal capital grants of the Puerto Rico Water Pollution Revolving Fund and Puerto Rico Safe Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, two nonmajor enterprise funds of the Commonwealth (\$11,524).

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9. Transfer of \$243 from the tobacco settlement asset-backed bonds debt service fund to The Children's Trust special revenue fund in order to provide funds for operating expenses.

Interfund receivables and payables represent the pending settlements of the aforementioned transfers or transactions from current and prior years.

Due from (to) primary government and component units are as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Receivable entity/fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payable entity/fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Business-type activities	\$ 293,290	Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	\$ 293,290
		Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration	7,239
		Nonmajor component units:	
		Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration	52,654
		Cardiovascular Center Corporation of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean	43,189
		Puerto Rico Tourism Company	13,567
		Employment and Training Enterprises Corporation	7,108
		Governing Board of the 911 Service	6,194
Governmental activities	<u>129,951</u>		<u>6,194</u>
	<u>\$ 423,241</u>		<u>\$ 423,241</u>
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	\$ 195,780	Governmental activities	\$ 438,033
University of Puerto Rico	96,770		
Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration	65,930		
Nonmajor component units:			
Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company	45,893		
Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration	18,718		
Puerto Rico Conservatory of Music Corporation	8,389		
Land Authority of Puerto Rico	<u>6,553</u>		
	<u>\$ 438,033</u>		<u>\$ 438,033</u>

The amount owed by PRASA of \$293 million represents construction loans granted by the Puerto Rico Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund and the Puerto Rico Safe Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, nonmajor enterprise funds, to finance the construction of capital assets for PRASA.

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The amount receivable by PREPA of \$195.8 million from the primary government represents amounts due from primary governments related to electric and related service provided to primary government.

The amount receivable by UPR of \$96.8 million from the primary government represents amounts due from primary governments related to appropriations grants and contracts.

Due from (to) component units are as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Receivable entity/fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payable entity/fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Puerto Rico Ports Authority	\$ 25,833	Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration	\$ 32,145
University of Puerto Rico	23,381	University of Puerto Rico	9,704
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	17,970	Nonmajor component units:	
Nonmajor component units:		Agricultural Services and Development Administration	26,250
Land Authority of Puerto Rico	19,075	Puerto Rico Maritime Transportation Authority	25,833
Farm Insurance Corporation of Puerto Rico	13,206	Cardiovascular Center Corporation of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean	9,206
Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration	9,704	Farm Insurance Corporation of Puerto Rico	6,031
Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority	5,500	Puerto Rico Tourism Company	5,500
State Insurance Fund Corporation	3,500	Puerto Rico Solid Waste Authority	3,500
Puerto Rico Land Administration	2,496	Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company	2,496
	<u>120,665</u>		<u>120,665</u>

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<u>Receivable entity/fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Payable entity/fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Governmental Development Bank for Puerto Rico	\$ 1,570,755	Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	\$ 113,065
		Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	109,472
		Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation	104,528
		Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority	83,571
		University of Puerto Rico	51,128
		Nonmajor component units:	
		Special Communities Perpetual Trust	376,095
		Puerto Rico Convention Center District	150,739
		Puerto Rico Land Administration	145,207
		Agricultural Services and Development Administration	127,578
		Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company	91,681
		Land Authority of Puerto Rico	53,050
		Puerto Rico Solid Waste Authority	52,394
		Puerto Rico Ports Authority	39,855
		Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority	24,511
		Institute of Puerto Rican Culture	17,690
		Economic Development Bank for Puerto Rico	11,524
		Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency	11,073
		National Parks Company of Puerto Rico	<u>7,594</u>
			<u>1,570,755</u>
	<u>\$ 1,691,420</u>		<u>\$ 1,691,420</u>

The rest of the loans receivable reported by GDB consists of the following (expressed in thousands):

Primary government – governmental activities	\$ 2,085,488
Other governmental entities and municipalities	991,399
Private sector	<u>815,777</u>
Total loans receivable reported by GDB	<u>\$ 3,892,664</u>

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The loans to the primary government are presented by the Commonwealth within notes payable in the statement of net assets.

Expenses of the primary government include approximately \$2.5 billion in capital and operational contributions made by the primary government to the component units comprise the following (expressed in thousands):

Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration	\$	989,386
University of Puerto Rico		893,759
Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority		91,252
Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico		11,689
Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority		50,610
Nonmajor component units		<u>423,725</u>
Total contributions made by primary government to component units	\$	<u><u>2,460,421</u></u>

(12) Restricted Assets

Restricted assets of the primary government included in the basic financial statements at June 30, 2008 consist of cash, investments, and other assets to be used for the following purposes (expressed in thousands):

Governmental activities:		
Debt service and sinking fund	\$	1,199,463
Public Housing Administration – funds received from the U.S. Housing and Urban Development		367,871
Affordable housing program		30,362
Construction of governmental facilities		150,568
Other		<u>143,260</u>
	\$	<u><u>1,891,524</u></u>
Business-type activities:		
Investment held for disability insurance benefits	\$	<u><u>34,637</u></u>

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Liabilities of the primary government payable from restricted assets consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

Governmental activities:	
Tax revenue anticipation notes	\$ 1,010,000
Interest payable	28,497
Current portion of Public Housing Administration bonds payable	23,505
Accounts payable to contractors	93,001
Other	15,000
	<hr/>
Liabilities payable from restricted assets – governmental activities	\$ 1,170,003
	<hr/>
Business-type activities:	
Insurance benefits payable	\$ 834
	<hr/>
Liabilities payable from restricted assets – business-type activities	\$ 834
	<hr/>

Restricted net assets of the primary government consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

Governmental activities:	
Restricted for capital project	\$ 293,828
Restricted for debt service	99,042
Other purposes	328,651
	<hr/>
Total restricted net assets – governmental activities	\$ 721,521
	<hr/>
Business-type activities:	
Restricted for insurance benefits	\$ 33,803
	<hr/>
Total restricted net assets – business-type activities	\$ 33,803
	<hr/>

Restricted assets of the component units included in the basic financial statements at June 30, 2008 are to be used for the following purposes (expressed in thousands):

Debt service and sinking fund requirements	\$ 5,825,596
Construction and betterments funds	1,760,320
Collateral for underlying securities	999,000
Other uses	430,118
Educational fund	10,004
Malpractice insurance fund	13,197
Maintenance reserve fund	17,003
Industrial incentives	12,343
Escrow	148
	<hr/>
Total for components units	\$ 9,067,729
	<hr/>

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

(13) Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2008 is as follows (expressed in thousands):

Primary Government

	Beginning balance (as restated)	In creases	Decreases	Ending balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 844,533	10,989	4,167	851,355
Construction in progress	<u>1,434,978</u>	<u>301,192</u>	<u>264,254</u>	<u>1,471,916</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>2,279,511</u>	<u>312,181</u>	<u>268,421</u>	<u>2,323,271</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and building improvements	6,925,373	336,234	51,420	7,210,187
Equipment furniture, fixtures, and vehicles	450,110	41,177	10,100	481,187
Infrastructure	<u>441,500</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>11,703</u>	<u>433,797</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>7,816,983</u>	<u>381,411</u>	<u>73,223</u>	<u>8,125,171</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and building improvements	2,375,189	194,532	33,188	2,536,533
Equipment furniture, fixtures, and vehicles	224,060	40,185	5,734	258,511
Infrastructure	<u>92,781</u>	<u>8,910</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>101,691</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>2,692,030</u>	<u>243,627</u>	<u>38,922</u>	<u>2,896,735</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>5,124,953</u>	<u>137,784</u>	<u>34,301</u>	<u>5,228,436</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 7,404,464</u>	<u>449,965</u>	<u>302,722</u>	<u>7,551,707</u>

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>
Business-type activities:				
Total capital assets, being depreciated – equipment	\$ 4,810	—	—	4,810
Less accumulated depreciation of equipment	<u>4,136</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,136</u>
Total business-type activities capital assets, being depreciated, net	\$ <u>674</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>674</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government for the year ended June 30, 2008 as follows (expressed in thousands):

Governmental activities:		
General government	\$ 79,184	
Public safety	24,702	
Health	7,966	
Public housing and welfare	86,707	
Education	30,338	
Economic development	<u>14,730</u>	
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	\$ <u>243,627</u>	

The net book value of capital assets of the primary government as of beginning of the year was increased to properly record capital assets amounting to approximately \$3.4 million.

The Commonwealth follows the provision of GASB Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*, an amendment to GASB Statement No. 34. This statement establishes guidance for accounting and reporting for the impairment of capital assets and for insurance recoveries. The Commonwealth recognized an impairment loss of \$16.5 million and \$15.5 million in the statement of activities, related to the reduction in use of educational facilities and environmental resources, respectively.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

General infrastructure assets include \$417 million representing the estimated cost of assets transferred to the Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER) of the Commonwealth in 1997 upon completion of the Cerrillos Dam and Reservoir and the Portugues-River and Bucana-River Projects by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These infrastructure assets are reported within governmental activities and include dams, intake facilities, and similar items built for flood control, water supply, and recreational purposes. The Commonwealth also recorded a payable due to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, amounting to \$205 million, for its estimated allocated share of the construction costs associated with these projects, including accrued interest of \$5 million. The final debt agreement between DNER and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has not been finalized, and therefore, terms and conditions could differ from those estimated. The depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 50 years from the transfer date of the property. The related debt is expected to be payable on an annual basis over a 50-year period. However, the debt has been presented as a long-term payable due after one year in the accompanying statement of net assets since the commencement date of repayment has not yet been determined.

On August 17, 2001, the Legislature of the Commonwealth approved Act No. 120, which requires the conditional transfer of the ownership of certain real properties under the name of the Department of Recreation and Sports (DRS) of the Commonwealth to the municipalities of the Commonwealth. The land and the facilities were transferred at no cost to the municipalities. During fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, land, building, and building improvements with a total carrying amount of \$4.4 million were transferred to several municipalities and recorded as an expense in the accompanying statement of activities.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

Discretely Presented Component Units (expressed in thousands)

	Beginning balance (as restated)	Increases	Decreases	Ending balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,680,907	259,869	29,933	2,910,843
Art works	8,454	863	—	9,317
Construction in progress	<u>6,390,599</u>	<u>2,124,236</u>	<u>1,514,805</u>	<u>7,000,030</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>9,079,960</u>	<u>2,384,968</u>	<u>1,544,738</u>	<u>9,920,190</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and buildings improvements	9,289,549	226,876	102,856	9,413,569
Equipment, furniture, fixtures, and vehicles	1,683,857	188,258	59,597	1,812,518
Infrastructure	<u>23,646,467</u>	<u>1,170,696</u>	<u>838</u>	<u>24,816,325</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>34,619,873</u>	<u>1,585,830</u>	<u>163,291</u>	<u>36,042,412</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and buildings improvements	1,407,608	389,841	62,331	1,735,118
Equipment, furniture, fixtures, and vehicles	1,671,848	92,987	48,020	1,716,815
Infrastructure	<u>12,826,315</u>	<u>507,758</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>13,334,073</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>15,905,771</u>	<u>990,586</u>	<u>110,351</u>	<u>16,786,006</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>18,714,102</u>	<u>595,244</u>	<u>52,940</u>	<u>19,256,406</u>
Capital assets, net	\$ <u><u>27,794,062</u></u>	<u><u>2,980,212</u></u>	<u><u>1,597,678</u></u>	<u><u>29,176,596</u></u>

The restatements in the beginning balance of capital assets of approximately \$24.4 million are related to several component units sustaining restatements described in note 4.

(14) Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes Payable

Tax revenue anticipation notes (TRANS) reported in the general fund were issued on October 18, 2007 at an interest rate of 4.25% and were paid on July 30, 2008. The TRANS amounted to \$1,010 million at June 30, 2008 plus accrued interest of approximately \$27 million. The proceeds of the TRANS were used to cover temporary cash deficiencies resulting from the timing differences between tax collections and the payment of current expenditures.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic financial Statements

June 30, 2008

(15) Short- and Long-Term Obligations

Primary Government

(a) Summary of Short- and Long-Term Obligations

Short- and long-term obligations at June 30, 2008 and changes for the year then ended are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Balance at June 30, 2007	Debt issued	Capitalized interest	Debt paid	Original issue (discounts) premiums	Other net increases	Balance at June 30, 2008	Due within one year
Short-Term Obligations								
Governmental activities:								
Notes payable to component units:								
GDB (short term)	\$ 299,075	308,100	—	(252,989)	—	—	354,186	354,186
Long-Term Obligations								
Governmental activities:								
General obligation and revenue bonds	\$ 13,034,402	3,677,409	40,274	(2,758,148)	103,471	(105,971)	13,991,437	90,245
Commonwealth appropriation bonds	2,563,392	—	3,207	(1,793,284)	(1,424)	57,436	829,327	—
Qualified Zone Academy Bonds	184,124	—	—	(184,124)	—	—	—	—
Notes payable to component units:								
GDB	3,123,062	330,194	—	(1,721,954)	—	—	1,731,302	146,055
Other	106,866	—	—	(47,455)	—	—	59,411	26,551
Total bonds and notes payable	19,011,846	4,007,603	43,481	(6,504,965)	102,047	(48,535)	16,611,477	262,851
Compensated absences	1,794,115	—	—	(1,068,095)	—	1,042,503	1,768,523	1,054,674
Net pension obligation	5,096,324	—	—	(773,697)	—	1,520,804	5,843,431	—
Net postemployment benefit obligation	—	—	—	—	—	42,373	42,373	—
Obligation under capital lease arrangements	141,811	43,850	—	(4,838)	—	—	180,823	4,570
Other liabilities:								
Employees' Christmas bonus	100,074	—	—	(171,556)	—	174,428	102,946	102,946
Liability for federal cost disallowances	50,159	—	—	—	—	4,232	54,391	—
Liability for legal claims and judgments	950,276	—	—	(23,720)	—	249,328	1,175,884	24,000
Other	205,000	—	—	—	—	—	205,000	—
Total governmental activities	27,349,605	4,051,453	43,481	(8,546,871)	102,047	2,985,133	25,984,848	1,449,041
Business-type activities:								
Compensated absences	5,997	—	—	(1,045)	—	1,259	6,211	2,486
Obligation for unpaid lottery prizes	292,290	—	—	(190,689)	—	186,127	287,728	67,650
Claims liability for insurance benefits	57,915	—	—	(288,623)	—	345,283	114,575	114,575
Total business-type activities	356,202	—	—	(480,357)	—	532,669	408,514	184,711
Total governmental and business-type activities	\$ 27,705,807	4,051,453	43,481	(9,027,228)	102,047	3,517,802	26,393,362	1,633,752

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

The balances of general obligation and revenue bonds paid included within other financing uses and principal as reported in the statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balances – governmental funds may differ from the amounts reported as debt paid in the above table primarily because the above table includes debt paid on general obligation and revenue bonds, which was accrued during the fiscal year 2007 as a fund liability. The prior year fund liability mentioned above amounted to approximately \$229.4 million and was reported as a balance sheet transaction in the fund financial statements in 2007. Also the amount deposited to escrow agent exceeded the bonds refunded by \$164.5 million. The net effect of \$64.9 million is the difference between the debt paid on bonds and notes in the previous table and the payments in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances – governmental funds.

The other net increases in bonds and notes payable consist of deferred losses on refunding, net of amortization, and net amortization of premiums and discounts on bonds. These adjustments did not require any source or use of cash.

Compensated absences, net pension obligation, obligation for unpaid lottery awards, liability for insurance benefits, and other long-term liabilities reflect other net increases (decreases) resulting from adjustments and changes to agree these obligations to their new estimated balances at June 30, 2008.

(b) Debt Limitation

The Constitution of the Commonwealth authorizes the contracting of debts as determined by the Legislature. Nevertheless, the Constitution of the Commonwealth provides that direct obligations of the Commonwealth evidenced by bonds or notes that are backed by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the Commonwealth will not be issued if the amounts of the principal of, and interest on, such bonds and notes and on all such bonds and notes issued thereafter, which are payable in any fiscal year, together with any amount paid by the Commonwealth in the preceding fiscal year on account of bonds or notes guaranteed by the Commonwealth, exceeds 15% of the average annual revenue raised under the provisions of Commonwealth legislation and deposited into the Treasury (hereinafter internal revenue) in the two fiscal years preceding the then current fiscal year. Section 2, Article VI of the Constitution does not limit the amount of debt that the Commonwealth may guarantee so long as the 15% limitation is not exceeded through payments by the Commonwealth on such guaranteed debt. Internal revenue consists principally of income taxes, property taxes, sales and use taxes, and excise taxes. Certain revenue, such as federal excise taxes on offshore shipments of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, and customs duties, which are collected by the U.S. government and returned to the Commonwealth, motor vehicle fuel taxes, and license fees, which are allocated to the PRHTA, a discrete component unit, are not included as revenue for the purpose of calculating the debt limit. At June 30, 2008, the Commonwealth is in compliance with the debt limitation requirement. In addition, the portion of the sales and use tax allocated to COFINA is not included as internal revenue in consistency with the legislation creating COFINA, which legislation transfers ownership of such portion of the sales and use tax to COFINA and provides that such portion is not “available resources” under the constitutional provisions relating to the payment of debt service.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

(c) ***Bonds Payable***

The Constitution of the Commonwealth provides that public debt will constitute a first claim on the available revenue of the Commonwealth. Public debt includes general obligations and notes of the Commonwealth and any payment required to be made by the Commonwealth under its guarantees of bonds issued by blended or discretely presented component units. The good faith, credit, and taxing power of the Commonwealth are irrevocably pledged for the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the general obligation bonds.

Act No. 83 of August 30, 1991, as amended, provides for the levy of an annual special tax of 1.03% of the assessed value of all real and personal property not exonerated from taxation. The levy is collected by CRIM, a municipal corporation, not a component unit of the Commonwealth. CRIM is required to remit the 1.03% of property tax collected to the Commonwealth to be used by the Commonwealth's debt service fund for payment of debt service on general obligations of the Commonwealth. During the year ended June 30, 2008, the total revenue and receivable reported by the Commonwealth amounted to approximately \$120 million and \$25 million, respectively, which are included in the debt service fund.

For financial reporting purposes, the outstanding amount of bonds represents the total principal to be repaid, net of unamortized premiums, discount, and deferred refunding losses; for capital appreciation bonds, it represents total principal and accreted interest to be repaid.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

Bonds payable outstanding at June 30, 2008 are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>General obligation</u>	<u>Revenue bonds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Term bonds payable through 2036; interest payable semiannually at rates varying from 3% to 8%.	\$ 3,530,535	1,937,625	5,468,160
Serial bonds payable through 2024; interest payable semiannually at rates varying from 3.75% to 7.50%.	5,014,005	1,044,965	6,058,970
Capital appreciation bonds payable through 2031; no interest rate, yield ranging from 4.42% to 7.80%. Net of accreted discount of \$121.6 million.	162,197	100,088	262,285
The Children's Trust Fund tobacco settlement asset-backed bonds payable through 2026; interest payable annually at rates varying from 4.625% to 6.000%.	—	1,413,926	1,413,926
Capital fund program bonds, maturing in various dates payable through 2024; interest payable at rates varying from 2% to 5%.	—	596,335	596,335
Bond payment obligation payable through 2010; interest payable at rates varying from 1.5% to 5.5%.	<u>48,220</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>48,220</u>
Balance carried forward	<u>\$ 8,754,957</u>	<u>5,092,939</u>	<u>13,847,896</u>

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

	<u>General obligation</u>	<u>Revenue bonds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance brought forward	\$ 8,754,957	5,092,939	13,847,896
Yield curve bonds payable from 2009 through 2011; no interest rate, yield of 8.914%.	10,300	—	10,300
Yield retail bonds payable from 2009 through 2011; interest payable at rates varying from 2.875% to 5.000%.	10,000	—	10,000
Tax-exempt components maturing through 2007 and 2008; interest payable at rates ranging from 5.5% to 5.6%.	—	37,040	37,040
Inverse rate bonds payable from 2009 through 2011; interest payable at a rate of 6%.	10,300	—	10,300
Insured bonds payable from 2014 through 2018; interest payable at a rate of 5%.	50,085	—	50,085
Total	8,835,642	5,129,979	13,965,621
Unamortized premium, net	256,750	60,456	317,206
Deferred charges arising from debt refunding	(103,346)	(188,275)	(291,621)
Savings bonds	231	—	231
Total bonds payable	\$ <u>8,989,277</u>	<u>5,002,160</u>	<u>13,991,437</u>

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

During the year ended June 30, 2008, the following changes occurred in the bonds payable (expressed in thousands):

	Outstanding at June 30, 2007	Issued	Premiums/ discount (redemptions)	Outstanding at June 30, 2008
Term bonds	\$ 4,881,680	1,335,940	(1,231,315)	4,986,305
Serial bonds	5,573,820	2,145,590	(1,165,380)	6,554,030
Capital appreciation bonds	383,147	—	(134,067)	249,080
The Children's Trust Fund tobacco settlement asset-backed bonds	1,234,904	195,879	(16,857)	1,413,926
Capital fund program bonds	619,105	—	(22,770)	596,335
Bond payment obligations	125,910	—	(77,690)	48,220
Yield curve bonds	15,000	—	(4,700)	10,300
Yield retail bonds	21,000	—	(11,000)	10,000
Tax-exempt components	72,160	—	(35,120)	37,040
Inverse rate bonds	79,360	—	(18,975)	60,385
Subtotal	<u>13,006,086</u>	<u>3,677,409</u>	<u>(2,717,874)</u>	<u>13,965,621</u>
Unamortized premium	240,155	103,471	(26,420)	317,206
Deferred charges arising from debt refunding	(212,070)	(138,905)	59,354	(291,621)
Savings bonds	231	—	—	231
Total	<u>\$ 13,034,402</u>	<u>3,641,975</u>	<u>(2,684,940)</u>	<u>13,991,437</u>

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

Maturities of general obligations and of revenue bonds payable, including accrued interest of capital appreciation bonds, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ending June 30:			
2009	\$ 90,245	581,672	671,917
2010	193,880	689,052	882,932
2011	436,510	667,037	1,103,547
2012	449,994	652,809	1,102,803
2013	480,260	602,486	1,082,746
2014 – 2018	2,554,259	2,761,495	5,315,754
2019 – 2023	2,873,506	2,093,992	4,967,498
2024 – 2028	2,686,041	1,345,782	4,031,823
2029 – 2033	2,344,911	681,413	3,026,324
2034 – 2038	1,291,284	236,272	1,527,556
2039 – 2043	288,844	63,132	351,976
2044 – 2048	—	—	—
2049 – 2053	—	—	—
2054 – 2058	154,478	—	154,478
	<u>13,844,212</u>	\$ <u>10,375,142</u>	<u>24,219,354</u>
Plus accreted discount	121,640		
Plus unamortized premium	317,206		
Less deferred charges arising from debt refunding	<u>(291,621)</u>		
Total	\$ <u>13,991,437</u>		

(d) Commonwealth Appropriation Bonds

Over the years, GDB, had extended lines of credit, advances, and loans to several agencies and component units in order to finance their capital improvement projects and to cover their operational deficits. From time to time, such financings were refunded through the issuance of Commonwealth appropriation bonds issued by the Puerto Rico Public Finance Corporation (PFC), a blended component unit of GDB. PFC is the financing arm of GDB, which serves only as a conduit for the issuance of the bonds.

During June 2004, PFC advance refunded through the PFC 2004 Series A and B and PFC 2003 Series A through C Refunding Commonwealth Appropriation Bonds, a portion of certain of its outstanding Commonwealth appropriation bonds issued in prior years (except for the Health Facilities and Services Administration bonds described below, which were not refunded). The Commonwealth recognized a mirror effect of this advance refunding by PFC in its own debt in proportion to the portion of the Commonwealth's notes included in the PFC refunding. As a result, the Commonwealth considered defeased and, therefore, removed from the balance sheet the portion refunded of \$775.7 million.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

The repayment source for these bonds (both the refunding and unrefunded portions) consisted until June 30, 2006 of Commonwealth appropriations submitted for approval of the Legislature annually during the budget preparation process of the Commonwealth.

During July 2006, the source for the 2007 debt service of these appropriation bonds came from PFC instead (not from legislative appropriations), through an advance of approximately \$303 million. This advance is expected to be repaid by COFINA, a discretely presented component unit created in 2007 with the capacity to issue bonds to repay or refinance certain bonds and other debt obligations, collectively referred as the extra-constitutional debt among other purposes. The COFINA debt in turn will be serviced with the revenues generated from the collection of the first 1% of the sales and use tax, which came in effect on November 15, 2006 (note 3(c)). Recently, the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico expanded the purpose for which COFINA was created and, correspondingly, increased its revenue by increasing from 1% to 2.75% the portion of the sales and use tax imposed by the Commonwealth that is transferred to COFINA.

On July 31, 2007, December 20, 2007, and June 26, 2008, COFINA, a component unit of the Commonwealth, issued \$2,667 million Sales Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2007A and \$1,333 million Series 2007B, \$499.9 million Series 2007C, and \$737 million Series 2008A, respectively, to refinance certain series of the Act 164 PFC Bonds outstanding and the corresponding notes issued by PFC by certain series of the Commonwealth's agencies and component units. The Series 2007A, B, C, and 2008A proceeds were deposited in escrow with the Bank of New York/Mellon as master escrow agent.

The outstanding balance of the Commonwealth appropriation bonds comprises the following obligations (expressed in thousands):

Act No. 164 restructuring	\$	505,423
Health Facilities and Services Administration		117,574
Office for the Improvement of Public Schools of Puerto Rico		81,367
Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority (PRMSA)		99,057
Property tax settlement		<u>25,906</u>
Total Commonwealth appropriation bonds	\$	<u><u>829,327</u></u>

On December 17, 2001, Act No. 164 was approved, which authorized certain government agencies and discretely presented component units to refund approximately \$2.4 billion of their outstanding obligations with GDB, for which no repayment source existed, over a period not exceeding 30 years, and to be repaid with annual Commonwealth appropriations not to exceed \$225 million. This refunding was done with Commonwealth appropriation bonds through several series issued by PFC during the period between December 2001 and June 2002.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

Approximately, \$505 million of the aforementioned outstanding obligations belonged to the primary government, predominantly the Department of Health of the Commonwealth (health reform financing and other costs for approximately \$1.1 billion) and the Department of the Treasury of the Commonwealth (the fiscal year 2001 deficit financing of \$268 million and the obligation assumed for defective tax liens in the amount of approximately \$132 million). The new combined bonds balance of the Act No. 164 restructuring bears interest at rates ranging from 1.25% to 5.80%. Debt service requirements in future years are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ending June 30:			
2009	\$ —	27,313	27,313
2010	—	27,313	27,313
2011	—	27,313	27,313
2012	—	27,725	27,725
2013	—	22,488	22,488
2014 – 2018	138,710	113,360	252,070
2019 – 2023	47,823	84,923	132,746
2024 – 2028	70,164	57,900	128,064
2029 – 2032	<u>261,796</u>	<u>15,922</u>	<u>277,718</u>
Total	518,493	\$ <u><u>404,257</u></u>	<u><u>922,750</u></u>
Plus unamortized premium	20,023		
Less deferred charges arising from debt refunding	<u>(33,093)</u>		
Total	\$ <u><u>505,423</u></u>		

As of July 1, 1999, approximately \$595 million (including unpaid interest) of a promissory note of the Health Facilities and Services Administration (HFSA) due to GDB was transferred to the Department of Health of the Commonwealth and restructured through Commonwealth appropriation bonds. The bonds bear interest at rates ranging between 5.90% and 6.20%. Principal and interest on the bonds are payable solely from legislative appropriations to be made pursuant to Act No. 223 of August 9, 1998. Act 223 provides that OMB shall include in the annual budget of the Commonwealth an amount equal to \$56.5 million for the fiscal year 1998-99, and for the next succeeding 15 fiscal years, the amount necessary to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds, up to a maximum annual amount of \$57.7 million. As of June 30, 2008, approximately \$118 million was still outstanding.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2008

Debt service requirements in future years are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ending June 30:			
2009	\$ —	7,540	7,540
2010	—	7,540	7,540
2011	—	7,540	7,540
2012	—	7,540	7,540
2013	—	7,540	7,540
2014 – 2018	<u>117,574</u>	<u>19,132</u>	<u>136,706</u>
Total	\$ <u>117,574</u>	\$ <u>56,832</u>	\$ <u>174,406</u>

Previous public schools infrastructure improvement loans provided additional funds for major repairs and improvements to the public schools in Puerto Rico. This activity is administered by the Office for the Improvement of the Public Schools of Puerto Rico (OIPS), included as part of the general fund of the primary government. These loans were refunded originally through the issuance of Commonwealth appropriation bonds pursuant to Act No. 85 of June 13, 1998 (Act 85). The new combined bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 5.00% to 5.85%. As of June 30, 2008, approximately \$81 million was outstanding.

Debt service requirements in future years are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ending June 30:			
2009	\$ —	5,096	5,096
2010	—	5,096	5,096
2011	—	5,096	5,096
2012	—	5,262	5,262
2013	6,100	3,651	9,751
2014 – 2018	—	17,660	17,660
2019 – 2023	10,060	16,326	26,386
2024 – 2028	<u>72,465</u>	<u>6,461</u>	<u>78,926</u>
Total	88,625	\$ <u>64,648</u>	\$ <u>153,273</u>
Plus unamortized premium	5,392		
Less deferred charges arising from debt refunding	<u>(12,650)</u>		
Total	\$ <u>81,367</u>		

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A promissory note payable owed by PRMSA to GDB was assumed by the Commonwealth in connection with the sale of the maritime operations of PRMSA. Commonwealth appropriation bonds were issued to refund this liability. The new combined bonds balance bears interest at a variable rate ranging from 3.00% to 7.30%. Debt service requirements in future years are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ending June 30:			
2009	\$ —	5,810	5,810
2010	—	5,810	5,810
2011	—	5,810	5,810
2012	—	5,810	5,810
2013	—	5,810	5,810
2014 – 2018	66,630	20,021	86,651
2019 – 2023	27,040	7,418	34,458
2024 – 2028	13,050	3,451	16,501
2029 – 2030	7,550	216	7,766
Total	<u>114,270</u>	\$ <u>60,156</u>	<u>174,426</u>
Less unamortized discount	(222)		
Less deferred charges arising from debt refunding	<u>(14,991)</u>		
Total	\$ <u>99,057</u>		

During fiscal year 1996, the Commonwealth refinanced the liability for the settlement of the property taxes owed to the municipalities of Puerto Rico. Commonwealth appropriation bonds were issued to refund this liability. The new combined bonds balance bears interest at rates ranging from 5.87% to 7.25%. Debt service requirements in future years are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ending June 30:			
2013 – 2016	\$ 22,248	14,553	36,801
Total	22,248	\$ <u>14,553</u>	<u>36,801</u>
Plus accreted discount	12,169		
Less deferred charges arising from debt refunding	<u>(8,511)</u>		
Total	\$ <u>25,906</u>		

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(e) ***Qualified Zone Academy Bonds***

During November 2001, the Department of Education of the Commonwealth issued a certification whereby certain Commonwealth public schools were designated as a “qualified zone academy” pursuant to Section 1397E of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. On May 18, 2004, PFC, a blended component unit of GDB, issued \$47.9 million of Qualified Zone Academic Bonds (QZAB) to finance expenditures of the Department of Education of the Commonwealth under the aforementioned program, including rehabilitation and repairs of school buildings and other facilities, the development and implementation of academic curricula, technology training for some schools, and the costs of issuance of the bonds. This May 2004 QZAB is payable upon its maturity on May 2020, since the U.S. government grants tax exemptions to bond holders in lieu of an interest rate.

During January 2006, another QZAB in the amount of \$39.4 million was issued for similar purposes. The January 2006 QZAB is payable upon its maturity in January 2022. Also during January 2006, the Commonwealth unwound the 2001 defeasance of the QZAB issued in December 2001, therefore, reverting back the transaction and recognizing in the statement of net assets for the governmental activities such QZAB obligation in the amount of \$96.8 million.

During fiscal year 2008, the QZAB were refunded with proceeds coming from the July 2007 COFINA Sales Tax Revenue Bonds Series 2007A bond issuance. These proceeds were placed and are still outstanding in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments. Accordingly, the debt has been removed and is not included in the basic financial statements. This transaction is included as a special item in the statement of activities.

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(f) Notes Payable to Component Units

The Commonwealth has entered into various short-term line-of-credit agreements with GDB consisting of the following at June 30, 2008 (expressed in thousands):

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Line of credit</u>	<u>Outstanding balance</u>
Department of the Treasury	Resources to meet appropriations in annual budget of the Commonwealth (fiscal year 2004) and federal program expenditures	125bp over three-month LIBOR	\$ 640,000	156,744
Department of the Treasury	Provide resources to meet the appropriations in the fiscal 2008 Budget	Lender's cost of funding for variable rate loans (2.48)%	113,000	113,000
Department of the Treasury	Provide resources to meet the appropriations in the fiscal 2008 Budget	Lender's cost of funding for variable rate loans (2.48)%	77,000	77,000
Department of Recreation and Sports	Recreational projects at various municipalities	150bp over GDB's commercial paper rate	16,000	1,471
Department of Transportation and Public Works	Construction and repavement of roads	150bp over GDB's commercial paper rate	15,000	5,971
			<u>\$ 861,000</u>	<u>354,186</u>

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The Commonwealth financed certain other long-term liabilities through GDB and other component units. The outstanding balance on the financing provided by GDB comprises the following, all within governmental activities (expressed in thousands):

GDB:

Department of the Treasury	\$	646,525
Department of Health		316,747
Public Housing Administration		139,315
Department of Education		121,073
Office of Management and Budget		84,454
Public Buildings Authority		75,000
Department of Transportation and Public Works		71,031
Department of Justice		64,549
Department of Agriculture		63,873
Puerto Rico Court Administration Office		32,004
Police Department		29,120
Department of Housing		28,106
Department of Recreation and Sports		21,898
Correction Administration		19,074
Office of the Superintendent of the Capitol		10,436
Administration for the Care and Development of the Childhood		5,257
Department of Natural and Environmental Resources		1,705
Office of Veterans' Affairs		1,135
		<hr/>
Notes payable to GDB	\$	<u>1,731,302</u>

Other Components Units:

Health facilities agreement payable to the Medical Science Campus of UPR	\$	40,430
Note payable to PREPA		18,981
		<hr/>
Notes payable to other component units	\$	<u>59,411</u>

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As of June 30, 2008, the Department of the Treasury of the Commonwealth has entered into various line-of-credit agreements with GDB amounting to a maximum of \$1.3 billion for different purposes as presented in the following table. The purpose, interest rate, maturity date, and amount outstanding under each individual agreement at June 30, 2008 consist of the following (expressed in thousands):

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Line of credit</u>	<u>Outstanding balance</u>
To finance payroll and operational expenditures of the Commonwealth for fiscal year 2006	5.50%	June 30, 2036	\$ 741,000	240,000
Capital improvement projects of agencies and municipalities	150 bp over GDB's commercial paper rate	June 30, 2019	130,000	85,333
Acquisition of safety and security equipment for certain Commonwealth agencies	150 bp over GDB's commercial paper rate	December 31, 2008	105,000	74,608
Resources to cover the operational needs of the catastrophic disasters fund (fiscal year 2004) of the Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration and the Department of the Family	125 bp over three-month LIBOR	September 30, 2012	100,000	78,130
To cover deficit in certain elderly and child care programs of the Department of the Family	125 bp over three-month LIBOR	September 30, 2015	79,930	44,306
To fund information technology project	150 bp over GDB's commercial paper rate	Due	44,868	14,783
To pay debt with Municipal Revenue Collection Center	125 bp over three-month LIBOR	June 30, 2011	16,241	16,241
Resources to various agencies to pay outstanding debt with PBA	125bp over three-month LIBOR	September 30, 2008	40,000	14,181
To stimulate economy in municipalities of Ceiba and Naguabo	125 bp over three-month LIBOR	September 30, 2012	14,500	12,665
Balance brought forward			1,301,539	610,175

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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Purpose	Interest rate	Maturity	Line of credit	Outstanding balance
Balance brought forward			\$ 1,301,539	610,175
To pay outstanding debt of various agencies with the Puerto Rico Telephone Company	125 bp over three-month LIBOR	September 30, 2008	16,000	12,157
	125 bp over three-month LIBOR	September 30, 2009	8,000	7,933
To acquire correctional facilities	125 bp over three-month LIBOR	June 30, 2010	15,000	7,766
Resources to cover the operational needs of the catastrophic disasters fund (fiscal year 2004)	125 bp over three-month LIBOR	Due	8,000	5,825
Purchase of mobile X-ray machines	125 bp over three-month LIBOR	Due	12,000	2,669
			<u>\$ 1,360,539</u>	<u>646,525</u>

On November 17, 2006, Act No. 249 was enacted creating the Special Health Fund (SHF), ascribed to the Department of Health of the Commonwealth, to cover budgetary deficiencies at the Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration (PRHIA) in the implementation of the health reform and to finance the needs of the Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration (PRMSA) in the treatment and trauma programs. Act. No. 249 authorized GDB to provide funding to the SHF up to a maximum of \$253 million to finance these needs. On December 22, 2006, GDB provided the aforementioned financing, payable in annual installments for a term of six years until 2013, beginning on September 15, 2007, including interest at the rate of 7.50%. The source of the repayment will come from annual contributions from the State Insurance Fund Corporation. As of June 30, 2008, the outstanding balance of this line of credit amounted to \$253 million.

On August 2003, the Department of Health of the Commonwealth entered into a \$30 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB in order to repay certain outstanding debts that the PRMSA had with other agencies and suppliers. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon maturity of the line of credit on June 30, 2012. As of June 30, 2008, \$28.9 million related to this line-of-credit agreement was outstanding. On November 8, 2004, the Department of Health entered into an additional \$58.5 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for the financing of a project of the Department of Health and PRMSA. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on October 31, 2014. As of June 30, 2008, the outstanding balance of this line of credit agreement amounted to \$34.8 million.

The Public Housing Administration has available a \$97.1 million line of credit secured by the Department of Housing and Urban Development of the United States of America (HUD). It bears

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interest at the daily weighted average rate of the GDB outstanding commercial paper notes plus a required margin cost (5.67% at June 30, 2008). At June 30, 2008, the outstanding balance under this line of credit was \$47 million. On November 1, 2007, Public Housing Administration entered into an additional \$140 million line-of-credit secured with HUD. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon maturity of the line of credit on August 7, 2008. As of June 30, 2008 \$92.3 million related to this line-of-credit agreement was outstanding.

On February 6, 2003, the Department of Education of the Commonwealth entered into a \$25 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for the purchase of equipment and for school improvements. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on June 30, 2008. As of June 30, 2008, \$6.1 million was outstanding. On August 4, 2002, the Department of Education of the Commonwealth entered into an additional \$140 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB in order to reimburse the Department of the Treasury of the Commonwealth for payments made on their behalf for state funds used to fund federal program expenditures. Borrowings under this line of credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and were payable upon the maturity of the line-of-credit on June 30, 2007. As of June 30, 2008, \$115 million still remains outstanding related to the borrowing. The line of credit is expected to be repaid upon collection of the federal grants.

On June 5, 2006, the Office of Management and Budget of the Commonwealth entered into a \$150 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB to provide economic assistance for disasters and emergencies. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates based on 125 basis points over three-month LIBOR, and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on September 30, 2011. As of June 30, 2008, \$84.4 million was outstanding.

On April 6, 2006, the Public Buildings Authority executed a loan agreement with GDB for \$75 million bearing interest at a variable rate based on 125 basis points over the three-month (LIBOR) index. The loan, obtained for operational needs, is due on June 30, 2010 and is collateralized with two of PBA's properties. At June 30, 2008, \$75 million remained outstanding.

On March 8, 2004, the Department of Transportation and Public Works of the Commonwealth (DTPW) entered into a \$26 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for the improvement and maintenance of roads around the island. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on June 30, 2010. As of June 30, 2008, this line of credit has an outstanding balance of approximately \$21.4 million. On November 16, 2004, the DTPW entered into another \$33 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for similar purposes. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on October 31, 2010. As of June 30, 2008, \$16.6 million remains outstanding related to these borrowings. On June 23, 2005, the DTPW entered into an additional \$44 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB to meet program expenditures. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at a fixed rate of 2.5% and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on September 30, 2008. As of June 30, 2008, this line of credit has an outstanding balance of approximately \$33 million. On June 29, 2006, all three mentioned line-of-credit agreements were amended in order to change interest rates, from a variable rate based on 125 bases over GDB's commercial paper to the interest stated above.

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On October 2, 2002, the Department of Justice of the Commonwealth entered into a \$90 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for the financing of 12 public improvement projects for the Municipality of Ponce pursuant to a court order. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on September 30, 2014. As of June 30, 2008, \$19.2 million related to this line-of-credit agreement was outstanding. On August 8, 2005, the Department of Justice of the Commonwealth entered into an additional \$20 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for various projects in Ponce. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on September 30, 2014. As of June 30, 2008, this line-of-credit agreement amounted to \$45.3 million.

On August 9, 1999, the Department of Agriculture of the Commonwealth entered into a \$125 million nonrevolving line-of-credit agreement with GDB to provide economic assistance to the agricultural sector, which sustained severe damages caused by Hurricane Georges in 1998. As of February 24, 2004 the line-of-credit increased by \$50 million resulting in a total amount of \$175 million. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on June 30, 2014. As of June 30, 2008, \$63.9 million remains outstanding.

On May 7, 2001, the Puerto Rico Court Administration Office (the Office) entered into a \$49.4 million nonrevolving line-of-credit agreement with GDB for operating purposes. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at a variable rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1%, not to exceed 8%. The Office must deposit \$6 million a year, from the total fees collected on the filing of civil cases, in a special fund created by the Department of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, which is pledged for repayment until July 31, 2015. As of June 30, 2008, approximately \$32 million remains outstanding.

On July 29, 2004, the Police Department of the Commonwealth entered into a \$48 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for the acquisition of vehicles and high technology equipment. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on September 30, 2014. The outstanding balance of this line-of-credit agreement amounted to \$29 million at June 30, 2008.

On March 8, 2007, the Department of Housing of the Commonwealth entered into a \$19 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB, to reimburse the Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority, a blended component unit of GDB for certain advances made for the Santurce Revitalization Program. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at a variable rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1.25%, not to exceed 4% and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on March 15, 2009. The line of credit will be repaid from the proceeds on the sale and development of the properties acquired under the Revitalization Program. As of June 30, 2008, the line of credit has an outstanding balance of \$13.1 million. On December 3, 2007, Department of Housing entered into an additional \$30 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for the purchase of the Juan C. Cordero Dávila building. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon maturity of the line of credit on February 28, 2038. As of June 30, 2008 \$14.9 million related to this line-of-credit agreement was outstanding.

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On October 23, 2002, the Department of Recreation and Sports of the Commonwealth (DRS) entered into a \$17.5 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for the development of a recreational complex and other facilities in San Juan, which will eventually become the DRS' principal office headquarters. During fiscal year 2007, this line of credit was combined with a May 25, 2006 line of credit issued for an additional \$3 million for the development of a series of recreational projects at different municipalities. Borrowings under this combined line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on September 30, 2008. As of June 30, 2008, \$8.9 million was outstanding. On January 18, 2005, the DRS also entered into a \$17.2 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for the development of a series of recreational projects at different municipalities. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on June 30, 2010. As of June 30, 2008, \$12.9 million was outstanding.

On May 12, 2004, the Correction Administration of the Commonwealth entered into a \$60 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for improvements to certain correctional facilities. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on June 30, 2010. As of June 30, 2008, \$19.1 million was outstanding.

On June 21, 2001, the Office of the Superintendent of the Capitol (Superintendent) entered into a \$10 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for the construction of a parking lot. Borrowings under this line-of-credit bear interest at a fixed rate of 8% and was fully repaid during fiscal year 2008. On February 15, 2002, the Superintendent entered into a \$35 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for the acquisition and remodeling of several buildings under their jurisdiction. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at a fixed rate of 8%. As of June 30, 2008, \$10.4 million remained outstanding from the line-of-credit agreement.

On February 24, 2006, the Administration for the Care and Development of the Childhood entered into an \$8 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB to provide economic assistance for the summer program known as "Care and Development of the Child Program." Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on September 30, 2009. As of June 30, 2008, \$5.3 million was outstanding.

On September 3, 2003, the Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER) of the Commonwealth entered into a \$2 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for the canalization of Guayanilla River. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement carried interest at variable rates and was fully repaid during fiscal year 2008.

On August 22, 2005, the DNER entered into a \$3.5 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB for the canalization of Fajardo River. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variables rates and are payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on June 30, 2007. As of June 30, 2008, \$1.7 million was outstanding.

On October 20, 2004, the Office of Veterans' Affairs entered into a \$1.6 million line-of-credit agreement with GDB to provide economic assistance and housing-leasing services to Puerto Rican veterans. Borrowings under this line-of-credit agreement bear interest at variable rates and are

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payable upon the maturity of the line of credit on June 30, 2006. As of June 30, 2008, \$1.1 million was outstanding.

As of July 1, 1999, debts of approximately \$102 million payable to UPR, a discretely presented component unit, in relation to outstanding noninterest-bearing debt accumulated in prior years by HFSA were transferred to the Commonwealth. On September 7, 2004, additional debts of approximately \$71.2 million were also restructured and combined with the previous financing arrangement. As of June 30, 2008, \$40.4 million remains outstanding. Future amounts required to pay principal balances at June 30, 2008 are expected to be as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year ending June 30:		
2009	\$	7,570
2010		7,570
2011		7,570
2012		8,000
2013		8,000
2014		1,720
		<hr/>
Total	\$	<u>40,430</u>

The noninterest-bearing note payable to PREPA, a discretely presented component unit, consists of \$19 million of fuel adjustment subsidy due by the Commonwealth and the refinancing during 2004 of \$24.1 million of other accumulated debt by the Commonwealth's agencies with PREPA. The \$18.9 million is expected to be paid during the year ending June 30, 2009.

With the exception of a few lines of credit having a defined source of repayment, the remaining lines of credit described above used Commonwealth appropriations as the source of repayment until June 30, 2007. Beginning with fiscal year 2008, these lines of credit are expected to be repaid or refunded with a combination of Commonwealth appropriations and COFINA under the mechanism more fully described in note 15(c).

(g) *Compensated Absences*

Long-term debt includes approximately \$1,775 million of accrued vacation and sick leave benefits at June 30, 2008. The total liability of compensated absences recorded as governmental and business-type activities amounted to \$1,769 million and \$6 million, respectively.

(h) *Net Pension Obligation*

The amount reported as net pension obligation of approximately \$5.8 billion represents the cumulative amount owed by the Commonwealth for the unfunded prior years' actuarially required pension contributions to the ERS and the TRS (collectively known as the pension plans) (see note 20). The net pension obligation has been recorded as a liability in governmental activities in the accompanying statement of net assets.

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(i) Unpaid Lottery Prizes

The amount reported as unpaid lottery prizes represents the lottery prizes payable of the Lottery of Puerto Rico (commonly known as Traditional Lottery) and the Additional Lottery System (commonly known as Lotto) jointly known as the Lottery Systems at June 30, 2008. The minimum annual payments related to unpaid awards of both lotteries are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Principal	Interest	Total
Year ending June 30:			
2009	\$ 65,265	5,202	70,467
2010	31,068	6,830	37,898
2011	29,522	8,377	37,899
2012	25,905	9,060	34,965
2013	22,730	9,529	32,259
2014 – 2018	74,601	46,692	121,293
2019 – 2023	29,523	30,702	60,225
2024 – 2027	6,729	9,072	15,801
Total	\$ 285,343	125,464	410,807

The minimum annual payments related to unpaid awards of Lotto excluded unclaimed prizes liability of approximately \$4.3 million at June 30, 2008, which is reported as prizes payable – current portion.

The liability for unpaid lottery prizes is reported in the accompanying statement of net assets – business-type activities and the statement of net assets – proprietary funds.

(j) Claims Liability for Insurance Benefits

The Commonwealth provides unemployment compensation, nonoccupational disability, and drivers' insurance coverage to public and private employees through various insurance programs administered by the Department of Labor and Human Resources of the Commonwealth. These insurance programs cover workers against unemployment, temporary disability, or death because of work- or employment-related accidents or because of illness suffered as a consequence of their employment.

The Commonwealth establishes liabilities for incurred but unpaid benefits and benefit adjustment expenses based on the ultimate cost of settling the benefits. Insurance benefit claim liabilities are reevaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors. The liability for insurance benefits claims is reported as a current liability of the business type activities in the accompanying statement of net assets and the statement of net assets –business-type activities – proprietary funds.

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(k) Obligations under Capital Lease Arrangements

The Commonwealth is obligated under capital leases with third parties that expire through 2034 for land, buildings, and equipment. At June 30, 2008, the capitalized cost of the land, buildings, and equipment amounted to approximately \$210 million and is included in the accompanying government-wide statement of net assets within capital assets.

The present value of future minimum capital lease payments at June 30, 2008 reported in the accompanying government-wide statement of net assets is as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year ending June 30:	
2009	\$ 18,154
2010	17,898
2011	17,468
2012	17,067
2013	20,332
2014 – 2018	80,883
2019 – 2023	72,179
2024 – 2028	72,216
2029 – 2033	51,661
2034 – 2038	<u>15,095</u>
Total future minimum lease payments	382,953
Less amount representing interest costs	<u>(202,130)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 180,823</u>

Leased land, buildings, and equipment under capital leases in capital assets at June 30, 2008 include the following (expressed in thousands):

Land	\$ 7,960
Buildings	189,532
Equipment	<u>12,928</u>
Subtotal	210,420
Less accumulated amortization	<u>(34,537)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 175,883</u>

Amortization charge applicable to capital leases and included within depreciation expense of capital assets amounted to \$6.2 million in 2008.

The Commonwealth is also committed under numerous operating leases, covering land, office facilities, and equipment. Rental expenditures within the governmental funds for the year ended June 30, 2008 under such operating leases were approximately \$133 million.

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The future minimum lease payments for these leases are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year ending June 30:	
2009	\$ 114,767
2010	88,605
2011	66,740
2012	50,966
2013	35,137
2014 – 2018	67,004
2019 – 2023	10,112
2024 – 2028	985
Total future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 434,316</u>

(l) Other Long-Term Liabilities

The remaining long-term liabilities of governmental activities at June 30, 2008 include (expressed in thousands):

Employees' Christmas bonus	\$ 102,946
Liability for federal cost disallowances (note 19)	54,391
Liability for legal claims and judgments (note 19)	1,175,884
Liability to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (note 13)	205,000
Total	<u>\$ 1,538,221</u>

As described in note 13, the Commonwealth has a debt obligation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in relation to the construction of the Cerrillos Dam and Reservoir project and the Portugues river and the Bucana river projects.

(m) Advance Refunding, Defeased Bonds, and Refunding of Commonwealth Appropriation Bonds

In prior years, the Commonwealth defeased certain general obligation and other bonds by placing the proceeds of the bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. Accordingly, the trust's account assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the basic financial statements. At June 30, 2008, approximately \$2.7 billion of bonds outstanding from prior years advance refunding are considered defeased.

On October 3, 2007, the Commonwealth issued \$60.5 million of Public Improvement Refunding Bonds Series 2007 B and \$926.5 million of Public Improvement Refunding Bonds Series 2007 A. On April 25, 2008, it issued \$908.9 million of Public Improvement Refunding Bonds Series 2008 A and B and \$190.1 million of Series 2008 C. The proceeds of the refunding bonds were used to refund certain General Obligation Bonds and certain Notes Payable.

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As a result of this advance refunding, the Commonwealth decreased its debt service payments by approximately \$212 million over the next 27 years. The advance refunding resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present values of the debt service payments of the refunded and refunding bonds) of approximately \$267 million.

(n) *Special Item – Payment of Debt by COFINA*

During the period from July 6, 2007 to June 30, 2008, COFINA made payments on behalf of the Commonwealth and certain component units to refinance or retire principal in the amount of approximately \$4.2 billion or 63% of the \$6.8 billion of the Commonwealth's extra-constitutional debt, which was outstanding at June 30, 2007 with the proceeds of bonds issued. Also, the proceeds of bonds issued provided for the payment of interest accrued at June 30, 2007 on the extra-constitutional debt as well as for future interest payments on extra-constitutional debt obligations with PFC, until fiscal year 2011. Funds for future payments were deposited in escrow accounts with the respective trustees on behalf of PFC. The payments made by COFINA on behalf of the Commonwealth are considered by management to be a significant transaction unusual in nature and, therefore, are presented as a special item in the statement of activities.

In addition, PBA, a blended component unit, has defeased certain revenue bonds in prior years by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old debts. Accordingly, the trust's account assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the statement of net assets. As of June 30, 2008, approximately \$1.2 million of PBA bonds are considered defeased.

Fiduciary Funds

On February 27, 2007, the ERS's administration and GDB, acting as the System's fiscal agent, presented to the Board of Trustees, a financial transaction for the issuance of pension funding bonds in order to reduce the System's unfunded actuarial accrued liability. ERS has authorized the issuance of one or more series of bonds (the Bonds) in order to increase the funds currently available to pay pension benefits to certain of its beneficiaries and reduce its unfunded accrued actuarial pension liability. ERS will pledge future employer contributions to the payment of the Bonds, invest the proceeds of the Bonds, and use these investments and the earnings thereon to provide such pension benefits to its beneficiaries.

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On January 31, 2008, the System issued the first series of Bonds, which consisted of approximately \$1,590 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A (the Series A Bonds). On June 2, 2008, the System issued the second of such series of Bonds; which consisted of approximately \$1,060 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series B (the Series B Bonds). Finally, on June 30, 2008, the System issued the third and final of such series of Bonds, which consisted of approximately \$300 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series C (the Series C Bonds). The following is a summary of changes in the bonds payable principal balance (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Balance at</u> <u>June 30, 2007</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance at</u> <u>June 30, 2008</u>
5.85 to 6.45% Term Bonds				
Series A due July 1, 2058	\$ —	1,589,967	—	1,589,967
6.25 to 6.55% Term Bonds				
Series B due July 1, 2058	—	1,059,871	—	1,059,871
6.15 to 6.30% Term Bonds				
Series C due July 1, 2043	—	300,203	—	300,203
Bond discounts	—	—	7,857	(7,857)
	<u>—</u>	<u>2,950,041</u>	<u>7,857</u>	<u>2,942,184</u>
Total	\$ <u>—</u>	<u>2,950,041</u>	<u>7,857</u>	<u>2,942,184</u>

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Debt service requirements in future years on pension funding bonds are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ending June 30:			
2009	\$ —	62,920	62,920
2010	—	166,570	166,570
2011	—	166,570	166,570
2012	—	166,570	166,570
2013	—	166,570	166,570
2014 – 2018	—	832,598	832,598
2019 – 2023	120,000	829,672	949,672
2024 – 2028	190,000	764,298	954,298
2029 – 2033	371,395	1,415,895	1,787,290
2034 – 2038	760,984	851,176	1,612,160
2039 – 2043	744,270	354,030	1,098,300
2044 – 2048	—	247,568	247,568
2049 – 2053	—	247,568	247,568
2054 – 2058	539,900	212,061	751,961
2059	221,100	14,401	235,501
	<u>2,947,649</u>	<u>6,498,467</u>	<u>9,446,116</u>
Plus accreted interest	2,392		
Less unamortized discount	<u>(7,857)</u>		
Total	\$ <u>2,942,184</u>		

Discretely Presented Component Units

Notes and bonds payable are those liabilities that are paid out of the component units' own resources. These notes and bonds do not constitute a liability or debt of the primary government.

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The outstanding balance of notes payable at June 30, 2008 is as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Component unit</u>	<u>Interest rates</u>	<u>Maturity through</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Amounts due with one year</u>
Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico	4.10% – 9.00%	2018	\$ 2,279,913	4,797,786	6,362,370	715,329	119,704
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	2.60% – 5.43%	2016	855,061	376,450	12,277	1,219,234	1,139,335
State Insurance Fund Corporation	6.54% – 6.84%	2019	51,636	—	2,278	49,358	2,628
Economic Development Bank for Puerto Rico	4.20% – 6.20%	2025	500,000	275,000	160,000	615,000	—
Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company	5.00% – 6.73%	2024	96,481	259	8,210	88,530	4,491
Puerto Rico Land Authority	4.88%	2010	6,362	—	2,120	4,242	2,121
Puerto Rico Ports Authority	Variable 4.56% – 7.50%	2028	550,901	60,527	3,049	608,379	184,980
Agricultural Services and Development Administration	Variable	2009	9,833	5,135	—	14,968	—
Puerto Rico Trade and Export Company	5.20% – 6.20%	2026	250,000	50,000	—	300,000	—
Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	6.51%	2012	250,000	—	—	250,000	2,564
Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority	5.32%	2012	45,570	—	1,720	43,850	—
Total notes payable component units			\$ <u>4,895,757</u>	<u>5,565,157</u>	<u>6,552,024</u>	<u>3,908,890</u>	<u>1,455,823</u>

Debt service requirements on component units' notes payable with fixed maturities at June 30, 2008 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ending June 30:			
2009	\$ 1,455,823	159,545	1,615,368
2010	117,517	130,468	247,985
2011	93,543	125,909	219,452
2012	373,956	119,351	493,307
2013	407,452	92,859	500,311
2014 – 2018	786,984	321,563	1,108,547
2019 – 2023	215,528	213,539	429,067
2024 – 2028	445,527	74,365	519,892
2029 – 2033	—	—	—
Premium, net	12,560	—	12,560
Total	\$ <u>3,908,890</u>	<u>1,237,599</u>	<u>5,146,489</u>

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Commonwealth appropriation bonds payable outstanding at June 30, 2008 are as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Component unit</u>	<u>Interest rates</u>	<u>Maturity through</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Amounts due with one year</u>
Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	—	2031	\$ 1,071,168	—	384,715	686,453	7,950
Tourism Company of Puerto Rico	4.00% – 6.15%	2031	126,118	1,615	67,967	59,766	—
Land Authority of Puerto Rico	—	2031	162,616	—	26,669	135,947	1,670
Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico	4.00% – 5.25%	2032	10,199	—	5,237	4,962	151
Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority	—	2032	10,507	—	40	10,467	155
Puerto Rico Solid Waste Authority	1.25% – 5.75%	2029	7,701	—	—	7,701	—
Total			\$ 1,388,309	1,615	484,628	905,296	9,926
Commonwealth appropriation bonds-component units							

Debt service requirements on component units' appropriation bonds payable with fixed maturities at June 30, 2008 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ending June 30:			
2009	\$ 9,926	49,493	59,419
2010	10,209	49,059	59,268
2011	10,465	48,614	59,079
2012	10,578	50,526	61,104
2013	1,705	39,934	41,639
2014 – 2018	104,474	178,678	283,152
2019 – 2023	131,922	144,986	276,908
2024 – 2028	205,832	109,210	315,042
2029 – 2032	437,276	30,035	467,311
Premium (discount)	41,111	—	41,111
Deferred loss, net	(58,202)	—	(58,202)
Total	\$ 905,296	700,535	1,605,831

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Bonds payable outstanding at June 30, 2008 are as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Component unit</u>	<u>Interest rates</u>	<u>Maturity through</u>	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Amounts due with one year</u>
Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico	Variable	2038	\$ 1,283,254	200,000	65,997	1,417,257	63,447
Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation			—	5,340,598	—	5,340,598	—
Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority	Variable	2046	3,097,603	69,148	34,088	3,132,663	34,350
University of Puerto Rico	3.00% – 5.75%	2036	737,852	—	19,066	718,786	23,000
Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Authority	3.50% – 8.62%	2030	1,497,943	—	103,170	1,394,773	95,615
Puerto Rico Ports Authority	5.00% – 7.30%	2021	61,864	201	4,855	57,210	2,770
Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	3.50% – 8.22%	2045	1,296,653	1,703,519	1,118,743	1,881,429	2,621
Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority	2.25% – 6.25%	2046	7,005,250	605,508	482,119	7,128,639	83,940
Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company	1.50% – 6.71%	2029	281,135	1,724	7,000	275,859	5,688
Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority	4.00% – 5.00%	2037	481,722	—	3,893	477,829	4,000
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	3.00% – 7.00%	2035	5,647,709	702,250	186,972	6,162,987	337,151
Total bonds payable-component units			\$ 21,390,985	8,622,948	2,025,903	27,988,030	652,582

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Debt service requirements on component units' bonds payable with fixed maturities at June 30, 2008 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ending June 30:			
2009	\$ 652,582	1,187,708	1,840,290
2010	928,714	1,043,959	1,972,673
2011	542,093	1,010,606	1,552,699
2012	560,030	990,831	1,550,861
2013	704,792	1,138,375	1,843,167
2014 – 2018	3,870,249	4,256,195	8,126,444
2019 – 2023	3,454,618	3,366,510	6,821,128
2024 – 2028	4,093,625	2,569,501	6,663,126
2029 – 2033	4,617,540	1,945,782	6,563,322
2034 – 2038	3,839,433	1,231,977	5,071,410
2039 – 2043	3,568,791	340,563	3,909,354
2044 – 2048	4,789,771	291,714	5,081,485
2049 – 2053	4,698,981	202,571	4,901,552
2054 – 2058	5,531,644	—	5,531,644
Premium (discount), net	(297,779)	—	(297,779)
Deferred loss	(35,111)	—	(35,111)
Unaccrued interest	(13,531,943)	—	(13,531,943)
Total	\$ <u>27,988,030</u>	<u>19,576,292</u>	<u>47,564,322</u>

Several component units have defeased certain revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments on the old debt. Accordingly, the trust accounts' assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the statement of net assets. As of June 30, 2008, the following bonds are considered defeased:

	<u>Amount outstanding</u> (In millions)
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	\$ 3,199
Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority	2,942
Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority	699
Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency	300
Total	\$ <u>7,140</u>

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June 30, 2008

(16) Guaranteed and Appropriation Debt

(a) *Guaranteed Debt*

The Commonwealth may provide guarantees for the repayment of certain borrowings of component units to carry out designated projects. At June 30, 2008, the following component unit debts are guaranteed by the Commonwealth (expressed in thousands):

	Maximum guarantee	Outstanding balance
Blended component unit:		
Public Buildings Authority	\$ 3,325,000	3,101,305
Discretely presented component units:		
Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	886,075	885,300
Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico	342,000	267,000
Port of the Americas Authority (a component unit of Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority)	250,000	112,414
Total	\$ 4,803,075	4,366,019

The Commonwealth has guaranteed the payments of rentals of its departments, agencies, and component units to PBA, a blended component unit, under various lease agreements executed pursuant to the law that created PBA. Such rental payments include the amounts required by PBA for the payment of principal and interest on the guaranteed debt as authorized by law. The rental commitment to cover principal and interest on the guaranteed debt (excluding premiums and deferred refunding losses) as of June 30, 2008 and for the next five years and thereafter follows (expressed in thousands):

	Principal	Interest	Total
Year ending June 30:			
2009	\$ 52,505	147,876	200,381
2010	79,535	148,728	228,263
2011	84,980	144,145	229,125
2012	81,142	153,365	234,507
2013	78,726	146,871	225,597
2014 – 2018	430,915	613,981	1,044,896
2019 – 2023	424,750	490,306	915,056
2024 – 2028	520,900	379,788	900,688
2029 – 2033	642,252	257,951	900,203
2034 – 2038	705,600	70,566	776,166
	3,101,305	2,553,577	\$ 5,654,882
Add (deduct) accreted discount	18,414		
Total	\$ 3,119,719		

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Rental income of PBA funds amounted to approximately \$296 million during the year ended June 30, 2008, of which \$209 million was used to cover debt service obligations.

Act No. 45 of July 28, 1994 states that the Commonwealth guarantees the payment of principal and interest of all outstanding bonds at the date the law was enacted and of all future bond issues to refinance those outstanding bonds of PRASA. During December 1995, PRASA issued refunding bonds to refinance all outstanding bonds amounting to approximately \$400 million. The outstanding balance of \$267.8 million was refunded with the March 2008 issuance of the \$284.8 millions 2008 Revenue Refunding Bonds. The outstanding balance of these refunding bonds at June 30, 2008 amounted to \$284 million. Act No. 140 of August 3, 2000 amended Act No. 45 to extend the Commonwealth guarantee to include the principal and interest payments of the Rural Development Serial Bonds and the loans under the SRFP outstanding at the effective date of Act No. 140, and of all future bonds and SRFP loans that may be issued through June 30, 2005. Act No. 386 of September 21, 2004 extended the Commonwealth guarantee to June 30, 2010. The outstanding balance of the Rural Development Serial Bonds and SRFP loans at June 30, 2008 amounted to \$308 million and \$293.3 million, respectively.

The Commonwealth guarantees the Adjustable Refunding Bonds, Series 1985, issued by GDB, a discretely presented component unit. The outstanding balance of these bonds amounts to \$267 million at June 30, 2008. The Puerto Rico Housing Bank, a former component unit of the Commonwealth, which merged with and into GDB during 2002, insured mortgages granted to low- and moderate-income families through its mortgage loan insurance program. The Commonwealth guarantees up to \$75 million of such mortgage loans. As of June 30, 2008, the mortgage loan insurance program was insuring loans aggregating \$206 million. Currently, the Commonwealth has not been called to make any direct payments pursuant to these guarantees.

At various times during fiscal years ended 2005 and 2006, the Port of the Americas Authority, currently a component unit of the PRIFA, entered into bond purchase agreements with GDB, whereby GDB agreed to disburse to the Port of the Americas Authority from time to time certain bond principal advances up to a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$70 million (Port of the Americas Authority 2005 Series A Bond), \$40 million (Port of the Americas Authority 2005 Series B Bond), and \$140 million (Port of the Americas Authority 2005 Series C Bond). The proceeds of the bonds are to be used to finance the cost of development and construction of the Port of the Americas. The aggregate unpaid principal balance of all outstanding bond principal advances shall be payable in full on January 1, 2015. The principal amount may be paid with any of the following: a long-term bond issuance once the projects are completed, other revenue of the Port of the Americas Authority, or legislative appropriations as established in Act 409 of September 22, 2004 (Act No. 409). Principal and interests payments are guaranteed by the Commonwealth by Act No. 409. As of June 30, 2008, the principal outstanding under those bond purchase agreements amounted to \$112.4 million.

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(b) Appropriation Debt

At June 30, 2008, the outstanding balances of debt payable by Commonwealth appropriations, as described in note 15(c), which are included in the individual financial statements of the following discretely presented component units, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Puerto Rico Public Finance Corporation (a blended component unit of GDB)	\$ 1,695,311
Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	702,175
Special Communities Perpetual Trust	376,095
Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority	150,739
Agricultural Services and Development Administration	62,578
Puerto Rico Solid Waste Authority	59,467
Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company	43,403
University of Puerto Rico	34,128
Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority	19,697
Institute of Puerto Rican Culture	17,690
Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (a blended component unit of GDB)	13,921
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	6,104
Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (GDB)	4,962
National Parks Company of Puerto Rico	2,612
Other governmental entities	646
Total	<u>\$ 3,189,528</u>

These balances are reported in the statement of net assets as Commonwealth appropriation bonds payable and notes payable.

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(17) Conduit Debt Obligations and No-Commitment Debt

From time to time, certain of the Commonwealth's component units issue revenue bonds to provide financial assistance to private-sector entities for the acquisition and construction of transportation, environmental, industrial, tourism, educational, and commercial facilities, deemed to be in the public interest and that are expected to provide benefits to Puerto Rico. These bonds are secured by the property financed and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of the acquired facilities is retained by the private-sector entity served by the bond issuance. Neither the Commonwealth nor any political subdivision or component unit thereof is obligated in any manner for the repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the basic financial statements of the issuing entities. As of June 30, 2008, conduit debt obligations consisted of the following bonds issued by component units (expressed in thousands):

<u>Issuing entity</u>	<u>Issued since inception to date</u>	<u>Amount outstanding</u>
Discretely presented component units:		
Puerto Rico Ports Authority	\$ 155,410	155,410
Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority	270,000	153,000
Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico	663,000	597,000
Puerto Rico Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical, and Environmental Control Facilities Financing Authority	5,973,000	1,526,000

(a) Puerto Rico Ports Authority (PRPA)

PRPA issued Special Facilities Revenue Bonds under the provisions of two trust agreements between PRPA and a private bank. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds were used to finance the construction, acquisition of equipment, and improvement of certain facilities at Luis Munoz Marin International Airport, for the benefit of a major private airline. The property is owned by PRPA and leased to the private company. Pursuant to the agreements between PRPA and the private company, the bonds will be paid from the rent collected from the airline in amounts sufficient to pay principal, premium (if any), and interest on the bonds. The airline has guaranteed these payments.

(b) Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority (PRHTA)

In March 1992, PRHTA issued Special Facility Revenue Bonds for approximately \$117 million for the construction of a toll bridge. The proceeds from the sale of these bonds were transferred by PRHTA to a private entity, Autopistas de Puerto Rico (Autopistas), pursuant to a signed agreement for the construction, transfer, and operation of the bridge. On October 2003, PRHTA issued Special Facility Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2004 Series A, amounting to approximately \$153 million for the purpose of refunding PRHTA's Special Facility Revenue Bonds, 1992 Series A, B, and C, which were issued to fund the construction of the bridge, and to pay the cost of issuance of the bonds. The bonds shall be paid from the proceeds received by Autopistas from the operation of the bridge.

Under certain circumstances, the concession agreement may be terminated and PRHTA is then obligated to assume the Autopista's entire obligation to pay principal of and interest, which pursuant

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to the signed agreement, will be paid from the net revenues of the use and operation of the bridge. PRHTA does not currently expect the concession agreement to terminate. The outstanding bonds (including accrued interest) at June 30, 2008 amounted to approximately \$153 million.

(c) GDB

GDB, through its Housing Finance Authority, issued \$663 million in Capital Fund Program Bonds Series 2003 to fund PHA in its financing of improvements to various public low- and moderate-income housing projects. Certain of the obligations issued are considered no-commitment debt and are excluded, along with the related assets held in trust, from the accompanying basic financial statements. These bonds are limited obligations of the Housing Finance Authority, which will be paid solely from an annual allocation of public housing capital funds when received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; accordingly, these bonds are considered no-commitment debt. The outstanding balance of these bonds amounted to \$597 million at June 30, 2008.

(d) AFICA

The revenue bonds of AFICA are used to finance facilities for environmental control, development of industrial and commercial companies, tourism projects, hospitals, and educational facilities. Pursuant to the loan agreements, the proceeds from the sales were borrowed by corporations and partnerships operating in Puerto Rico. The bonds are limited obligations of AFICA and, except to the extent payable from bond proceeds and investment thereof, will be payable solely from and secured by a pledge and assignment of the amounts payable under the loan agreements between AFICA and each borrower. Furthermore, payment of the principal and interest on the revenue bonds is unconditionally guaranteed by each of the borrowers, their parent companies, or letters of credit from major U.S. banks or U.S. branches of international banks.

(18) Risk Management

The risk management programs of the Commonwealth and most of its discretely component units are described in note 1(y). The following describes the risk management programs separately administered by certain discretely presented component units:

(a) UPR

UPR is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Through January 1993, UPR was insured under claims-made insurance policies with respect to medical malpractice risks for \$250,000 per occurrence up to an annual aggregate of \$500,000. Subsequent to such date, UPR was unable to obtain insurance at a cost it considered to be economically justifiable; consequently, UPR is now self-insured for such risks. Under Act No. 98 of August 24, 1994, the responsibility of UPR is limited to a maximum amount of \$75,000 per person, or \$150,000 if it involves actions for damages to more than one person or where a single injured party is entitled to several causes of action. Self-insured risk liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Because actual claims liabilities depend upon such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims

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liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are reevaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors. Changes in the claims liability amount in fiscal years 2008 and 2007 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	2008	2007
Claims payable – July 1	\$ 22,060	18,332
Incurred claims and changes in estimates	29,300	34,279
Payments for claims and adjustments expenses	(32,236)	(30,551)
Claims payable – June 30	\$ 19,124	22,060

Claims payable are a component of accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the accompanying statement of net assets (deficit). UPR continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

(b) PREPA

PREPA is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The PREPA obtains insurance policies covering all-risk property (excluding transmission and distribution lines), boiler and machinery, and public liability. The all-risk property and boiler and machinery policies have a combined coverage of \$650 million per occurrence. The policies' self-retention in case of earthquake and windstorm losses is \$25 million and \$2 million for all other covered risks. The public general liability policy covers property damage and bodily injury to third parties with a \$75 million aggregate limit in excess of the self-retention limit of \$1 million per occurrence.

PREPA has a cost plus health insurance program covering substantially all employees. PREPA contracted an administrator for the processing, approval, and payment of claims plus an administrative fee. The accrual for employees' health plan includes the liability for claims processed and an estimate for claims incurred but not reported.

Changes in the balances of the health insurance program and other self-insurance risks during fiscal years 2008 and 2007 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	2008	2007
Claims payable at beginning of year	\$ 11,273	25,329
Incurred claims	132,358	119,978
Claim payments	(136,477)	(134,034)
Claims payable – June 30	\$ 7,154	11,273

Claims payable are a component of accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the accompanying statement of net assets (deficit).

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(c) SIFC

SIFC provides workers' compensation insurance to public and private employees. This insurance covers workers against injuries, disability, or death because of work- or employment-related accidents, or because illness is suffered as a consequence of their employment. SIFC establishes liabilities for estimated incurred but unpaid benefits and benefit adjustment expenses based on the ultimate cost of settling the benefits. The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending liability for incurred but unpaid benefits and benefit adjustment expenses for the two most recent fiscal years (expressed in thousands):

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Liability for incurred but unpaid benefits and benefit adjustment expenses at beginning of year	\$ 687,829	696,922
Total incurred benefits	447,546	416,080
Total benefit payments	<u>(433,020)</u>	<u>(425,173)</u>
 Liability for incurred but unpaid benefits and benefit adjustment expenses at end of year	 \$ <u>702,355</u>	 <u>687,829</u>

The liability for incurred but unpaid benefits and benefit adjustment expenses is reported as liabilities for automobile accident insurance and workmen's compensation claims in the accompanying statement of net assets.

The liability for compensation benefits is based on historical claims experience data, assumptions and projections as to future events, including claims frequency, severity, persistency, and inflationary trends determined by an independent actuary. The actuarial study also included estimates for medical benefits, benefit adjustment expenses, and reimbursement of premiums. The assumptions used in estimating and establishing the liabilities are reviewed annually based on current circumstances and any adjustments resulting thereof are reflected in operations in the current period.

(d) AACA

AACA operates a system of compulsory insurance for vehicles licensed to be used on public roads and highways in Puerto Rico. This insurance covers death and bodily injuries caused by automobile accidents. The annual premium is \$35 per motor vehicle.

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The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending liability for the future benefits for the two most recent fiscal years (expressed in thousands):

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Liability for incurred but unpaid benefits and benefit adjustment expenses at beginning of year	\$ 118,273	114,388
Total incurred benefits	63,476	62,806
Total benefit payments	<u>(66,664)</u>	<u>(58,921)</u>
Liability for incurred but unpaid benefits and benefit adjustment expenses at end of year	\$ <u>115,085</u>	<u>118,273</u>

The liability for future benefits is reported as liability for automobile accident insurance and workmen's compensation claims in the accompanying statement of net assets. AACA has recorded this liability, including administrative expenses for claim processing, based on the results of actuarial reports prepared by independent actuaries, determined under two different methods. Death, funeral, disability, dismemberment, and the basic medical hospitalization liabilities were determined using a triangulation method. The extended benefits medical hospitalization reserve uses a regression methodology to predict the ultimate incurred claims for each incurred calendar quarter. Additionally, assumptions are made about the mortality rates of the extended benefit claimants, recognizing the impact of their traumatic injuries on life span.

Changes in the ultimate liabilities for benefit payments may be required as information develops, which varies from experience, provides additional data, or, in some cases, augments data, which previously were not considered sufficient for use in determining the claim liabilities.

(e) PRIFA

PRIFA is responsible for assuring that its property is properly insured. Annually, PRIFA compiles the information of all property owned and its respective market value and purchases its property and casualty insurance policies. Insurance coverage for fiscal year 2008 remained similar to those of prior years. For the last three years, insurance settlements have not exceeded the amount of coverage.

(f) PRASA

PRASA has acquired commercial insurance to mitigate its exposure to certain losses involving real and personal property (including windstorm, flood, and earthquake damages) and comprehensive general and automobile claims. Each commercial insurance policy maintained by PRASA contains specific policy limits and deductibles. The policies limit was increased from \$150 million that was in place as of June 30, 2007. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

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(19) Commitments and Contingencies

Primary Government

The Commonwealth is a defendant in numerous legal proceedings pertaining to matters incidental to the performance of routine governmental operations. Under Act No. 104 of June 25, 1955, as amended, persons are authorized to sue the Commonwealth only for causes of actions set forth in said act to a maximum amount of \$75,000 or \$150,000 if it involves actions for damages to more than one person or where a single injured party is entitled to several causes of action. Under certain circumstances, as provided in Act No. 9 of November 26, 1975, as amended, the Commonwealth may provide its officers and employees with legal representation, as well as assume the payment of any judgment that may be entered against them. There is no limitation on the payment of such judgments.

With respect to pending and threatened litigation, excluding the litigation mentioned in the following paragraphs, the Commonwealth reported approximately \$426 million as an amount to cover for awarded and anticipated unfavorable judgments at June 30, 2008. This amount was included as other long-term liabilities in the accompanying statement of net assets, and represents the amount estimated as probable liability or a liability with a fixed or expected due date that will require future available financial resources for its payment. The amounts claimed exceed \$7 billion; however, the ultimate liability cannot be presently determined. It is the opinion of management that the claims are excessive and exaggerated. Management believes that the ultimate liability in excess of amounts provided, if any, would not be significant.

The Commonwealth is also a defendant in two parallel lawsuits, one filed in state court, and the other at the federal court. The defendants are various primary healthcare centers seeking to recover from the Commonwealth \$800 million of Medicaid funds retained by the Department of Health of the Commonwealth since 1997. In February 2005, the First Circuit determined that the Commonwealth must return any funds withheld because of noncompliance with a federal law. As of June 30, 2008, the Commonwealth accrued \$150 million for this legal contingency.

The Commonwealth is a defendant in a class action presented by parents of special education students in the areas of education and healthcare. In October 2006, the San Juan Court of Appeals decided in favor of the parents' request to include damage claims pursuant to the same class action case although not as a remedy in the class action per se. The court now may award damages to the members of the class action and to do so it may look at the claims by dividing them into groups or consider each case individually. This will require that the parents prove the damages suffered. The Commonwealth plans to defend vigorously each individual case. As of June 30, 2008, the Commonwealth accrued \$600 million for this legal contingency.

The Commonwealth receives financial assistance from the federal government in the form of grants and entitlements. Receipt of grants is generally conditioned upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal law and regulations, including the expenditure of resources for eligible purposes. Substantially, all grants are subject to audit under Circular A-133 of the Office of Management and Budget of the United States of America (OMB Circular A-133), all of which are performed at the individual department or agency level. Disallowance as a result of these audits may become liabilities of the Commonwealth. At June 30, 2008, based on an evaluation of pending federal disallowances, the Commonwealth has recorded approximately \$54 million as other long-term liabilities in the accompanying statement of net assets. Expenditures that are still subject to audit could be disallowed

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but management believes that any such future disallowances would not be material to the basic financial statements.

Construction commitments at June 30, 2008, entered by PBA, amounted to approximately \$52 million. In addition, the Commonwealth's construction commitments for public housing facilities amounted to approximately \$323 million at June 30, 2008.

On November 23, 1998, a global settlement agreement (the Agreement) was entered into by and between certain tobacco companies and certain states, territories, and other jurisdictions of the United States of America, including the Commonwealth. The agreement calls for annual payments through the year 2025, which will vary due to inflationary and volume adjustments. After 2025, the tobacco companies are to continue making contributions in perpetuity. Pursuant to Act No. 173 of July 30, 1999, which created the Children's Trust (a blended component unit), the Commonwealth assigned and transferred to the Trust all payments that the Commonwealth is entitled to receive under the agreement. Payments received under the agreement and recognized as revenue during the year ended June 30, 2008 amounted to approximately \$82.6 million.

Following is a summary of estimated payments to be received by the Trust through the year ending June 30, 2025 (expressed in thousands):

Year ending June 30:		
2009	\$	79,854
2010		80,913
2011		82,070
2012		83,225
2013		84,324
2014 – 2025		<u>1,194,549</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>1,604,935</u></u>

At June 30, 2008, the Trust had approved commitments to provide assistance to several entities through 56 contracts with balances amounting to approximately \$58.4 million.

Discretely Presented Component Units

In the normal course of their operations, the various component units are subject to guarantees, actions brought by third parties seeking damages or entering into commitments. Such actions are disclosed in the separately issued reports of the components units, some of which are summarized below:

(a) GDB

The Housing Finance Authority entered into a 30-year lease agreements with the Puerto Rico Department of Housing to rent office space expiring in 2037. During the term of the lease, the Housing Finance Authority will pay an annual rent of \$1.5 million.

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On August 18, 2002, the Legislature approved Law No. 198, which creates the Cooperative Development Investment Fund. The purpose of this fund is to promote the development of cooperative entities. This fund will be capitalized through contributions to be provided by GDB up to \$25 million to be matched by cooperative entities. As of June 30, 2008, GDB has contributed \$14.7 million to the Cooperative Development Investment Fund, \$1.7 million of which were contributed during the year ended June 30, 2008.

The Development Fund has entered into an agreement (the Agreement) with Economic Development Bank of Puerto Rico (EDB) whereby the Development Fund would guarantee a portion of loans granted by EDB under a government program named The Key for Your Business (the Program). Under the Agreement, the Development Fund would assign \$10 million of its capital for the Program. The Development Fund guarantees one-third of the outstanding principal balance of each loan plus the accrued interest and certain other charges. The Development Fund charges one percent of the loan amount as guarantee fee and no loan may exceed \$50,000. At June 30, 2008, outstanding guarantees amounted to approximately \$9,997,000, and the allowance for losses on guarantees amounted to approximately \$843,000. On August 28, 2008, the Development Fund and EDB amended the Agreement to increase from \$10 million to \$15 million the Development Fund's capital designated for the program.

(b) PRHTA

On February 28, 2003, Siemens Transportation Partnership Puerto Rico S.E. (STT) and others filed legal claims against PRHTA in the amount of approximately \$50 million for damages, amounts withheld, acceleration of work, and other causes of action in connection with the construction of the Urban Train Project.

On November 24, 2004, PRHTA filed a counter claim against STT for liquidating damages as stipulated in the contract of \$100 million. PRHTA is in the process of amending its counter claim to include other credits against STT. If the counter claims are amended, the total amount to be claimed by PRHTA will be in range of \$150 to \$180 million.

On September 22, 2005, PRHTA filed a third-party complaint against various contractors in the Urban Train Projects to respond to PRHTA in case STT prevails in its claims in the amount of \$25 million. On November 21, 2006, these third parties counter claimed PRHTA for \$26 million for work performed and unjust enrichment.

On April 20, 2007, the Administrative Judge designated this case as a complex liquidation and remitted it to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who has to assign a presiding judge for the case. The parties are still awaiting such designation.

In the opinion of legal counsel, although discovery up to date has shown that it is unlikely that STT will prevail in its allegation against PRHTA, due to the complexities of the case it is not possible to estimate the amount of any potential loss.

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(c) **PREPA**

On May 18, 2000, Abengoa, Puerto Rico, S.E. (Abengoa), PREPA's contractor for the repowering of San Juan steam plant units 5 and 6, unilaterally declared a termination of the contract with PREPA and filed a complaint for breach of contract. PREPA believes that the actions by the contractor will not materially affect the ability of PREPA to provide service nor is there a material difference in the quality of service provided by PREPA.

In May 1998, the Municipality of Ponce filed a complaint against PREPA in the San Juan Superior Court requesting the payment by the Authority of the full contributions in lieu of taxes and electric energy sales set aside for prior fiscal years. PREPA understands that because the Act provides that the contributions in lieu of taxes and electric energy sales set aside are only payable after complying with PREPA's deposit obligations under the 1974 Agreement and the prior indenture and shortfalls do not carry forward as future liabilities of PREPA as described above, it is legally entitled to make such deposits even if the effect is to reduce such contributions and set aside available to municipalities.

On April 14, 2003, PREPA made a settlement offer consisting of a payment in cash of \$68 million and \$57 million for electric infrastructure projects in the municipalities. As part of the settlement agreement, the municipalities supported an amendment to the Act that was proposed by PREPA, that the amount payable to municipalities is calculated based on a percentage of the net revenues defined on the 1974 Agreement.

During fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, 37 municipalities accepted this settlement, receiving an amount of \$26.1 million. During fiscal year ended June 30, 2004, 38 additional municipalities accepted the settlement as well, receiving \$37.5 million. During fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, the last two municipalities accepted the settlement offer, receiving \$4.4 million.

The settlement provided for PREPA to change its legislation on CILT calculation, which PREPA did. The new law signed in August 2004 included a transitory clause regarding the \$68 million payment, stating that this amount was a special CILT that the accepting municipalities would receive, with monies provided by GDB, while PREPA would repay GDB and guarantee with monies to be allocated as special CILT in a eight-year term. The settlement was retroactive starting in 2003. In connection with the same litigation, GDB approved a line of credit of \$57 million for electric infrastructure projects on municipalities, which is outstanding as of June 30, 2008.

In June 2004, the Office of the Comptroller of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Comptroller) issued a report stating that PREPA overcharged its clients by approximately \$49.8 million, and should reimburse this amount to such clients. After this report was made public, two lawsuits were filed by clients of PREPA against PREPA demanding the reimbursement of such alleged overcharges. PREPA's position is that the Comptroller incorrectly based his conclusion on data that is not relevant to the calculation of PREPA's rates, and that PREPA's rates were properly established in the year 2000 in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

On December 2006, two fires damaged one of PREPA's generating units and the control room, which controls all four units located at Palo Seco Plant. As a result, 602 MV of oil-fired capacity, representing 11% of the Production Plant installed dependable capacity was unavailable.

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PREPA submitted claims to insurance companies for \$315.2 million, including extra fuel expenses, and has received payments of \$5 million during the fiscal year ended June 20, 2007 and \$142.6 million during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, for a total amount of \$147.6 million. As of June 30, 2008, a receivable for this concept amounts to approximately \$167.6 million.

(d) PRIFA

At June 30, 2008, PRIFA is a defendant in various legal proceedings arising from its normal operations. Management, based on the advice of its legal counsel, is of the opinion that the ultimate liability, if any, resulting from these pending proceeds and legal actions in the aggregate will not have a material effect on PRIFA's financial statements. However, management is of the opinion that they will reach some settlements in certain case. A liability to cover claims and other contingencies amounting to \$300,000 has been reflected as accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

(e) PRASA

On April 28, 2006, PRASA entered into a consent decree with the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) that requires PRASA to implement system-wide remedial measures at all of the waste water treatment plants operated by PRASA. PRASA was assessed a penalty of \$1 million which was paid during fiscal year 2007. In accordance with the consent decree, PRASA has to deposit in an escrow account with GDB, \$3 million payable in four payments over two years starting on December 1, 2006. As of June 30, 2008 and 2007, PRASA has deposited the total required amount of \$3 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, in this account. These funds will be used for providing sewer service to a community that has not been connected to PRASA's sewer system.

On May 25, 2006, PRASA entered into a plea agreement with U.S. Department of Justice related to violations of the Clean Water Act, Title 33, USC, Sections 11311(a). As part of the agreement, PRASA agreed to pay a \$9 million fine in equal installment without interest during a five year term period. Until this fine is satisfied in full, all of PRASA's real property will be subject to a statutory lien held by the federal government entitling it to foreclose on such property in order to satisfy this mandatory obligation. As of June 30, 2008 the outstanding balance of the accrued liability was \$5.4 million. On August 13, 2008, PRASA paid the total outstanding amount of \$5.4 million that was holding the statutory lien on PRASA's real property.

On December 15, 2006, an agreement was signed between PRASA and the Department of Health of the Commonwealth relating to violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act. PRASA was preliminarily approved by the supervising court on March 15, 2007 and it was amended and finally approved by the court on June 20, 2008.

(f) PRMSA

PRMSA has accounts receivable aggregating \$22.8 million at June 30, 2008, from the Hospital of the Municipality of San Juan, related to medical services rendered. PRMSA alleges that these amounts are for related services rendered during the period from June 30, 2005 to June 30, 2008; however, amounts are still unpaid.

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PRMSA filed at the Department of Justice of the Commonwealth and with the Commission for the Resolution of Controversies for Over Payment and Debts between Governmental Agencies, demanding the resolution of this matter.

(g) COFINA

On October 21, 2008, COFINA requested the trustee to restructure certain escrow funds. The funds had been established on July 31, 2007, for the refunding of interest on certain taxable bonds of PFC (Taxable Refunded Interest Only Escrow Requirements). After the escrows had been originally established, a portion of the outstanding principal of the bonds, which were the basis for the calculation of the Taxable Refunded Interest Only Escrow Requirements, was extinguished. In addition, all the maturities of the PFC Series 2000 B Bonds held in escrow will be defeased on December 1, 2008. The reduction of principal as described, will decrease the Taxable Refunded Interest Only Escrow Requirements, and as such, COFINA instructed the Trustee to restructure the escrows. The restructuring analysis provided \$158 million to be used to redeem the PFC Series 2000B bonds and accrued interest (\$80 million) and for the repayment of loans to GDB (\$77 million).

COFINA terminated an interest swap agreement as a result of an event of default of the counterparty under the 1997 ISDA Master Agreement (the Agreement) dated July 11, 1997, entered into between the counterparty and COFINA. COFINA designated November 6, 2008, as the early termination date. In addition, COFINA negotiated and executed replacement swaps agreement with two new counterparties, which preserved the economic terms associated with the original swap although contained different credit terms. Both replacement counterparties have credit ratings in the AA category. COFINA paid a settlement amount to the former counterparty, but up-front payments received from the new counterparties resulted in a net positive cash flow for COFINA of over \$14 million.

On July 23, 2009 COFINA issued \$500 million Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, First Subordinated Series 2009 D Bond Anticipation Notes pursuant to the Term Loan Agreement entered into with First Bank Puerto Rico.

(h) PRHIA

PRHIA is codefendant in a case involving a claim of about \$20 million by a provider of medical services. The Administration's legal counsel does not believe that at this stage an estimate can be made as to the financial effect, if any, of this litigation and cannot offer any evaluation of the likelihood of a favorable or unfavorable outcome. Accordingly, management does not consider necessary to make any provision in its books for this case and intends to contest it vigorously.

Fiduciary Component Units

The TRS, besides receiving contributions from participants and the plan sponsor, also receives legislative appropriations from special laws to cover the increase in benefits to retired teachers. Act No. 62 of September 4, 1992, as amended, establishes an increase of 3% in pension annuities every three years of those members who meet the requirements. Most of the funds used to cover these benefits are budgeted by the Commonwealth through legislature appropriations. Nevertheless, the costs of pension benefits that

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increased from 1992 to June 30, 2004 were not received in full by TRS from legislative appropriations. The TRS had to cover approximately \$120 million from its resources that should have been received through special laws. As of June 30, 2008, the TRS has a claim with the Office of Management and Budget of the Commonwealth to collect amounts as per a resolution approved by the Board of Trustees on May 31, 2004. Since the parties involved in this claim are under a decisions committee, the amount claimed has not been accrued in the accompanying financial statements.

Environmental Commitments and Contingencies

The following component units' operations include activities that are subject to state and federal environmental regulations:

- **PREPA** – Facilities and operations of PREPA are subject to regulations under numerous federal and commonwealth environmental laws, including the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). In February 1992, the EPA performed an inspection of various facilities of PREPA and became aware of deficiencies in different areas, principally air opacity; water quality; spill prevention control and countermeasures; and underground storage tanks. As a result, PREPA agreed to, among other things, make certain capital improvements, undertake supplemental environment projects, and use fuel oil not exceeding certain predetermined levels of sulfur, vanadium, and asphalt in its content.
- **PRSWA** – PRSWA is currently involved in the implementation and development of the Infrastructure Regional Plan for recycling and disposal of solid waste in Puerto Rico. As of June 30, 2008, management of the Authority believes that, at this time, there is no sufficient information available to determine the potential amount of related losses, if any, and no provision for losses has been made in the accompanying financial statements.
- **PRIDCO** – Financial responsibility for cleanup costs has been and/or are being undertaken by the industrial potentially responsible parties (PRPs) at the two Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) sites (Vega Alta and Guayama) where the federal government named PRIDCO as a PRP solely for being a part-owner of both sites. Under CERCLA and its regulations, liability for the cleanup cost and damage to natural resources and any assessment of health effects may be imposed on the present and past owners or operators of a facility from which there was a release of hazardous substances. In addition, any person who arranged for the disposal or treatment of hazardous substances at a site from which there was a release may also be liable. The resolution of those legal actions included various environmental issues to which PRIDCO did not stipulate liability under the CERCLA and other federal legislation. CERCLA establishes procedures and standards for responding to the release of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants.

PRIDCO has taken vigorous actions to identify any other potential claims or liability arising from environmental deficiencies and has provided in the accompanying statement of net assets for any of these deficiencies where a probable loss is foreseen. Management believes that any unidentified environmental deficiencies and related costs will not have a material adverse effect on PRIDCO's results of operations and financial condition.

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Construction Commitments

As of June 30, 2008, the following component units maintained various unspent construction agreements as follows (expressed in thousands):

Puerto Rico Highway and Transportation Authority	\$	733,519
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority		465,100
Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority		393,900
Special Communities Perpetual Trust		314,683
Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority		287,213
Puerto Rico Solid Waste		73,045
Puerto Rico Ports Authority		70,731
Puerto Rico Conservatory of Music Corporation		27,498
Institute of Puerto Rican Culture		6,984
Puerto Rico Trade and Esport Company		5,900
Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company		5,786
Institutional Trust of National Guard		219
Total	\$	<u>2,384,578</u>

(20) Retirement Systems

The Commonwealth sponsors three contributory pension plans (collectively known as the Retirement Systems), which are reported in the accompanying statement of fiduciary net assets:

- Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities (ERS)
- The Puerto Rico Judiciary Retirement System (JRS)
- Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers (TRS)

Each system is independent; thus, their assets or liabilities may not be transferred from one system to another or used for any purpose other than to benefit the participants of each system.

The Retirement Systems issue financial reports, which are publicly available and include the basic financial statements, the required trend information, and any other required supplementary information. These reports may be obtained by written request to the corresponding retirement system administrator at the addresses detailed in note 1(b) of these financial statements.

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(a) **ERS**

Plan Description

The System is a cost-sharing multi-employer defined-benefit plan sponsored by the Commonwealth. ERS was created under Act No. 447 (the Act), approved on May 15, 1951, as amended, and became effective on January 1, 1952. ERS covers substantially all full-time employees of: (1) the Commonwealth's primary government and (2) certain municipalities of Puerto Rico and certain component units of the Commonwealth not having their own retirement systems. Appointed and temporary commonwealth employees become plan members upon their date of employment. Plan members are eligible for a retirement annuity upon reaching the following age:

<u>Police and firemen</u>	<u>Other employees</u>
50 with 25 years of credited service	55 with 25 years of credited service
58 with 10 years of credited service	58 with 10 years of credited service

Plan members are eligible for merit annuity with a minimum of 30 years or more of credited service.

On the coordinated plan, a participating employee contributes 5.775% of the monthly salary for the first \$550 and 8.275% for the excess over \$550. By the time the employee reaches 65 years of age and begins to receive social security benefits, the pension benefits are reduced by the following:

- \$165 per month if retired with 55 years of age and 30 years of credited service
- \$110 per month if retired with less than 55 years of age and 30 years of credited service
- All other between \$82 and \$100 per month
- Disability annuities under the coordinated plan are also adjusted at age 65 and in some cases are reduced over \$165 per month.

On the noncoordinated plan, the participating employee contributes 8.275% of the monthly salary and does not have any change in the pension benefits upon receipt of social security benefits.

Death benefits are divided into occupational, nonoccupational, and postretirement. Under the occupational benefits, a surviving spouse may receive an annuity equal to 50% of the participating employee's salary at the date of death and each child may receive \$10 per month for minor, or student, up to a maximum benefit per family of 100% of the participating employee's salary at the date of death. If no spouse survives, or dies while receiving the annuity payments, each child, 18 or under, is eligible to receive an annuity of \$20 per month up to the attainment of 18 years of age or the completion of his/her studies. Under the nonoccupational benefits, the contributions and interest accumulated as of the date of the death plus an amount equal to the annual compensation at the time of death are paid. Under the postretirement benefits, the beneficiary with a surviving spouse and child 18 or under receive up to 50% (60%, if not covered under Title II of the Social Security Act) of the retiree's pension or otherwise the excess, if any, of the accumulated contributions at the time of retirement over the total annuity benefits received before death, limited to a minimum of \$750.

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On September 24, 1999, an amendment to the Act, which created ERS, was enacted to establish a defined-contribution plan known as System 2000.

System 2000 became effective on January 1, 2000. Employees participating in the defined-benefit plan system at December 31, 1999 had the option to either stay in the defined-benefit plan or transfer to System 2000. Persons employed on or after January 1, 2000 are only allowed to become members of System 2000.

System 2000 is a hybrid defined-contribution plan, also known as a cash balance plan. Under this new plan, there will be a pool of plan assets, which will be invested by ERS, together with those of the defined-benefit plan. Benefits at retirement age will not be guaranteed by the Commonwealth. The annuity will be based on a formula that assumes that each year the participants' contributions (with a minimum of 8.275% of the participants' salary up to a maximum of 10%) will be invested as instructed by the participant in an account, which will: (1) earn a fixed rate based on the two-year Constant Maturity Treasury Notes; (2) earn a rate equal to 75% of the return of ERS's investment portfolio (net of management fees); or (3) earn a combination of both alternatives. Participants receive periodic account statements similar to those of defined-contribution plans showing their accrued balances. Disability pensions are not being granted under System 2000. The sponsors' contributions (9.275% of the participants' salary) will be used to fund the defined benefit plan.

System 2000 reduces the retirement age from 65 years to 60 years for those employees who joined the original plan on or after January 1, 2000.

Funding Policy

Contribution requirements, which are established by law and are not actuarially determined, are as follows:

Commonwealth and other sponsors	9.275% of applicable payroll
Participants:	
Hired on or before March 31, 1990	5.775% of monthly gross salary up to \$550
	8.275% of monthly gross salary in excess of \$550
Hired on or after April 1, 1990	8.275% of monthly gross salary

(b) JRS

Plan Description

The JRS is a single-employer defined-benefit plan, which is also administered by the ERS. The system was created under Act No. 12, approved on October 19, 1954. Membership is made up of all judges of the Judiciary Branch of the Commonwealth.

The system provides retirement as well as death and disability benefits. Benefits vest after 10 years of service and upon reaching 60 years of age.

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Retirement benefits are determined by the application of stipulated benefit ratios to the plan member's average compensation. Average compensation is computed based on the last month of compensation.

The retirement annuity, for which the plan participant is eligible, is limited to a minimum of 25% and a maximum of 75% of the average compensation, except for judges of the Supreme Court for whom the annuity is limited to a minimum of 50% and a maximum of 100% of the average compensation.

Death benefits are divided into occupational, nonoccupational, and postretirement. Under the occupational benefits, a surviving spouse may receive an annuity equal to 50% of the participating employee's salary at the date of death and each child may receive \$10 per month for each child, minor, or student, up to a maximum benefit per family of 75% of the participating employee's salary at the date of death. If no spouse survives or dies while receiving the annuity payments, each child, 18 or under, is eligible to receive an annuity of \$20 per month up to the attainment of 18 years of age or the completion of his/her studies. Under the nonoccupational benefits, the contributions and interest accumulated as of the date of the death plus an amount equal to the annual compensation at the time of death is paid. Under the postretirement benefits, the beneficiary with surviving spouse age 60 or over and child age 21 or under will receive up to 60% of the retiree's pension or otherwise the excess, if any, of the accumulated contributions at the time of retirement over the total annuity benefits received before death, limited to a minimum of \$500.

During 1997, JRS enacted Act No. 177 that provides, effective January 1, 1999, for increases of 3%, every three years, of the pension benefits paid by JRS to those plan participants with three or more years of retirement.

Funding Policy

All participants are required to make contributions to the plan equal to 8% of the applicable payroll. The Commonwealth, as sponsor, must contribute 20% of the applicable payroll. Contributions are established by law and are not actuarially determined.

(c) TRS

Plan Description

The TRS is a single-employer defined-benefit plan sponsored by the Commonwealth. All active teachers of the Department of Education of the Commonwealth are covered by the system under the terms of Act No. 91 of March 29, 2004 that superseded Act No. 218 of 1951. Licensed teachers working in private schools may also participate in the system as long as the required employer and employee contributions are satisfied.

The plan provides retirement, death, and disability benefits. Benefits vest after completion of a given number of years of credited service based on age. Benefits are determined by the application of stipulated benefit ratios to the members' average compensation. Average compensation is computed based on the highest three years of compensation recognized by TRS.

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The annuity for which a plan member is eligible is limited to a minimum of \$300 per month and a maximum of 75% of the average compensation.

Funding Policy

Effective January 27, 2000, participant contributions were increased to 9% of their compensation, as provided by Act No. 45 of 2000. The Commonwealth, as sponsor, matches the participants' contributions at a rate of 8.5% of the applicable payroll. Contribution rates are established by law and are not actuarially determined.

Other relevant information on the Commonwealth's Retirement Systems is presented below (as of July 1, 2007, the latest valuation date):

(d) Membership

	<u>ERS</u>	<u>JRS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	81,242	355	26,919	108,516
Disabled members and terminated employees	17,708	39	2,838	20,585
Current participating employees	171,103	352	48,505	219,960
Total	<u>270,053</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>78,262</u>	<u>349,061</u>

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(e) Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation

The Commonwealth's annual pension cost and net pension obligation of the three pension plans for the year ended June 30, 2008 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>ERS</u>	<u>JRS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Annual required contributions	\$ 1,191,275	19,803	341,495	1,552,573
Interest on net pension obligation (asset)	323,215	(327)	64,790	387,678
Adjustment to annual required sponsors' contributions	<u>(364,893)</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>(50,543)</u>	<u>(415,083)</u>
Annual pension cost	1,149,597	19,829	355,742	1,525,168
Statutory sponsors' contributions made	<u>(581,285)</u>	<u>(7,262)</u>	<u>(185,150)</u>	<u>(773,697)</u>
Increase in net pension obligation	568,312	12,567	170,592	751,471
Net pension obligation (asset) at beginning of year	<u>4,309,534</u>	<u>(4,364)</u>	<u>786,790</u>	<u>5,091,960</u>
Net pension obligation at end of year	\$ <u><u>4,877,846</u></u>	<u><u>8,203</u></u>	<u><u>957,382</u></u>	<u><u>5,843,431</u></u>

The net pension obligation for ERS, JRS, and TRS totaling \$5.8 billion is recorded in the accompanying statement of net assets (deficit).

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The annual required contribution was determined by actuarial valuations for each of the pension plans as described below:

	<u>ERS</u>	<u>JRS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
Date of latest actuarial valuation	July 1, 2007	July 1, 2007	July 1, 2007
Actuarial-cost method	Projected unit credit cost	Projected unit credit cost	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of the projected payroll	Level percentage of the projected payroll	Level percentage of the projected payroll
Remaining amortization period	30 years	19 years	30 years
Amortization approach	Closed	Closed	Closed
	<u>ERS</u>	<u>JRS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
Asset-valuation method	Market value	Market value	Market value
Actuarial assumptions:			
Inflation	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Investment rate of return	7.5	7.5	8.0
Projected salary increases per annum	2.5	3.0	3.5
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.0	1.0	None

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(f) Three-Year Trend Information

The three-year trend information is as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>ERS</u>	<u>JRS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
Annual pension cost (APC):			
Year ended June 30, 2008	\$ 1,149,597	19,829	355,742
Year ended June 30, 2007	634,882	9,553	355,407
Year ended June 30, 2006	634,882	9,553	221,449
Percentage of APC contributed:			
Year ended June 30, 2008	50.6%	36.6%	52.0%
Year ended June 30, 2007	72.5	69.4	49.0
Year ended June 30, 2006	65.0	70.0	81.0
Net pension obligation (asset):			
Year ended June 30, 2008	\$ 4,877,846	8,203	957,382
Year ended June 30, 2007	4,309,534	(4,364)	786,790
Year ended June 30, 2006	4,135,141	(7,285)	605,663

(g) Funded Status

Funded status of the pension plans as of July 1, 2007, the most recent actuarial valuation date, is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>ERS</u>	<u>JRS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Actuarial accrued liability	\$ 16,769,512	258,577	7,756,000	24,784,089
Actuarial value of assets	2,891,501	81,473	3,163,000	6,135,974
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	\$ <u>13,878,011</u>	<u>177,104</u>	<u>4,593,000</u>	<u>18,648,115</u>

The schedule of funding progress included as required supplementary information presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

On August 12, 2000, Act No. 174 was approved to allow certain ERS participants to be eligible for early retirement upon attaining at least age 55 with 25 years of service, provided they made their election on or before April 1, 2001. Those who elected early retirement under this law will receive monthly benefits of 75% (if 25 or more years of service and age 55, or 30 or more years of service and age 50) or benefits of 65% (if 25 years of service by less than age 55) of their average compensation, which is computed based on the highest 36 months of compensation recognized by ERS. In these cases, the sponsor is responsible for contributing to ERS amounts to cover the benefit

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payments and the sponsor contribution with respect to the participants covered until the participants reach the normal retirement age.

(21) Other Postemployment Benefits

The Commonwealth provides postemployment healthcare benefits through defined benefit plans that are administered by the Retirement Systems:

- Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities Medical Insurance Plan Contribution (ERS MIPC)
- The Puerto Rico Judiciary Retirement System Medical Insurance Plan Contribution (JRS MIPC)
- Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers Medical Insurance Plan Contribution (TRS MIPC)

(a) ERS MIPC

Plan Description

ERS MIPC is a cost sharing multiple employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan sponsored by the Commonwealth. JRS MIPC and TRS MIPC are single employer defined benefit OPEB plans sponsored by the Commonwealth. These OPEB plans were created under Act No. 95 approved on June 29, 1963. Healthcare benefits are provided through insurance companies whose premiums are paid by the retiree with the Commonwealth providing a matching share. ERS MIPC covers substantially all full time employees of: (1) the Commonwealth's primary government and (2) certain municipalities of Puerto Rico and certain component units of the Commonwealth not having their own postemployment benefit plan. JRS MIPC covers all judges of the Judiciary Branch of the Commonwealth. TRS MIPC covers all active teachers of the Department of Education of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth employees become plan members upon their date of employment. Plan members are eligible for benefits upon reaching the following age:

ERS MIPC
Police and firemen
50 with 25 years of credited service
58 with 10 years of credited service
Other employees
55 with 25 years of credited service
58 with 10 years of credited service
JRS MIPC
60 with 10 years of credited service.

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TRS MIPC

47 with 25 years of credited service
60 with 10 years of credited service

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of ERS MIPC, JRS MIPC and TRS MIPC are established by Act No. 95 approved on June 29, 1963. The benefits are paid directly by the Commonwealth to the insurance providers at a rate of a maximum of \$100 per month per retiree. All these OPEB plans are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. There is no contribution requirement for plan members during active employment. Retirees contribute the amount of the healthcare insurance premium not covered by the Commonwealth contribution. The amount contributed during the year ended June 30, 2008 was as follows (expressed in thousands):

ERS MIPC	\$	79,794
JRS MIPC		226
TRS MIPC		25,550

(b) Funded Status

Funded status of the postemployment healthcare benefit plans as of July 1, 2007, the most recent actuarial valuation date, is as follows (in thousands):

	ERS MIPC	JRS MIPC	TRS MIPC	Total
Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 1,556,809	4,677	652,157	2,213,643
Actuarial value of assets	—	—	—	—
Net OPEB obligation	\$ <u>1,556,809</u>	<u>4,677</u>	<u>652,157</u>	<u>2,213,643</u>

The schedule of funding progress included as required supplementary information presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

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(c) Membership

	<u>ERS</u>	<u>JRS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	81,242	355	26,919	108,516
Disabled members and terminated employees	17,708	39	2,838	20,585
Current participating employees	171,103	352	48,505	219,960
Total	<u>270,053</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>78,262</u>	<u>349,061</u>

(d) Annual OPEB costs and Net OPEB obligation

The annual OPEB cost and the annual required contribution (ARC) were computed as part of an actuarial valuation in accordance with parameters of GASB Statement No. 45 based on current years' demographic data.

The annual ARC for the postemployment healthcare benefit plans were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>ERS MIPC</u>	<u>JRS MIPC</u>	<u>TRS MIPC</u>	<u>Total</u>
ARC				
Normal costs	\$ 22,369	134	13,083	35,586
Amortization of unfunded AAL	88,281	273	23,753	112,307
ARC	<u>\$ 110,650</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>36,836</u>	<u>147,893</u>

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The annual OPEB cost and the net OPEB obligation for the postemployment healthcare benefit plans were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>ERS MIPC</u>	<u>JRS MIPC</u>	<u>TRS MIPC</u>	<u>Total</u>
Annual OPEB cost:				
ARC	\$ 110,650	407	36,836	147,893
Annual OPEB cost	110,650	407	36,836	147,893
Statutory sponsors' contributions made	<u>(79,794)</u>	<u>(226)</u>	<u>(25,500)</u>	<u>(105,520)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	30,856	181	11,336	42,373
Net OPEB obligation at beginning of year	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net OPEB obligation at end of year	\$ <u>30,856</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>11,336</u>	<u>42,373</u>

The net OPEB obligation for ERS MIPC, JRS MIPC, and TRS MIPC totaling \$42.4 million is recorded in the accompanying statement of net assets (deficit).

(e) Actuarial Assumptions

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the ARC of the employer are subject to continuous revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

	<u>ERS MIPC</u>	<u>JRS MIPC</u>	<u>TRS MIPC</u>
Date of latest actuarial valuation	July 1, 2007	July 1, 2007	July 1, 2007
Actuarial-cost method	Projected unit credit cost	Projected unit credit cost	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level dollar	Level dollar	Level dollar
Discount rate	4%	4%	4%
Remaining amortization period	30 years	19 years	30 years
Amortization approach	Closed	Closed	Closed

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(22) Subsequent Events

Primary Government

On December 23, 2008, GDB issued the 2008 Senior Notes Series A and B amounting to \$1.2 billion and amended the interest rate for the Tax Receivable Anticipation Bonds of the Commonwealth series 2008A.

On January 15, 2009, GDB approved the redemption of certain United States Treasury Obligations Securing relating to Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority Special Obligation Bonds, 2000 Series A and B.

On January 26, 2009, GDB issued 2009 Notes Series A amounting to \$250 million.

On February 23, 2009, GDB authorized a loan that not can exceed \$121,985,000 to the Secretary of Department of Treasury of the Commonwealth for the purpose of refinancing a portion of certain outstanding general obligation bond issues of the Commonwealth under Act No. 33 of December 7, 1942 as amended. On that same date, they approved a loan not to exceed \$64,540,000 to Puerto Rico Public Building Authority to pay the interest component of certain outstanding revenue bonds. GDB approved the details of a loan agreement in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$500 million by and between the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation and First Bank of Puerto Rico.

The Commonwealth has developed and commenced implementing a multiyear Fiscal Stabilization and Economic Reconstruction Plan that seeks to achieve fiscal balance and restore economic growth and acknowledges that fiscal stabilization is central to safeguarding the Commonwealth's investment-grade credit rating and restoring Puerto Rico's economic growth and development. During the first quarter of 2009, the Legislative Assembly enacted three bills providing for the implementation of this plan, which is composed of two main elements: the Fiscal Stabilization Plan (the Fiscal Plan) and the Economic Reconstruction Plan (the Economic Plan).

In addition, the new administration is in the process of designing and implementing a series of economic development initiatives with the aim of enhancing Puerto Rico's competitiveness and strengthening specific industry sectors. These economic development initiatives are intended to support the prospects of long-term and sustainable growth.

Fiscal Stabilization Plan

The Fiscal Plan has three main objectives: (i) to stabilize the short-term fiscal situation, (ii) to safeguard and strengthen the Commonwealth's credit rating, and (iii) to achieve budgetary balance by fiscal year 2013. The Fiscal Plan, which is generally contained in Act No. 7 of March 9, 2009 (Act 7), includes expense-reduction measures, tax revenue enforcement measures, tax revenue increasing measures, and financial measures, as discussed below.

Expense Reduction Measures. A significant portion of Puerto Rico's current budget deficit is attributable to the accumulated effect of high operating expenses in the government. The Fiscal Plan seeks to reduce the recurring expense base of the government to make it consistent with the level of government revenues. The Fiscal Plan establishes a government-wide expense-reduction program aimed at reducing payroll and other operating expenses by \$2 billion.

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Payroll expense is the most significant component of the government's recurring expense base. The reduction in payroll expenses contemplated by the Fiscal Plan will be implemented in three phases, with certain benefits conferred to participating employees, as follows:

Phase I: Incentivized Voluntary Resignation and Voluntary Permanent Workday Reduction Programs: The Incentivized Voluntary Resignation Program offered public employees a compensation incentive based on the time of service in the government. The Voluntary Permanent Workday Reduction Program was available to public employees with 20 or more years of service. The Workday Reduction Program consists of a voluntary reduction of one regular workday every fifteen calendar days, which is equivalent to approximately a 10% reduction in annual workdays. Phase I commenced in March 2009 and public employees had until April 27, 2009 to submit the required information to participate in the voluntary programs available under Phase I and be eligible for the Alternatives Program for Public Employees. On May 14, 2009, OMB announced that based on the number of employees who agreed to participate in these programs, the expected reduction in expenses for fiscal year 2010 would be \$50 million.

Phase II: Involuntary layoff plan: As provided in Act 7, Phase II will go into effect only if the objective of reducing \$2 billion in expenses is not achieved after implementation of Phase I. Under Phase II, all employees with transitory, nonpermanent positions will be terminated, effective July 3, 2009. In addition, Phase II provides for one or more rounds of involuntary layoffs commencing on July 3, 2009 and applies to all public employees unless specifically excluded by Act 7, strictly according to seniority in public service, starting with employees with least seniority. The plan excludes employees listed in Act 7 as providing "essential" services, those paid by federal funds, those on military leave, and political appointees and their trust employees (political appointees and their trust employees, who do not hold a permanent or career position in the government, are referred to herein as noncareer employees). Employees in Phase II will receive a severance package that includes health coverage payment for up to six months or until the former public employee is eligible for health insurance coverage at another job. Phase II would commence on May 14, 2009.

Phase III: Temporary suspension of certain provisions of laws, collective bargaining agreements, and other agreements: Phase III, which went into effect on March 9, 2009, imposes a temporary freeze of salary increases and other economic benefits included in laws, collective bargaining agreements, and any other agreements. Phase III will remain in effect for a period of two years, but this term may be shortened by the Governor by means of an Executive Order should OMB certify that the savings resulting from the implementation of Act 7's expense-reduction measures are sufficient to cover the law's objectives. OMB has indicated that the expected savings from the implementation of these measures is \$187 million for fiscal year 2010.

Public Employees Alternatives Program: The employees that elected to participate in the Incentivized Voluntary Resignation Program or the Voluntary Permanent Workday Reduction Program under Phase I, or that are subject to involuntary layoffs under Phase II, will be eligible for the Public Employees Alternatives Program. This program assists public employees in their transition into other productive alternatives, and offers vouchers for college education, technical education, and professional training, as well as for establishing a business and for relocation.

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In addition, Act 7 provides that, for a period of two years, collective bargaining agreements that have already expired or that expire while the law is in effect and that relate to public employees may not be renegotiated or renewed.

Component Units

(a) PREPA

As of December 22, 2008, PREPA received \$56.8 million from insurance companies related to an insurance claim.

(b) COFINA

On October 21, 2008, COFINA requested the trustee to restructure certain escrow funds. The funds had been established on July 31, 2007, for the refunding of interest on certain taxable bonds of PFC (Taxable Refunded Interest Only Escrow Requirements). After the escrows had been originally established a portion of the outstanding principal of the bonds, which were that basis for the calculation of the Taxable Refunded Interest Only Escrow Requirements, was extinguished. In addition, all the maturities of the PFC Series 2000B Bonds held in escrow were defeased on December 1, 2008. The reduction of principal as described, will decrease the Taxable Interest Only Escrow Requirements, and as such, COFINA instructed the Trustee to restructure the escrows. The restructuring analysis provided \$158.4 million to be used to redeem the PFC Series 2000B bonds and accrued interest \$(80.2 million) and for the repayment of loans to GDB \$(77.8 million).

COFINA terminated an interest swap agreement as a result of an event of default of the counterparty under the 1997 ISDA Master Agreement (the Agreement) dated July 11, 1997, entered into between the counterparty and COFINA. COFINA designated November 6, 2008, as the Early Termination Date. In addition, COFINA, negotiated and executed replacement swaps agreement with two new counterparties, which preserved the economic terms associated with the original swap although contained different credit terms. Both replacement counterparties have credit ratings in the AA category. COFINA paid a settlement amount to the former counterparty, but up front payments received from the new counterparties resulted in a net positive cash flow for COFINA of over \$14 million.

(c) GDB

On August 1, 2008, GDB repurchased the \$267 million outstanding balance of its adjustable refunding bonds as a result of significant increases in the interest rate of these auction rate bonds. GDB expects to reissue these bonds at a fixed rate during fiscal year 2009.

On August 1, 2008, the Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (PRHFA) (a blended component unit of GDB) issued the Capital Fund Modernization Program Subordinate Bonds amounting to \$384.5 million and the Housing Revenue Bonds amounting to \$100 million. The proceeds from the issuance will be mainly used to finance loans to limited liability obligations of PRHFA, payable primarily by a pledge and assignment of federal housing assistance payments made available by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The \$100 million bonds are also limited obligations of the PRHFA, payable from payments deposited in escrow accounts with a trustee and the proceeds of a loan to be made by the PRHFA to a limited liability company using moneys

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received as a grant from the Department of Housing of the Commonwealth. Payment of principal, of the Housing Revenue Bonds is also secured by an irrevocable standby letter of credit issued by GDB. These bonds are considered no-commitment debt and, accordingly, will be excluded, along with the related assets held in trust, from the PRHFA's financial statements.

Subsequent to June 30, 2008, the credit rating of AIG Matched Funding Corp. was lowered. GDB is currently evaluating, with its financial advisors and legal counsel, various alternatives for these nonparticipating investment contracts, including but not limited to, unwinding these nonparticipating investment contracts and defeasing the related bonds issued by the Housing Finance Authority.

On September 9, 2008, October 10, 2008, October 17, 2008, November 26, 2008 and December 1, 2008, GDB purchased an aggregate principal amount of \$1 billion of Tax Receivable Anticipation Bonds of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Series 2008A issued in four separate tranches in the amounts of \$300 million, \$50 million, \$50 million, \$250 million, and \$350 million, respectively. The bonds are payable from the revenue generated from the collections of certain Commonwealth's delinquent tax receivable.

(d) PRTC

Subsequent to June 30, 2008, PRTC obtained a \$125 million nonrevolving term credit financing agreement from a commercial bank.

These funds will be used to fund various hospitality-oriented projects that will enhance Puerto Rico's tourism competitiveness.

(23) Debt Service Deposit Agreements

On May 26, 2005 (but effective on July 1, 2005), the Commonwealth, PFC, and GDB (together, with the Commonwealth) and Lehman Brothers Special Financing Inc. (Lehman) entered into Debt Service Deposit Agreements (DSD Agreements), the objective of which was for the Commonwealth to secure an upfront payment in exchange for granting Lehman the rights to earnings generated from eight of its debt service funds. Seven of the funds are associated with the commonwealth's PFC bonds, presented in the accompanying basic financial statements as commonwealth appropriation bonds, and one fund is associated with the Commonwealth's general obligation bonds. The upfront payment, which amounted to \$82.7 million, was received on May 26, 2005 and equaled the present value of the projected earnings income adjusted for credit timing risks as well as an appropriate amount of compensation for Lehman.

With the upfront payment made as explained above, the Commonwealth delivered to Lehman the required and scheduled debt service deposits and Lehman delivered qualified government debentures, which will mature before the next debt service payment date at an amount approximating such next debt service payment. Lehman will attempt to earn sufficient funds on the debt service deposit amounts, less its cost for the qualified government debentures, to make back the \$82.7 million over time. At the same time, the Commonwealth will be managing its borrowings and investments by increasing the predictability of its cash flows from earnings on its investments and not for purpose of speculation. The Commonwealth acknowledges that, in exchange for the upfront payment received, it is foregoing its right to receive investment earnings on the deposit amounts referred to above in the future and that, by accepting the upfront payment, the Commonwealth has minimized the risks resulting from fluctuations in interest rates

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during the term of the DSD Agreements but also has foregone the possibility of receiving greater returns on such amounts from such fluctuations.

Under the DSD Agreements, the Commonwealth will be exposed to the payment to Lehman of a Termination Amount, as defined in the agreement, principally upon the occurrence of redemption or a defeasance of the related bonds on or prior to the last scheduled deposit date. The amount of the Termination Amount will vary depending on various market conditions, as defined in the DSD Agreements. Under certain market conditions, the Termination Amount owed to Lehman by the Commonwealth may exceed the amount of the original upfront payment received.

The \$82.7 million upfront payment received by the Commonwealth was recognized as other revenue for budgetary purposes in 2005; however, under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, such upfront payment was deferred and is being recognized proportionally over the future periods the Commonwealth would have otherwise earned such interest earnings. As the effective date of DSD Agreements was July 1, 2005, all of the \$82.7 million upfront payment received in 2005 had been recorded as deferred revenue. During fiscal year 2008, approximately \$6.5 million was amortized into other revenue in the accompanying statement of activities.

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(24) Derivatives

As of June 30, 2008, the Commonwealth was party to the following interest rate swap agreements (notional amount and fair value in thousands):

Date	Notional amount	Floating rate indicator (pays)	June 30, 2008				Maturity date	Fair value June 30, 2008
			Pays		Receives			
			Type	Rate	Type	Rate		
August 8, 2006	\$ 280,000	LIBOR	Fixed	3.7658%	Variable	67% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2021	\$ (14,612)
August 8, 2006	29,165	LIBOR	Forward	3.8510	Swap	67% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2031	(937)
September 8, 2006	40,000	LIBOR	Forward	3.7684	Swap	67% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2031	(925)
September 8, 2006	174,982	LIBOR	Forward	3.6815	Variable	67% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2031	(12,975)
April 13, 2004	49,325	LIBOR	Fixed	3.3080	Variable	0.2500%	May 27, 2021	(1,977)
April 13, 2004	56,000	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5820	Variable	3.4313%	June 27, 2024	(3,799)
April 13, 2004	56,000	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5590	Variable	3.3415%	June 29, 2027	(4,017)
April 13, 2004	55,975	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5750	Variable	3.3415%	June 29, 2028	(4,207)
April 13, 2004	50,000	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5730	Variable	3.3415%	June 29, 2029	(3,802)
April 13, 2004	61,975	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5740	Variable	3.3415%	June 29, 2029	(4,770)
April 13, 2004	62,000	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5090	Variable	3.2883%	June 29, 2029	(4,788)
June 21, 2006	1,273,778	3 m LIBOR	3 m LIBOR X .67	3.0820	BMA	67% 3M LIBOR	July 1, 2035	(14,861)
June 14, 2007	566,667	LIBOR	SIFMA	SIFMA	LIBOR Basis	88.4% 10Y SIFMA	July 1, 2035	8,135
September 8, 2006	97,403	LIBOR	Fixed	3.6815	Variable	67% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2028	(7,273)
June 21, 2006	424,593	LIBOR	SIFMA	SIFMA	LIBOR Basis	67% 3M LIBOR	July 1, 2035	(5,146,741)
August 1, 2006	32,815	CPI	CPI	4.2000	CPI	CPI+ .90%	July 1, 2021	—
August 1, 2006	32,625	CPI	CPI	4.3200	CPI	CPI+1.02%	July 1, 2020	—
August 1, 2006	31,280	CPI	CPI	4.2900	CPI	CPI+1.00%	July 1, 2019	—
August 1, 2006	30,005	CPI	CPI	4.2600	CPI	CPI+ .98%	July 1, 2018	(1,686)
October 2, 2007	14,925	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5180	Variable	66% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2029	(680)
October 2, 2007	14,915	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5180	Variable	66% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2029	(679)
October 2, 2007	14,526	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5180	Variable	66% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2031	(682)
October 2, 2007	7,503	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5180	Variable	66% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2034	(361)
October 2, 2007	7,500	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5180	Variable	66% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2033	(360)
October 2, 2007	7,496	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5180	Variable	66% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2034	(363)
October 2, 2007	17,365	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5180	Variable	66% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2033	(358)
October 2, 2007	14,925	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5180	Variable	66% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2031	(828)
October 2, 2007	14,915	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5180	Variable	66% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2029	(698)
October 2, 2007	14,915	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5180	Variable	66% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2029	(698)
June 14, 2007	283,333	LIBOR	SIFMA	SIFMA	LIBOR Basis	88.4% 10Y SIFMA	July 1, 2035	1,998
October 2, 2007	374,205	LIBOR	Fixed	3.5180	Variable	66% 1M LIBOR	July 1, 2034	(17,837)
Total	\$ 4,191,111					Total		\$ (5,240,781)

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June 30, 2008

The purpose of the interest rate agreements issued on April 13, 2004 in the notional amount of \$448 million was to hedge the Commonwealth's variable rate debt exposure and the interest rate risks associated therewith in relation to the Puerto Rico Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2004 B.

On June 21, 2006 (with effective date of July 1, 2006), the Commonwealth entered into a basis swap agreement in the notional amount of \$1.3 billion with an amortization schedule matching the long-term maturities of outstanding general obligation and refunding bonds issued in various years from 1998 to 2005. Additional-basis swap agreements are expected to cover the 2006 General Obligation Bonds awaiting issuance. Under the terms of a master swap agreement, the Commonwealth will pay quarterly commencing on October 1, 2006 a floating rate equal to the tax-exempt Bond Market Association (BMA) index in exchange for receiving a floating rate equal to 67% of the taxable LIBOR index reset each week and a fixed rate payment of 0.4409% per annum, quarterly for the term of swaps. This basis swap provides the Commonwealth the cash flow benefit of the basis annuity in exchange for the Commonwealth taking tax and other basis risks similar to the risks taken in its outstanding LIBOR-hedged synthetic fixed rate Public Refunding Bonds, Series 2004 described above.

On August 1, 2006 (with effective date of August 10, 2006), the Commonwealth entered into an interest rate swap agreement in the notional amount of \$126.7 million. Said agreement is in connection with the issuance of the Public Improvement Bonds of 2006, Series A, subject to bear interest at the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rate. Through this agreement, the Commonwealth is required to pay a fixed interest rate and is entitled to receive a floating interest rate equal to the CPI rate, each based on a notional amount equal to the principal amount of the CPI bonds.

By using derivative financial instruments to hedge the exposure to changes in interest rates, the Commonwealth exposes itself to credit risk, market-access risk, and basis risk. Credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes the Commonwealth, which creates a credit risk for the Commonwealth. When the fair value of the derivative contract is negative, the Commonwealth owes to the counterparty and, therefore, does not possess credit risk. The Commonwealth minimizes the credit risk in derivative instruments by entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties whose credit rating is acceptable under the investment policies of the Commonwealth.

Market risk is the adverse effect on the value of a financial statement instrument that results from a change in interest rates. The market risk associated with an interest rate swap contract is managed by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken. The Commonwealth assesses interest rate cash flows risk by continually identifying and monitoring changes in interest rate exposures that may adversely impact expected cash flows and evaluating hedging opportunities. The Commonwealth maintains risk management control systems to monitor interest rate cash flow risk attributable to both the Commonwealth outstanding or forecasted debt obligations as well as the Commonwealth offsetting hedge positions.

Basis risk arises when different indexes are used in connection with a derivative. The 2006 swap exposes the government to basis risk should the relationship between LIBOR and BMA converge, changing the synthetic rate on the bonds. If a change occurs that results in the rates moving to convergence, the expected cost savings may not be realized. The Commonwealth assesses basis risk by following the aforementioned market risks control system.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

Schedule of Funding Progress – Retirement Systems

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

ERS

<u>Actuarial valuation date</u>	<u>Actuarial value of assets</u>	<u>Actuarial accrued liability</u>	<u>Unfunded actuarial accrued liability</u>	<u>Funded ratio</u>	<u>Covered payroll</u>	<u>AULA as a percentage of covered payroll</u>
July 1, 2007	\$ 2,891,501	16,769,512	13,878,011	17.2%	4,246,409	326.8%
July 1, 2005	2,327,871	12,283,865	9,955,994	19	4,125,866	241
July 1, 2004	2,141,442	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

JRS

<u>Actuarial valuation date</u>	<u>Actuarial value of assets</u>	<u>Actuarial accrued liability</u>	<u>Unfunded actuarial accrued liability</u>	<u>Funded ratio</u>	<u>Covered payroll</u>	<u>UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll</u>
July 1, 2007	\$ 81,473	258,577	177,104	31.5%	31,256	566.6%
July 1, 2005	69,797	174,454	104,657	40.0	29,331	357.0
July 1, 2004	67,851	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

TRS

<u>Actuarial valuation date</u>	<u>Actuarial value of assets</u>	<u>Actuarial accrued liability</u>	<u>Unfunded actuarial accrued liability</u>	<u>Funded ratio</u>	<u>Covered payroll</u>	<u>UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll</u>
July 1, 2007	\$ 3,163,000	7,756,000	4,593,000	41%	1,370,000	335%
July 1, 2004	2,403,000	4,702,000	2,299,000	51	1,294,000	178
July 1, 2003	2,143,000	4,540,000	2,397,000	47	1,195,000	201

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
 Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)
 Schedule of Funding Progress- Postemployment Healthcare Benefits
 June 30, 2008
 (In thousands)

<u>Plan name and valuation date</u>	<u>Actuarial value of assets</u>	<u>Actuarial accrued liability</u>	<u>Unfunded actuarial accrued liability</u>	<u>Funded ratio</u>	<u>Annual covered payroll</u>	<u>UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll</u>
ERS MIPC						
July 1, 2007	\$ —	1,566,809	1,566,809	—%	\$ 4,246,409	37%
JRS MIPC						
July 1, 2007	—	4,677	4,677	—	31,256	15
TRS MIPC						
July 1, 2007	—	652,157	652,157	—	1,370,000	48

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

**COMBINING, INDIVIDUAL FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES**

GENERAL FUND

The general fund is the primary operating fund of the Commonwealth. The general fund is used to account for resources traditionally associated with government, which are not required legally or by sound financial management to be accounted for in another fund. Included are transactions for services such as general government, public safety, health, public housing and welfare, education, and economic development. Following is the supplemental schedule of expenditures – budget and actual – general fund.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Supplemental Schedule of Expenditures by Agency— Budget and Actual —
Statutory Basis – General Fund

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	<u>Original budget</u>	<u>Amended budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government:				
Senate of Puerto Rico	\$ 36,302	36,302	36,302	—
House of Representatives of Puerto Rico	48,384	48,384	48,384	—
Comptroller's Office	42,048	42,048	42,048	—
Governor's Office	4,414	4,242	4,242	—
Office of Management and Budget	35,689	33,355	53,755	(20,400)
Planning Board	16,146	15,519	15,373	146
Constructions and Land Subdivisions Appeals Board	1,409	1,371	1,371	—
Department of State	7,794	7,865	7,862	3
Department of the Treasury	162,667	162,667	170,339	(7,672)
Central Office of Personnel Administration	7,113	7,113	7,113	—
Commonwealth Elections Commission	52,063	52,020	58,583	(6,563)
Federal Affairs Administration	6,255	5,833	5,833	—
General Services Administration	572	440	387	53
Municipal Complaints Hearing Commission	4,587	8,677	8,661	16
Civil Rights Commission	853	853	853	—
Office of the Citizen's Ombudsman	5,149	5,149	5,149	—
Appellative Board of the Personnel System Administration	1,942	1,938	1,938	—
Rules and Permits Administration	5,781	5,781	5,997	(216)
Commonwealth's Commission to Settle Municipal Complaints	185	183	188	(5)
Legislative Affairs Office	700	700	632	68
Commission for the Public Service Work Relations	2,387	2,301	2,302	(1)
Government Ethics Board	9,890	9,890	9,890	—
Legislative Affairs Office	9,948	9,948	9,888	60
Office of the Superintendent of the Capitol	9,510	9,510	9,510	—
Comptroller's Special Reports Joint Commission	679	679	679	—
Legislative Donation Commission	18,870	870	793	77
Coordination Office for Special Communities of Puerto Rico	8,900	8,780	8,780	—
Public Affairs	4,152	4,072	4,072	—
Governor's Secretary Office	9,384	9,190	9,190	—
Puerto Rico Statistics Institute	1,000	9	9	—
Total general government	514,773	495,689	530,123	(34,434)
Public safety:				
Puerto Rico General Court of Justice	323,200	323,200	337,926	(14,726)
Commission of Investigation, Processing and Appeals Board	676	673	673	—
Department of Justice	162,512	169,291	158,891	10,400
Puerto Rico Police Department	871,136	871,063	878,705	(7,642)
Puerto Rico Firefighters Corps	72,977	72,943	72,943	—
Puerto Rico National Guard	8,247	8,745	12,426	(3,681)
Public Service Commission	12,286	11,850	11,850	—
Consumer Affairs Department	14,158	24,705	15,782	8,923
Juvenile Institutions Administration	80,014	81,909	82,459	(550)
Corrections Administration	391,507	393,087	433,529	(40,442)
Natural Resources Administration	46,164	52,835	52,685	150
Department of Correction and Rehabilitation	4,602	4,581	4,581	—
Parole Board	3,306	3,078	3,087	(9)
Forensic Sciences Institute	18,325	18,325	18,325	—
Special Prosecutor Panel	1,925	1,925	1,925	—
Pre-Trial Services Office	7,422	7,101	7,101	—
Correctional Health	81,282	81,282	82,515	(1,233)
Medical Emergencies Service	27,260	27,601	29,647	(2,046)
Criminal Justice College	7,323	7,323	7,323	—
Total public safety	2,134,322	2,161,517	2,212,373	(50,856)
Health:				
Environmental Quality Board	11,970	11,970	13,854	(1,884)
Department of Health	258,418	285,261	300,810	(15,549)
Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration	1,700	33,218	33,218	—
Mental Health and Drug Addiction Services Administration	122,240	131,055	134,525	(3,470)
Puerto Rico Solid Waste Authority	4,624	4,624	4,624	—
Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration	989,386	989,386	989,386	—
Cardiovascular Center Corporation of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean	5,621	7,621	7,621	—
Total health	1,393,959	1,463,135	1,484,038	(20,903)

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Supplemental Schedule of Expenditures by Agency – Budget and Actual –
Statutory Basis – General Fund

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	Original budget	Amended budget	Actual	Variance
Public housing and welfare:				
Office of Youth Affairs	\$ 6,001	7,365	7,650	(285)
New Business Training Administration	9,830	14,162	14,151	11
Department of Labor and Human Resources	4	5,701	5,694	7
Labor Relations Board	994	957	957	—
Department of Housing	25,726	27,229	28,695	(1,466)
Department of Recreation and Sports	50,213	56,807	58,689	(1,882)
Administration for the Horse Racing Sport and Industry	4,507	4,443	4,444	(1)
Women's Affairs Commission	5,531	6,236	5,080	1,156
Office of the Veteran's Ombudsman	3,245	3,241	3,246	(5)
Department of Family	51,940	64,438	64,723	(285)
Family and Children Administration	68,638	70,094	70,094	—
Minors Support Administration	11,927	11,889	11,889	—
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	13,955	13,953	13,953	—
Social Economic Development Administration	88,710	88,138	113,537	(25,399)
Office of the Disabled Persons Ombudsman	3,474	3,474	3,473	1
Office for Elderly Affairs	3,755	3,751	3,727	24
Right to Employment Administration	14,963	14,963	14,963	—
Cantera's Peninsula Integral Development Company	413	413	413	—
Industries for the Blind, Mentally Retarded, and Other Disabled Persons of Puerto Rico	150	150	150	—
Patient Ombusman	4,399	4,368	4,368	—
Administration for the Care and Development of the Childhood	—	230	229	1
Total public housing and welfare	368,375	402,002	430,125	(28,123)
Education:				
Department of Education	2,396,752	2,424,931	2,421,778	3,153
Institute of Puerto Rican Culture	28,339	30,361	30,351	10
Puerto Rico School of Plastics Arts	3,096	3,096	3,096	—
State Office for Historic Preservation	2,093	2,093	2,093	—
General Education Council	2,020	1,962	1,962	—
University of Puerto Rico	845,621	849,571	845,571	4,000
Puerto Rico Council on Higher Education	29,540	29,540	29,540	—
Musical Arts Corporation	6,182	6,429	6,429	—
Fine Arts Center Corporation	3,642	3,642	3,642	—
Puerto Rico Public Broadcasting Corporation	19,754	20,254	20,254	—
Athenaeum of Puerto Rico	500	525	525	—
Puerto Rico Conservatory of Music Corporation	4,706	4,706	4,706	—
Total education	3,342,245	3,377,110	3,369,947	7,163
Economic development:				
Department of Transportation and Public Works	75,440	92,425	94,511	(2,086)
Department of Natural and Environmental Resources	1,447	5,090	2,532	2,558
Department of Agriculture	22,017	25,771	23,747	2,024
Cooperative Enterprises Development Administration	3,162	3,158	3,158	—
Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority	6,000	6,000	5,998	2
Cooperative Enterprises Inspector's Office	792	895	895	—
Rural Development Corporation	4,016	4,018	4,016	2
Department of Economic Development and Commerce	4,792	4,758	4,355	403
Energy Affairs Administration	149	149	149	—
Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company	10,000	10,000	10,000	—
Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico	1,000	1,991	1,991	—
Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority	5,000	16,575	16,575	—
Puerto Rico Maritime Transportation Authority	12,000	12,000	12,000	—
Agricultural Services and Development Administration	81,253	105,587	105,587	—
Culebra Conservation and Development Authority	654	654	654	—
National Parks Company of Puerto Rico	22,125	22,125	22,125	—
Corporation for the Development of the Film Industry in Puerto Rico	699	666	666	—
Puerto Rico Trade and Export Company	7,407	8,907	8,907	—
Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority	90,000	90,000	90,000	—
Total economic development	347,953	410,769	407,866	2,903

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Supplemental Schedule of Expenditures by Agency-- Budget and Actual --
Statutory Basis -- General Fund

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	<u>Original budget</u>	<u>Amended budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Intergovernmental				
Municipal Service Administration	\$ 356,267	371,186	374,777	(3,591)
Total intergovernmental	<u>356,267</u>	<u>371,186</u>	<u>374,777</u>	<u>(3,591)</u>
Total expenditures	\$ <u>8,457,894</u>	<u>8,681,408</u>	<u>8,809,249</u>	<u>(127,841)</u>
Operating transfer-out to other funds:				
Office of Management and Budget	\$ 18,265	18,263	17,788	475
Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities	228,040	221,352	221,352	—
Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers	68,085	68,085	68,085	—
Contributions to Political Parties	1,200	1,500	1,500	—
Transfer of Unused Appropriation Fund (Legislative Branch Only)	2,814	2,814	2,814	—
Transfer of Treasury -- Transfer to Debt Service	<u>450,702</u>	<u>233,578</u>	<u>202,953</u>	<u>30,625</u>
	\$ <u>769,106</u>	<u>545,592</u>	<u>514,492</u>	<u>31,100</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes.

Public Buildings Authority Special Revenue Fund: The operating fund of a blended component unit used to account for the operation, maintenance, equipment replacement, and other extraordinary operation and maintenance costs of the buildings and facilities that, when constructed, are leased to the Commonwealth's primary government agencies.

Debt Service Funds

The debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources predominantly for, and the payment of, general long-term bonds principal, interest, and related costs other than bonds payable from operations of proprietary fund types, pension trust funds, and discretely presented component units. Long-term debt and interest due on July 1 of the following year are accounted for as a fund liability if resources are available as of June 30 for its payment.

The Children's Trust Debt Service Fund: The debt service fund of The Children's Trust (a blended component unit) accounts for the accumulation of resources for payment of interest and principal on long-term obligations financed with moneys to be received by the Commonwealth from the global settlement agreement signed by certain tobacco companies.

Public Buildings Authority Debt Service Fund: A blended component unit engaged in the construction and/or acquisition of building facilities for lease mainly to the Commonwealth's primary government agencies. Its debt service fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for the payment of revenue bonds and other liabilities incurred to finance the construction of the buildings and facilities.

Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority Debt Service Fund: This is the remainder of a former shipping company owned by the Commonwealth. Its debt service fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for the payment of the long-term liability that resulted from the sale of its marine operations. This fund is mainly subsidized from appropriations and operating transfers from the general fund.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	Debt service				Total nonmajor governmental funds
	Special revenue Public Buildings Authority	The Children's Trust	Public Buildings Authority	Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority	
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	\$ 10,810	—	—	1,997	12,807
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	17,267	—	—	—	17,267
Investments	—	113,867	—	—	113,867
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:					
Accounts	8,007	—	—	—	8,007
Accrued interest	—	441	—	3	444
Due from:					
Other funds	—	—	—	—	—
Other governmental entities	169,423	—	13,735	—	183,158
Restricted assets:	227	—	—	—	227
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	—	—	71,125	244	71,369
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	—	—	54,141	37	54,178
Real estate held for future development and other assets	14,916	—	—	—	14,916
Total assets	\$ 220,650	114,308	139,001	2,281	476,240
Liabilities and Fund Balances					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 47,359	—	—	849	48,208
Due to component units	39,265	—	—	—	39,265
Bonds payable	—	—	52,505	—	52,505
Interest payable	4,300	—	77,236	—	81,536
Total liabilities	90,924	—	129,741	849	221,514
Fund balances:					
Reserved for other specified purposes	—	—	—	1,236	1,236
Unreserved:					
Debt service	—	114,308	9,260	196	123,764
Special revenue funds	129,726	—	—	—	129,726
Total fund balances	129,726	114,308	9,260	1,432	254,726
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 220,650	114,308	139,001	2,281	476,240

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Combining Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balances – Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	Debt service					Total nonmajor governmental funds
	Special revenue	The Children's Trust	Public Buildings Authority	Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority	Total	
Revenue:						
Revenue from global settlement agreement	\$ —	82,608	—	—	82,608	82,608
Interest and investment earnings	5,058	4,267	—	156	4,423	9,481
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	7,970	7,970	7,970
Other	14,510	—	—	28	28	14,538
Total revenue	19,568	86,875	—	8,154	95,029	114,597
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	150,578	—	—	—	—	150,578
Debt service:						
Principal	—	27,825	52,506	—	80,331	80,331
Interest and other	—	59,802	118,071	8,052	185,925	185,925
Debt issuance costs	—	—	13,138	—	13,138	13,138
Total expenditures	150,578	87,627	183,715	8,052	279,394	429,972
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over (under) expenditures	(131,010)	(752)	(183,715)	102	(184,365)	(315,375)
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in	75,559	—	135,726	—	135,726	211,285
Transfers out	—	(243)	(117,692)	—	(117,935)	(117,935)
Long-term debt issued	169,225	—	726,065	—	726,065	895,290
Bond issue discount	—	—	(2,636)	—	(2,636)	(2,636)
Bond issue premium	—	—	52,516	—	52,516	52,516
Payment to escrow agent	—	—	(616,153)	—	(616,153)	(616,153)
Total other financing sources (uses)	244,784	(243)	177,826	—	177,583	422,367
Net change in excess (deficiency) of revenue and other fund balances (deficit)	113,774	(995)	(5,889)	102	(6,782)	106,992
Fund balances, beginning of year	15,952	115,303	15,149	1,330	131,782	147,734
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 129,726	114,308	9,260	1,432	125,000	254,726

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

NONMAJOR PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the government is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Disability Insurance: It was created by Act 139 on June 26, 1968. It is used to account for disability benefits to remedy temporarily the loss of income as a result of disability caused by sickness or accident unrelated to the employment.

Drivers' Insurance: It was created by Act 428 on May 15, 1950. It is used to account for contributions made by the drivers and their employers to provide a social security plan for the benefit of the drivers in Puerto Rico. The plan also includes payment of benefits for health and life insurance.

Puerto Rico Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund: It was created by Act No. 44 on June 21, 1988, as amended. It is administered, pursuant to Act No. 9 of June 18, 1970, as amended, by the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (EQB). Pursuant to such Act, EQB is authorized to enter into operating agreements and capitalization grant agreements with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for lending activities.

Puerto Rico Safe Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund: It was created by Act No. 32 on July 7, 1997. It is administered, pursuant to Act No. 9 of June 18, 1970, as amended, by the Puerto Rico Department of Health (DOH). Pursuant to such act, DOH, on behalf of the Commonwealth, is authorized to enter into operating and capitalization grant agreements with the EPA for lending activities.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Combining Statement of Net Assets – Nonmajor Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Assets	Business-type activities – Nonmajor enterprise funds				Total
	Disability insurance	Drivers' insurance	Puerto Rico Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Puerto Rico Safe Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund	
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	\$ —	36,958	67,369	8,970	113,297
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	62,584	—	—	—	62,584
Accounts and loans receivable, net:					
Insurance premiums, net	3,835	1,159	—	—	4,994
Due from component units	—	—	8,505	1,579	10,084
Accrued interest	177	21	1,976	876	3,050
Other receivables	208	35	111	—	354
Total current assets	66,804	38,173	77,961	11,425	194,363
Noncurrent assets:					
Loans receivable from component units	—	—	189,737	93,469	283,206
Restricted investments	34,637	—	—	—	34,637
Other	—	—	1,598	—	1,598
Total assets	\$ 101,441	38,173	269,296	104,894	513,804
Liabilities and Net Assets					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,321	91	553	175	2,140
Deferred revenue	—	19	—	—	19
Insurance benefits payable	834	350	—	—	1,184
Total current liabilities	2,155	460	553	175	3,343
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Compensated absences	1,265	891	—	—	2,156
Total liabilities	3,420	1,351	553	175	5,499
Net assets:					
Restricted for payment of insurance benefits	33,803	—	—	—	33,803
Unrestricted	64,218	36,822	268,743	104,719	474,502
Total net assets	\$ 98,021	36,822	268,743	104,719	508,305

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Combining Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets –
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	Business-type activities – Nonmajor enterprise funds				Total
	Disability insurance	Drivers' insurance	Puerto Rico Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Puerto Rico Safe Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund	
Operating revenues:					
Insurance premiums	\$ 14,305	5,488	—	—	19,793
Interest	—	—	5,548	1,927	7,475
Total operating revenues	<u>14,305</u>	<u>5,488</u>	<u>5,548</u>	<u>1,927</u>	<u>27,268</u>
Operating expenses:					
Insurance benefits	3,003	1,295	—	—	4,298
General, administrative, and other operating expenses	17,297	5,859	463	821	24,440
Total operating expenses	<u>20,300</u>	<u>7,154</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>28,738</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(5,995)</u>	<u>(1,666)</u>	<u>5,085</u>	<u>1,106</u>	<u>(1,470)</u>
Nonoperating revenue:					
Contributions from U.S. government	—	—	38,181	19,257	57,438
Interest and investment earnings	986	938	—	—	1,924
Total nonoperating revenue	<u>986</u>	<u>938</u>	<u>38,181</u>	<u>19,257</u>	<u>59,362</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	<u>(5,009)</u>	<u>(728)</u>	<u>43,266</u>	<u>20,363</u>	<u>57,892</u>
Transfers from general fund	—	—	7,636	3,888	11,524
Transfers to general fund	<u>(12,800)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(12,800)</u>
Net change in net assets	<u>(17,809)</u>	<u>(728)</u>	<u>50,902</u>	<u>24,251</u>	<u>56,616</u>
Net assets at beginning of year	<u>115,830</u>	<u>37,550</u>	<u>217,841</u>	<u>80,468</u>	<u>451,689</u>
Net assets at end of year	<u>\$ 98,021</u>	<u>36,822</u>	<u>268,743</u>	<u>104,719</u>	<u>508,305</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Combining Statement of Cash Flows – Nonmajor Proprietary Funds

Proprietary Funds

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	Business-type activities – Nonmajor enterprise funds				Total
	Disability insurance	Drivers' insurance	Puerto Rico Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Puerto Rico Safe Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund	
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 14,010	5,376	—	—	19,386
Other receipts	—	—	13,188	3,251	16,439
Payments to suppliers	(12,263)	(1,952)	—	—	(14,215)
Payment to employees	(5,397)	(3,820)	—	—	(9,217)
Payments of insurance benefits	(3,020)	(1,228)	—	—	(4,248)
Other payments	—	—	(50,649)	(24,034)	(74,683)
Net cash used in operating activities	(6,670)	(1,624)	(37,461)	(20,783)	(66,538)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:					
Intergovernmental grants and contributions	—	—	38,181	19,257	57,438
Transfers from general fund	—	—	7,636	3,888	11,524
Transfers to other funds	(12,800)	—	—	—	(12,800)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	(12,800)	—	45,817	23,145	56,162
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest received on deposits and investments	1,995	997	—	—	2,992
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,995	997	—	—	2,992
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(17,475)	(627)	8,356	2,362	(7,384)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	80,059	37,585	59,013	6,608	183,265
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 62,584	36,958	67,369	8,970	175,881
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$ (5,995)	(1,666)	5,085	1,106	(1,470)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:					
Interests earned on deposits loans and investments	—	—	(475)	(183)	(658)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
Increase in accounts and loans receivable	—	(104)	(42,207)	(21,801)	(64,112)
Increase (decrease) in other assets	(295)	1	—	77	(217)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(409)	(136)	136	18	(391)
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues	—	(9)	—	—	(9)
Increase (decrease) in insurance benefits payable	(17)	67	—	—	50
Increase in compensated absences	46	223	—	—	269
Total adjustments	(675)	42	(42,546)	(21,889)	(65,068)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (6,670)	(1,624)	(37,461)	(20,783)	(66,538)

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary funds are used to account for funds held by the Commonwealth in a trustee capacity, or as an agent for individuals, organizations, and other governmental units. Following are the Commonwealth's fiduciary funds:

Pension Trust Funds

The pension trust funds are used to account for the assets, liabilities, and net assets available for pension benefits held in trust for the public employees of the Commonwealth.

Employees' Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities (ERS): ERS is the administrator of a defined-benefit pension plan, which covers all regular employees of the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities and of certain municipalities and component units not covered by their retirement systems. On September 24, 1999, an amendment to the law that created ERS was enacted with the purpose of establishing a new defined-contribution pension plan (System 2000) for persons joining the government on or after January 1, 2000.

Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers (TRS): TRS provides retirement benefits to all teachers of the Department of Education of the Commonwealth, all pensioned teachers who work in the Teachers' Association of Puerto Rico, and those who practice in private institutions accredited by the Department of Education of Commonwealth. TRS provides retirement, death, and disability benefits.

Puerto Rico Judiciary Retirement System (JRS): JRS is administered by the ERS and covers all individuals holding a position as Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the former Superior Court, Judge of District Court, or the Municipal Judges of the Commonwealth. The system provides retirement as well as death and disability benefits.

Agency Fund

Agency fund is used to account for assets held by the Commonwealth as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governments. This fund is custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and does not involve measurement of the results of operations.

Special Deposits: This fund acts in a fiduciary capacity in order to account for moneys received with specified purposes for which the law does not specify its recording in any other fund. It mainly includes deposits under the custody of the courts of justice for alimony payments.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets- Pension Trust Funds

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Assets	Pension trust funds			Total
	Employees' Retirement System (ERS)	Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)	Judiciary Retirement System (JRS)	
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	\$ 279,258	50,771	3,244	333,273
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks:				
Unrestricted	77,537	3,255	—	80,792
Restricted	1,320,224	—	—	1,320,224
Investments:				
Debt equity securities, at fair value	2,565,504	2,286,824	83,546	4,935,874
Other	42,294	37,630	—	79,924
Receivables, net:				
Accounts	273,535	4,693	—	278,228
Loans and advances	926,831	376,624	448	1,303,903
Accrued interest and dividends	3,278	6,395	—	9,673
Other	58,210	15,141	—	73,351
Capital assets, net	9,840	26,223	—	36,063
Other assets	43,755	451	—	44,206
Total assets	5,600,266	2,808,007	87,238	8,495,511
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25,869	17,001	16,714	59,584
Bonds payable	2,942,184	—	—	2,942,184
Other liabilities	25,127	5,660	1,213	32,000
Total liabilities	2,993,180	22,661	17,927	3,033,768
Net Assets				
Net assets held in trust for pension and other benefits	\$ <u>2,607,086</u>	<u>2,785,346</u>	<u>69,311</u>	<u>5,461,743</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets- Pension Trust Funds

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	Pension trust funds			Total
	Employees' Retirement System (ERS)	Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)	Judiciary Retirement System (JRS)	
Additions:				
Contributions:				
Sponsor	\$ 380,833	117,065	6,705	504,603
Participants	345,614	127,566	3,076	476,256
Special	158,513	72,266	—	230,779
Total contributions	884,960	316,897	9,781	1,211,638
Interest income and investment loss:				
Interest	115,763	67,825	1,553	185,141
Dividends	10,347	15,629	267	26,243
Net change in fair value of investments	(213,356)	(276,573)	(7,957)	(497,886)
Investment expenses	(6,664)	(6,847)	(197)	(13,708)
Net interest income and investment loss	(93,910)	(199,966)	(6,334)	(300,210)
Other income	31,007	1,735	—	32,742
Total additions	822,057	118,666	3,447	944,170
Deductions:				
Pension and other benefits	968,202	464,076	14,419	1,446,697
Refunds of contributions	40,366	6,427	169	46,962
General and administrative	97,904	25,537	1,021	124,462
Total deductions	1,106,472	496,040	15,609	1,618,121
Net change in net assets held in trust for pension and other benefits	(284,415)	(377,374)	(12,162)	(673,951)
Net assets held in trust for pension and other benefits:				
Beginning of year	2,891,501	3,162,720	81,473	6,135,694
End of year	\$ <u>2,607,086</u>	<u>2,785,346</u>	<u>69,311</u>	<u>5,461,743</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities – Agency Funds

Year ended June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Assets	Balance at July 1, 2007	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2008
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks and U.S. Treasury	\$ 189,454	5,272,008	4,828,986	632,476
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	653,310	47,977	23,772	677,515
Other investments	15,606	25,796	—	41,402
Total assets	<u>\$ 858,370</u>	<u>5,345,781</u>	<u>4,852,758</u>	<u>1,351,393</u>
 Liabilities				
Accounts payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 858,370	4,661,639	4,168,616	1,351,393
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 858,370</u>	<u>4,661,639</u>	<u>4,168,616</u>	<u>1,351,393</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

These entities are presented because the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the basic financial statements to be misleading. These are discretely presented in a separate column in the basic financial statements due to nature of the services they provide. The accounting principles followed by each of the component units included herein may vary depending on the type of industries they are involved in (that is, banking, construction, public utilities, and so forth). The detailed information for each of these entities may be obtained directly from the administrative offices of the corresponding entities, as described in note 1 to the basic financial statements included in the financial section of this report.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
 Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
 Statement of Net Assets (Deficit)

June 30, 2008
 (In thousands)

Assets	Cardiovascular Center									
	Agricultural Services and Development Administration	Automobile Accidents Compensation Administration	Corporation of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean	Culebra Conservation & Development Authority	Economic Development Bank for Puerto Rico	Employment and Training Enterprises Corporation	Farm Insurance Corporation of Puerto Rico	Fine Arts Center Corporation	Governing Board of the 9-1-1 Service	
Current assets:	\$									
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	12,437	1,024	3,078	339	2,192	—	5,648	7,289	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	6,312	1,389	—	—	101	—	—	—	24,629	—
Investments	—	200,290	—	—	241,169	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables, net:										
Insurance premium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts	11,825	5,398	21,401	—	—	1,678	2,922	119	3,476	—
Loans	—	—	—	—	71,283	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued interest	—	938	—	—	9,539	—	—	—	—	—
Other governmental entities	23,379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
Other	6,286	8,276	2,733	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due from:										
Primary government component units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inventories	16,780	—	2,434	—	—	—	3,791	—	—	27
Prepaid expenses	660	—	495	—	—	—	563	128	—	—
Total current assets	77,679	217,315	30,141	339	324,284	1,678	12,924	7,536	28,257	—
Noncurrent assets:										
Restricted assets:										
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	—	318	—	—	2,374	1,042	1,996	679	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	—	—	—	—	6,968	32	—	—	18,439	—
Investments and other restricted assets	—	—	—	—	843,596	—	—	—	—	—
Investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables:										
Loans, interest, and other	—	—	—	—	120,885	—	—	—	—	875
Other governmental entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due from component units	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,415	—	—	—
Property held for sale or future development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital assets, not being depreciated	10,827	901	465	640	—	—	—	—	3,108	—
Capital assets, depreciable, net	27,624	8,377	16,097	400	10,134	195	202	14,056	3,022	—
Deferred expenses and other assets	603	10	—	—	4,246	—	—	—	—	—
Total noncurrent assets	39,054	9,606	16,562	1,040	988,203	1,269	11,613	17,843	22,336	—
Total assets	\$ 116,733	\$ 226,921	\$ 46,703	\$ 1,379	\$ 1,312,487	\$ 2,947	\$ 24,537	\$ 25,379	\$ 50,593	\$ —

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
 Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
 Statement of Net Assets (Deficit)

June 30, 2008
 (In thousands)

Assets	Institute of Puerto Rican Culture	Institutional Trust of the National Guard of Puerto Rico	Land Authority of Puerto Rico	National Parks Company of Puerto Rico	Public Corporation for the Supervision and Deposit Insurance of Puerto Rico Cooperatives	Puerto Rico Conservatory of Music Corporation	Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority	Puerto Rico Council on Higher Education	Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company	Total	
Current assets:											
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	\$ 1,249	—	2,656	291	—	694	20,102	—	35,418		
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	3,116	80,947	35,585	3,567	434	—	1,118	1,564	4,747		
Investments	—	735	—	—	70,524	—	—	—	—		
Receivables, net:											
Insurance premium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Accounts	503	1,907	6,058	1,290	—	—	9,659	23	38,176		
Loans	—	86	609	—	1,395	—	—	—	462		
Accrued interest	—	—	606	—	—	—	—	—	239		
Other governmental entities	843	—	—	443	—	88	—	376	—		
Other	—	728	4,569	—	5	35	131	—	—		
Due from:											
Primary government component units	—	—	6,553	—	—	8,389	—	—	45,893		
Inventories	1,611	—	13,044	—	—	—	5,500	—	—		
Prepaid expenses	—	—	—	616	—	39	1,142	—	1,679		
Total current assets	7,322	84,403	69,680	6,207	72,358	9,245	37,652	1,963	126,614		
Noncurrent assets:											
Restricted assets:											
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	18,115	—	519	726	—	1,924	—	—	51,007		
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	2,520	3,000	630	30,051	—	—	—	4,278	—		
Investments and other restricted assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	77,868	2,086	—		
Receivables:											
Loans, interest, and other	—	—	8,280	—	95,095	—	—	—	4,372		
Other governmental entities	—	—	9,636	—	—	—	3,068	—	1,649		
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	508		
Due from component units	—	—	6,031	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Property held for sale or future development	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,650	—	26,550		
Capital assets, not being depreciated	9,993	5,483	79,103	17,689	—	51,469	240,813	—	236,727		
Capital assets, depreciable, net	77,345	4,437	10,121	218,878	268	1,599	433,109	379	483,311		
Deferred expenses and other assets	—	2,059	5	—	—	—	15,950	—	2,898		
Total noncurrent assets	107,973	14,979	114,325	267,344	95,363	54,992	776,458	6,743	807,022		
Total assets	\$ 115,295	\$ 99,382	\$ 184,005	\$ 279,551	\$ 167,721	\$ 64,237	\$ 814,110	\$ 8,706	\$ 933,636		

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units

Statement of Net Assets (Deficit)

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

	Puerto Rico Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical, and Environmental Control Facilities Financing Authority	Puerto Rico Land Administration	Puerto Rico Maritime Transportation Authority	Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration	Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority	Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency	Puerto Rico Ports Authority	Puerto Rico Public Broadcasting Corporation	Puerto Rico School of Plastic Arts
Assets									
Current assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	\$ —	69	3	—	3,554	—	3,088	4,166	91
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	9,019	83,092	—	—	810	6,280	—	—	497
Investments	—	19,326	—	—	—	175,733	—	—	—
Receivables, net:									
Insurance premium	—	—	—	—	4,627	—	—	—	—
Intergovernmental	—	1,037	244	16,067	—	—	—	888	946
Accounts	—	—	—	189	—	—	—	—	—
Loans	—	1,996	—	10,323	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued interest	13	—	—	32,480	—	—	20,557	598	—
Other governmental entities	—	5	—	—	6,160	—	—	462	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due from:									
Primary government component units	—	1,305	—	18,718	—	—	25,833	—	—
Inventories	—	—	19	3,849	—	—	—	—	—
Prepaid expenses	—	123	1,675	609	6,635	—	5,653	181	—
Total current assets	9,032	106,953	1,941	91,941	21,786	182,013	55,131	6,295	1,534
Noncurrent assets:									
Restricted assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	—	—	—	1,800	—	4,554	37,136	2,809	—
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	—	400	—	—	268	—	25,964	—	98
Investments and other restricted assets	—	—	—	—	—	1,471,143	5,580	—	854
Investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables:									
Loans, interest, and other	—	1,868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other governmental entities	—	2,369	—	—	—	—	52,353	—	—
Other	—	1,191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due from component units	—	161,237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Property held for sale or future development	—	25,743	12,456	28,261	2,569	—	572,037	83	—
Capital assets, not being depreciated	—	5,041	20,959	40,687	60,906	—	521,570	20,640	8,502
Capital assets, depreciable, net	—	145,207	—	—	—	43	13,136	505	—
Deferred expenses and other assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total noncurrent assets	—	343,056	33,415	70,748	63,743	1,475,740	1,227,776	24,037	9,454
Total assets	9,032	450,009	35,356	162,689	85,529	1,657,753	1,282,907	30,332	10,988

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units

Statement of Net Assets (Deficit)

June 30, 2008

(In thousands)

Assets	Puerto Rico Solid Waste Authority	Puerto Rico Telephone Authority	Puerto Rico Tourism Company	Puerto Rico Trade and Export Company	Right to Employment Administration	Special Communities Perpetual Trust	State Insurance Fund Corporation	Nonmajor component unit totals
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	—	—	37,502	12,992	—	—	5,294	159,176
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	3,609	615	—	16,523	2,932	—	265,181	552,067
Investments	—	—	52,879	—	—	—	691,943	1,452,599
Receivables, net:								
Insurance premium	—	—	—	—	—	—	130,538	130,538
Intergovernmental	3,564	—	10,724	—	3,183	—	7,810	7,810
Accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137,905
Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72,543
Accrued interest	—	—	3,886	—	—	—	9,678	38,701
Other governmental entities	—	—	1,714	—	3,841	—	—	84,444
Other	—	—	919	—	25	889	19,490	50,713
Due from:								
Primary government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,553
Component units	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,500	62,677
Inventories	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,645	34,365
Prepaid expenses	234	—	5	133	114	—	510	21,194
Total current assets	7,407	615	102,029	35,248	10,095	889	1,135,779	2,884,285
Noncurrent assets:								
Restricted assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents in commercial banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124,999
Cash and cash equivalents in governmental banks	3,999	11,976	—	1,042	—	343,839	—	446,536
Investments and other restricted assets	500	1,894	—	300,000	—	1,424	—	1,868,317
Receivables:	11,356	—	35,483	—	—	—	758,785	1,756,967
Loans, interest, and other	—	—	—	—	—	2,945	—	138,183
Other governmental entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,096
Other	—	—	229	—	—	—	—	3,106
Due from component units	—	—	—	547	—	—	—	16,637
Property held for sale or future development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193,984
Capital assets, not being depreciated	41,952	—	14,160	68,689	—	—	13,010	1,436,178
Capital assets, depreciable, net	133,391	—	24,467	49,550	329	—	87,236	2,282,832
Deferred expenses and other assets	—	—	32,205	234	—	—	—	217,101
Total noncurrent assets	191,198	13,870	106,544	420,062	329	348,208	859,031	8,539,936
Total assets	198,605	14,485	208,573	455,310	10,424	349,097	1,994,810	11,424,221

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
 Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
 Statement of Net Assets (Deficit)

June 30, 2008
 (In thousands)

	Agricultural Services and Development Administration	Automobile Accidents Compensation Administration	Cardiovascular Center Corporation of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean	Culebra Conservation & Development Authority	Economic Development Bank for Puerto Rico	Employment and Training Enterprises Corporation	Farm Insurance Corporation of Puerto Rico	Fine Arts Center Corporation	Governing Board of the 9-1-1 Service
Liabilities and Net Assets									
Liabilities:									
Current liabilities:									
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 48,377	10,586	22,161	28	—	1,564	1,162	250	2,245
Deposits and escrow liabilities	—	—	—	—	377,454	—	—	131	—
Due to:									
Primary government	—	—	43,189	—	—	—	—	—	6,194
Other governmental entities	13,206	—	9,206	—	373	—	—	—	—
Securities lending transactions and reverse repurchase agreements	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest payable	—	47,044	—	—	59,628	—	—	—	—
Deferred revenue	236	41,312	—	18	7,127	—	4,141	679	—
Notes payable, current portion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth appropriation bonds, current portion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds payable, current portion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued compensated absences, current portion	9,255	4,049	3,713	89	—	266	610	38	837
Liability for automobile accident insurance and workmen compensation claims	—	115,085	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current portion of other long-term liabilities	—	—	178	—	4,940	—	—	—	—
Total current liabilities	71,501	218,076	78,447	135	449,522	1,830	5,913	1,098	9,276
Noncurrent liabilities:									
Due to:									
Primary government	—	—	—	—	—	7,108	—	—	—
Component units	140,622	—	—	—	11,151	—	6,031	—	—
Securities lending transactions and reverse repurchase agreements	—	—	—	—	104,800	—	—	—	—
Interest payable	—	—	—	—	—	788	—	—	—
Deferred revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notes payable	14,968	—	—	—	615,000	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth appropriation bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued compensated absences	—	—	—	35	2,486	—	—	—	—
Other long-term liabilities	—	—	692	—	450	—	—	596	—
Total noncurrent liabilities	155,590	—	692	35	733,887	7,896	6,031	596	—
Total liabilities	227,091	218,076	79,139	170	1,183,409	9,726	11,944	1,694	9,276
Net assets (deficit):									
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	—	9,278	16,562	1,040	(1,390)	195	202	16,650	2,935
Restricted for:									
Capital projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	679	—
Debt service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affordable housing and related loan insurance programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Student loans and other educational purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other specified purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted	(110,358)	(433)	(48,998)	169	9,266	(6,974)	12,391	6,356	18,439
Total net assets (deficit)	(110,358)	8,845	(32,436)	1,209	129,078	(6,779)	12,593	23,685	41,317
Total liabilities and net assets (deficit)	\$ 116,733	226,921	46,703	1,379	1,312,487	2,947	24,537	25,379	50,593

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
 Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
 Statement of Net Assets (Deficit)

June 30, 2008
 (In thousands)

	Institutes of Puerto Rican Culture	Institutional Trust of the National Guard of Puerto Rico	Land Authority of Puerto Rico	National Parks Company of Puerto Rico	Public Corporation for the Supervision and Deposit Insurance of Puerto Rico Cooperatives	Puerto Rico Conservatory of Music Corporation	Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority	Puerto Rico Council on Higher Education	Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company
Liabilities and Net Assets									
Liabilities:									
Current liabilities:									
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 4,923	2,877	59,656	7,009	15,329	4,647	7,343	296	43,886
Deposits and escrow liabilities	—	—	10,598	—	—	—	3,723	—	—
Due to:									
Primary government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Component units	—	—	1,475	3,778	—	—	—	—	—
Other governmental entities	—	—	—	1,958	—	—	—	—	92,871
Securities lending transactions and reverse repurchase agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest payable	1,585	—	3,514	485	—	—	24,011	—	4,997
Deferred revenue	—	—	2,121	—	—	706	5,123	—	9,192
Notes payable, current portion	—	—	1,670	—	—	—	—	—	4,491
Commonwealth appropriation bonds, current portion	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	—	5,688
Bonds payable, current portion	267	109	495	279	1,268	167	339	—	9,776
Accrued compensated absences, current portion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liability for automobile accident insurance and work men compensation claims	—	—	2,001	4,279	—	—	—	—	—
Current portion of other long-term liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total current liabilities	6,775	2,986	81,530	17,788	16,597	5,520	195,278	296	175,135
Noncurrent liabilities:									
Due to:									
Primary government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Component units	17,690	—	51,575	3,816	—	—	—	—	1,306
Securities lending transactions and reverse repurchase agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,287	—	—
Notes payable	—	—	2,121	—	—	—	—	—	11,398
Commonwealth appropriation bonds	—	—	134,277	—	—	—	—	—	84,039
Bonds payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	473,829	—	270,171
Accrued compensated absences	3,671	—	915	5,160	—	751	—	—	—
Other long-term liabilities	—	—	700	977	—	2,930	—	291	8
Total noncurrent liabilities	21,361	—	189,588	9,953	—	3,681	477,116	291	366,922
Total liabilities	28,136	2,986	271,118	27,741	16,597	9,201	672,394	587	542,057
Net assets (deficit):									
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	69,648	9,919	89,224	233,702	268	53,068	54,523	379	352,975
Restricted for:									
Capital projects	5,792	—	—	—	—	944	29,308	—	—
Debt service	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,511	—	40,971
Affordable housing and related loan insurance programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Student loans and other educational purposes	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	6,301	—
Other specified purposes	9,474	2,500	630	—	63,071	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted	2,245	83,477	(176,967)	12,108	87,785	44	24,374	1,439	(2,367)
Total net assets (deficit)	87,159	96,396	(87,113)	245,810	151,124	55,036	141,716	8,119	391,579
Total liabilities and net assets (deficit)	\$ 115,295	\$ 99,382	\$ 184,005	\$ 273,551	\$ 167,721	\$ 64,237	\$ 814,110	\$ 8,706	\$ 933,636

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
 Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
 Statement of Net Assets (Deficit)

June 30, 2008
 (In thousands)

	Puerto Rico Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical, and Environmental, Control Facilities Financing Authority	Puerto Rico Land Administration	Puerto Rico Maritime Transportation Authority	Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration	Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority	Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency	Puerto Rico Ports Authority	Puerto Rico Public Broadcasting Corporation	Puerto Rico School of Plastic Arts
Liabilities and Net Assets									
Liabilities:									
Current liabilities:									
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	304	3,015	12,457	98,308	27,844	578	128,009	3,777	574
Deposits and escrow liabilities	—	11,038	—	—	—	170,428	1,266	—	—
Due to:									
Primary government	—	—	—	52,654	—	—	—	—	—
Component units	—	145,207	—	32,145	—	—	—	—	—
Other governmental entities	—	—	—	16,525	—	—	—	—	—
Securities lending transactions and reverse repurchase agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest payable	—	1,273	—	—	237	29,288	1,959	—	—
Notes payable, current portion	—	—	—	—	192	—	234	—	—
Commonwealth appropriation bonds, current portion	—	—	—	—	—	—	184,980	—	—
Bonds payable, current portion	—	—	—	—	—	95,615	2,770	—	—
Accrued compensated absences, current portion	—	—	—	13,000	—	—	5,829	1,090	77
Liability for automobile accident insurance and work men compensation claims	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Current portion of other long-term liabilities	—	—	230	310	—	—	—	—	—
Total current liabilities	304	160,533	12,687	212,942	28,273	295,909	325,047	4,867	651
Noncurrent liabilities:									
Due to:									
Primary government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Component units	—	—	25,833	—	—	11,073	39,855	—	—
Securities lending transactions and reverse repurchase agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,147	—	—
Notes payable	—	—	—	—	43,850	—	423,399	—	—
Commonwealth appropriation bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds payable	—	—	—	—	—	1,299,158	54,440	—	—
Accrued compensated absences	—	800	28	—	—	—	—	1,704	565
Other long-term liabilities	—	38,201	—	8,239	6,726	—	2,043	—	—
Total noncurrent liabilities	—	39,001	25,861	8,239	50,576	1,310,231	522,884	1,704	565
Total liabilities	304	199,534	38,548	221,181	78,849	1,606,140	847,931	6,571	1,216
Net assets (deficit):									
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	—	30,784	33,415	68,433	63,475	—	385,087	20,723	8,502
Restricted for:									
Capital projects	—	—	—	—	268	—	27,139	1,588	—
Debt service	—	—	—	—	—	40,561	14,814	—	—
Affordable housing and related loan insurance programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Student loans and other educational purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	854
Other specified purposes	—	—	—	3	—	—	4,480	1,221	—
Unrestricted	8,728	219,691	(36,607)	(126,928)	(57,063)	11,052	3,456	229	416
Total net assets (deficit)	8,728	250,475	(3,192)	(58,492)	6,680	51,613	434,976	23,761	9,772
Total liabilities and net assets (deficit)	\$ 9,032	\$ 450,009	\$ 35,356	\$ 162,689	\$ 85,529	\$ 1,657,753	\$ 1,282,907	\$ 30,332	\$ 10,988

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
 Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
 Statement of Net Assets (Deficit)

June 30, 2008
 (In thousands)

	Puerto Rico Solid Waste Authority	Puerto Rico Telephone Authority	Puerto Rico Tourism Company	Puerto Rico Trade and Export Company	Right to Employment Administration	Special Communities Perpetual Trust	State Insurance Fund Corporation	Nonmajor component unit totals
Liabilities and Net Assets								
Liabilities:								
Current liabilities:								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 14,455	41	56,249	9,655	7,067	36,811	211,649	843,132
Deposits and escrow liabilities	—	—	—	2,691	—	—	—	577,329
Due to:								
Primary government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115,604
Component units	18,500	—	13,567	—	—	—	—	473,000
Other governmental entities	—	—	5,500	—	839	—	—	19,749
Securities lending transactions and reverse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202,939
repurchase agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	96,267	118,256
Interest payable	—	—	—	3,347	—	40,433	—	106,701
Notes payable, current portion	—	—	—	—	6	—	44,862	194,220
Commonwealth appropriation bonds, current portion	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,628	1,670
Bonds payable, current portion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108,073
Accrued compensated absences, current portion	481	—	2,169	1,806	1,409	—	47,550	104,968
Liability for automobile accident insurance and work men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	817,440
compensation claims	—	7,026	141	—	255	—	702,355	30,254
Current portion of other long-term liabilities	—	7,067	77,626	23,744	9,576	77,244	1,105,726	3,713,335
Total current liabilities	33,436	7,067	77,626	23,744	9,576	77,244	1,105,726	3,713,335
Noncurrent liabilities:								
Due to:								
Primary government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,108
Component units	37,394	—	—	—	—	376,095	—	722,441
Securities lending transactions and reverse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104,800
repurchase agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,620
Deferred revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,530,107
Notes payable	7,701	—	—	300,000	—	—	46,730	201,744
Commonwealth appropriation bonds	—	—	59,766	—	—	—	—	2,097,598
Bonds payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,217
Accrued compensated absences	589	—	3,073	—	1,553	—	—	159,062
Other long-term liabilities	—	—	970	599	255	—	96,272	—
Total noncurrent liabilities	45,684	—	63,809	300,599	1,808	376,095	143,002	4,863,697
Total liabilities	79,120	7,067	141,435	324,343	11,384	453,339	1,248,728	8,577,032
Net assets (deficit):								
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	111,748	—	38,486	118,239	329	—	18,344	1,806,743
Restricted for:								
Capital projects	2,166	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,884
Debt service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129,857
Affordable housing and related loan insurance programs	—	—	—	—	—	308,494	—	308,494
Student loans and other educational purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,632
Other specified purposes	—	6,844	—	1,042	—	—	—	116,973
Unrestricted	5,571	574	28,652	11,686	(1,289)	(412,736)	727,738	408,606
Total net assets (deficit)	119,485	7,418	67,138	130,967	(960)	(104,242)	746,082	2,847,189
Total liabilities and net assets (deficit)	\$ 198,605	14,485	208,573	455,310	10,424	349,097	1,994,810	11,424,221

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

STATISTICAL SECTION
(Unaudited)

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the Commonwealth's overall financial health.

Contents	Page(s)
Financial Trends	192 – 195
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Commonwealth's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	196
This schedule contains information to help the reader assess the Commonwealth's most significant local revenue sources.	
Debt Capacity	197 – 198
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Commonwealth's current levels of outstanding debt and the Commonwealth's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Demographic and Economic Information	199 – 201
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Commonwealth's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	202
This schedule contains service data to help the reader understand how the information in the Commonwealth's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.	

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Changes in Net Assets (Deficit) (Unaudited)

Last Seven Fiscal Years

Accrual Basis of Accounting

(In thousands)

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Expenses:							
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 2,592,834	2,847,596	2,844,494	1,827,816	1,963,879	2,324,715	1,429,265
Public safety	2,161,265	1,983,782	2,217,294	2,580,951	1,950,635	1,606,272	1,883,061
Health	2,471,960	1,943,582	1,422,813	2,364,110	2,386,735	1,903,811	1,990,852
Public housing and welfare	3,194,945	3,157,877	3,287,559	3,443,886	2,919,315	3,239,366	2,803,742
Education	4,571,722	4,748,008	4,110,669	5,000,686	3,684,331	3,375,815	3,477,373
Economic development	471,640	554,271	564,447	1,006,945	896,925	451,945	632,083
Intergovernmental	474,023	593,264	440,390	—	591,237	466,762	467,957
Interest and other	1,086,906	863,723	882,163	845,556	778,700	671,228	646,120
Total governmental activities	<u>17,025,295</u>	<u>16,692,103</u>	<u>15,769,829</u>	<u>17,069,950</u>	<u>15,171,757</u>	<u>14,039,914</u>	<u>13,330,453</u>
Business-type activities:							
Lotteries	699,005	679,274	670,425	699,407	731,344	695,888	603,768
Unemployment	269,924	192,484	207,483	197,967	142,652	343,243	331,754
Other	28,738	26,860	25,043	32,437	26,763	22,385	16,902
Total business-type activities	<u>997,667</u>	<u>898,618</u>	<u>902,951</u>	<u>929,811</u>	<u>900,759</u>	<u>1,061,516</u>	<u>952,424</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>18,022,962</u>	<u>17,590,721</u>	<u>16,672,780</u>	<u>17,999,761</u>	<u>16,072,516</u>	<u>15,101,430</u>	<u>14,282,877</u>
Program revenue:							
Governmental activities:							
Charges for services	664,505	757,724	828,993	702,691	769,207	757,116	535,423
Operating grants and contributions	4,311,592	4,773,174	4,365,711	4,096,204	1,038,776	3,830,639	3,400,729
Capital grants and contributions	137,916	257,514	100,990	121,083	2,592,055	173,644	187,512
Total governmental activities	<u>5,114,013</u>	<u>5,788,412</u>	<u>5,295,694</u>	<u>4,919,978</u>	<u>4,400,038</u>	<u>4,761,399</u>	<u>4,123,664</u>
Business activities:							
Charges for services	1,161,084	1,140,539	1,149,426	1,187,009	1,136,705	1,132,285	1,021,070
Operating grants and contributions	77,803	43,480	59,613	22,315	59,728	97,033	26,509
Total business-type activities	<u>1,238,887</u>	<u>1,184,019</u>	<u>1,209,039</u>	<u>1,209,324</u>	<u>1,196,433</u>	<u>1,229,318</u>	<u>1,047,579</u>
Net (expense) revenue:							
Governmental activities	(11,911,282)	(10,903,691)	(10,474,135)	(12,149,972)	(10,771,719)	(9,278,515)	(9,206,789)
Business-type activities	241,220	285,401	306,088	279,513	295,674	167,802	95,155
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$ (11,670,062)</u>	<u>(10,618,290)</u>	<u>(10,168,047)</u>	<u>(11,870,459)</u>	<u>(10,476,045)</u>	<u>(9,110,713)</u>	<u>(9,111,634)</u>
General revenue:							
Governmental activities:							
Taxes:							
Income	\$ 5,493,881	6,488,211	6,255,391	5,526,006	5,191,080	4,941,128	4,446,570
Excise	1,318,866	1,475,311	2,013,998	2,101,216	1,924,610	1,894,729	1,713,098
Sales and use tax	910,609	583,639	—	—	—	—	—
Other	11,356	4,663	15,145	7,128	19,211	3,055	104,517
Revenue from global settlement agreement	82,608	69,604	66,796	106,521	70,420	101,849	37,153
Unrestricted investment earnings	160,926	176,674	117,080	116,686	60,585	85,565	90,940
Revenue from component units	74,389	311,732	68,745	474,069	175,729	111,752	228,118
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	120,006	135,916	196,721	102,691	5,706	103,423	46,117
Payment from agency fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	129,000
Special items	3,749,348	—	(2,485)	—	(35,646)	(203,514)	123,785
Gain on sale of assets	—	—	19,588	—	—	—	—
Transfers	309,815	342,743	242,642	492,796	203,258	279,060	187,183
Other	299,631	71,187	203,525	322,185	384,719	214,381	472,642
Total governmental activities	<u>12,531,435</u>	<u>9,659,680</u>	<u>9,197,146</u>	<u>9,249,298</u>	<u>7,999,672</u>	<u>7,531,428</u>	<u>7,579,123</u>
Business-type activities:							
Unrestricted investments earnings	35,423	37,177	33,165	32,284	23,831	77,362	36,455
Revenue from component units	—	—	—	—	—	1,038	3,370
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,320
Transfers	(309,815)	(342,743)	(242,642)	(492,796)	(203,258)	(279,060)	(187,183)
Total business-type activities	<u>(274,392)</u>	<u>(305,566)</u>	<u>(209,477)</u>	<u>(460,512)</u>	<u>(179,427)</u>	<u>(200,660)</u>	<u>(103,038)</u>
Total primary government	<u>12,257,043</u>	<u>9,354,114</u>	<u>8,987,669</u>	<u>8,788,786</u>	<u>7,820,245</u>	<u>7,330,768</u>	<u>7,476,085</u>
Change in net assets:							
Governmental activities	620,153	(1,244,011)	(1,276,989)	(2,900,674)	(2,772,047)	(1,747,087)	(1,627,666)
Business-type activities	(33,172)	(20,165)	96,611	(180,999)	116,247	(32,858)	(7,883)
Total primary government	<u>\$ 586,981</u>	<u>(1,264,176)</u>	<u>(1,180,378)</u>	<u>(3,081,673)</u>	<u>(2,655,800)</u>	<u>(1,779,945)</u>	<u>(1,635,549)</u>

Information for these schedules was not available for fiscal periods prior to 2002 because was not required prior to adoption of GASB Statement No. 34.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Net Assets (Deficit) by Component (Unaudited)
 Last Seven Fiscal Years
 Accrual Basis of Accounting
 (In thousands)

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Governmental activities:							
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 3,979,308	3,635,271	3,485,882	3,774,098	3,133,230	1,969,864	1,909,137
Restricted	713,814	331,051	280,078	296,692	—	19,749	4,616
Unrestricted deficit	<u>(22,385,747)</u>	<u>(22,405,216)</u>	<u>(20,975,523)</u>	<u>(19,987,579)</u>	<u>(16,789,576)</u>	<u>(13,942,397)</u>	<u>(12,085,385)</u>
Total governmental activities net assets (deficit)	<u>(17,692,625)</u>	<u>(18,438,894)</u>	<u>(17,209,563)</u>	<u>(15,916,789)</u>	<u>(13,656,346)</u>	<u>(11,952,784)</u>	<u>(10,171,632)</u>
Business-type activities:							
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	674	674	1,008	847	1,672	1,895	310
Restricted	33,803	910,479	947,507	872,215	853,194	736,947	769,804
Unrestricted deficit	<u>689,686</u>	<u>(153,818)</u>	<u>(171,015)</u>	<u>(202,212)</u>	<u>(3,037)</u>	<u>(3,260)</u>	<u>(1,675)</u>
Total business-type activities net assets (deficit)	<u>724,163</u>	<u>757,335</u>	<u>777,500</u>	<u>670,850</u>	<u>851,829</u>	<u>735,582</u>	<u>768,439</u>
Primary government:							
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	3,979,982	3,635,945	3,486,890	3,774,945	3,134,902	1,971,759	1,909,447
Restricted	747,617	1,241,530	1,227,585	1,168,907	853,194	756,696	774,420
Unrestricted deficit	<u>(21,696,061)</u>	<u>(22,559,034)</u>	<u>(21,146,538)</u>	<u>(20,189,791)</u>	<u>(16,792,613)</u>	<u>(13,945,657)</u>	<u>(12,087,060)</u>
Total primary government net assets	<u>\$ (16,968,462)</u>	<u>(17,681,559)</u>	<u>(16,432,063)</u>	<u>(15,245,939)</u>	<u>(12,804,517)</u>	<u>(11,217,202)</u>	<u>(9,403,193)</u>

Information for these schedules was not available for fiscal periods prior to 2002 because was not required prior to adoption of GASB Statement No. 34.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Changes in Fund Balances (Deficit) of Governmental Funds (Unaudited)

All Governmental Fund Types

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(In thousands)

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Revenue:										
Taxes:										
Income	5,493,881	6,389,973	6,181,995	5,564,673	5,061,761	4,874,795	4,843,852	4,536,840	4,967,138	4,413,860
Excise	1,306,416	1,475,311	2,013,998	2,101,216	1,924,610	1,894,729	1,713,098	1,788,992	1,736,539	1,714,444
Sales and use tax	910,609	583,639	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	11,356	4,663	15,145	7,128	19,211	3,055	1,963	92,024	87,523	78,926
Charges for services	664,505	757,724	828,993	702,691	750,978	780,905	533,423	645,806	617,020	457,454
Intergovernmental	4,569,457	5,166,604	4,663,422	4,319,977	3,654,766	4,107,706	3,634,358	3,807,049	2,971,528	3,417,647
Interest and investment earnings	160,926	176,674	117,080	116,686	58,914	85,565	90,940	67,020	91,525	97,880
Other	455,439	434,024	334,591	869,338	629,426	436,668	839,240	270,711	383,548	162,228
Total revenue all governmental fund types	13,572,589	14,988,612	14,155,224	13,681,709	12,099,666	12,183,423	11,658,874	11,208,442	10,854,821	10,342,439
Expenditures:										
General government	1,769,498	2,537,999	2,489,093	1,675,428	1,777,365	1,774,156	1,279,750	739,009	853,040	526,629
Public safety	2,134,919	1,864,256	2,108,152	2,409,668	1,765,199	1,424,846	1,659,280	1,623,362	1,310,322	1,103,606
Health	2,345,650	1,948,201	1,429,888	2,344,522	2,176,741	1,908,717	1,983,727	954,563	972,757	625,475
Public housing and welfare	3,098,684	3,048,585	3,130,373	3,320,849	2,738,016	2,953,189	2,726,129	2,315,899	2,102,410	2,485,092
Education	4,432,880	4,400,321	4,101,980	4,177,664	3,474,013	3,297,248	3,343,002	2,308,479	2,436,267	2,272,903
Economic development	415,976	533,253	516,444	706,066	868,926	428,621	637,794	170,937	337,255	314,897
Intergovernmental	470,395	593,247	409,727	409,727	528,829	466,169	466,169	222,721	373,016	318,664
Capital outlays	429,238	512,824	502,348	665,630	581,788	1,184,976	507,634	1,020,344	833,597	642,016
Debt service:										
Principal	2,163,704	904,604	446,281	391,554	526,572	330,346	2,062,059	466,467	416,369	351,722
Interest and other	1,037,136	814,723	822,234	733,931	737,502	1,158,749	614,347	545,001	444,595	442,614
Total expenditures all governmental fund types	18,298,080	17,158,013	15,956,520	16,425,312	15,174,951	14,926,547	15,279,891	10,366,782	10,079,628	9,083,618
Other financing sources (uses):										
Transfers in	1,305,040	1,165,075	1,423,240	1,745,992	1,034,090	1,664,278	966,935	756,229	1,026,581	992,667
Transfers out	(995,225)	(822,332)	(1,180,598)	(1,253,216)	(830,832)	(1,385,218)	(779,752)	(2,864,056)	(2,646,732)	(2,841,330)
Long-term debt issued	1,921,363	1,140,356	1,518,355	1,619,562	3,001,116	2,241,190	3,107,821	834,396	474,471	479,610
Discount on bonds issued	(4,060)	—	(323)	(6,078)	(23,061)	(36,204)	(16,075)	—	—	—
Capital leases	43,850	2,975	4,580	847	(2,300)	58,897	—	—	—	—
Refunding bonds issued	2,086,240	379,498	—	—	2,372,689	1,754,686	1,636,838	329,370	54,645	117,529
Special item: payment of debt by COFINA	3,749,348	—	—	—	(2,316,910)	(1,754,686)	(1,665,811)	(227,369)	(54,645)	(117,529)
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	(4,507,828)	—	—	—	—	—	327,785	—	—	—
Other	106,107	—	54,135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total other financing sources (uses) all governmental fund types	3,704,835	1,865,572	1,819,389	2,107,107	3,239,392	2,542,943	3,577,741	(1,171,430)	(1,145,680)	(1,369,053)
Net change in fund balances (deficit)	\$ (1,020,656)	(303,829)	18,093	(636,496)	164,107	(200,181)	(43,276)	(329,770)	(370,487)	(110,232)

The annual special tax of 1.03% of the assessed value of all real and personal property not exonerated from taxation, collected by the Municipal Revenue Collection Center on the Commonwealth's behalf, is presented as intergovernmental revenue from 2002 henceforth but as property tax in prior years.

In 2002, the Commonwealth adopted GASB No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*. This statement requires that component units be included as expenditure by function. In prior years, such payments were reported as operating transfers-out to component units.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds (Deficit) (Unaudited)
 Last Seven Fiscal Years
 Modified-Accrual Basis of Accounting
 (In thousands)

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
General fund:							
Reserved	\$ 723,634	993,320	770,628	810,314	1,102,232	262,758	366,588
Unreserved deficit	(2,494,519)	(1,504,478)	(1,154,383)	(1,321,585)	(1,468,182)	(342,941)	(193,131)
Total general fund	<u>\$ (1,770,885)</u>	<u>(511,158)</u>	<u>(383,755)</u>	<u>(511,271)</u>	<u>(365,950)</u>	<u>(80,183)</u>	<u>173,457</u>
All other governmental funds:							
Reserved	\$ 11,667	125,756	73,346	45,546	72,455	33,047	72,455
Unreserved reported in:							
Debt service funds	127,576	131,782	143,732	156,564	119,830	168,928	120,216
Special revenue funds	200,930	137,286	358,452	256,949	449,455	506,252	378,852
Capital project funds	<u>520,576</u>	<u>223,443</u>	<u>219,163</u>	<u>437,923</u>	<u>744,577</u>	<u>228,215</u>	<u>356,201</u>
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 860,749</u>	<u>618,267</u>	<u>794,693</u>	<u>896,982</u>	<u>1,386,317</u>	<u>936,442</u>	<u>927,724</u>

Information for these schedules was not available for fiscal periods prior to 2002 because was not required prior to adoption of GASB Statement No. 34.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
General Fund Net Revenue for the Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
\$										
Administrative measures	217,296	245,750	286,890	314,253	309,958	328,921	341,166	346,272	377,872	356,827
Excises on off-shore shipments rum	61,355	50,231	43,154	30,595	25,918	34,266	26,731	9,553	14,504	4,846
Custom duties	278,651	295,981	330,044	344,848	335,876	363,187	367,897	355,825	392,376	361,673
From noninternal revenues	176,669	169,246	210,665	238,116	314,857	379,501	430,534	331,803	330,064	466,742
Miscellaneous	53,013	70,209	89,093	80,000	123,600	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from nonbudgeted funds	59,206	63,779	70,211	57,897	89,443	86,115	68,011	55,212	71,815	105,298
Electronic lottery	288,888	303,234	427,451	437,371	595,521	531,003	563,183	449,744	474,893	618,676
Traditional lottery	14,832	14,123	15,182	14,805	13,518	14,200	14,528	14,804	15,179	16,014
Nontax revenues	9,235	10,545	11,322	12,874	13,932	14,393	15,019	16,981	16,930	19,682
Alcoholic beverages and others	46,781	49,133	49,834	54,896	58,426	55,638	55,669	59,525	65,501	51,994
Entertainment machines	70,848	73,801	76,338	82,575	85,876	84,231	85,216	91,310	97,610	87,690
Motor vehicles	17,273	15,194	16,686	64,626	20,539	24,334	29,927	25,681	20,235	7,224
Licenses	15,923	17,275	—	9,056	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	520,351	525,561	508,972	486,302	505,709	535,381	557,323	551,723	193,949	—
Hotel rooms	70,056	30,869	1,901	38,619	12,925	—	—	—	—	—
5% general excise tax	26,330	24,786	—	36,953	90,018	76,966	85,513	23,167	23,128	23,492
Crude oil and derived products	2,417	2,531	2,707	3,426	3,279	3,432	3,228	2,919	2,627	2,054
Slot machines	20,368	21,564	22,845	24,290	26,771	27,217	28,524	43,055	39,052	42,060
Cement	21,405	26,351	18,893	22,033	28,872	31,463	31,463	30,786	29,321	26,783
Insurance premiums	411,573	389,995	406,252	418,024	499,252	551,181	606,662	533,957	396,667	366,341
Horse races	5,562	4,689	7,046	5,095	5,860	4,934	5,143	5,146	6,028	8,401
Motor vehicle	119,105	115,157	119,135	116,055	149,487	144,733	146,527	135,267	132,399	119,124
Petroleum products	1,230,363	1,173,972	1,104,437	1,215,423	1,351,768	1,397,043	1,494,110	1,351,701	843,406	595,479
Cigarettes	14,597	16,884	13,101	18,234	17,884	17,428	19,692	18,745	18,932	19,026
General taxes, total	181,348	170,065	177,448	179,737	223,309	217,568	221,902	219,379	207,813	198,879
Other beverages	47,519	49,425	46,963	51,734	58,389	61,306	56,641	54,056	52,283	50,189
Beer	243,464	236,374	237,512	249,705	299,582	296,302	298,235	292,180	279,028	268,094
Distilled spirits	1,473,827	1,410,346	1,341,949	1,465,128	1,651,350	1,693,345	1,792,345	1,643,881	1,122,434	863,573
Alcoholic beverages, total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excise taxes, total	1,811	3,109	7,475	1,962	2,825	15,691	7,129	9,466	582,560	911,000
Sales and use tax	38,996	39,664	58,580	62,548	49,790	70,192	80,398	66,721	138,859	59,770
Inheritance and gift taxes	10,666	11,674	14,782	14,310	11,278	10,108	10,489	11,536	12,112	13,657
Taxes on dividends to 10%	114,533	111,130	49,511	59,515	45,321	31,579	22,973	27,396	25,083	21,610
Interest subject to 17%	369,384	557,276	696,835	583,256	517,141	631,100	612,005	921,260	933,728	1,087,782
Tollgate tax	2,087	2,339	3,026	2,670	2,101	3,005	3,245	2,787	2,960	1,942
Withholding to nonresidents	1,653,762	1,781,862	1,696,766	1,706,137	1,776,985	1,831,027	1,870,937	1,872,458	2,002,718	1,565,534
Partnerships	2,244,376	2,352,066	2,259,090	2,449,982	2,767,678	2,720,920	2,885,903	3,087,748	3,071,655	2,759,305
Corporations	4,433,804	4,856,011	4,778,590	4,878,418	5,170,294	5,297,931	5,485,950	5,989,906	6,187,115	5,509,600
Individuals	2,214	1,131	287	—	—	—	3,949	1,106	800	219
Income taxes, total	5,982,504	6,344,398	6,204,639	6,428,083	6,910,345	7,091,198	7,374,589	7,735,669	7,995,182	7,378,682
Property taxes	6,271,392	6,647,632	6,632,090	6,865,454	7,505,866	7,622,201	7,937,772	8,185,413	8,470,075	7,997,358
Tax revenues	6,550,043	6,943,613	6,962,134	7,454,399	7,841,742	7,985,388	8,305,669	8,541,238	8,862,451	8,359,031
From internal revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: The net revenue presented above includes the actual revenue and the operating transfers-in from other funds presented in the combined statement of revenue and expenditures Source: Puerto Rico Treasury Department

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Legal Debt Margin Information (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(In thousands)

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Internal revenue average for two years	\$ 8,233,717	8,327,744	8,061,593	7,779,987	7,564,034	7,185,660	6,748,772	6,639,861	6,459,512	5,950,716
Legal debt limit - 15% of internal revenue average for two years	1,235,058	1,249,162	1,209,239	1,166,998	1,134,605	1,077,849	1,013,316	995,979	968,977	892,607
Maximum debt service requirement	783,298	719,927	680,742	630,683	598,547	599,611	521,033	588,359	561,918	532,324
Additional legal debt service requirement margin	449,760	—	—	536,313	536,058	478,238	491,281	40,762	407,009	360,283
Total maximum debt service requirement as a percentage of internal revenue average for two years	9.60%	8.64%	8.44%	8.11%	7.91%	8.34%	7.72%	8.86%	8.70%	8.95%

Legal debt margin calculation for fiscal year 2008:

Internal revenue for the year ended June 30, 2007
 Internal revenue for the year ended June 30, 2008
 Total internal revenue for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2008

Internal revenue average for the two years

Legal debt limit - 15% of internal revenue average for the two years

Maximum debt service requirement

Additional legal debt service requirement as a percentage of internal revenue average for two years

Governmental Development Bank for Puerto Rico. General obligation debt service may not exceed 15% of the average of the internal revenues for the last two fiscal years.

Sources:

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Ratio of Annual Debt Service for General
Bonded Debt to Total General Expenditures (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(In thousands)

		Total debt service	Total governmental expenditures	Ratio
Fiscal year:				
2008	\$	671,917	18,298,080	3.7%
2007		606,800	17,158,013	3.5
2006		565,137	15,849,707	3.6
2005		491,394	16,425,312	3.0
2004		459,336	15,174,951	3.0
2003		362,136	14,926,547	2.4
2002		608,674	15,279,891	4.0
2001		538,436	10,366,782	5.2
2000		507,336	10,079,628	5.0
1999		468,970	9,083,618	5.2

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Demographic and Economic Statistics (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal year:	Population *	Per capita income	Median age	Life expectancy	School enrollment (r)	Labor force (in thousands)	Unemployment rate	Gross product (current prices \$)**	Real gross product (2000 prices \$)**
2008	3,954	\$ 14,236	34.4	77.2	688,265	1,368	11.0	\$ 60,787	43,049 (p)
2007	3,941	13,491	34.4	77.2	716,545	1,409	10.4	58,563	44,175
2006	3,928	12,970	34.4	77.2	774,381	1,422	11.7	56,732	45,048 (r)
2005	3,912	12,507	34.4	77.2	786,819	1,385	10.6	53,752	44,819 (r)
2004	3,895	11,724	33.8	77.2	715,615	1,360	11.4	50,709	43,967 (r)
2003	3,879	11,429	33.3	77.5	776,095	1,352	12.1	47,479	42,795
2002	3,859	10,921	32.9	77.1	753,317	1,309	12.1	45,071	41,915
2001	3,840	10,732	32.6	76.9	816,057	1,278	10.5	44,047	42,040
2000	3,816	10,204	32.2	76.1	745,513	1,292	11.0	41,419	41,419
1999	3,800	9,659	31.8	75.5	749,192	1,306	12.5	38,281	40,213

Source: Puerto Rico Planning Board, Department of Education, Department of Labor and Human Resources, and General Council of Education of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The enrollment in private schools is an estimate.

* Population as of July 1 (in thousands)

** Amounts expressed in millions

(p) Preliminary figures

(r) Revised figures

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Average Employment by Sector (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(In thousands)

Sector	2008 (p)	2007 (p)	2006 (r)	2005 (r)	2004 (r)	2003 (r)	2002 (r)	2001 (r)	2000 (r)	1999 (r)
Agriculture	15	16	22	26	25	24	23	21	24	27
Manufacturing	129	135	136	138	136	134	137	157	158	159
Mining	1	a/	a/	1	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/
Construction	82	94	88	87	88	82	84	84	84	78
Trade	257	260	271	261	253	252	236	239	237	228
Finance, insurance, and real estate and public utilities	43	45	46	43	41	42	42	39	42	42
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	54	53	58	59	55	57	62	56	55	59
Services	359	364	355	349	340	328	311	298	304	306
Government (1)	279	296	280	274	268	269	257	248	247	245
Total (2)	1,219	1,263	1,256	1,238	1,206	1,188	1,152	1,142	1,151	1,144

(p) Preliminary figures

a/ Less than 2,000

(r) Figures revised in accordance with the Census of Population and Housing of 2000

(1) Includes the Commonwealth, its municipalities, and federal government, and excludes public corporations

Sources: Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources, Household Survey, and Puerto Rico Planning Board

(2) Totals may not add due to rounding

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Tourism Indicators (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2008 (p)	2007 (p)	2006 (r)	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
All hotels and hostelery registration	1,989,554	2,049,839	2,160,455	2,097,606	2,008,730	1,964,963	1,821,274	1,836,377	1,674,092	1,637,620
Occupancy rates	67.3%	68.4%	67.9%	67.7%	68.9%	64.9%	67.8%	66.7%	70.7%	71.9%
Number of rooms	13,448	13,457	13,479	13,459	12,864	12,788	12,768	12,353	11,928	11,102
Visitors' expenditures*	\$ 3,645	3,414	3,369	3,239	3,024	2,677	2,486	2,728	2,388	2,139

* Amounts expressed in millions of dollars

(p) Preliminary figures

(r) Revised figures

Sources: Puerto Rico Tourism Company and Puerto Rico Planning Board

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Operating Indicators by Function (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Fire protection:										
Number of stations	95	94	94	94	98	93	93	92	96	92
Fire personnel and officers	2,232	2,232	2,233	2,233	1,851	1,867	1,867	1,852	1,818	2,004
Calls answered	10,146	10,441	10,435	11,514	10,716	12,340	13,256	14,271	31,681	28,575
Building inspections conducted	71,006	73,478	73,360	71,610	56,093	53,750	41,415	31,693	44,396	14,621
Police protection:										
Number of stations	233	238	238	234	231	228	235	239	238	236
Police personnel and officers	19,422	19,069	20,552	20,806	21,185	21,079	20,468	20,800	20,822	20,305
Calls answered	7,258	7,101	7,146	7,178	6,907	5,538	4,673	4,957	5,059	4,545
Water system:										
Customers	1,257,336	1,290,497	1,285,732	1,251,699	1,256,981	1,238,461	1,209,834	1,195,038	1,179,109	1,163,673
Personnel	5,839	5,830	5,544	5,459	5,442	5,580	5,633	5,525	5,666	5,691
Water consumption (millions of cubic meters)	327	350	365	356	359	350	349	348	350	348
Electric distribution system:										
Customers	1,449,221	1,452,529	1,450,227	1,438,699	1,419,602	1,401,301	1,383,888	1,365,668	1,344,907	1,326,055
Personnel	9,429	9,444	9,541	9,712	9,635	9,646	9,652	9,582	9,442	9,812
Electricity consumption (millions of kilowatt)	19,602	20,672	20,620	20,507	20,260	19,887	19,130	18,723	18,144	16,989
Electricity production (millions of kilowatt)	23,935	25,082	24,870	24,500	24,100	23,717	22,514	22,132	21,461	20,140
Education:										
Enrollment in public schools:										
Kindergarten to sixth grade	276,291	293,796	306,073	323,270	321,653	326,606	334,929	341,467	341,470	350,714
Seventh to ninth grade	128,641	133,171	135,166	137,717	142,305	146,896	146,837	145,858	145,908	144,157
Tenth to twelfth grade	108,028	117,400	122,251	118,491	116,829	118,519	117,072	119,162	118,498	114,684
Teachers actively teaching (in public school)	45,064	45,124	46,064	46,858	47,286	46,772	46,591	45,968	44,611	43,113
Enrollment in private schools:										
Kindergarten to sixth grade	97,004	105,724	124,483	128,645	83,548	117,622	98,719	135,655	90,577	90,577
Seventh to ninth grade	33,510	35,437	44,140	41,888	27,612	37,226	31,245	41,273	27,366	27,366
Tenth to twelfth grade	31,183	31,227	42,268	36,808	23,668	29,226	24,515	32,642	21,694	21,694
Enrollment in universities and colleges:										
Public	68,132	66,990	68,813	71,044	74,056	74,801	73,974	73,846	73,846	72,010
Private	157,306	158,412	140,734	136,650	132,735	125,041	117,578	100,704	100,704	103,623

Source: Various agencies and component units of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The enrollment in private schools is an estimate.