PUERTO RICO METROPOLITAN BUS AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Basic Financial Statements, Required Supplementary Information and Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended June 30, 2025

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PUERTO RICO METROPOLITAN BUS AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
JUNE 30, 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the President and Management
Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority (the Authority), (a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as of June 30, 2025, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Authority, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Notes 1 and 14 to the basic financial statements, the Authority adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 101 *Compensated Absences*, which resulted in the restatement of certain beginning balances as of July 1, 2024. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 10, the Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios on page 37, and the Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Total OPEB Liability on page 38 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

San Juan, Puerto Rico
April 17, 2026

Valdés, García, Marín & Martínez, LLP

COLEGIO DE CONTADORES
PÚBLICOS AUTORIZADOS DE PUERTO RICO
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PUERTO RICO METROPOLITAN BUS AUTHORITY

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis Section (MD&A) provides an introduction and a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority ("the Authority") for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. This discussion was prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto which follow this section.

Financial Highlights for 2025

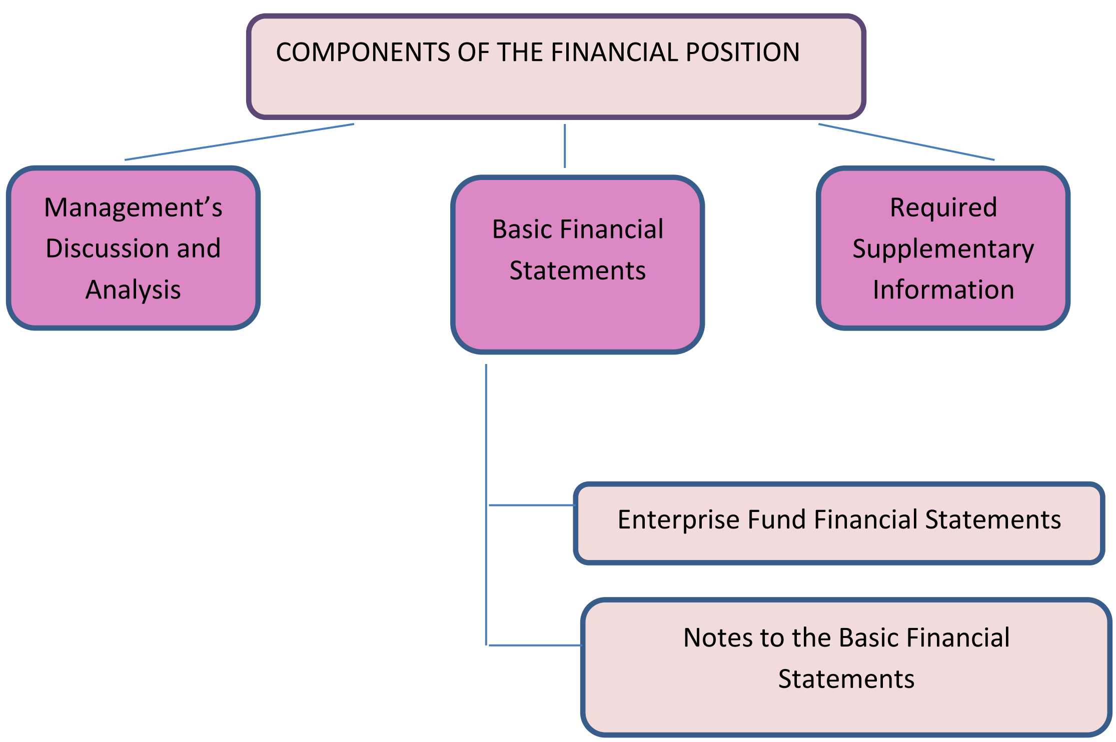
- Net position deficiency totalized approximately $170 million at June 30, 2025.
- Net position deficiency decreased by approximately $20 million in 2025, as compared to a decrease of approximately $40 million in 2024.
- Capital assets, net totalized approximately $54.9 million at June 30, 2025.
- Net investment in capital assets increased by approximately $18 million in 2025, as compared to the balance as of June 30, 2025.
- Total operating expenses increased by approximately $32.7 million.

The Financial Statements

The basic financial statements provide information about the Authority's business-type activities. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Overview of the Financial Statements for Business-Type Activities

The financial statements consist of the (1) statement of net position, (2) statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position, (3) statement of cash flows, (4) notes to the financial statements, and (5) required supplementary information. The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting meaning that all expenses are recorded when incurred and all revenues are recognized when earned, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Statement of Net Position

The statement of net position reports all financial and capital resources of the Authority. The statement is presented in the format where assets equal liabilities plus net position. Assets and liabilities are presented in order of liquidity and classified as current (convertible into cash within one year) and non-current. The focus of the statement of net position is to show a picture of the liquidity and health of the Authority's net position as of the end of the year.

The Authority's net position is reported in the following categories:

- Net Investment in Capital Assets – this component of net position consists of all capital assets, reduced by the outstanding balance of any bonds, notes, or borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. The resources required to repay this debt must be provided annually from operations and from operating grants allocated annually by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Commonwealth), since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate liabilities.

- Unrestricted – this component includes all net positions that do not meet the definition of net position invested in capital assets.

Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position includes operating revenue, which consists of passenger and cargo revenues and equipment and property rentals, and operating expenses, such as salaries and employees' benefits, depreciation of capital assets, repairs and maintenance and other general administrative expenses, and non-operating revenue and expenses, such as the operating grants from the Commonwealth, interest and investment income, and interest expense. The focus of the statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position is the change in net position. This is similar to net income or loss and shows the results of operations of the Authority for the entire operating period.

Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows discloses net cash provided by or used in operating activities, investing activities, non-capital financing activities, and from capital and related financial activities. This statement also portrays the health of the Authority in that current cash flows are sufficient to pay current liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of the basic financial statements and provide detailed information about significant accounting policies, related-party transactions, deposits and investments, capital assets, long-term liabilities, pension plan, and commitments and contingencies. The reader is encouraged to review the notes in conjunction with management's discussion and analysis and the financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The basic financial statements and notes are followed by the required supplementary information that includes the schedules related to pension and OPEB liabilities as required by GASB No. 73 and GASB No. 75, respectively.

Financial Analysis of the Authority's Business-Type Activities

Statement of Net Position

The following table reflects a condensed summary of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position of the Authority as of June 30, 2025, and 2024:

	June 30,		Change	
	2025	2024, as restated	In Dollars	Percent
Current and non-current assets	$ 13,140,973	$ 19,941,162	$ (6,800,189)	-34%
Capital assets, net	54,940,674	36,577,457	18,363,217	50%
Total assets	68,081,647	56,518,619	11,563,028	20%
Deferred outflow of resources related to pension and total OPEB	12,331,012	19,395,504	(7,064,492)	-36%
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 80,412,659	$ 75,914,123	$ 4,498,536	6%
Current liabilities	$ 92,107,057	$ 90,084,621	$ 2,022,436	2%
Non-current liabilities	156,405,393	170,283,821	(13,878,428)	-8%
Total liabilities	248,512,450	260,368,442	(11,855,992)	-5%
Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and leases	2,351,042	5,743,116	(3,392,074)	-59%
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	250,863,492	266,111,558	(15,248,066)	-6%
Net position				
Investment in capital assets	54,702,630	36,419,329	18,283,301	50%
Deficit	(225,153,463)	(226,616,764)	1,463,301	-1%
Total net position (deficit)	(170,450,833)	(190,197,435)	19,746,602	-10%
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position (deficit)	$ 80,412,659	$ 75,914,123	$ 4,498,536	6%

The decrease in current and non-current assets of 34%, or $6,800,189, was mainly due to a decrease in cash, amounts due from FTA, accounts receivable from customers and inventory balances at year-end. The change is also due to the decrease of lease receivable balance due to collections received during the year and an adjustment in monthly rental of one of the contracts under GASB #87 provisions. Cash decreased mainly due to timing of cash receipts. During the prior year a significant portion of revenue was collected near the end of the fiscal year, resulting in a higher year-end cash balance compared to the current fiscal year. Accounts receivable decrease is primarily due to lower federal receivables recognized in the current fiscal year compared to the prior year. Additionally, accounts receivable was decreased as a result of a write-off of previously recognized balances, which reduced the net balance at year-end. The decrease in inventory is primarily due to timing differences in diesel dispatches, as well as fuel not yet received as year-end.

Deferred outflows decreased by approximately $7 million as of June 30, 2025, when compared with the fiscal year 2025, mainly due to the recognition of the activity of the Authority's portion related to pension and total OPEB, as required by the provisions of GASB No. 73 and GASB No. 75.

Net investment in capital assets increased by approximately $18 million as of June 30, 2025 when compared with June 30, 2024. During the year 2025, capital additions were approximately $22.9 million and depreciation expense for the year amounted to approximately $4.4 million. Capital assets are funded with the proceeds from operations and operating and capital grants from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In addition, the Authority is a recipient of certain funds under Federal program 20.507 "Federal Transit Administration Formula Grants" granted by the U.S. Federal Transit Administration, which is used to finance the acquisition and maintenance of capital assets.

Current liabilities increased 2% to an amount of approximately $92 million as of June 30, 2025. The change is due to an increase in due to commonwealth, other governmental entities and compensated absences as required by GASB 101. Non-current liabilities had a decrease of approximately $13.8 million due mainly to a decrease in total pension liability.

Deficit decreased 10% to a net deficiency amount of approximately $170 million as of June 30, 2025. The decrease was the net result of an excess of income (operating and non-operating) over expenses (operating and non-operating), federal grants of approximately $34.8 million, and Commonwealth's grants received of approximately $38.2 million. The largest portion of the Authority net position represents its investment in capital assets net of related debt outstanding used to acquire those capital assets.

The following table reflects a condensed summary of the revenue, expenses, and changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2025, and 2024:

	For the year ended June 30,		Change	
	2025	2024, as restated	In Dollars	Percent
Operating revenue	$ 1,250,330	$ 1,686,794	$ (436,464)	-26%
Operating expenses	(54,747,799)	(22,397,968)	(32,349,831)	144%
Operating loss	(53,497,469)	(20,711,174)	(32,786,295)	158%
Non-operating revenue				
Operating grants, contributions and other revenue	73,108,463	58,390,983	14,717,480	25%
Interest and other financing expenses, net	135,608	347,431	(211,823)	-61%
Total non-operating revenue, net	73,244,071	58,738,414	14,505,657	25%
Change in net position	19,746,602	38,027,240	(18,280,638)	-48%
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	(190,197,435)	(228,224,675)	38,027,240	-17%
Net position (deficit), at end for year	$ (170,450,833)	$ (190,197,435)	$ 19,746,602	-10%

Operating revenue, which consisted principally of fares for transportation and other services, decreased 26% to an amount of approximately $1.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2025. The Puerto Rico Integrated Transit Authority, the governmental entity that oversees public transportation system, is implementing a modern and centralized fare collection system known as CUBIC system. During the implementation of this system, the Authority has not collected passenger fares, resulting in a decrease in operating revenue.

Operating expenses, which consisted principally of salaries and employee benefits, depreciation and amortization, repairs and maintenance, diesel, insurance, professional services and general and administrative increased 144% to an amount of approximately $54.7 million for the year ended June 30, 2025. The change is due to the net effect of an increase in salaries and employee benefits, utilities, insurance, pension and OPEB benefits and a decrease in diesel costs, professional services, materials, spare parts and repairs expenses. The increase in salaries and employees' benefits is due to the implementation of a position reclassification plan implemented during 2025. Utility expense is higher due to the increase in electricity services charges during the fiscal year. Insurance costs also increased as a result of the acquisition of new buses. These increases were offset by a decrease in diesel expense, due to a less consumption resulting from fewer bus dispatches during the year, and a reduction in the purchase of spare parts during the fiscal year, as a result of the reduction in federal funds allocated to this purpose and the acquisition of new buses in recent years.

Non-operating revenue consisted principally of operating grants from the Commonwealth and Federal Government. The operating grants from the Commonwealth are annual appropriations from the general fund. The amount appropriated annually depends on the approved budget of the Commonwealth.

In addition, the Authority receives operating and capital contributions from the U.S. Federal Transit Administration, which are restricted to the acquisition and repairs of certain capital assets.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2025, the Authority had invested approximately $54.9 million in capital assets (net of related depreciation) including transportation equipment, land, building and improvements, and machinery and equipment used in the Authority's operations. During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Authority invested approximately $22.9 million in capital assets.

The following table presents the components of the capital assets during fiscal years 2025 and 2024:

	June 30,		Change	
	2025	2024	In Dollars	Percent
Assets not being depreciated:				
Land and improvements	$ 2,500,000	$ 2,500,000	$ -	0%
Assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	33,916,238	33,353,787	562,451	2%
Terminals	5,745,292	5,742,752	2,540	0%
Transportation equipment	70,261,427	61,462,535	8,798,892	14%
Machinery and equipment	39,022,091	36,739,281	2,282,810	6%
Right-to-use leased asset	279,693	265,163	14,530	5%
Total	149,224,741	137,563,518	11,661,223	8%
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	96,784,067	103,486,061	(6,701,994)	-6%
Capital assets being depreciated, net	52,440,674	34,077,457	18,363,217	54%
Total capital assets, net	$ 54,940,674	$ 36,577,457	$ 18,363,217	50%

Debt Administration

The long-term debt of the Authority consists of compensated absences, voluntary termination benefits, total pension and OPEB liabilities, and legal liabilities. The decrease of 7% was mainly due to a decrease in the total pension liability, OPEB liability and voluntary termination benefits.

Following is a summary of the Authority's long-term debt as of June 30, 2025 and 2024:

	June 30,		Change	
	2025	2024, as restated	In Dollars	Percent
Compensated absences	$ 2,888,787	$ 3,705,105	$ (816,318)	-22%
Voluntary termination benefits	1,880,167	2,669,784	$ (789,617)	-30%
Legal liability	220,513	330,273	$ (109,760)	-33%
Total pension liability	159,732,425	171,032,462	$ (11,300,037)	-7%
Total OPEB liability	4,420,503	4,958,671	$ (538,168)	-11%
Lease payable	238,044	158,128	$ 79,916	51%
Other long-term liabilities	2,108,236	2,108,236	-	0%
Totals	$ 171,488,675	$ 184,962,659	$ (13,473,984)	-7%

Current Known Facts

The Authority's commitment to improving public transportation is evident in its multi-year operating projects. The ongoing initiative to replace the bus fleet with environmentally friendly models, funded by federal grants, is a significant step toward sustainable transit solutions. The Authority's total fleet consists of 41 buses, of which 24 are assigned to regular routes and 17 to demand-response. Of the total fleet 4 buses will be hybrid units. In addition, the modernization of bus stops, totaling four hundred, will significantly improve the passenger experience. This includes not only signage improvements, but also the integration of assistive features for the visually and hearing impaired. The development of a user-friendly application promises to streamline service accessibility by providing real-time information on routes, maps, distances and duration. Together, these projects reflect a forward-looking approach to modernizing public transportation infrastructure and services.

The Authority is currently undertaking the remodeling of the Iturregui terminal, as well the main entrance facility of the Authority. These improvements are to enhance operational efficiency, improve safety conditions and provide a more modern and accessible environment for passengers and employees.

Other projects intended to generate revenue include leasing office spaces and installing a billboard for advertising purposes.

Contacting the Authority's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide customers, investors, creditors, and the general public with a general overview of the Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority's finances and how it uses the economic resources that it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Administration Office at Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority, #37 Diego Avenue, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

PUERTO RICO METROPOLITAN BUS AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025

Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash	$ 472,434
Accounts receivable, net	4,416,926
Lease receivable	921,116
Interest receivable	12,066
Inventory, net	5,781,902
Total current assets	11,604,444
Non-current assets:	
Lease receivable	1,536,529
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	54,940,674
Total non-current assets	56,477,203
Total assets	68,081,647
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension related	11,848,912
Other post-employment benefits related	482,100
Total deferred outflows of resources	12,331,012
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 80,412,659

(Continues)

PUERTO RICO METROPOLITAN BUS AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025

Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$	4,100,360
Due to:		
Commonwealth		51,821,908
Other governmental entities		20,954,786
Compensated absences		2,231,567
Voluntary termination benefits payable		608,003
Legal liability		8,250
Total pension liability		11,848,912
Total other post-employment benefits liability		482,100
Lease liability		51,171
Total current liabilities		92,107,057
Non-current liabilities:		
Compensated absences		803,941
Voluntary termination benefits payable		1,272,164
Legal liability		212,263
Total pension liability		147,883,513
Total other post-employment benefits liability		3,938,403
Lease liability		186,873
Other liabilities		2,108,236
Total non-current liabilities		156,405,393
Total liabilities		248,512,450
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Lease revenue		2,351,042
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,351,042
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		250,863,492
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets		54,702,630
Deficit		(225,153,463)
Total net position (deficit)	$	(170,450,833)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

PUERTO RICO METROPOLITAN BUS AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)
Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For The Year Ended June 30, 2025

Operating revenue:	
Passenger fares	$ -
Advertising, property rentals and other	1,250,330
Total operating revenue	1,250,330
Operating expenses (benefit):	
Salaries and employees benefits, including voluntary termination benefits	32,736,158
Pension	5,108,561
Other post-employment benefit	(18,468)
Diesel, gasoline, oil and lubricants	2,613,812
Depreciation and amortization	4,449,320
Materials, spare parts and repairs and maintenance	3,915,374
Utilities	1,393,991
Professional services	1,184,813
General and administrative	3,364,238
Total operating expenses	54,747,799
Operating loss	(53,497,469)
Non-operating revenue:	
Operating grants:	
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	38,263,825
Federal Government	34,831,740
Miscellaneous income	12,898
Interest and other financing income, net	135,608
Total non-operating revenue, net	73,244,071
Change in net position	19,746,602
Net position (deficit), at beginning of year	(188,671,288)
Restatement due to the implementation of GASB No. 101	(1,526,147)
Net position (deficit), at beginning of year as restated	(190,197,435)
Net position (deficit), at end of year	$ (170,450,833)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

PUERTO RICO METROPOLITAN BUS AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)
Statement of Cash Flows
For The Year Ended June 30, 2025

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash collected from customers	$ 1,311,526
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(12,375,351)
Cash payments to employees for services	(44,610,899)
Net cash used in operating activities	(55,674,724)
Cash flows from non-capital and related financing activities:	
Operating grants received from:	
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	38,134,625
Federal Government	37,270,547
Miscellaneous receipts	12,898
Payment of interest	(134,156)
Net cash provided by non-capital and related financing activities	75,283,914
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Acquisition of capital assets	(22,655,203)
Receipts of interest from leasing transactions	232,937
Payments for leasing transactions	(56,179)
Payments of interest	(36,263)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(22,514,708)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest received and net cash provided by investing activities	90,772
Net decrease in cash	(2,814,746)
Cash at beginning of the year	3,287,180
Cash at end of the year	$ 472,434

(Continues)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

PUERTO RICO METROPOLITAN BUS AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)
Statement of Cash Flows
For The Year Ended June 30, 2025

Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Operating loss	$ (53,497,469)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	4,449,320
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Decrease in accounts receivable	986,064
Decrease in inventories	650,594
Decrease in deferred outflows of resources	7,064,492
Decrease in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(12,860,519)
Decrease in deferred inflows of resources	(2,467,206)
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (55,674,724)

Non-cash capital and related financing activities:

During the year ended June 30, 2025 the Authority disposed fully depreciated capital assets with a cost amounting to $11,008,510.

The Authority recognized a lease obligation incurred for a new right-of-use asset in the amount of $279,694. Also, the Authority derecognized a right-of use asset due to a lease cancellation in the net amount of $122,360.

Note 1. Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority (the Authority) is a public corporation created by Act No. 5 of May 11, 1959, as amended, to provide, develop, manage, and maintain a public low-cost transportation system for citizens within the Metropolitan Area including the following municipalities: San Juan, Bayamon, Carolina, Guaynabo, Cataño, Loiza, Toa Baja and Trujillo Alto. The Authority is governed by the Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Public Works of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Commonwealth).

The Authority's operations are financed by operating grants from the Commonwealth and Federal Government, transfers of certain cigarette taxes collected by the Commonwealth, and passenger fares. Act 123-2014 created the Puerto Rico Integrated Transit Authority (PRITA) with the purpose of implementing a uniform policy on collective, road and maritime transportation and providing for the integration of the Authority's operations into PRITA. However, as of June 30, 2025, the Authority's operations, assets, rights, obligations and funds had not been transferred to PRITA. The Authority is a component unit of the Commonwealth and accordingly is included in its general-purpose financial statements.

The basic financial statements include the Authority as well as all the operations of the component units, if any. A component unit is a legally separate entity for which the Authority is financially accountable, or the nature or significance of their relationship with the Authority is such, that their exclusion would cause the Authority's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Financial accountability exists if the primary government appoints a voting majority of the entity's governing body, and if either one of the following conditions exist: the primary government can impose its will on the other entity, or the potential exists for the other entity to (1) provide specific financial benefit to or (2) impose specific financial burdens on the primary government. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is if the nature and significance of the relationship between the entity and a primary government are such that to exclude the entity from the financial reporting entity would render the financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. U.S. GAAP details two methods of presentation: blending the financial data of the component unit's balances and transactions in a manner similar to the presentation of the Authority's balances and transactions, or discrete presentation of the component unit's financial data in columns separate from the Authority's balances and transactions.

Based on the above criteria there are no potential component units which should be included as part of the basic financial statements.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of the Authority conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as prescribed by the Government Accounting Standard Board (GASB).

Following is a description of the Authority's most significant accounting policies:

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The operations of the Authority are accounted for as an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are accounted using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and follow the accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, revenue is recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. Enterprise funds are used to account for those operations for which the pricing policies of the entity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs such as depreciation and debt service.

Cash

The Authority maintains cash on deposits with high-rated financial institutions. The laws of the Commonwealth require commercial banks to fully collateralize all public funds deposited with them in excess of the amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The securities pledged by the banks as collateral for those deposits are under the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury in the name of the Commonwealth.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are stated net of the estimated allowance for uncollectible accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the amount that management believes will be adequate to absorb possible losses on existing accounts receivable that may become uncollectible based on evaluations of collectability of accounts receivable, past collection experience, and current economic conditions. Because of uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, management's estimate of credit losses inherent in the existing accounts receivable and related allowance may change in the future.

Inventories

Inventories, consisting of fuel, spare parts, materials and supplies are valued at cost (using the weighted average method) or market.

Leases

<u>Lessee</u>

The Authority is a lessee for a non-cancellable lease for the use of equipment. For leases with a maximum possible term of 12 months or less at commencement (short-term), the Authority recognizes lease expense based on the provision of the lease agreement. For all other leases, the Authority recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use leased asset.

At the commencement of the lease, the Authority initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made.

The lease asset is initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, and as applicable, less lease payments made on or before the lease commencement date, plus any initial direct costs ancillary to place the underlying asset into service, less any lease incentives received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. A full month amortization is calculated in the month the leased asset is placed in service.

The following key estimates and judgments are used by the Authority to determine the following:

- Discount rate: The Authority generally uses an incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate to calculate the present value of the expected lease payments unless the rate that the lessor charges is known.

- Lease term: The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease, plus periods covered by either the Authority or lessor unilateral option to 1) extend when it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or 2) terminate when it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. Periods in which the Authority and the lessor have an option to terminate or those that are covered by a bilateral option, where both parties must agree, are excluded from the lease term.

- Lease payments: Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase options prices that the Authority is reasonably certain to exercise.

The Authority monitors changes in circumstances that may require a remeasurement of a lease arrangement. When certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability, the liability is remeasured, and a corresponding adjustment is made to the lease asset.

<u>Lessor</u>

The Authority is a lessor in non-cancellable leases for the rental of a parking lot and certain facility. For short-term leases, the Authority recognizes rental income based on the provision of the lease agreement. For all other leases, the Authority recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources.

At the commencement of the lease, the Authority initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term, reduced by any provision for uncollectible amounts, if applicable. Any initial indirect costs required to be paid by the Authority are expensed in the period incurred. Subsequently, payments received are allocated first to any accrued interest receivable and then to the lease receivable.

The deferred inflow of leased revenue is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date that relate to future periods, less any lease incentive paid to, or on behalf of, the lessee at or before the commencement date of the lease term, if applicable. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized on a straight-line basis as revenue over the life of the lease term.

The following key estimates and judgments are used by the Authority to determine the following:

- Discount rate: The Authority uses either the explicit rate stated in the lease agreement or its incremental borrowing rate to discount the expected lease receipts to present value.

- Lease term: The lease term includes the noncancelable lease period of the lease, plus 1) periods for which the Authority has a unilateral option to extend and is reasonably certain to exercise such option, 2) periods after an optional termination date if the Authority is reasonably certain not to exercise the termination option.

- Lease receipts: Measurement of the lease receivable includes fixed payments, and as applicable, variable fixed in substance payments, residual value guarantee payments that are fixed in substance, and any lease incentives payable to the lessee.

The Authority monitors changes in circumstances that may require a remeasurement of a lease arrangement. When certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable, the receivable is remeasured, and a corresponding adjustment is made to the deferred inflows of resources for leasing transactions.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial cost of more than $500 and an estimated useful life of more than one year. Depreciation and amortization are computed on a straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the respective asset. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations, while renewals and betterments are capitalized. When property and equipment are disposed of, the cost and applicable accumulated depreciation and amortization are removed from the respective accounts and the resulting gain or loss is charged to operations.

The estimated useful lives of the capital assets follow:

Buildings and improvements	40 years
Transportation equipment	5-12 years
Terminals	20 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years

The Authority periodically reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable as required by provisions of GASB Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries,* an amendment of GASB Statement No. 34. An asset is considered impaired when its service utility has declined significantly and unexpectedly, and the event or change in circumstances is outside the normal life cycle of the asset. Impaired capital assets that will no longer be used by the Authority should be reported at the lower of their carrying value or fair value. Impairment losses on capital assets that will continue to be used by the Authority should be measured using the method that best reflects the diminished service utility of the capital asset. The Authority evaluated its capital assets and identified no impairments during the year ended June 30, 2025.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and thus, will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. In the statement of net position deferred outflows/inflows of resources arise as result of the transactions recorded as part of GASB Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That are not Within the Scope of GASB Statement No. 68 and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68* and GASB No. 75*, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions* and GASB No. 87, *Leases*.

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are accounted in accordance with GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences.* Compensated absences include various types of leave, including vacation, sick, and compensatory time. Liabilities for compensated absences should be recognized for (a) leave that has not been used and (b) leave that has been used but not yet paid or settled. The amount recorded in the accompanying statement of net position is limited to a leave of absence that: (i) is attributable to services already rendered on or before June 30, 2025; (ii) accumulates, and (iii) is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. Employees accumulate vacation at a rate of 1.25 days per month up to an annual amount of 15 days. Vacation time is fully vested by the employee from the first day of work up to a maximum of 60 days. Employees accumulate sick leave at a rate of 1.5 day per month up to an annual maximum of 18 days and a maximum accumulation of 99 days. Upon retirement, an employee receives compensation for all accumulated unpaid vacation leave at the current rates regardless of years of service. Accumulated unpaid sickness days are not liquidated upon employment termination. Compensatory time is accumulated up to an annual amount of 240 hours at year-end. The liability for compensated absences has been calculated based on the employee's current salary and historical usage patterns and includes salary- related payments such as Social Security and Medicare taxes.

Voluntary Termination Benefits

The Authority accounts for termination benefits in accordance with GASB Statement No. 47, *Accounting for Termination Benefits*. Pursuant to the provisions of GASB Statement No. 47, the Authority recognizes the liability and expense for voluntary termination benefits (for example, early retirement incentives) when the offer is accepted, and the amount can be estimated.

Accrual for Legal Claims

The estimated amount of the liability for legal claims is recorded on the accompanying statement of net position based on the Authority’s evaluation of the probability of an unfavorable outcome in the litigation of such legal claims. The Authority consults with its legal counsel upon determining whether an unfavorable outcome is expected. Because of uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, management’s estimate of the liability for legal claims may change in the near term.

Accounting for Pension Costs

The Authority accounts for pension costs under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That are not Within the Scope of GASB Statement No. 68 and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68* which requires that employers report a net pension liability and related pension accounts. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pension and pension expense, the balances have been determined on the same basis as reported by the Plan.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

The Authority accounts for other post-employment benefits obligations under the provisions of GASB No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions*. As required by the accounting pronouncement, OPEB transactions should be accounted for based on its proportional share of the collective OPEB liability, OPEB expense, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources reported by the Plan. For purposes of measuring the OPEB liability, deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, the balances have been determined on the same basis as reported by the Plan and as reported by the ERS. The Authority's contribution for the OPEB is included in the PayGo charges billed on a monthly basis by the ERS.

Net Position

Net position is classified in the following two components in the accompanying statements of net position:

<u>Net Investment in Capital Assets</u>

This component of net position consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and reduced by the outstanding balance of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds is not included in the calculation of this component.

<u>Unrestricted</u>

Unrestricted net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets.

Operating Revenue and Expenses

The Authority distinguishes between operating and non-operating revenue and expenses in its Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. The principal revenue of the Authority is received from patrons for the transportation services provided. The Authority also recognizes as operating revenue advertising charges to customers and rental fees received from operating leases of space in terminal facilities, and other related transportation services. Operating expenses for the Authority include the costs of operating the transportation facilities, administrative expenses, and depreciation and amortization of capital assets. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenue and expenses.

Operating Grants

The Authority receives operating and capital grants from the Commonwealth. These grants, which are subject to annual appropriations, are used to finance the Authority's operations and the acquisition of capital assets. Amounts received under these grants are recorded as revenue in the period stated in the grant.

In addition, the Authority receives federal funds under grants from the federal exclusively for the acquisition and repairs of certain capital assets with certain matching funds provided by the Commonwealth. Capital grants of the Authority are reported as non-operating revenue rather than contributed capital as required by GASB Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions*. Capital funding provided under these grants is considered earned as the related allowable expenditure is incurred in the period in which all eligibility requirements and/or time and purposes restrictions are met.

Risk Financing

The Authority carries commercial insurance to cover casualty, theft, claims, and other losses. The current insurance policies have not been cancelled or terminated. The Authority has not settled any claims in excess of its insurance coverage during the last three years. The Authority also pays premiums for workers compensation insurance to another component unit of the Commonwealth.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncement

The provisions of the following accounting pronouncements were implemented during the year ended June 30, 2025:

- GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this statement were effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. Earlier application is encouraged.

- GASB Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*. This Statement requires a government to assess whether a concentration or constraint makes the primary government reporting unit or other reporting units that report a liability for revenue debt vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact. Additionally, this Statement requires a government to assess whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024.

The adoption of GASB 101 has an impact on the Authority's financial statements. Refer to Note 14 for more details.

Accounting Pronouncements Issued but Not Yet Effective

- GASB Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. This statement establishes or modifies existing requirements related to Management's Discussion and Analysis and also addresses certain application issues for unusual or infrequent items, presentation of the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position, major component unit information, and budgetary comparison information. The requirements of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and all reporting periods thereafter.

- GASB Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*. The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. This Statement requires certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately in the capital assets note disclosures required by Statement 34. Lease assets recognized in accordance with Statement No. 87, *Leases*, and intangible right-to-use assets recognized in accordance with Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements* should be disclosed separately by major class of underlying asset in the capital assets note disclosures. Subscription assets recognized in accordance with Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements,* also should be separately disclosed. In addition, this Statement requires intangible assets other than those three types to be disclosed separately by major classes. The requirements of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and all reporting periods thereafter.

- GASB Statement No. 105, *Subsequent Events*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting requirements for subsequent events, thereby enhancing consistency in their application and better meeting the information needs of financial statements users. This Statement defines subsequent events as transactions or other events that occur after the date of the financial statements but before the date the financial statements are available to be issued. This Statement describes the date the financial statements are available to be issued as the date at which (1) the financial statements are complete in a form and format that complies with generally accepted accounting principles and (2) approvals necessary for issuance have been obtained. That definition modifies subsequent events time frame through the GASB literature. This Statement also requires the date through which subsequent events have evaluated to be disclosed. In addition, this Statement clarifies the subsequent events that constitute recognized and nonrecognized events and establishes specific note disclosure requirements for nonrecognized events. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2026, and all reporting periods thereafter.

Management is evaluating the impact that these statements will have, if any, on the Authority's basic financial statements.

Note 2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority's cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2025 consist of the following:

	Book Balance	Depository Bank Balance	Amount uninsured and uncollateralized
Cash deposited in commercial bank	$ 472,434	$ 520,351	$ -

Note 3. Deposits Claim Receivable

On November 29, 2018, the Government Development Bank (the GDB) completed the restructuring of certain of its indebtedness pursuant to a Qualifying Modification under Title VI of Puerto Rico Oversight, Management and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA) (the GDB Qualifying Modification). In addition, pursuant to Act No. 109-2017, also known as the Governmental Development Bank for Puerto Rico Debt Restructuring Act (the GDB Restructuring Act), claims on account of deposits held by the Commonwealth and other public entities, including PRITA, were exchanged for interest in a newly formed trust created pursuant to the GDB Restructuring Act, titled the Public Entity Trust (the PET).

Under the GDB Restructuring Act, the balance of liabilities owed between the Commonwealth and its agents, instrumentalities, and affiliates, (each a Non-Municipal Government Entity) and GDB was determined by applying the outstanding balance of any deposits held at GDB, in a Non-Municipal Government Entity's name, against the outstanding balance of any loan of such Non-Municipal Government Entity owed to GDB or of any bond or note of such Non-Municipal Government Entity held by GDB as such date. Those Non-Municipal Government Entities having net claims against GDB, after giving effect to the foregoing adjustment, including the Authority, received their pro rata share of interests in the PET, which was deemed to be in full satisfaction of any and all claims such Non-Municipal Entity may have had against GDB. The assets of the PET consist of, among other items, a claim filed in the amount of $580 million against the Commonwealth, which is the subject of a proof of claim filed in the Commonwealth's Title III case.

The Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors appointed in the Commonwealth Title III case has objected to the PET Claim and, as of the date hereof, the Court has not determined if the PET Claim is an allowed claim that will be entitled to distribution.

The Authority held deposits at GDB of $216,089. A custodial credit risk loss on these deposits was recorded in prior years for the full balance. As of June 30, 2025, the deposits balance and the custodial credit risk allowance were reclassified to deposits claim receivable from the PET and into an allowance for doubtful accounts, respectively, with a carrying amount of zero. As a result of the GDB Qualifying Modification, the Authority's recovery on this claim will depend on the payment of the claim filed from the PET in the Commonwealth's Title III case.

Note 4. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable as of June 30, 2025, consist of:

Operating and capital grants:	
U.S. Federal Transit Administration	$ 943,285
PRITA	3,428,707
Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority	3,946,756
Others	146,620
	8,465,368
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,048,442)
Account receivable, net	$ 4,416,926

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts for the year ended June 30, 2025 are as follows:

Allowance for doubful accounts, beginning of year	$ 4,730,834
Less: Write-offs	(682,392)
Allowance for doubtful accounts, end of year	$ 4,048,442

Accounts receivable from FTA and PRITA consist principally of operating and capital grants pending to be collected at June 30, 2025.

The account receivable from the Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority (PRHTA) consists of amounts due under a certain agreement with PRHTA in which the Authority provides transportation services to passengers using the urban train system. Under the terms of the contract, PRHTA will reimburse the Authority certain amounts for each passenger served. The amount outstanding of $3,946,756 represents the amounts billed to PRHTA for services provided as of June 30, 2025.

Note 5. Lease Receivable

The Authority is a lessor in non-cancellable agreements for the rental of a parking lot and certain facility until January 1, 2028. Revenue recognized from the lease agreements is $1,115,574 for the year ended June 30, 2025 ($921,816 of principal and $193,758 of interest).

Future minimum payments to be received by year as of June 30, 2025 is as follows:

Year ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Totals
2026	$ 921,116	$ 126,412	$ 1,047,528
2027	957,088	68,040	1,025,128
2028	579,441	12,017	591,458
	$ 2,457,645	$ 206,469	$ 2,664,114

Note 6. Inventory

Inventory at June 30, 2025 consists of:

Spare parts	$ 5,669,958
Diesel and gasoline	142,015
Supplies	171,719
	5,983,692
Less: Allowance for obsolete inventory	(201,790)
Total inventory, net	$ 5,781,902

Note 7. Capital Assets

The following schedule summarizes the capital assets held by the Authority as of June 30, 2025:

	Balance at June 30, 2024	Increases	Decreases	Balance at June 30, 2025
Assets not being depreciated:				
Land and improvements	$ 2,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ 2,500,000
Assets being depreciated and amortized:				
Buildings and improvements	33,353,787	562,451	-	33,916,238
Terminals	5,742,752	2,540	-	5,745,292
Transportation equipment	61,462,535	19,807,402.00	(11,008,510)	70,261,427
Machinery and equipment	36,739,281	2,282,810	-	39,022,091
Right-to-use lease asset				
Equipment	265,163	279,694	(265,164)	279,693
Total	137,563,518	22,934,897	(11,273,674)	149,224,741
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Buildings and improvements	21,327,560	148,551	-	21,476,111
Terminals	3,983,412	85,626	-	4,069,038
Transportation equipment	51,667,339	3,734,025	(11,008,510)	44,392,854
Machinery and equipment	26,373,682	425,763	-	26,799,445
Right-to-use lease asset				
Equipment	134,068	55,355	(142,804)	46,619
	103,486,061	4,449,320	(11,151,314)	96,784,067
Capital assets being depreciated and amortized, net	34,077,457	18,485,577	(122,360)	52,440,674
Total capital assets, net	$ 36,577,457	$ 18,485,577	$ (122,360)	$ 54,940,674

Right-to-use leased asset

The Authority is a lessee for a non-cancellable lease for the use of equipment and on July 1, 2021 implemented the provisions of GASB No. 87, *Leases*. Refer to Note 10 for information on the liabilities relating to the right-to use lease asset.

Note 8. Due to Commonwealth

Amount due to Commonwealth at June 30, 2025 consists of the following:

Income tax withholdings of employees and service providers	$ 38,052,502
PayGo charges	13,230,566
Other	538,840
Total	$ 51,821,908

Note 9. Due to Other Governmental Entities

Amount due to governmental entities at June 30, 2025 consists of the following:

State Insurance Fund Corporation	$ 11,069,521
PR Electric Power Authority	8,617,481
Others	1,267,784
	$ 20,954,786

Note 10. Non-Current Liabilities

Changes in non-current liabilities as of June 30, 2025 are summarized as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2024	Increase	Decrease		Balance at June 30, 2025	Current Portion
Compensated absences	$ 3,705,104	$ -	$ (669,596)	*	$ 3,035,508	$ 2,231,567
Voluntary termination benefits	2,669,784		(789,617)		1,880,167	608,003
Legal liability	330,273		(109,760)		220,513	8,250
Total pension liability	171,032,462		(11,300,037)		159,732,425	11,848,912
Total OPEB liability	4,958,671		(538,168)		4,420,503	482,100
Lease liability	158,128	279,694	(199,778)		238,044	51,171
Other long-term liabilities	2,108,236	-	-		2,108,236	-
Totals	$ 184,962,658	$ 279,694	$ (13,606,956)		$ 171,635,396	$ 15,230,003

* The change in compensated absences liability is presented as a net change.

(a) Voluntary termination benefits - include early retirement benefits and economic incentives for voluntary employment termination to eligible employees under Acts No. 70-2010 and No. 211 - 2015. Refer to Note 13 for more details.

(b) Total pension liability - represents the Authority's proportionate share of the ERS calculation of the total pension liability of the Retirement Plan. Refer to Note 11 for more details.

(c) Total OPEB liability - represents the Authority's proportionate share of the ERS calculation of the total OPEB liability for unfunded contributions. Refer to Note 12 for more details.

(d) Lease liability - represent amounts due under a noncancellable lease agreement for the use of equipment.

The net present value of the Authority's minimum future lease payments for the non-cancellable lease, as of June 30, 2025 is as follows:

Year ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Totals
2026	$ 51,171	$ 14,569	$ 65,740
2027	54,750	10,989	65,739
2028	58,580	7,160	65,740
2029	62,678	3,062	65,740
2030	10,865	92	10,957
Total lease payments	$ 238,044	$ 35,872	$ 273,916

(e) Other liabilities consist mainly of a reserve established by management for possible claims of a federal agency related to certain costs of capital assets disposed of before they were fully depreciated.

Note 11. Retirement Plan

Plan Description

Before July 1, 2017, the Authority was a participating employer in the retirement plans administered by the Employee's Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities (ERS). The ERS covered employees of certain public corporations not having their own retirement systems (including the Authority), employees of the Fire and Police Departments of Puerto Rico, all regular full-time public employees working for the executive and legislative branches of the Commonwealth, and the municipalities of Puerto Rico.

On August 23, 2017, the Governor signed into law Act No. 106-2017, known as the "Act to Guarantee the Payments to our Pensioners and Establish a New Plan of Defined Contributions for Public Employees" that approved a substantial pension reform for all of the Commonwealth's retirement systems. This reform modified most of the Retirement System's activities, eliminated the employer contribution, created legal framework to implement a pay-as-you-go (PayGo) system, and required the Commonwealth's retirement systems to liquidate substantially all of their assets and to transfer the proceeds from such liquidation to the Commonwealth for the payment of pension benefits. Under the PayGo system, the Commonwealth's General Fund makes direct payments to the pensioners and then gets reimbursed for those payments by the applicable employers.

Act 106-2017 also created a new defined contribution plan (the New Defined Contribution Plan) for existing active members and new employees hired on or after July 1, 2017. This plan is similar to a 401(k) and is managed by a private entity. Future benefits will not be paid by the ERS. Under the New Defined Contribution Plan, members of the prior programs and new government employees hired on and after July 1, 2017 will be enrolled in the New Defined Contributions Program. On June 22, 2020, the accumulated balance on these accounts of the prior pension programs were transferred to the individual member accounts in the New Defined Contribution Plan.

Before July 1, 2017, the ERS administered different benefit structures pursuant to Act No. 447, as amended, including a cost-sharing, multi-employer, defined benefit program, a defined contribution program (the System 2000 Program), and a contributory hybrid program. Benefit provisions vary depending on member's date of hire. Substantially all full-time employees of the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities were covered by the ERS. Effective July 1, 2017, the ERS stopped making pension payments to retirees. However, all government employers are required to reimburse the Commonwealth for benefits paid on account of their employees through the PayGo fee. The aforementioned defined benefits had been paid by ERS until June 30, 2017.

Before August 23, 2017, membership was mandatory for all regular, appointed, and temporary employees of the Commonwealth at the date of employment in the ERS' prior programs. After that date, membership continues to be mandatory in the New Defined Contribution Program created by Act 106-2017.

Plan description prior to July 1, 2017

Prior to July 1, 2013 the System operated under the following benefits structures:

- *Act No. 447 of May 15, 1951* (Act No. 447) effective on January 1, 1952 for members hired up to March 31, 1990,
- *Act No. 1 of February 16, 1990* (Act No. 1) for members hired on or after April 1, 1990 and ending on or before December 31, 1999,
- *Act No. 305 of September 24, 1999*, (Act No. 305), which amended Act No. 447 and Act No. 1, for members hired from January 1, 2000 up to June 3, 2013.

Employees under Act No. 447 and Act No. 1 are participants of a cost-sharing multiple employers defined benefit plan. Act No. 305 members are participants under a pension program known as System 2000, a hybrid defined contribution plan. Under System 2000 there was a pool of pension assets invested by the ERS, together with those of the current defined benefit plan. Benefits at retirement age were not guaranteed by the Commonwealth and were subjected to the total accumulated balance of the savings account. Effective July 1, 2013, Act No. 3 of 2013 (Act No. 3) amends the provisions of the different benefits structures under the ERS. Act No. 3 moves all participants (employees) under the defined benefit pension plans (Act No. 447 and Act No. 1) and the defined contribution plan (System 2000) to a new defined contribution hybrid plan. Contributions are maintained by each participant in individual accounts. Credits to the individual accounts include (1) contributions by all members of ERS Act No. 447 and Act No. 1 defined benefit pension plans after June 30, 2013; (2) the retirement savings account as of June 30, 2013 of System 2000 participants and, (3) the investment yield for each semester of the fiscal year.

Benefits provided before July 1, 2017

The following summary of the ERS plan provisions is intended to describe the essential features of the plan. All eligibility requirements and benefit amounts should be determined in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

(i) Service Retirements

(a) *Eligibility for Act No. 447-1951 Members:* Act No. 447-1951 members who were eligible to retire as of June 30, 2013 would continue to be eligible to retire at any time. Prior to

July 1, 2013, Act No. 447-1951 members could retire upon (1) attainment of age 55 with 25 years of credited service; (2) attainment of age 58 with 10 years of credited service; (3) any age with 30 years of credited service; (4) for Public Officers in High Risk Positions, attainment of age 50 with 25 years of credited service; and (5) for Mayors of municipalities, attainment of age 50 with 8 years of credited service as a Mayor. In addition, Act No. 447-1951 members who would attain 30 years of credited service by December 31, 2013 would be eligible to retire at any time.

Act No. 447-1951 members who were not eligible to retire as of June 30, 2013 and did not attain 30 years of credited service by December 31, 2013 are eligible to retire upon attainment of the retirement eligibility age shown in the table below with 10 years of credited service.

Date of birth	Attained age as of June 30, 2013	Retirement eligibility age
July 1, 1957 or later	55 or less	61
July 1,1956 to June 30, 1957	56	60
Before July 1, 1956	57 and up	59

In addition to the requirements in the table above, Act No. 447-1951 Public Officers in High-Risk Positions who were not eligible to retire as of June 30, 2013 and did not attain 30 years of credited service by December 31, 2013 are eligible to retire directly from active service upon the attainment of age 55 with 30 years of credited service.

(b) Eligibility for Act No. 1-1990 Members: Act No. 1-1990 members who were eligible to retire as of June 30, 2013 continue to be eligible to retire at any time. Prior to July 1, 2013, Act No. 1-1990 members could retire upon (1) attainment of age 55 with 25 years of credited service; (2) attainment of age 65 with 10 years of credited service; (3) for Public Officers in High-Risk Positions, any age with 30 years of credited service; and (4) for Mayors, attainment of age 50 with 8 years of credited service as a Mayor.

Act No. 1-1990 members who were not eligible to retire as of June 30, 2013 are eligible to retire upon attainment of age 65 with 10 years of credited service. In addition, Act No. 1-1990 Public Officers in High-Risk Positions who were not eligible to retire as of June 30, 2013 are eligible to retire directly from active service upon the attainment of age 55 with 30 years of credited service.

(c) *Eligibility for System 2000 Members:* System 2000 members who were eligible to retire as of June 30, 2013 continue to be eligible to retire at any time. Prior to July 1, 2013, System 2000 members could retire upon attainment of age 55 for Public Officers in High-Risk Positions and attainment of age 60 for other members.

System 2000 members who were not eligible to retire as of June 30, 2013 are eligible to retire upon attainment of age 55 for Public Officers in High-Risk Positions and upon attainment of the retirement eligibility age shown in the table below.

Date of birth	Attained age as of June 30, 2013	Retirement eligibility age
July 1, 1957 or later	55 or less	65
July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957	56	64
July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956	57	63
July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955	58	62
Before July 1, 1954	59 and up	61

(d) Eligibility for Members Hired after June 30, 2013: Attainment of age 58 if a Public Officer in a High-Risk Position and attainment of age 67 otherwise.

(ii) Service Retirement Annuity Benefits

An annuity is payable for the lifetime of the member equal to the annuitized value of the balance in the hybrid contribution account at the time of retirement, plus, for Act No. 447-1951 and Act No. 1-1990 members, the accrued benefit determined as of June 30, 2013. If the balance in the hybrid contribution account was $10,000 or less, it shall be paid as a lump sum instead of as an annuity. For System 2000 participants this service retirement annuity benefit is not available.

Retirement benefits were determined by the application of stipulated benefit ratios to the member's average compensation. Average compensation was computed based on the highest 36 months of compensation recognized by the Plan. The annuity, for which a plan member was eligible, was limited to a minimum of $500 per month and a maximum of 75% of the average compensation.

Total Pension Liability, Pension Benefit, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension

On January 9, 2026 an audited report was issued for the year ended June 30, 2024, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 73, providing information about pension amounts by employer and the corresponding employer allocation percentage. The Authority disclosed the below mentioned information based on this audited data reported by ERS and the ERS Actuarial Valuation Report.

As of June 30, 2025, the Authority reported a liability of $159,732,425 for its proportionate share of the total pension liability. The collective total pension liability which amounts to approximately $19.9 billion was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023 that was rolled forward to June 30, 2024 (measurement date). The Authority's proportion of the total pension liability was based on the ratio of the Authority's actual benefit payments for allocation to the aggregate total of benefit payments for allocation paid by all participating entities during the year ending on the measurement date. As of June 30, 2025, the Authority's proportion was 0.80428%.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Authority recognized pension expense of $5,108,561. Pension expense represents the change in the total pension liability during the measurement period.

GASB No. 73 requires to determine deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources in order to be amortized and recognized in the annual pension expense. There are no deferred outflows or inflows of resources as changes in actuarial assumptions, economic or demographic gains and losses, and changes in proportionate share are recognized immediately during the measurement date. For the fiscal year 2025, there were benefits paid after the measurement date amounting to $11,848,912 reported as deferred outflows of resources, since for fiscal year 2025 the retirement systems operate on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Actuarial methods and assumptions

The actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Discount Rate

The discount rate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, was 3.93%. This represents the municipal bond return rate as chosen by the Commonwealth. The source is the Bond Buyer (GO) 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, which includes tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher.

Mortality

The mortality tables used at the June 30, 2024, actuarial valuation are as follows:

a) *Pre-retirement Mortality*

For general employees not covered under Act No. 127-1958, PubG-2010 Employee Mortality Rates, adjusted by 100% for males and 110% for females, projected to reflect Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 on a generational basis. For members covered under Act No. 127, PubS-2010 Employee Mortality Rates are assumed males and females, projected to reflect Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 on a generational basis. As generational tables, they reflect mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date.

100% of deaths while in active service are assumed to be occupational for members covered under Act No. 127-1958.

b) *Post-retirement Retiree Mortality*

Rates which vary by gender are assumed for healthy retirees and beneficiaries based on a study of the Plan's experience from 2013 to 2018 and updated expectations regarding future mortality improvement. The PubG-2010 healthy retiree rates, adjusted by 100% for males and 110% for females, projected using MP-2021 on a generational basis. As a generational table, it reflects mortality improvements both before and after the measurement. This assumption is also used for beneficiaries prior to the member's death.

c) *Post-retirement Disabled Mortality*

Rates which vary by gender are assumed for disabled retirees based on a study of the Plan's experience from 2013 to 2018 and updated expectations regarding future mortality improvement. The PubG-2010 disabled retiree rates, adjusted by 80% for males and 100% for females. The base rates are projected using Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 on a generational basis. As a generational table, it reflects mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date.

d) Post-retirement Beneficiary Mortality

Prior to retiree's death, beneficiary mortality is assumed to be the same as the post-retirement retiree mortality. For periods after the retiree's death, the PubG-2010(B) contingent survivor rates, adjusted by 110% for males and 120% for females, projected using MP-2021 on a generational basis. As a generational table, it reflects mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date.

Other Assumptions as of June 30, 2024

Inflation rate	Not applicable
Salary increases	3.00% per year. No compensation increases are assumed until July 1, 2022 as a result of Act No. 3-2017, four-year extension of Act No. 66-2014, and the current general economy.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability as of June 30, 2025, calculated using the discount rate of 3.93%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent-point level lower (2.93%) or 1 percent-point higher (4.93%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (2.93%)	Discount Rate (3.93%)	1% Increase (4.93%)
Total pension liability	$ 177,159,615	$159,732,425	$145,087,683

Note 12. Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description

The Authority participates in the Other Postemployment Benefit Plan of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for Retired Participants of the Employees' Retirement System (the OPEB Plan). The OPEB Plan is an unfunded defined benefit other postemployment healthcare benefit plan administered on a pay-as-you-go basis. Accordingly, no assets are accumulated in a qualifying trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75*, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (GASB No. 75). Under the guidance of GASB No. 75, the Commonwealth and its component units are considered to be one employer and are classified for financial reporting purposes as a single employer defined benefit OPEB Plan.

The OPEB Plan covers a payment of up to $100 per month to the eligible medical insurance plan selected by each member provided that the member retired prior to July 1, 2013 (Act No. 483, as amended by Act No. 3). The OPEB Plan is financed by the Commonwealth through legislative appropriations. However, the Commonwealth claims reimbursement from each employer monthly for the corresponding amount of the OPEB payments made by the Commonwealth in relation to the retirees associated with each employer. There is no contribution requirement from the plan members during active employment. The retirees contribute the amount of the healthcare insurance premium not covered by the Commonwealth contribution. Plan members were eligible for benefits upon reaching the applicable retirement age. Act No. 3 of 2013 eliminated this healthcare benefit to the OPEB plan members that retired after June 30, 2013.

Total OPEB Liability

As of June 30, 2025, the Authority reported a liability of approximately $4.4 million for its proportionate share of total collective OPEB liability. The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2025, was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2024 (measurement date). As of June 30, 2025, the Authority's proportion was 0.74226%.

OPEB Benefit

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Authority recognized an OPEB benefit of $18,468.

OPEB Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

GASB No. 75 requires to determine deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources in order to be amortized and recognized in the annual OPEB expense. There are no deferred outflows or inflows of resources as changes in actuarial assumptions, economic or demographic gains and losses, and changes in proportionate share are recognized immediately during the measurement date. However, as of June 30, 2025, $482 thousand reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from the benefits paid subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2025.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

Discount Rate

The discount rate for June 30, 2024 (measurement date) was 3.93%. This represents the municipal bond return rate as chosen by the Commonwealth. The source is the Bond Buyer (GO) 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, which includes tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher.
Mortality

a) *Post-retirement Healthy Mortality* - Rates which vary by gender are assumed for healthy retirees and beneficiaries based on a study of the Plan's experience from 2013 to 2018 and updated expectations regarding future mortality improvement. The PubG-2010 healthy retiree rates, adjusted by 100% for males and 110% for females, projected using MP-2021 on a generational basis. As a generational table, it reflects mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date.

b) *Post-retirement Disabled Mortality* - Rates which vary by gender are assumed for disabled retirees based on a study of the Plan's experience from 2013 to 2018 and updated expectations regarding future mortality improvement. The PubG-2010 disabled retiree rates, adjusted by 80% for males and 100% for females. The base rates are projected using Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 on a generational basis. As a generational table, it reflects mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Authority's proportionate share of total OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 3.65%, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of total OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.65%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.65%) than the current discount rate (in thousands).

	1% Decrease (2.93%)	Discount Rate (3.93%)	1% Increase (4.93%)
Total OPEB liability	$ 4,782,538	$4,420,503	$4,106,654

Note 13. Voluntary Termination Benefits

On July 2, 2010, the Commonwealth enacted Act No. 70 to establish a program that provides benefits for early retirement or economic incentives for voluntary employment termination to eligible employees, as defined, including the employees of the Authority. Act No. 70 established that early retirement benefits will be provided to eligible employees that have completed between 15 to 29 years of credited service in the Retirement System and will consist of biweekly benefits ranging from 37.5% to 50% of each employee salary. In this early retirement benefit program, the Authority will make the employer contributions to the Retirement System and pay the corresponding pension until the employee complies with the requirements of age and the 30 years of credited service in the Retirement System.

Economic incentives are available to eligible employees who have less than 15 years of credited service in the Retirement System or who have at least 30 years of credit service in the Retirement System and the age for retirement or who have the age for retirement. Economic incentives will consist of a lump-sum payment ranging from one-month to six-month salary based on employment years.

Additionally, eligible employees that choose to participate in the early retirement benefit program or that choose the economic incentive and have less than 15 years or credit service in the Retirement System are eligible to receive health plan coverage for up to 12 months in a health plan selected by management of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

On December 8, 2015, the Commonwealth enacted another program based on provisions established on Act No. 211. All eligible employees may retire from employment in exchange for an early pension and other benefits. Furthermore, the Act No. 211 provides that eligible employees may retire from employment in exchange for an early pension and other benefits. Act No. 211 only applies to employees with twenty years or more participating in the ERS created pursuant to Act No. 447 of 1951 and have not reached 61 years of age.

The Act No. 211 provides that the employee will receive an annuity equivalent to 60% of the average compensation, as defined, as of December 31, 2015, and until the participating member attained 61 years old, which is the age the employee will become part of the ERS. The Authority is responsible for the payment of the employer contribution to the Social Security and Medicare, based on the 60% of the average compensation as of December 31, 2015. Also, is responsible for the payment of the related employee and employer contributions to the ERS based on the 100% of average salary as of December 31, 2015, for amounts which guarantee a 50% minimum compensation to eligible employee of its average compensation as of June 30, 2013. The participating employee will also receive the benefits of health insurance for a period not more than two years or the employee reaches 61 years old, whichever comes first.

Voluntary termination benefits, as detailed below, are discounted at a rate of 3.30%:

	Beginning Balance	Decrease	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Act No. 70	$ 966,018	$ (189,493)	$ 776,525	$ 155,932
Act No. 211	1,703,766	(600,124)	1,103,642	452,071
	$ 2,669,784	$ (789,617)	$ 1,880,167	$ 608,003

Note 14. Restatement of Net Position

During 2025, the Authority implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 101 *Compensated Absences*. In accordance with this pronouncement, the Authority has restated its beginning net position to reflect the cumulative effect of adopting the new accounting standard as follows:

Net position (deficit) at July 1, 2024, as previously reported	$ (188,671,288)
Adjustment:	
Implementation of GASB No. 101	(1,526,147)
Net position (deficit) at July 1, 2024, as restated	$ (190,197,435)

Note 15. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Litigations

The Authority is involved in litigations arising in the normal course of operations. Management believes that its ultimate liability, if any, in connection with these matters will not have a material effect on the Authority's financial condition and results of operations. Due to uncertainties in the settlement process, it is at least reasonably possible that management's view of the outcome of these claims will change in the near term. Based on advice of legal counsel, management has recorded an estimated legal liability of $220,513 as of June 30, 2025.

Federal Assistance Programs

The Authority is a subrecipient of a federal financial assistance program. The program is subject to audits in accordance with provisions of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards or to compliance audits by grantor agencies. The amount of expenditures, if any, which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the Authority expects such amounts, if any, not to be significant.

Note 16. Subsequent Events

The Authority has evaluated all transactions occurring subsequent to the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2025 for items that should potentially be recognized or disclosed in the financial statements. The evaluation was conducted through April 17, 2026, the date the accompanying financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PUERTO RICO METROPOLITAN BUS AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)
SCHEDULE OF THE AUTHORITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Description	**2025***	**2024***	**2023***	**2022***	**2021***	**2020***	**2019***	**2018***
Proportion of Total Pension Liability	0.80428%	0.82343%	0.83069%	0.96647%	0.99876%	0.98619%	0.99154%	1.02985 %
Proportionate Share of Total Pension Liability	$159,732,425	$171,032,462	$184,018,917	$262,727,464	$269,120,992	$245,071,779	$242,823,282	$290,465,865

*The amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

The coverage payroll disclosure is omitted because contributions were eliminated after the enactment of Act No. 106-2017 and are no longer based on payroll.

No assets are accumulated in a trust for the payments of benefits.

Fiscal year 2019 was the first year that the Authority transitioned from GASB No. 68 to No. GASB 73, as a results of the PayGo system implementation. This schedule is required to illustrate 10 years of information. However, until a 10-year trend has been completed, information is presented only for the years for which the required supplementary information is available.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this required supplementary information.

PUERTO RICO METROPOLITAN BUS AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)
SCHEDULE OF THE AUTHORITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF TOTAL OPEB LIAIBLITY (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Description	2025*	2024*	2023*	2022*	2021*	2020*	2019*	2018 *
Proportion of Total Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	0.74226%	0.76693%	0.78531%	0.99583%	0.96539%	0.98050%	0.99858%	0.98752%
Proportionate Share of Total Other Post Employment Benefit Liability	$ 4,420,503	$ 4,958,671	$5,462,633	$7,947,904	$8,443,526	$8,159,999	$8,409,577	$9,090,327

*The amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

No assets are accumulated in a trust for the payments of benefits.

Fiscal year 2018 was the first year that the new requirements of GASB 75 were implemented by the Authority. This schedule is required to illustrate 10 years of information. However, until a 10-year trend has been completed, information is presented only for the years for which the required supplementary information is available.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this required supplementary information.

1. As a result of the implementation of the PayGo system, the Pension Plan does not meet the criteria in paragraph 4 of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, to be considered a plan that is administered through a trust or equivalent arrangement and, therefore, is required to apply the guidance in GASB Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*. Under the guidance of GASB Statement No. 73, the Commonwealth and its component units, including the Authority, are considered to be one employer, and are classified for financial reporting purposes as a single-employer defined benefit pension plan.

2. The information presented in the schedules relates solely to the Authority and not to the Employee's Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as a whole.

3. The data provided in the schedules is based as of the measurement date of the total pension liability and total other post-employment benefits liability, which is as of the prior fiscal year ended June 30th.