

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Financial Information and Operating Data Report
April 30, 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION.....	1
General.....	1
Forward-Looking Statements.....	1
Overview of Economic and Fiscal Condition.....	1
Geographic Location and Demographic Trends.....	10
Relationship with the United States.....	10
Governmental Structure.....	11
Principal Officers Responsible for Fiscal Matters.....	11
Political Trends.....	12
THE ECONOMY.....	13
General.....	13
Fiscal Stabilization and Economic Reconstruction.....	18
Employment and Unemployment.....	27
Economic Performance by Sector.....	28
Higher Education.....	42
Tax Incentives.....	44
DEBT.....	47
Public Sector Debt.....	47
Debt Service Requirements for Commonwealth General Obligation Bonds.....	50
Interest Rate Exchange Agreements.....	51
Variable Rate Bonds and Mandatory Tender Bonds.....	54
Ratings of Commonwealth General Obligation Bonds.....	56
Commonwealth Guaranteed Debt.....	56
Trends of Public Sector Debt.....	58
PUBLIC CORPORATIONS.....	59
Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico.....	60
Other Public Corporations.....	63
INSURANCE MATTERS.....	73
RETIREMENT SYSTEMS.....	73
POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS.....	94
COMMONWEALTH AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	95
General.....	95
Prior Non-Compliance with Continuing Disclosure Obligations.....	96
PUERTO RICO TAXES, OTHER REVENUES, AND EXPENDITURES.....	97
Summary and Management’s Discussion of General Fund Results.....	97
Major Sources of General Fund Revenues.....	101

Measures to Increase Collections of Income, Sales, and Excise Taxes and Property Taxes	111
Transfers to General Obligation Redemption Fund.....	113
Components of General Fund Expenditures	114
BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO	116
Office of Management and Budget.....	116
Budgetary Process.....	116
Financial Control and Adjustment Procedures.....	117
Appropriations	118
Budget for Fiscal Year 2011.....	120
Proposed Budget for Fiscal Year 2012	122
Differences between Budget and Basic Financial Statements	123
LITIGATION.....	124

INDEX OF DEFINED TERMS

1998 Tax Incentives Act	44	Economic Plan	18
Act 1	22	Electric Power Authority Retirement System	73
Act 1 Participants	73	Emergency Fund	117
Act 104	124	EMMA	96
Act 117	107	Employees Retirement System	73
Act 132	24	EPA	64
Act 154	7, 31	FAA	39
Act 178	111	FDIC	35
Act 29	25	Federal Stimulus	23
Act 3	22, 69	FINRA	35
Act 447	73	Fiscal Board	21
Act 447 Participants	73	Fiscal Plan	18
Act 7	2	Fitch	9, 64
Act 70	5	GASB 34	96
Act 71	113	GDB	2
Act 82	6, 61	Green Energy Incentives Act	45
Act 83	6, 45	Household Survey	14
Act 91	22	Housing Finance Authority	62
Act 91 of 1966	117	IBEs	35
Act 91 of 2004	74	internal revenues	47
Act No. 1	7, 101	IRS	8
AFICA	49, 68	IVU Loto	112
AMT	104	Judiciary Retirement System	73
ARRA	1	LIBOR	52
basic swaps	52	Local Stimulus	23
Basic System Pension Benefits	76	Mandatory Tender Bonds	55
basis annuity	52	MFA	69
BEA	15	Moody's	9
Budgetary Fund	117	MSCHE	72
CAFR	96	MSRB	96
Capital Fund	63	Municipal Sales Tax	107
CFCs	46	NIPA	15
CMI	84	non-career employees	19
COFINA	2	notes	47
Commonwealth	1	OCFI	35
Commonwealth Sales Tax	107	OMB	12
constant maturity swap	52	PAA	69
Corpus Account	22	Payroll Survey	27
credit/liquidity facilities	54	PBA	70
CRIM	109	Perpetual Trust	61
DEDC	24	PFC	63
Development Fund	63	Planning Board	1
Diageo	110	POA Guaranteed Bonds	48
District	26	Port	69
DOH	64		

Ports Authority.....	70
PPP Authority.....	25
PPPs.....	25
PR Code.....	101
PRCDA.....	38
PREPA.....	52, 65
PRHTA.....	66
PRIDCO.....	67
PRIFA.....	22, 68
Program.....	113
Puerto Rico.....	1
remarketing date.....	54
Retirement System.....	73
Retirement Systems.....	73
S&P.....	8
Sales Tax.....	107
Section 936 Corporations.....	46
Serralles.....	110
SIFMA.....	52
Stabilization Fund.....	3
synthetic fixed rate swap.....	52
System 2000.....	73
System 2000 Participants.....	73
System Administered Pension Benefits.....	76
TDF.....	62
Teachers Retirement System.....	73
TEU.....	69
Tourism Development Act.....	45
Treasury Department.....	11
U.S. Code.....	31
University.....	71
University Retirement System.....	73
USVI.....	110
VRDO Bonds.....	54

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INTRODUCTION

General

The financial and operating information about the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the “Commonwealth” or “Puerto Rico”) included in this Report has been updated as of December 31, 2010, except as otherwise provided herein. The Commonwealth’s fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30 of the following year. References in this Report to a particular fiscal year are to the year in which such fiscal year ends.

Forward-Looking Statements

The information included in this Report contains certain “forward-looking” statements. These forward-looking statements may relate to the Commonwealth’s fiscal and economic condition, economic performance, plans, and objectives. All statements contained herein that are not clearly historical in nature are forward-looking, and the words “anticipates,” “believes,” “continues,” “expects,” “estimates,” “intends,” “aims,” “projects,” and similar expressions, and future or conditional verbs such as “will,” “would,” “should,” “could,” “might,” “can,” “may,” or similar expressions, are generally intended to identify forward-looking statements.

These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties, estimates, and assumptions by the Commonwealth that are difficult to predict. The economic and financial condition of the Commonwealth is affected by various financial, social, economic, environmental, and political factors. These factors can be very complex, may vary from one fiscal year to the next, and are frequently the result of actions taken or not taken, not only by the Commonwealth and its agencies and instrumentalities, but also by entities such as the U.S. government or other nations that are not under the control of the Commonwealth. Because of the uncertainty and unpredictability of these factors, their impact cannot, as a practical matter, be included in the assumptions underlying the Commonwealth’s projections.

The projections set forth in this Report were not prepared with a view toward complying with the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants with respect to prospective financial information, but, in the view of the Commonwealth’s responsible officers, were prepared on a reasonable basis, reflect the best currently available estimates and judgments, and present, to the best of such officers’ knowledge and belief, the expected course of action and the expected future financial performance of the Commonwealth. However, this information is not fact and should not be relied upon as being necessarily indicative of future results, and readers of this Official Statement are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the prospective financial information. Neither the Commonwealth’s independent auditors, nor any other independent auditors, have compiled, examined, or performed any procedures with respect to the prospective financial information contained herein, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information or its achievability and disclaim any association with the prospective financial information. Neither the Commonwealth’s independent auditors,

nor any other independent auditors, have been consulted in connection with the preparation of the prospective financial information set forth in this Official Statement, which is solely the product of the Commonwealth, and the independent auditors assume no responsibility for its content.

Overview of Economic and Fiscal Condition

Economic Condition

Puerto Rico's economy is currently in a recession that began in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006. Although Puerto Rico's economy is closely linked to the United States economy, for fiscal years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 Puerto Rico's real gross national product decreased by 1.2%, 2.9%, 4.0% and 3.8%, respectively, while the United States real gross domestic product grew at a rate of 1.9% and 2.0% during fiscal years 2007 and 2008, respectively, contracted during fiscal year 2009 at a rate of 2.8%, and grew by 0.7% in fiscal year 2010. According to the Puerto Rico Planning Board's (the "Planning Board") latest projections made in March 2011, which take into account the preliminary results for fiscal year 2010, the economic impact of the disbursement of funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("ARRA"), and other economic factors, the real gross national product for fiscal year 2011 is forecasted to contract by 1.0%. The real gross national product for fiscal year 2012, however, is forecasted to grow by 0.7%.

Fiscal Condition

Structural Budget Imbalance. Since 2000, the Commonwealth has experienced a structural imbalance between recurring government revenues and total expenditures. The table set forth below shows recurring revenues*, total expenditures and the ensuing deficit for each fiscal year of the past decade. The deficit shown in this table for each fiscal year, however, does not include certain unbudgeted additional expenditures incurred by the Commonwealth in various fiscal years. Thus, the actual structural imbalance is underestimated in this table.

Historical Deficit			
Fiscal Years ended June 30,			
(in millions)			
	Recurring Revenues	Total Expenditures	Deficit
2000	\$7,003	\$7,576	\$ (573)
2001	6,872	8,123	(1,250)
2002	7,186	9,126	(1,940)
2003	7,341	8,043	(702)
2004	7,834	8,923	(1,089)
2005	8,603	9,717	(1,114)
2006	8,423	10,397	(1,974)
2007	8,718	9,707	(989)
2008	8,207	9,324	(1,117)
2009	7,583	10,890	(3,306)

* Recurring revenues are revenues from taxes, licenses and other internal or external sources received on a recurring basis by virtue of existing laws. Non-recurring revenues include revenues from financings and other one shot measures described in this section.

Prior to fiscal year 2009, the government bridged the deficit resulting from the structural imbalance through the use of non-recurring measures, such as borrowing from Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (“GDB”) or in the bond market, postponing the payment of various government expenses, such as payments to suppliers and utilities providers, and other one time measures such as the use of derivatives and borrowings collateralized with government owned real estate. Since March 2009, the government has taken multiple steps to address and resolve this structural imbalance. These steps are discussed below in “Fiscal Stabilization and Economic Reconstruction” under THE ECONOMY.

Results for Fiscal Year 2009. Total General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2009 were \$7.583 billion, representing a decrease of \$775.5 million, or 9.3%, from fiscal year 2008 revenues. Total expenditures for fiscal year 2009 were approximately \$10.890 billion, consisting of \$9.927 billion of total expenditures and approximately \$962 million of other uses. Total expenditures of \$10.890 billion represented an increase of approximately \$1.402 billion, or 14.8%, of original budgeted expenditures and exceeded total General Fund revenues (excluding other financing sources) by \$3.306 billion, or 43.6%.

During fiscal year 2009, the current administration also faced an aggregate cash shortfall of \$1.153 billion that, when added to the deficit, provides for approximately \$4.459 billion in excess expenditures and cash shortfall. The difference between General Fund revenues and total expenditures for fiscal year 2009 was principally paid from proceeds of bond issues made by Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation (“COFINA” by its Spanish-language acronym) and the restructuring of the corpus account of the Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority (“PRIFA”) pursuant to the fiscal stabilization plan described below. See “Fiscal Stabilization and Economic Reconstruction – Fiscal Stabilization Plan” under THE ECONOMY.

Results for Fiscal Year 2010. General Fund total revenues for fiscal year 2010 were \$7.593 billion, representing an increase of \$9.8 million from fiscal year 2009 revenues and of \$45.3 million from revised budgeted revenues for fiscal year 2010. The principal changes in sources of revenues from fiscal year 2009 include a decrease in the sales and use tax received by the General Fund of \$256.8 million due to the assignment to COFINA of an additional 1.75% of the 5.5% Commonwealth sales and use tax. This decrease in the amount of sales and use taxes allocated to the General Fund was fully offset, however, by increases in property taxes and excise taxes on cigarettes and alcoholic beverages of approximately \$227.8 million and \$60.5 million, respectively, as a result of the temporary and permanent revenue raising measures implemented as part of the Commonwealth’s fiscal stabilization plan under Act. No. 7 of March 9, 2009, as amended (“Act 7”), discussed below. Revenues from income taxes for fiscal year 2010 were approximately the same as in fiscal year 2009, reflecting the continuing impact of the ongoing economic recession.

Total expenditures for fiscal year 2010 were approximately \$10.369 billion (which includes approximately \$216 million of expenditures related to the Government's local stimulus program described below in "Fiscal Stabilization and Economic Reconstruction – Economic Reconstruction Plan” under THE ECONOMY), consisting of (i) \$9.640 billion of total expenditures and (ii) \$728 million of other financing uses. Total expenditures of \$10.369 billion exceeded total General Fund revenues (excluding other financing sources) by \$2.775 billion, or 36.6%. Excluding the debt service amounts that were refinanced, total expenditures for fiscal

year 2010 were approximately \$9.691 billion and exceeded total General Fund revenues (excluding other financing sources) by \$2.098 billion, or 27.6%. Approximately \$2 billion of this amount is related to (i) transitory expenses related to the implementation of the expense-reduction measures included in the Fiscal Plan (\$1 billion) and (ii) additional expenses (\$1 billion) incurred only in fiscal year 2010 (these expenses, which will not be incurred in subsequent fiscal years, are a result of the expense reduction plan being implemented under Act 7). The difference between revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2010 was covered principally by proceeds from a COFINA bond issue.

Preliminary Results for the First Eight Months of Fiscal Year 2011. Preliminary General Fund revenues for the first eight months of fiscal year 2011 (from July 1, 2010 to February 28, 2011) were \$4.305 billion, a decrease of \$175.6 million, or 3.9%, from \$4.481 billion of revenues for the same period in the prior fiscal year and a decrease of \$16 million, or 0.4%, from the original estimate of revenues of \$4.321 billion made for budget purposes.

The decline in General Fund revenues is mainly due to a decrease of \$93.5 million, \$84.8 million, \$48 million and \$77.8 million in collections from income tax on individuals, income tax on corporations, withholding on non-residents and other non-tax revenues, respectively. These declines were partially offset by collections from the new temporary excise tax and the expansion of the taxation of certain foreign persons adopted in October 2010 as part of the tax reform discussed below. The decrease in individual and corporate income taxes is due to the tax relief provided to individual and corporate taxpayers as part of the tax reform and to current economic conditions. For more information regarding the tax reform, see “Major Sources of General Fund Revenues—Tax Reform” under PUERTO RICO TAXES, OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The deficit for fiscal year 2011 is estimated to be approximately \$1.0 billion, as discussed below.

Fiscal Stabilization Plan. In January 2009, the administration, which gained control of the Executive and Legislative branches of government in the November 2008 elections, began to implement a multi-year plan designed to achieve fiscal balance, restore sustainable economic growth and safeguard the investment-grade ratings of the Commonwealth. The fiscal stabilization plan, which was generally contained in Act 7, sought to achieve budgetary balance, while addressing expected fiscal deficits in the intervening years through the implementation of a number of initiatives, including: (i) a gradual operating expense-reduction plan through reduction of operating expenses, including payroll, which is the main component of government expenditures, and the reorganization of the Executive Branch; (ii) a combination of temporary and permanent revenue raising measures, coupled with additional tax enforcement measures; and (iii) a bond issuance program through COFINA. The proceeds from the COFINA bond issuance program (such proceeds are held by GDB in an account referred to herein as the “Stabilization Fund”) have been used to repay existing government debt (including debts with GDB), finance operating expenses for fiscal years 2008 through 2011 (and may be used for fiscal year 2012, to the extent included in the government’s annual budget for such fiscal year), including costs related to the implementation of a workforce reduction plan, and fund an economic stimulus plan, as described below.

Unfunded Pension and Non-Pension Post-Employment Benefit Obligations and Funding Shortfalls of the Retirement Systems. One of the challenges every administration has faced during the past 20 years is how to address the growing unfunded pension benefit obligations and funding shortfalls of the three Government retirement systems (the Employees Retirement System, the Teachers Retirement System and the Judiciary Retirement System) that are funded principally with government appropriations. As of June 30, 2010, the date of the latest actuarial valuations of the retirement systems, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (including basic and system administered benefits) for the Employees Retirement System, the Teachers Retirement System and the Judiciary Retirement System was \$17.834 billion, \$7.058 billion and \$283 million, respectively, and the funded ratios were 8.5%, 23.9% and 16.4%, respectively.

Based on current employer and member contributions to the retirement systems, the unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities will continue to increase significantly, with a corresponding decrease in the funded ratios, since the annual contributions are not sufficient to fund pension benefits, and thus, are also insufficient to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. Because annual benefit payments and administrative expenses of the retirement systems have been significantly larger than annual employer and member contributions, the retirement systems have been forced to use investment income, borrowings and sale of investment portfolio assets to cover funding shortfalls. The funding shortfall (basic system benefits, administrative expenses and debt service in excess of contributions) for fiscal year 2011 for the Employees Retirement System, the Teachers Retirement System and the Judiciary Retirement System is expected to be approximately \$749 million, \$274 million and \$8 million, respectively. As a result, the assets of the retirement systems are expected to continue to decline.

Based on the assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuations, including the expected continued funding shortfalls: (i) the Employees Retirement System, the largest of the three retirement systems, would deplete its net assets (total assets less liabilities, including the principal amount of certain pension obligation bonds) by fiscal year 2014 and its gross assets by fiscal year 2019; (ii) the Teachers Retirement System would deplete its net and gross assets by fiscal year 2020; and (iii) the Judiciary Retirement System would deplete its net and gross assets by fiscal year 2018. The estimated years for depletion of the assets could vary depending on how actual results differ from the assumptions used in the actuarial valuations, as well as based on any future changes to the contribution and benefits structures of the retirement systems.

Since the Commonwealth and other participating employers are ultimately responsible for any funding deficiency in the three retirement systems, the depletion of the assets available to cover retirement benefits will require the Commonwealth and other participating employers to cover such funding deficiency. It is estimated that the Commonwealth would be responsible for approximately 74% of the combined funding deficiency of the three retirement systems, with the balance being the responsibility of the municipalities and participating public corporations.

The Commonwealth also provides non-pension post-employment benefits that consist of a medical insurance plan contribution. These benefits, which amounted to \$114.2 million for fiscal year 2010, are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis from the General Fund and are valued using actuarial principles similar to the way that pension benefits are calculated. Based on the latest actuarial valuations, as of June 30, 2010, the aggregate unfunded actuarial accrued liability of these benefits for the three retirement systems was \$2.3 billion.

In order to address the growing unfunded pension and non-pension benefit obligations and funding shortfalls of the three government retirement systems, in February 2010, the Governor of Puerto Rico established a special commission to make recommendations for improving the financial solvency of the retirement systems. The special commission submitted a report to the Governor on October 21, 2010. The individual recommendations made by the members of the special commission, which included increasing the amount of the employer and employee annual contributions and changing the benefits structure, are being analyzed with the intent of presenting a comprehensive, consensus legislation package during 2011. The Secretary of Labor, who chaired the special commission, is evaluating, in particular, proposing additional employer contributions to improve the funding ratio, the impact of special laws that have provided additional retirement benefits, and the impact on the system's cash flow of previously approved increases in the amount that members may borrow from the systems under various loan programs.

On July 2, 2010, the Government enacted Act No. 70 ("Act 70"), which is designed to reduce government expenditures by providing an early retirement window for eligible employees (who opted to retire by January 14, 2011) under a formula that results in a positive actuarial impact for the government's retirement systems. Employees that elected to participate in the program will receive retirement benefits based on a lower salary and a lower pension rate than what they would otherwise have been entitled to if they had continued in their employment until full vesting, but at a higher rate than what they would be entitled to based on their current years of service. Approximately 2,398 employees opted for early retirement under Act 70.

Because of the multi-year fiscal imbalances mentioned above, the Commonwealth is currently unable to make the actuarially recommended contributions to the retirement systems. If the Commonwealth fails to take action in the short-term to address the retirement systems' funding deficiency, the continued use of investment assets to pay benefits as a result of funding shortfalls and the resulting depletion of assets could adversely affect the ability of the retirement systems to meet the rates of return assumed in the actuarial valuations, which could in turn result in an earlier depletion of the retirement systems' assets and a significant increase in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Ultimately, since the Commonwealth's General Fund is required to cover a significant amount of the funding deficiency, the Commonwealth would have difficulty funding the annual required contributions unless it implements significant reforms to the retirement systems, obtains additional revenues, or takes other budgetary measures. For more information regarding the financial condition of the retirement systems and the Government's efforts to address the unfunded pension and non-pension benefit obligations and cash flow shortfalls of the retirement systems, see RETIREMENT SYSTEMS.

Economic Reconstruction Plan

In fiscal year 2009, the administration began to implement a short-term economic reconstruction plan. The cornerstone of this plan was the implementation of federal and local economic stimulus programs. The Commonwealth was awarded approximately \$6.8 billion in stimulus funds under the ARRA program, which was enacted by the U.S. government to stimulate the U.S. economy in the wake of the global economic downturn. Approximately \$3.3 billion of the ARRA funds is allocated for consumer and taxpayer relief and the remainder will be used to expand unemployment and other social welfare benefits, and spending in

education, healthcare and infrastructure, among others. As of March 31, 2011, the Commonwealth had disbursed \$4.795 billion in ARRA funds, or 68.2%, of awarded funds.

The administration has complemented the federal stimulus package with additional short and medium-term supplemental stimulus measures that seek to address local economic challenges and provide investment in strategic areas. These measures included a local \$500 million economic stimulus plan to supplement the federal plan.

Economic Development Plan

The administration has also developed the *Strategic Model for a New Economy*, which is a comprehensive long-term economic development plan aimed at improving Puerto Rico's overall competitiveness and business environment and increasing private-sector participation in the Puerto Rico economy. As part of this plan, the administration enacted Act No. 161 of December 1, 2009, which overhauled the permitting and licensing process in Puerto Rico in order to provide for a leaner and more efficient process that fosters economic development. The administration also enacted Acts No. 82 and 83 of July 19, 2010, which provide for a new energy policy that seeks to lower energy costs and reduce energy-price volatility by reducing Puerto Rico's dependence on fuel oil and the promotion of diverse, renewable-energy technologies. Moreover, the administration adopted a comprehensive tax reform that takes into account the Commonwealth's current financial situation. See "Tax Reform" below.

In addition, to further stimulate economic development and cope with the fiscal crisis, on June 8, 2009, the Legislative Assembly approved Act No. 29 establishing a clear public policy and legal framework for the establishment of public-private partnerships to finance and develop infrastructure projects and operate and manage certain public assets. During fiscal year 2010, the administration engaged various financial advisors to assist it in the evaluation and procurement of various projects in the energy, transportation, water and public school infrastructure sectors. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2010, the administration published desirability studies for four public-private partnership priority projects and commenced procurement for such projects. The administration has short-listed proponents for the toll roads and school infrastructure projects. Moreover, the administration has made substantial progress in the preparation of a public-private partnership procurement for the Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport.

The administration has also identified strategic initiatives to promote economic growth in various sectors of the economy where the Commonwealth has competitive advantages and several strategic/regional projects aimed at fostering balanced economic development throughout the Island. These projects, some of which are ongoing, include tourism and urban redevelopment projects.

The fiscal stabilization plan, the economic reconstruction plan, and the long-term economic development plan are described in further detail below in "Fiscal Stabilization and Economic Reconstruction" under THE ECONOMY.

Tax Reform

In February 2010, the Governor named a committee to review the Commonwealth's income tax system and propose a tax reform directed at promoting economic growth and job

creation within the framework of preserving the administration's path towards achieving fiscal stability. The committee presented its findings to the Governor and, on October 25, 2010, the Governor announced that he was submitting to the Legislative Assembly various bills in order to implement the tax reform. The tax reform is intended to be revenue positive.

The tax reform consists of two phases focused on providing tax relief to individuals and corporations, promoting economic development and job creation, simplifying the tax system and reducing tax evasion through enhanced tax compliance measures. The first phase, enacted as Act No. 171 of November 15, 2010, is expected to provide individual and corporate taxpayers with aggregate savings of \$309 million for taxable year 2010. The second phase, enacted as Act No. 1 of January 31, 2011 ("Act No. 1"), is projected to provide individual and corporate taxpayers aggregate annual average savings of \$1.2 billion for the next six taxable years, commencing in taxable year 2011. Consistent with the objective of maintaining the path towards fiscal stability, the tax relief provisions applicable to individuals and corporations for taxable years 2014 through 2016 become effective only if (i) OMB certifies that the administration's expense control target has been met, (ii) the Treasury Department certifies that General Fund revenue target has been met and (iii) the Planning Board certifies a year-over-year target increase in gross domestic product. See "Major Sources of General Fund Revenues—Tax Reform" under PUERTO RICO TAXES, OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES for a summary of the principal provisions of the tax reform.

As part of structuring the tax reform, the Government utilized a group of economic consultants to project its impact on tax revenues through the use of dynamic economic models adjusted to Puerto Rico's specific economic conditions. The Government also conducted its own internal analyses of such impact. Based on these analyses, the Government expects that the reduction in income tax revenues resulting from the implementation of the tax reform should be fully offset by the additional revenues produced by (i) enhanced tax compliance measures, (ii) the elimination of certain incentives and tax credits, (iii) a new temporary excise tax imposed at a declining rate (from 4% for 2011 to 1% for 2016) on certain acquisitions from related parties, and (iv) an expansion of taxation of certain nonresident alien individuals, foreign corporations and foreign partnerships that are members of controlled groups that have members that are engaged in manufacturing or production or manufacturing services in Puerto Rico. The temporary excise tax and the expansion of the taxation of certain foreign persons were adopted by Act No. 154 of October 25, 2010, as amended ("Act 154"). In circumstances in which the temporary excise tax applies, the expansion of the taxation of nonresident individuals, foreign corporations and foreign partnerships does not apply. The other revenue enhancement measures, which are part of the second phase of the tax reform, are included in Act No. 1. On December 29, 2010, the Treasury Department adopted regulations that provide certain tax credits against the temporary excise tax that lessen its impact on affected taxpayers subject to the temporary excise tax. These regulations became effective on January 1, 2011. The regulations address implementation and interpretation issues and include provisions regarding certain applicable credits against the tax subject to maintaining a baseline employment and other conditions. The Government estimates that this excise tax will affect foreign corporations or partnerships that are principally engaged in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals and electronics. The Government expects to raise approximately \$1.4 billion from the excise tax during the first year of implementation of Act 154 and \$5.6 billion for the six year period that the excise tax is in place.

Preliminary collections for the first two monthly excise tax payments, which were due on February 15, 2011 and March 15, 2011, were \$108.9 million and \$125.1 million, respectively. This amount is consistent with the Government's projection of annual collections from the excise tax.

Based on its analysis, the Government believes that the revenue projections from the taxes imposed by Act 154 are reasonable. However, since such taxes only became effective on January 1, 2011, there can be no assurance that the revenues therefrom, together with the other revenue enhancement measures included in the tax reform, will be sufficient to fully offset the reduction in income tax revenues expected from other aspects of the tax reform.

In connection with the expansion of the taxation of foreign persons by Act 154, the Government obtained a legal opinion regarding the creditability of the excise tax for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The opinion concludes that this excise tax should be creditable against U.S. federal income tax. That conclusion was based in part upon a determination that the expansion of the taxation of foreign persons and the imposition of the excise tax more likely than not satisfy the constitutional requirements of due process and the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution, for reasons discussed therein.

On March 30, 2011, the United States Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") issued Notice 2011-29 addressing the creditability of the new excise tax imposed by Act No. 154. Notice 2011-29 provides that the provisions of the new Puerto Rico excise tax are novel and the determination of its creditability requires the resolution of a number of legal and factual issues. Pending the resolution of those issues, the IRS will not challenge a taxpayer's position that the excise tax is a tax in lieu of an income tax under Section 903. The IRS also provided that any change in the foregoing tax credit treatment of the excise tax after resolution of the pending issues will be prospective and will apply to excise tax paid or accrued after the date that further guidance is issued.

Act 154 has not been challenged in court; consequently, no court has passed on the constitutionality of Act 154. There can be no assurance that its constitutionality will not be challenged and that, if challenged, the courts will uphold Act 154. To the extent a court determines that the imposition of the excise tax or the expansion of the income tax or both are unconstitutional, the Government's revenues may be materially adversely affected.

For a summary of the principal provisions of the tax reform and Act 154, see "Major Sources of General Fund Revenues—Tax Reform" and "Major Sources of General Fund Revenues—Income Taxes," respectively, under PUERTO RICO TAXES, OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Ratings of Commonwealth General Obligation Bonds

On March 7, 2011, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P"), raised its rating on the Commonwealth's general obligation bonds to "BBB" with a stable outlook from "BBB-" with a positive outlook. In taking this rating action, S&P stated the upgrade reflects the Commonwealth's recent revenue performance and continued efforts to achieve fiscal and budgetary balance. S&P noted, however, that other medium-term

budget pressures, such as the Commonwealth's retirement benefit obligations, remain a limiting credit factor. S&P's stable outlook is based on the Commonwealth's recent implementation of significant expenditure controls and revenue enhancement measure that could help restore balance within the next two years. S&P also stated that it would raise the rating if over the upcoming two years in conjunction with an improvement in the Commonwealth's economic performance, budget controls remain in place and there is continued progress toward achieving balance between ongoing revenues and expenditures as well as in addressing the Commonwealth's unfunded retirement benefit obligations.

On January 19, 2011, Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch") assigned a "BBB+" rating to the Commonwealth's general obligation and appropriation debt with a stable outlook. In assigning the rating, Fitch stated that, while it recognized the Commonwealth's historic budget deficits, overestimation of revenues, reliance on borrowings to meet budgetary gaps, and the low level of pension funding, the successful implementation of the dramatic steps taken by the government to restructure fiscal operations and stimulate the economy was a positive credit factor.

On April 19, 2010, Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") announced the results of the recalibration of certain U.S. municipal bond issues and issuers in order to enhance the comparability of credit ratings across its portfolio of rated securities. As a result of this recalibration, the Commonwealth's general obligation debt is now rated "A3" by Moody's, which is three categories above the previous "Baa3" rating. On August 10, 2010, Moody's assigned a negative outlook to the Commonwealth's general obligation debt and related credits primarily as a result of the low funding levels of the Commonwealth's retirement systems. See RETIREMENT SYSTEMS.

Budget for Fiscal Year 2011

On July 2, 2010, the Governor signed the Commonwealth's central government budget for fiscal year 2011. The approved budget provides for total resources of \$15.8 billion and total General Fund revenues of \$8.134 billion, compared to General Fund revenues of \$7.593 billion for fiscal year 2010. The budgeted General Fund revenues of \$8.134 billion included base revenues of \$7.691 billion, \$302.5 million from tax enforcement and compliance measures, \$110 million in expected revenues from the implementation of the property tax appraisal provisions included in Act. No. 71 of July 2, 2010 and \$30 million in additional revenues from casinos. The approved fiscal year 2011 budget provides for total expenditures of \$9.134 billion, consisting of General Fund expenditures of \$8.134 billion and additional expenditures of \$1.0 billion that are expected to be covered from moneys deposited in the Stabilization Fund funded with the proceeds of a COFINA bond issue completed in June 2010. The budgeted total expenditures for fiscal year 2011 are \$557 million, or 5.75%, lower than total expenditures of \$9.691 billion for fiscal year 2010 (excluding the debt service amounts that were refinanced), and \$1.756 billion, or 16%, lower than total expenditures of \$10.890 billion for fiscal year 2009.

Proposed Budget for Fiscal Year 2012

On April 12, 2011, the Governor submitted to the Legislative Assembly a proposed budget for fiscal year 2012. The proposed budget provides for total General Fund revenues of \$8.650 billion, compared to estimated General Fund revenues of \$8.134 billion for fiscal year

2011. The proposed fiscal year 2012 budget provides for total expenditures of \$9.260 billion, consisting of General Fund expenditures of \$8.650 billion and additional expenditures of \$610 million that are expected to be covered from proceeds of COFINA bond issues. The proposed total expenditures for fiscal year 2012 are \$8.650 billion, or 1.21%, higher than budgeted total expenditures of \$9.134 billion for fiscal year 2011.

Geographic Location and Demographic Trends

Puerto Rico, the fourth largest of the Caribbean islands, is located approximately 1,600 miles southeast of New York City. It is approximately 100 miles long and 35 miles wide.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the population of Puerto Rico was 3,725,789 in 2010, compared to 3,808,610 in 2000. The population of San Juan, the island's capital and largest city, was 381,931 in 2010 compared to 434,374 in 2000.

Relationship with the United States

Puerto Rico's constitutional status is that of a territory of the United States, and, pursuant to the territorial clause of the U.S. Constitution, the ultimate source of power over Puerto Rico is the U.S. Congress.

Puerto Rico came under United States sovereignty pursuant to the Treaty of Paris, signed on December 10, 1898, which ended the Spanish-American War. Puerto Ricans have been citizens of the United States since 1917. In 1950, after a long evolution toward greater self-government, Congress enacted Public Law 600, which provided that the existing political, economic and fiscal relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States would remain the same, but Puerto Rico would be authorized to draft and approve its own Constitution, guaranteeing a republican form of government. The Constitution was drafted by a popularly elected constitutional convention, approved in a special referendum by the people of Puerto Rico, amended and ratified by the U.S. Congress, and subsequently approved by the President of the United States.

The Commonwealth exercises virtually the same control over its internal affairs as do the 50 states. It differs from the states, however, in its relationship with the federal government. The people of Puerto Rico are citizens of the United States but do not vote in national elections. They are represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner that has a voice in the House of Representatives but no vote (except in House committees and sub-committees to which he belongs). Most federal taxes, except those such as Social Security taxes, are not levied in Puerto Rico. No federal income tax is collected from Puerto Rico residents on income earned in Puerto Rico, except for certain federal employees who are subject to taxes on their salaries. Income earned by Puerto Rico residents from sources outside of Puerto Rico, however, is subject to federal income tax.

The official languages of Puerto Rico are Spanish and English.

Governmental Structure

The Constitution of Puerto Rico provides for the separation of powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. The Governor is elected every four years. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the members of which are elected for four-year terms. The highest court within the local jurisdiction is the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico. Decisions of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico may be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States under the same conditions as decisions from state courts. Puerto Rico constitutes a District in the federal judiciary and has its own United States District Court. Decisions of this court may be appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and from there to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Governmental responsibilities assumed by the central government of the Commonwealth are similar in nature to those of the various state governments. In addition, the central government assumes responsibility for local police and fire protection, education, public health and welfare programs, and economic development.

Principal Officers Responsible for Fiscal Matters

Luis G. Fortuño was sworn in as Governor of Puerto Rico on January 2, 2009. From 2005 until becoming Governor, Mr. Fortuño was Puerto Rico's elected Resident Commissioner in the U.S. House of Representatives. Mr. Fortuño was an attorney in private practice from 1985 to 1993, and again from 1997 to 2003. Mr. Fortuño was the Executive Director of the Tourism Company from 1993 to 1996. From 1994 to 1996, Mr. Fortuño served as the first Secretary of the Department of Economic Development and Commerce. Mr. Fortuño holds a Bachelor's Degree from the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University and a Juris Doctor from the University of Virginia School of Law.

Jesús F. Méndez was designated as Secretary of the Department of the Treasury (the "Treasury Department") on January 7, 2011 and confirmed by the Senate of Puerto Rico on January 24, 2011. Before his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury Department, Mr. Méndez served as Executive Vice President and Director of Administration, Operation and Controllorship of GDB and as Executive Director of the Public Buildings Authority. From 2005 to 2008, Mr. Méndez held the position of President and Chief Executive Officer of Tresamici Management, Inc., a closely held corporation dedicated to the administration of assisted living facilities. From 1996 to 2004, he held several senior management positions within Banco Santander S.A. operating entities in Puerto Rico, including President of Santander Asset Management and First Senior Vice President and Trust Officer of Banco Santander Puerto Rico and Managing Director of Santander Securities Corporation. Prior to joining Santander Securities, Mr. Méndez served as Chief Financial Officer and Managing Director of BP Capital Markets. He also worked for Credit Suisse First Boston (Puerto Rico, Inc.) as Vice President and Deloitte & Touche as Senior Auditor. In addition, Mr. Méndez also held the position of Assistant Bank Examiner at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in New York City. Mr. Méndez has a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from the University of Puerto Rico and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Juan Carlos Pavía was appointed Director of the Office of Management and Budget of the Government of Puerto Rico (“OMB”) on February 16, 2011. Prior to being named Director of the OMB, Mr. Pavía was Executive Vice President and Fiscal Agent of GDB as well as Executive Director of the Fiscal Stabilization and Reconstruction Board, where he was responsible for the compliance, oversight and economic studies areas of GDB. Before being named Executive Vice President and Fiscal Agent of GDB, he was a senior advisor to the President of GDB and Deputy Advisor to the Governor. Prior to entering public service, Mr. Pavía was employed in the commercial banking field. Mr. Pavía earned a bachelor’s degree in Business Administration from The George Washington University in Washington D.C.

Juan Carlos Batlle was appointed President of GDB effective March 2, 2011. Before entering public service, Mr. Batlle served 14 years as a top executive for Santander Group in Puerto Rico. As part of the Investment Banking Group of Santander Securities Corporation, he served consecutively as Assistant Vice President in 1999, Vice President in 2001, and Senior Vice President and Director in 2003. In 2005, Mr. Batlle was named First Senior Vice President of Banco Santander Puerto Rico and President and Chief Executive Officer of Santander Asset Management Corporation. In 2008, Mr. Batlle was named Managing Director of Santander Securities Corporation. Prior to joining Santander in 1997, Mr. Batlle was employed by Popular Securities, Inc. Mr. Batlle has also been a member of the Boards of Directors of Santander Securities Corporation, Santander Asset Management Corporation and the First Puerto Rico Family of Funds. In addition, he has been a member of the Boards of Directors of the Puerto Rico Tourism Company, the Convention Center District Authority and the Hotel Development Corporation. He holds a degree in Economics from the College of Literature, Science and the Arts of the University of Michigan.

Political Trends

For many years there have been two major views in Puerto Rico with respect to Puerto Rico’s relationship with the United States: one favoring statehood, represented by the New Progressive Party, and the other favoring the existing commonwealth status, represented by the Popular Democratic Party. The following table shows the percentages of the total votes received by the gubernatorial candidates of the various parties in the last five elections. While the electoral choices of Puerto Rico’s voters are not based solely on party preferences regarding Puerto Rico’s relationship with the United States, candidates who support a continuing relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States have prevailed in elections for many years.

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2008</u>
New Progressive Party	49.9%	51.1%	45.7%	48.2%	52.8%
Popular Democratic Party	45.9%	44.5%	48.6%	48.4%	41.3%
Puerto Rico Independence Party	4.2%	3.8%	5.2%	2.7%	2.0%
Others, Blank or Void	-	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	3.9%

With the results of the 2008 election, the New Progressive Party gained control of the Executive Branch and retained control of the Legislative Branch. The current membership of the Senate and House of Representatives by political party is as follows:

	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u>
New Progressive Party	21	37
Popular Democratic Party	8	17
Total	<u>29</u>	<u>54</u>

The next general election (gubernatorial, municipal, and legislative) in Puerto Rico will be held in November 2012.

THE ECONOMY

General

The Commonwealth in the past has established policies and programs directed principally at developing the manufacturing sector and expanding and modernizing the Commonwealth's infrastructure. Domestic and foreign investments have historically been stimulated by selective tax exemptions, development loans, and other financial and tax incentives. Infrastructure expansion and modernization have been to a large extent financed by bonds and notes issued by the Commonwealth, its public corporations, and municipalities. Economic progress has been aided by significant increases in the levels of education and occupational skills of the population.

Puerto Rico's economy experienced a considerable transformation during the second half of the twentieth century, from an agriculture economy to an industrial one. Factors contributing to this transformation included government-sponsored economic development programs, increases in the level of federal transfer payments, and the relatively low cost of borrowing. In some years, these factors were aided by a significant rise in construction investment driven by infrastructure projects, private investment, primarily in housing, and relatively low oil prices. Nevertheless, the significant oil price increases experienced from January 2002 to June 2008, the continuous contraction of the manufacturing sector, and the budgetary pressures on government finances triggered a general contraction in the economy.

Puerto Rico's economy is currently in a recession that began in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2006, a fiscal year in which the real gross national product grew by only 0.5% and the government was shut-down during the first two weeks of May. For fiscal years 2008 and 2009, the real gross national product contracted by 2.9% and 4.0%, respectively. For fiscal year 2010, preliminary reports indicate that the real gross national product contracted by 3.8%. The Planning Board projects a decrease in real gross national product of 1.0% for fiscal year 2011 and a slight increase of 0.7% for fiscal year 2012.

Nominal personal income, both aggregate and per capita, has shown a positive average growth rate from 1947 to 2010. In fiscal year 2010, aggregate personal income was \$60.4 billion (\$47.9 billion at 2005 prices) and personal income per capita was \$15,203 (\$12,592 in 2005 prices). Personal income includes transfer payments to individuals in Puerto Rico under various social programs. Total U.S. federal transfer payments to individuals amounted to \$16.0 billion in

fiscal year 2010 (\$14.0 billion in fiscal year 2009). Entitlements for previously performed services or resulting from contributions to programs such as Social Security, Veterans' Benefits, Medicare, and U.S. Civil Service retirement pensions were \$10.4 billion, or 65% of the transfer payments to individuals in fiscal year 2010 (\$9.8 billion, or 70.1%, in fiscal year 2009). The remainder of the federal transfers to individuals is represented by grants, mostly concentrated in the Nutritional Assistance Program (Food Stamps) and Pell Grant scholarships (higher education).

Total average annual employment (as measured by the Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources Household Employment Survey, known as the "Household Survey") decreased during the last decade. From fiscal year 2000 to fiscal year 2010, total employment decreased at an average annual rate of 0.4% to 1,102,680. A steep decline in total employment began in fiscal year 2008 and has continued in fiscal year 2010 due to the current recession.

The dominant sectors of the Puerto Rico economy in terms of production and income are manufacturing and services. The manufacturing sector has undergone fundamental changes over the years as a result of increased emphasis on higher-wage, high-technology industries, such as pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, professional and scientific instruments, and certain high technology machinery and equipment. The service sector, which includes finance, insurance, real estate, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, communications and public utilities, and other services, has played a major role in the economy. It ranks second to manufacturing in contribution to gross domestic product and leads all sectors in providing employment.

The following table shows the gross national product for the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2010.

**Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Gross National Product
Fiscal Years Ended June 30,**

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010 ⁽¹⁾</u>
Gross national product – \$ millions ⁽²⁾	\$56,732	\$59,521	\$61,665	\$62,678	\$63,292
Real gross national product – \$ millions (2005 prices)	\$54,027	\$53,400	\$51,832	\$49,775	\$47,898
Annual percentage increase (decrease) in real gross national product (2005 prices)	0.5%	(1.2)%	(2.9)%	(4.0)%	(3.8)%
U.S. annual percentage increase in real gross national product (2005 prices)	2.8%	1.8%	2.7%	(3.0)%	0.9%

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary.

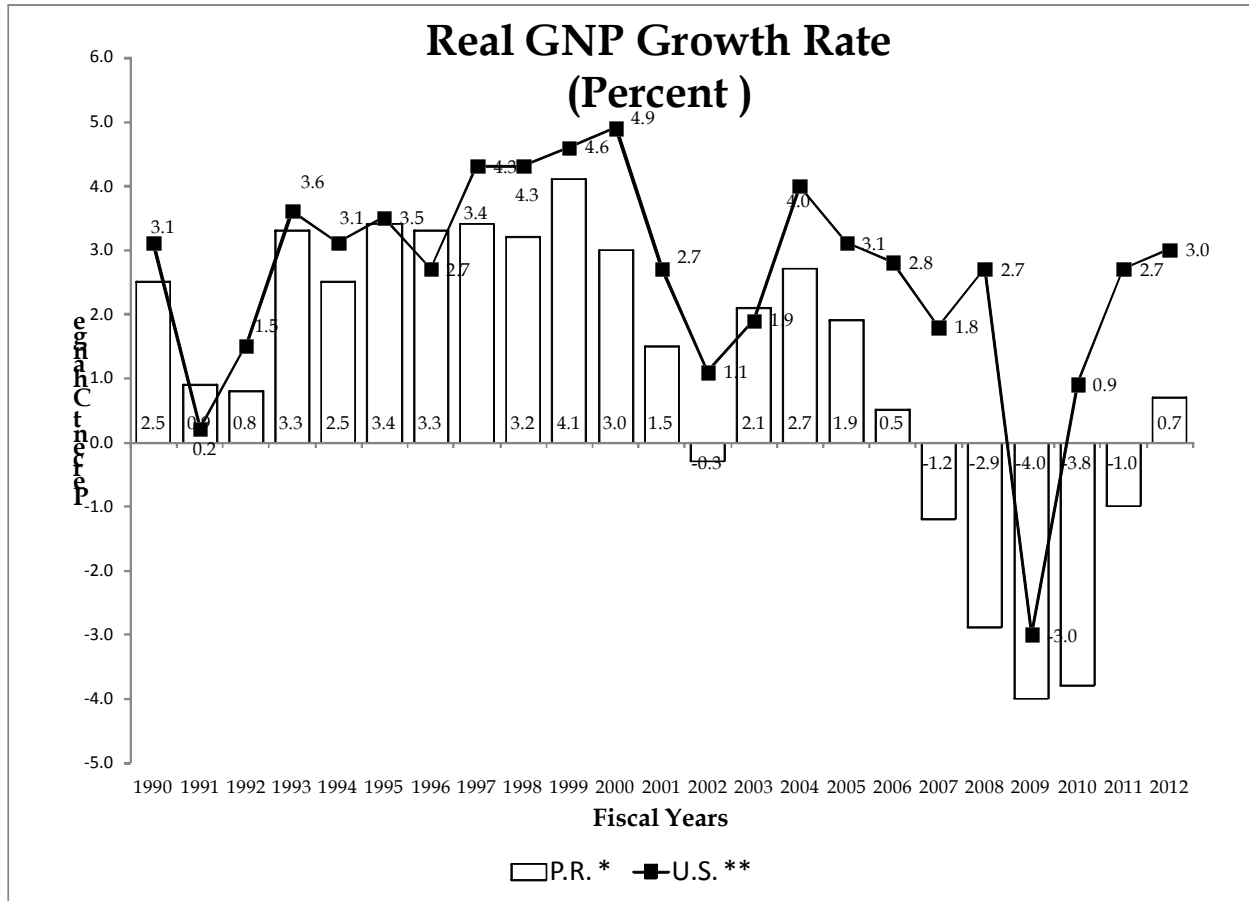
⁽²⁾ In current dollars.

Sources: Puerto Rico Planning Board and Global Insight Inc.

The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked to the United States economy, as most of the external factors that affect the Puerto Rico economy (other than oil prices) are determined by the policies and performance of the mainland economy. These external factors include exports, direct investment, the amount of federal transfer payments, the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, and tourist expenditures. During fiscal year 2010, approximately 68.1% of Puerto

Rico’s exports went to the United States mainland, which was also the source of approximately 53.3% of Puerto Rico’s imports. In fiscal year 2010, Puerto Rico experienced a positive merchandise trade balance of \$22.4 billion.

The following graph compares the growth rate of real gross national product for the Puerto Rico and U.S. economies since fiscal year 1990, and the forecast of the growth rate for fiscal years 2011 and 2012.



Sources: Puerto Rico Planning Board & IHS-Global Insight.

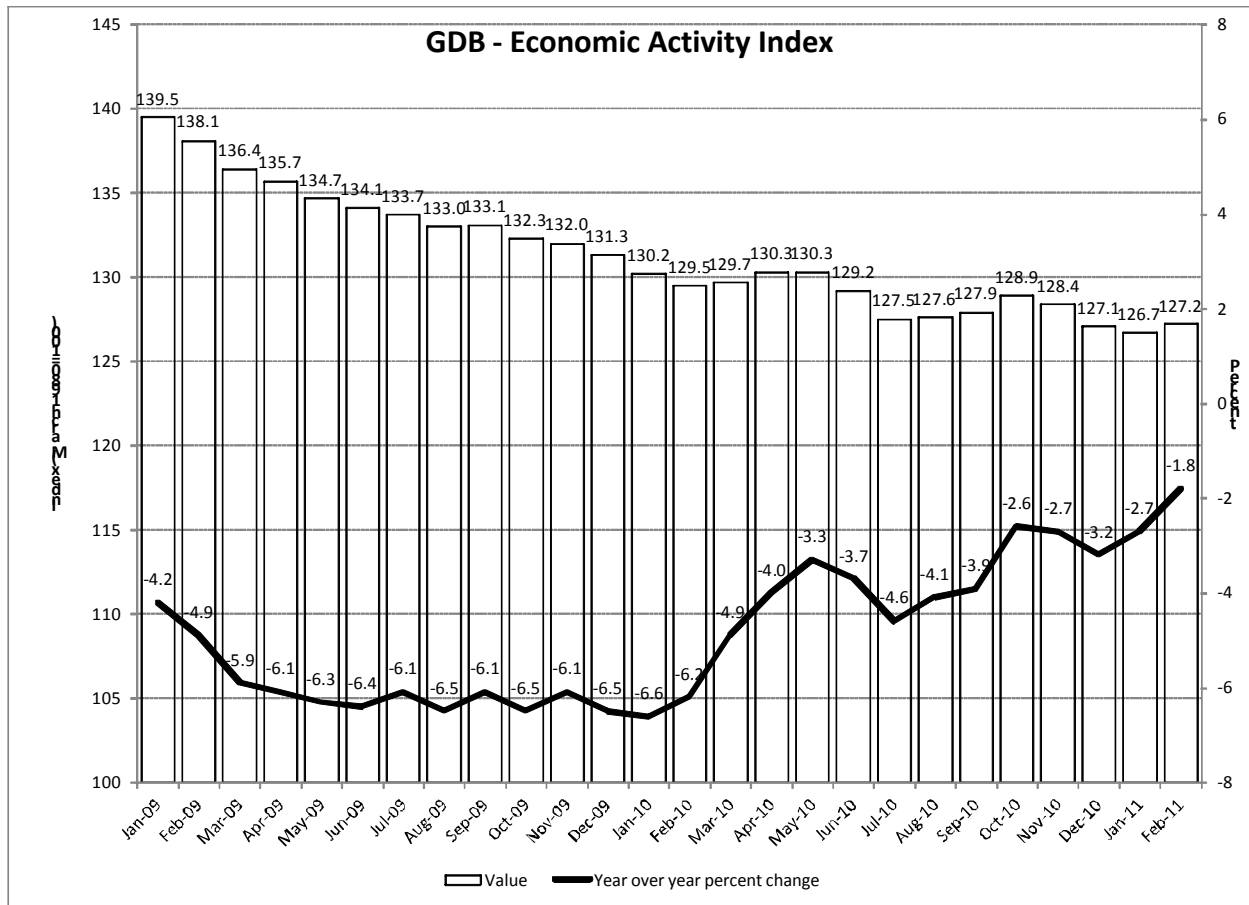
* Estimate for Puerto Rico from the Puerto Rico Planning Board (Mar-2011).

** Estimate for U.S. from IHS Global Insight (Apr-2011).

Since the 1950s, the Planning Board has prepared a complete set of macroeconomic measures like those prepared for the United States by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (“BEA”) of the Department of Commerce, as part of the National Income and Product Accounts (“NIPA”). In contrast with the BEA, which computes the economic accounts on a quarterly basis, the Planning Board computes Puerto Rico’s NIPA on an annual basis. Like the BEA, the Planning Board revises its statistics on a regular basis. The Planning Board classifies its statistics as preliminary until they are revised and made final in conjunction with the release of new data each year. Thus, all macroeconomic accounts for fiscal year 2010 shown in this Report

are preliminary until the revised figures for fiscal year 2010 and the preliminary figures of fiscal year 2011 are released and the forecast for fiscal year 2012 is revised.

Certain information regarding current economic activity, however, is available in the form of the Government Development Bank – Economic Activity Index, a coincident indicator of ongoing economic activity. This index, shown in the following table and published by GDB since October 2009, is composed of several variables (total payroll employment based on the Establishment Survey, total electric power consumption, cement sales and consumption of gasoline) that highly correlate to Puerto Rico’s real gross national product.



Economic Forecast for Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012

On March 2011, the Planning Board released its revised gross national product forecast for fiscal year 2011 and its gross national product forecast for fiscal year 2012. The Planning Board revised its gross national product forecast for fiscal year 2011 from a projected growth of 0.4% to a contraction of 1.0%, both in constant dollars. The Planning Board’s revised forecast for fiscal year 2011 took into account the estimated effects on the Puerto Rico economy of the Government’s fiscal stabilization plan, the impact of the initial phase of the tax reform, the disbursement of ARRA funds, the continuation of the fiscal stabilization plan, and the activity expected to be generated from the Government’s local stimulus package. The revised forecast also considered the effect on the Puerto Rico economy of general and global economic

conditions, the U.S. economy, the volatility of oil prices, interest rates and the behavior of local exports, including expenditures by visitors. The Planning Board's forecast for fiscal year 2012 projects an increase in gross national product of 0.7% in constant dollars. The Planning Board's forecast for fiscal year 2012 took into account the estimated effect of the projected growth of the U.S. economy, tourism activity, personal consumption expenditures, federal transfers to individuals and the acceleration of investment in construction due to the Government's local stimulus package and the establishment of public-private partnerships. It also took into account the disbursement of the remaining ARRA funds, and the continuation of the implementation of the tax reform.

Fiscal Year 2010

The Planning Board's preliminary reports on the performance of the Puerto Rico economy for fiscal year 2010 indicate that real gross national product decreased 3.8% (an increase of 1.0% in current dollars) over fiscal year 2009. Nominal gross national product was \$63.3 billion in fiscal year 2010 (\$47.9 billion in 2005 prices), compared to \$62.7 billion in fiscal year 2009 (\$49.8 billion in 2005 prices). Aggregate personal income increased from \$58.6 billion in fiscal year 2009 (\$49.8 billion in 2005 prices) to \$60.4 billion in fiscal year 2010 (\$50.0 billion in 2005 prices), and personal income per capita increased from \$14,786 in fiscal year 2009 (\$12,558 in 2005 prices) to \$15,203 in fiscal year 2010 (\$12,592 in 2005 prices).

According to the Household Survey, total employment for fiscal year 2010 averaged 1,102,700, a decrease of 65,500, or 5.6%, from the previous fiscal year. The unemployment rate for fiscal year 2010 was 16.0%, an increase from 13.4% for fiscal year 2009.

Among the variables contributing to the decrease in gross national product was the continuous contraction of the manufacturing and construction sectors. Due to the Commonwealth's dependence on oil for power generation and gasoline (in spite of its recent improvements in power-production diversification), the high level of oil prices accounted for an increased outflow of local income in fiscal year 2008, when the average price of the West Texas Intermediate oil barrel (WTI) increased by 53.1% to reach an average of \$97.0/bbl. Although the situation improved significantly during fiscal year 2009, with a decline of 28.1% in the price of the WTI, oil prices remained at relatively high levels, at an average of \$69.7/bbl, and the impact of the increases of previous years were still felt in fiscal year 2009. Nevertheless, during fiscal year 2010, the average price of the WTI increased by 7.9% to \$75.2/bbl, which put more pressure on internal demand. On the other hand, the continuation of the difficulties associated with the financial crisis has kept short-term interest rates at historically low levels, but this did not translate into a significant improvement in the construction sector due to the high level of inventory of residential housing units.

Fiscal Year 2009

The Planning Board's reports on the performance of the Puerto Rico economy for fiscal year 2009 indicate that real gross national product decreased 4.0% (an increase of 1.6% in current dollars) over fiscal year 2008. Nominal gross national product was \$62.7 billion in fiscal year 2009 (\$49.8 billion in 2005 prices), compared to \$61.7 billion in fiscal year 2008 (\$51.8 billion in 2005 prices). Aggregate personal income increased from \$56.1 billion in fiscal

year 2008 (\$49.6 billion in 2005 prices) to \$58.6 billion in fiscal year 2009 (\$49.7 billion in 2005 prices), and personal income per capita increased from \$14,217 in fiscal year 2008 (\$12,557 in 2005 prices) to \$14,786 in fiscal year 2009 (\$12,558 in 2005 prices).

According to the Household Survey, total employment for fiscal year 2009 averaged 1,168,200, a decrease of 4.1% compared to 1,217,500 for fiscal year 2008. At the same time, the unemployment rate for fiscal year 2009 was 13.4%, an increase from 11% for fiscal year 2008.

Among the variables contributing to the decrease in gross national product were the continuous contraction of the manufacturing and construction sectors, as well as the corresponding contraction of U.S. economic activity. Furthermore, the decline in Puerto Rico's gross national product was not offset by the federal tax rebates due to the high levels of oil prices during fiscal year 2008. The dramatic increase to record levels in the price of oil and its derivatives (such as gasoline) during that period served to reduce the income available for other purchases and, thereby, negatively affected domestic demand. Due to the Commonwealth's dependence on oil for power generation and gasoline (in spite of its recent improvements in power-production diversification), the high level of oil prices accounted for an increased outflow of local income in fiscal year 2008. The global financial crisis promoted lower interest rates that were reflected in the local market, but those rates did not improve the conditions in the construction sector.

Fiscal Stabilization and Economic Reconstruction

In January 2009, the administration began to implement a multi-year Fiscal Stabilization Plan (the "Fiscal Plan") and Economic Reconstruction Plan (the "Economic Plan") that sought to achieve fiscal balance and restore economic growth. The Fiscal Plan was central to safeguarding the Commonwealth's investment-grade credit rating and restoring Puerto Rico's economic growth and development. As of December 31, 2010, the Legislative Assembly had enacted thirteen bills providing for the implementation of the Fiscal Plan and the Economic Plan.

In addition, the administration designed and began to implement the *Strategic Model for a New Economy*, a series of economic development initiatives which aim to enhance Puerto Rico's competitiveness and strengthen specific industry sectors. These economic development initiatives were intended to support the prospects of long-term and sustainable growth.

Fiscal Stabilization Plan

The Fiscal Plan had three main objectives: (i) stabilize the short-term fiscal situation, (ii) safeguard and strengthen the Commonwealth's investment-grade credit rating, and (iii) achieve budgetary balance. The Fiscal Plan, which was generally contained in Act 7, included operating expense-reduction measures, tax revenue enforcement measures, temporary and permanent revenue raising measures, and financial measures, as discussed below.

Expense Reduction Measures. A significant portion of Puerto Rico's budget deficit is attributable to the accumulated effect of high operating expenses in the government. The Fiscal Plan sought to reduce the government's recurring expense base to make it consistent with the level of government revenues. The Fiscal Plan established a government-wide operating expense-reduction program aimed at reducing operating expenses, including payroll.

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

- *Phase I: Incentivized Voluntary Resignation and Voluntary Permanent Workday Reduction Programs:* The Incentivized Voluntary Resignation Program offered public employees a compensation incentive based on the time of service in the government. The Voluntary Permanent Workday Reduction Program was available to public employees with 20 or more years of service. The Workday Reduction Program consisted of a voluntary reduction of one regular workday every fifteen calendar days, which is equivalent to approximately a 10% reduction in annual workdays. Phase I commenced in March 2009 and public employees had until April 27, 2009 to submit the required information to participate in the voluntary programs available under Phase I and be eligible for the Public Employees Alternatives Program. Under Phase I, 2,553 employees resigned under the Incentivized Voluntary Resignation Program and 27 employees took advantage of the Voluntary Permanent Workday Reduction Program. Based on the number of employees who agreed to participate in these programs, the administration estimates that expenses for fiscal year 2010 were reduced by \$90.9 million.
- *Phase II: Involuntary Layoff Plan:* As provided in Act 7, Phase II went into effect because the objective of reducing \$2 billion in expenses was not achieved after implementation of Phase I and Phase III (see below). Under Phase II, subject to certain exceptions, employees with transitory or non-permanent positions were terminated. As a result, 1,986 positions were eliminated, representing an estimated savings of \$44.6 million annually. In addition, Phase II provided for one or more rounds of involuntary layoffs and applied to most central government public employees unless excluded pursuant to Act 7, strictly according to seniority in public service, starting with employees with the least seniority. The plan excluded certain employees providing "essential" services, certain employees paid by federal funds, those on military leave, and political appointees and their trust employees (political appointees and their trust employees, who do not hold a permanent or career position in the government, are referred to herein as "non-career employees"). Employees in Phase II received a severance package that included health coverage payment for up to a maximum of six months or until the former public employee became eligible for health insurance coverage at another job. As of September 30, 2010, total government employees dismissed under Phase II (excluding the 1,986 transitory or non-permanent positions eliminated) was approximately 12,505, representing an estimated savings of \$322.8 million annually. This amount excludes approximately 1,784 employees rehired by the Department of Education as a result of an agreement with the union providing for certain salary and workday reductions and the inclusion of additional service requirements, among other things. The negotiation of this agreement by the administration resulted in annual savings of \$51 million, an increase of \$25 million over the estimated savings achievable through the termination of such employees.

- Phase III: Temporary Suspension of Certain Provisions of Laws, Collective Bargaining Agreements, and Other Agreements: Phase III went into effect on March 9, 2009 and imposed a temporary freeze on salary increases and other economic benefits included in laws, collective bargaining agreements, and any other agreements. Phase III remained in effect for a period of two years. The administration estimates that savings from the implementation of these measures was approximately \$186.9 million for fiscal year 2010.
- Public Employees Alternatives Program: The employees that elected to participate in the Incentivized Voluntary Resignation Program under Phase I or that were subject to involuntary layoffs under Phase II, were eligible to participate in the Public Employees Alternatives Program. This program assists public employees in their transition to other productive alternatives, and offers vouchers for college education, technical education, and professional training, as well as for establishing a business and for relocation.

Act 7 extended the term of collective bargaining agreements with public employees that had expired at the time of its enactment or that expire while it is in effect for a period of two years (until March 9, 2011) and provided that during this period such collective bargaining agreements may not be renegotiated or renewed.

The following table summarizes the amount of employees affected by the workforce and labor related expense reduction measures included in Act 7 and the expected annual savings in operational expenses from the implementation of Phases I through III of the Fiscal Plan. The implementation of the workforce and labor related expense reduction measures included in Act 7 concluded on June 30, 2010.

Phase	Affected Employees	Savings (in millions)
Phase I: Voluntary Resignation	2,553	\$90.9
Phase II: Involuntary Layoffs		
Termination of transitory and non-permanent employees	1,986	44.6
Layoffs (as of April 30, 2010)	12,505	322.8
Phase III: Suspension of Certain Benefits	-	186.9
Total	17,044	\$645.2

On April 13, 2009, a group of government employees and labor organizations filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico challenging the constitutionality of Act 7 and seeking to enjoin the enforcement of Act 7. The Governor of Puerto Rico and several agency heads are defendants in the action. The complaint alleges that Act 7 violates the United States and Puerto Rico constitutions because, among other reasons, the statute substantially impairs certain statutory and contractual rights of government employees including those contained in their collective bargaining agreements with Commonwealth agencies. On August 5, 2009, the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico denied the requested preliminary injunction and, on December 14, 2009, the court dismissed the complaint. On December 15, 2009, the plaintiffs appealed the District Court's decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and, on January 27, 2011, the District Court's decision was affirmed. See LITIGATION.

The second element of the expense-reduction measures, which pertains to other operating expenses, was conducted through an austerity program in combination with other expense reduction measures. The austerity program mandated a 10% reduction in other operational expenses, including cellular phone use, credit cards, and official vehicles.

In July 2010, the Governor renewed an executive order issued in September 2009 requiring all agencies and public corporations to reduce, modify or cancel service contracts to achieve a cost reduction of at least 15%. The executive order covers advertising, consulting, information technology, accounting, legal and other services (except for direct services to the public), and grants the Fiscal Restructuring and Stabilization Board created under Act 7 (the “Fiscal Board”) the power to monitor agencies and public corporations in order to ensure the required 15% minimum cost reduction. Each agency or public corporation had 30 days to report the following to the Fiscal Board: (i) all service contracts currently in effect, (ii) all canceled and/or modified contracts and the corresponding savings, (iii) justification for any remaining contracts in light of the mission of the agency or public corporation, and (iv) the reasonableness of the fees or compensation terms for each remaining contract.

In July 2010, the Governor also renewed another executive order issued in September 2009 requiring all agencies and public corporations to report the following to the Fiscal Board within 30 days: (i) all lease contracts currently in effect, (ii) the uses of leased premises, (iii) the needs for such premises, (iv) the terms and conditions of each lease, and (v) budgeted amounts for rent and other related expenses. During fiscal year 2010, the administration achieved savings by, among other things, consolidating operations of one or more agencies or public corporations and renegotiating leases to obtain more favorable terms. The administration expects to achieve annual savings of at least 15% of rent and related expenses, or approximately \$22 million, in future fiscal years.

As of September 30, 2010, the administration had already reduced operating expenses through expense reduction measures other than Phase I through III of the Fiscal Plan by \$150 million, and professional service contracts and lease agreements by \$42 million through the implementation of the executive orders referred to above.

Tax Revenue Enforcement Measures. The Fiscal Plan also sought to increase tax revenues by implementing a more rigorous and ongoing tax enforcement and compliance strategy. Specific tax enforcement initiatives included: (i) enhancements to the administration of federal grants and fund receipts, (ii) stronger collections and auditing efforts on Puerto Rico’s sales and use tax, and (iii) a voluntary tax compliance program.

Revenue Raising Measures. The goal of achieving fiscal and budgetary balance required a combination of measures that included the introduction of permanent and temporary tax increases. The Fiscal Plan included six temporary and four permanent revenue increasing measures. The temporary revenue increasing measures consisted of: (i) a 5% surtax on income of certain individuals, (ii) a 5% surtax on income of certain corporations, (iii) a 5% income tax on credit unions (commonly known as “cooperativas” in Puerto Rico), (iv) a 5% income tax on Puerto Rico international banking entities, (v) a special property tax on residential and commercial real estate, and (vi) a moratorium on certain tax credits. The temporary measures are to be in effect for up to three fiscal years beginning in fiscal year 2010. The permanent

measures include (i) modifications to the alternative minimum tax for individuals and corporations, (ii) an increase in the excise tax on cigarettes, (iii) a new excise tax on motorcycles, and (iv) an increase in the excise tax on alcoholic beverages. The total revenues from these temporary and permanent measures for fiscal year 2010 are \$428 million. The total estimated revenues from these temporary and permanent measures for fiscal year 2011 are \$420 million.

Financial Measures. The administration has also carried out several financial measures designed to achieve fiscal stability throughout the Fiscal Plan implementation period. These measures included, among others, (i) a financing or bond issuance program, the proceeds of which were used to bridge the structural budgetary imbalance during the Fiscal Plan implementation period and fund some of the Economic Plan initiatives, (ii) the restructuring of the securities held in the Corpus Account of the Infrastructure Development Fund (the “Corpus Account”), which is under the custody and control of PRIFA (see “Infrastructure Financing Authority” under PUBLIC CORPORATIONS for a description of the Corpus Account), and (iii) the restructuring of a portion of the Commonwealth’s debt service.

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

During fiscal years 2009 and 2010, COFINA issued approximately \$5.6 billion and \$3.6 billion, respectively, of revenue bonds payable from sales and use tax collections transferred to COFINA. The proceeds from these bond issues have been used for, among other uses, paying approximately \$1.9 billion of Commonwealth obligations that did not have a designated source of repayment, paying or financing approximately \$4.8 billion of operational expenses constituting a portion of the Commonwealth’s deficit, and funding the Local Stimulus Fund (described below) and the Stabilization Fund for fiscal year 2011 with approximately \$500 million and \$1.0 billion, respectively.

Act No. 3, approved by the Legislative Assembly of the Commonwealth on January 14, 2009 (“Act 3”), authorized the sale of the securities held in the Corpus Account. PRIFA sold the securities in January 2009 and used the proceeds to, among other things, make a deposit to the General Fund of approximately \$319 million, which was applied to cover a portion of the Commonwealth’s budget deficit and make a transfer to GDB of approximately \$159 million as a capital contribution. The gross proceeds resulting from the sale were approximately \$884 million.

The Fiscal Plan has provided more fiscal stability, thereby safeguarding and strengthening Puerto Rico’s credit. The fiscal structure resulting from the full implementation of the plan will be sustainable and conducive to economic growth and development.

Economic Reconstruction Plan

To balance the impact of the Fiscal Plan, the administration developed and is implementing an economic reconstruction program designed to stimulate growth in the short term and lay the foundation for long-term economic development. The Economic Plan consists of two main components: (i) two economic stimulus programs, and (ii) a supplemental stimulus plan.

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

- ***Federal Stimulus Program:*** Puerto Rico was awarded \$6.8 billion in stimulus funds from ARRA. The funds are distributed in four main categories: relief to individuals, budgetary and fiscal relief, taxpayers' relief, and capital improvements. In terms of government programs, the Federal Stimulus allocates funds to education, agriculture and food assistance, health, housing and urban development, labor, and transportation, among others. As of September 2010, PRIFA, which is responsible for the administration of ARRA in Puerto Rico, reported that approximately \$3.6 billion in ARRA funds had been disbursed.
- ***Local Stimulus Program:*** The administration formulated the Local Stimulus to supplement the Federal Stimulus and address specific local challenges associated with the local mortgage market, the availability of credit, and the infrastructure and construction sectors. Despite the fact that the Local Stimulus amounted to a \$500 million investment by the government, it is estimated that its effect would be greater due to certain lending programs, which are being coordinated in collaboration with commercial banks in Puerto Rico. The administration has been disbursing funds under the \$500 million local stimulus program. Most municipalities have received disbursements earmarked to pay outstanding debts and fund local projects. The administration has also disbursed funds allocated towards job training programs, a strategic water distribution project in a southern municipality and the revamping of the Puerto Rico permits system. In addition, \$399 million of Local Stimulus funds will be used mainly to promote infrastructure projects.

Supplemental Stimulus Plan. The Supplemental Stimulus Plan was designed to provide investment in strategic areas with the objective of laying the foundations for long-term growth in Puerto Rico. The coordinated implementation of the Supplemental Stimulus Plan is expected to reinforce continuity in reigniting economic growth while making key investments for long-term development.

The Supplemental Stimulus Plan is being conducted through a combination of direct investments and guaranteed lending. Specifically, the Supplemental Stimulus Plan targets critical

areas such as key infrastructure projects, public capital improvement programs, private-sector lending to specific industries, and the export and research-and-development knowledge industries. The Supplemental Stimulus Plan takes into account the strategic needs that Puerto Rico must fulfill in order to become a more competitive player in its region and in the global economy.

On September 1, 2010 the Governor signed Act No. 132, also known as the Real Estate Market Stimulus Act of 2010 (“Act 132”), which provides certain incentives to help reduce the existing housing inventory. The incentives provided by Act 132 will be effective from September 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011. See “Economic Performance by Sector—Construction” below.

Economic Development Program

The Department of Economic Development and Commerce (“DEDC”), in coordination with other government agencies, is in the process of implementing the *Strategic Model for a New Economy*, which consists of a comprehensive, long-term, economic development program aimed at improving Puerto Rico’s overall global relevance, competitiveness, and business environment, and increasing private-sector capital formation and participation in the economy. These initiatives are centered on the dual mission of fostering multi-sector growth while reducing costs and barriers to business and investment, and are a medium-to-long-term counterpart to the Economic Plan and the Supplemental Stimulus Plan described above.

The administration is emphasizing the following initiatives to enhance Puerto Rico’s competitive position: (i) overhauling the permitting process, (ii) reducing energy costs, (iii) reforming the tax system, (iv) promoting the development of various projects through public-private partnerships, (v) implementing strategic initiatives targeted at specific economic sectors, and (vi) promoting the development of certain strategic/regional projects.

Permitting Process. The first initiative, the reengineering of Puerto Rico’s permitting and licensing process, has already been achieved. On December 1, 2009, the Governor signed into law Act No. 161, which overhauls the existing permitting and licensing process in Puerto Rico in order to provide for a leaner and more efficient process that fosters economic development. In the short term, this restructuring is focused on eliminating the significant backlog of unprocessed permits that are currently in the pipeline of various government agencies. Longer term, this law seeks to significantly reduce the number of inter-agency processes and transactions currently required by creating a centralized, client-focused system that simplifies and shortens the permitting process for applicants. On December 1, 2010, a new permitting agency created under Act No. 161, which centralized permitting processes previously carried out by various agencies, commenced operations.

Energy Policy. On July 19, 2010, the Governor signed Acts No. 82 and 83, providing for, among other things, the adoption of a new energy policy, which is critical for Puerto Rico’s competitiveness. Presently, fluctuations in oil prices have a significant effect on Puerto Rico’s overall economic performance. Act No. 82 focuses on reducing Puerto Rico’s dependence on fossil fuels, particularly oil, through the promotion of diverse, renewable-energy technologies. This new energy policy seeks to lower energy costs, reduce energy-price volatility, and establish environmentally sustainable energy production through a reduction in ecologically harmful

emissions. This legislation also is expected to facilitate the development of several initiatives, including the wheeling of energy, conservation efforts, and the installation of new renewable generation capacity, among others. Moreover, Act No. 83 created a green energy incentives program to promote the development of renewable energy projects as well as a Renewable Portfolio Standards Program. These initiatives are expected to address energy prices in Puerto Rico and provide a means of attracting investment in the energy sector.

Tax Reform. In February 2010, the Governor named a committee to review the Commonwealth's income tax system and propose a tax reform directed at reducing personal and corporate income tax rates. The committee presented its findings to the Governor and on October 25, 2010, the Governor announced that he was submitting to the Legislative Assembly various bills in order to implement the tax reform. Legislation to implement the first and second phases of the tax reform was enacted as Act No. 171 of November 15, 2010 and Act No. 1, respectively. See "Major Sources of General Fund Revenues—Tax Reform" under PUERTO RICO TAXES, OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES for a summary of the principal provisions of the tax reform.

Public-Private Partnerships. The administration believes that Public-Private Partnerships ("PPPs") represent an important tool for economic development, particularly in times of fiscal difficulties. PPPs are contracts between government and non-governmental entities—such as private companies, credit unions, and municipal corporations—to develop infrastructure projects, manage government assets or provide government services. The non-governmental partner takes on certain responsibilities and risks related to the development and/or operation of the project in exchange for certain benefits.

PPPs provide the opportunity for the government to lower project development costs, accelerate project development, reduce financial risk, create additional revenue sources, establish service quality metrics, and re-direct government resources to focus on the implementation of public policy. Puerto Rico has opportunities for the establishment of PPPs in the areas of toll roads, ports, public schools, water provision, correctional facilities, and energy, among others.

On June 8, 2009, the Legislative Assembly approved Act No. 29 ("Act 29"), which established a clear public policy and legal framework for the establishment of public-private partnerships in Puerto Rico to further the development and maintenance of infrastructure facilities, improve the services rendered by the Government and foster the creation of jobs. Act 29 created the Public-Private Partnerships Authority (the "PPP Authority"), the entity tasked with implementing the Commonwealth's public policy regarding public-private partnerships. On December 19, 2009, the PPP Authority approved regulations establishing the administrative framework for the procurement, evaluation, selection, negotiation and award process for public-private partnerships in Puerto Rico.

During fiscal year 2010, the PPP Authority engaged various financial advisors to assist it in the evaluation and procurement of various projects in the energy, transportation, water and public school infrastructure sectors. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2010, the PPP Authority published desirability studies for four public-private partnership priority projects and commenced procurement for such projects. The PPP Authority has short-listed proponents for the toll roads and school infrastructure projects. Moreover, the PPP Authority has made

substantial progress in the preparation of a PPP procurement for the Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport.

Sector Initiatives. The administration will complement the previously mentioned initiatives with specific strategic initiatives with the objective of creating jobs and increasing economic activity across various sectors of the Puerto Rico economy. The Commonwealth has natural or structural competitive advantages in several areas, such as pharmaceutical and biotechnology manufacturing. These advantages provide opportunities for the development of regional clusters in high-tech manufacturing, research and development, tourism, renewable energy, international trade and professional services. The specific initiatives will be designed to promote sustainable economic growth while accelerating to a knowledge-based and innovation driven economy, focused mainly in the development of human capital and intellectual property, thus diversifying Puerto Rico's economic base.

Strategic/Regional Projects. The administration has also targeted strategic/regional projects that will generate investments in various regions of the Island in order to foster balanced economic development. One of the strategic projects for the northern region is called the Urban Bay (formerly known as the Golden Triangle), an urban redevelopment project that incorporates the areas of Old San Juan, Puerta de Tierra, Isla Grande, including the Puerto Rico Convention Center District (the "District"), and Condado, as well as other communities in the vicinity of historic San Juan Bay. The aim of the Urban Bay project is to develop San Juan Bay into a major tourism, recreation, commercial and residential sector which serves the local community and becomes a major attraction for leisure and business travelers, both local and external. Also in the northern region, Science City represents a critical part of the administration's efforts to move Puerto Rico to the forefront of the science, technology and research and development. It seeks to leverage the significant competitive advantages in the knowledge-based sectors that put Puerto Rico in an ideal position to undertake this type of development.

In the eastern region, the Caribbean Riviera entails the redevelopment of the old Roosevelt Roads navy facility in Ceiba and is a key element in the administration's strategy to create jobs and reignite the economy of Puerto Rico's eastern region, including Ceiba, Naguabo, Vieques, and Culebra. This tourist complex will include hotels, casinos, eco-tourist attractions, international airport, retail, yacht marina, and cruise ship ports.

In the western region, the administration is focused on the redevelopment of the Aguadilla airport to serve as the second international airport of Puerto Rico and as a regional logistics hub.

Employment and Unemployment

According to the Household Survey, the number of persons employed in Puerto Rico during fiscal year 2010 averaged 1,102,700, a decrease of 5.6% compared to previous fiscal year; and the unemployment rate averaged 16.0%. During the first nine months of fiscal year 2011, total employment averaged 1,079,700, a decline of 2.6% with respect to the same period of the prior year; and the unemployment rate remained virtually unchanged at 16.0%.

The following table presents annual statistics of employment and unemployment for fiscal year 2006 through fiscal year 2010, and the average figures for the first nine months of fiscal year 2011. These employment figures are based on the Household Survey, which includes self-employed individuals and agriculture employment, instead of the non-farm, payroll employment survey (the “Payroll Survey”), which does not. The number of self-employed individuals represents around 15% of civilian employment in Puerto Rico, more than double the level in the United States. On the other hand, agriculture employment in Puerto Rico represented 1.6% of total employment in fiscal year 2010.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Employment and Unemployment⁽¹⁾ (persons age 16 and over, in thousands)

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate ⁽²⁾
		(Annual Average)		
2006	1,422	1,266	156	11.0
2007	1,410	1,263	147	10.4
2008	1,368	1,218	151	11.0
2009	1,349	1,168	181	13.4
2010	1,313	1,103	210	16.0
2011 ⁽³⁾	1,285	1,080	205	16.0

⁽¹⁾ Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁽²⁾ Unemployed as percentage of labor force.

⁽³⁾ Average figures for the first nine months of fiscal year 2011 (July through March 2011).

Source: Department of Labor and Human Resources – Household Survey

Economic Performance by Sector

From fiscal year 2007 to fiscal year 2010, the manufacturing and service sectors generated the largest portion of gross domestic product. The manufacturing, service, and government sectors were the three sectors of the economy that provided the most employment in Puerto Rico.

The following table presents annual statistics of gross domestic product by sector and gross national product for fiscal years 2007 to 2010.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Gross Domestic Product by Sector and Gross National Product (at current prices, in millions)

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,			
	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾
Manufacturing	\$37,637	\$40,234	\$44,019	\$44,641
Service ⁽²⁾	40,190	41,372	40,333	41,472
Government ⁽³⁾	8,585	8,762	9,047	8,276
Agriculture	430	519	506	553
Construction ⁽⁴⁾	2,027	2,032	1,818	1,658
Statistical discrepancy	(464)	(312)	(512)	(340)
Total gross domestic product ⁽⁵⁾	<u>\$88,405</u>	<u>\$92,606</u>	<u>\$95,211</u>	<u>\$96,261</u>
Less: net payment abroad	<u>(28,884)</u>	<u>(30,941)</u>	<u>(32,534)</u>	<u>(32,969)</u>
Total gross national product ⁽⁵⁾	<u>\$59,521</u>	<u>\$61,665</u>	<u>\$62,678</u>	<u>\$63,292</u>

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary.

⁽²⁾ Includes wholesale and retail trade, utilities, transportation and warehousing, information, finance and insurance, real estate and rental, and certain services such as professional, scientific, technical, management, administrative, support, educational, health care, social, recreational, accommodation, food and other services.

⁽³⁾ Includes the Commonwealth, its municipalities and certain public corporations, and the federal government. Excludes certain public corporations, such as the Electric Power Authority and the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority, whose activities are included under "Service" in the table.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes mining.

⁽⁵⁾ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Planning Board

Traditionally, the Government has presented the industrial distribution of production in Puerto Rico using gross domestic product because the Planning Board had not published such a distribution using real gross national product as a base measurement. Recently, the Planning Board presented an industrial distribution of production based on real gross national product, which shows significant differences in the importance of the manufacturing sector to the Puerto Rico economy:

**Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Gross National Product by Sector
(at current prices, in millions)**

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,			
	2007	2008	2009	2010⁽¹⁾
Service ⁽²⁾	\$35,443	\$36,127	\$35,429	\$36,252
Manufacturing	12,570	13,556	15,282	15,769
Government ⁽³⁾	9,529	9,757	10,167	9,411
Construction ⁽⁴⁾	2,013	2,018	1,805	1,646
Agriculture	430	520	507	553
Statistical discrepancy	(464)	(312)	(12)	(340)
Total gross national product ⁽⁵⁾	\$59,520	\$61,665	\$62,678	\$63,292

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary.

⁽²⁾ Includes wholesale and retail trade, utilities, transportation and warehousing, information, finance and insurance, real estate and rental, and certain services such as professional, scientific, technical, management, administrative, support, educational, health care, social, recreational, accommodation, food and other services.

⁽³⁾ Includes the Commonwealth, its municipalities and certain public corporations, and the federal government. Excludes certain public corporations, such as the Electric Power Authority and the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority, whose activities are included under "Service" in the table.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes mining.

⁽⁵⁾ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Planning Board

The service sector's (which includes wholesale and retail trade, utilities, transportation and warehousing, information, finance and insurance, real estate and rental, and certain services such as professional, scientific, technical, management, administrative, support, educational, health care, social, recreational, accommodation, food and other services) share appears significantly higher than manufacturing when compared to the industrial distribution of production in Puerto Rico based on gross domestic product. This variance occurs because manufacturing activity is principally carried out by non-resident entities whose income is not accounted for in Puerto Rico's real gross national product.

The data for employment by sector or industries presented here, like in the United States, are based on the Payroll Survey, which is designed to measure number of payrolls by sector. The Payroll Survey excludes agricultural employment and self-employed persons.

The following table presents annual statistics of average employment based on NAICS for fiscal years 2006 to 2010.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Non-Farm, Payroll Employment by Economic Sector⁽¹⁾
(persons age 16 and over)

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010⁽²⁾
Natural resources and construction	65,492	64,700	59,675	49,067	35,917
Manufacturing					
Durable goods	46,350	45,417	43,100	39,242	34,792
Non-durable goods	66,233	62,442	60,950	57,483	53,483
Sub-total	<u>112,583</u>	<u>107,858</u>	<u>104,050</u>	<u>96,725</u>	<u>88,275</u>
Trade, transportation, warehouse, and Utilities					
Wholesale trade	33,992	33,267	33,717	33,267	32,533
Retail trade	137,358	133,750	130,883	127,492	126,242
Transportation, warehouse, and utilities	17,433	16,992	16,742	15,692	14,550
Sub-total	<u>188,783</u>	<u>184,008</u>	<u>181,342</u>	<u>176,450</u>	<u>173,325</u>
Information	22,675	22,642	21,442	20,217	18,767
Finance	49,767	49,108	48,483	48,492	45,883
Professional and business	106,517	108,800	108,150	103,333	102,492
Educational and health	103,650	105,225	108,550	109,992	111,108
Leisure and hospitality	74,767	73,567	73,408	70,933	70,850
Other services	20,567	18,242	17,367	16,667	15,750
Government ⁽³⁾	302,492	298,125	297,742	300,708	277,333
Total non-farm	<u>1,047,742</u>	<u>1,032,275</u>	<u>1,020,208</u>	<u>992,583</u>	<u>939,700</u>

⁽¹⁾ The figures presented in this table are based on the Payroll Survey prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor and Human Resources. There are numerous conceptual and methodological differences between the Household Survey and the Payroll Survey. The Payroll Survey reflects information collected from payroll records of a sample of business establishments, while the Household Survey is based on responses to a series of questions by persons in a sample of households. The Payroll Survey excludes the self-employed and agricultural employment. Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁽²⁾ Preliminary.

⁽³⁾ Includes state, local, and federal government employees.

Source: Department of Labor and Human Resources, Current Employment Statistics Survey (Establishment Survey – NAICS Codes)

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is the largest sector of the Puerto Rico economy in terms of gross domestic product and the second largest in terms of real gross national product. The Planning Board figures show that in fiscal year 2010 manufacturing generated \$44.6 billion, or 46.4%, of gross domestic product. Manufacturing, however, only generated \$15.8 billion, or 24.9%, of real gross national product in fiscal year 2010. During fiscal year 2010, payroll employment for the manufacturing sector was 88,275, a decrease of 8.7% compared with fiscal year 2009. Most of Puerto Rico's manufacturing output is shipped to the U.S. mainland, which is also the principal source of semi-finished manufactured articles on which further manufacturing operations are performed in Puerto Rico. Federal minimum wage laws are applicable in Puerto Rico. For fiscal year 2010, the average hourly manufacturing wage rate in Puerto Rico was approximately 66.6% of the average mainland U.S. rate.

Although the manufacturing sector is less prone to business cycles than the agricultural sector, that does not guarantee the avoidance of the effects of a general downturn of manufacturing on the rest of the economy. In the last three decades, industrial development has tended to be more capital intensive and more dependent on skilled labor. This gradual shift in emphasis is best exemplified by large investments over the last two decades in the pharmaceutical and medical-equipment industries in Puerto Rico. Historically, one of the factors that encouraged the development of the manufacturing sector was the tax incentives offered by the federal and Puerto Rico governments. Federal legislation enacted in 1996, however, which amended Section 936 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "U.S. Code"), phased out these federal tax incentives during a ten-year period that ended in 2006. Moreover, Act 154 expanded the income tax rules as they relate to certain nonresident alien individuals, foreign corporations and foreign partnerships and imposed a new temporary excise tax on persons that purchase products manufactured in Puerto Rico by other persons that are members of the same controlled group. The elimination of the benefits provided by Section 936 of the U.S. Code has had, and Act 154 may have, a long-term impact on local manufacturing activity. See "Tax Incentives—Incentives under the U.S. Code" under THE ECONOMY and "Major Sources of General Fund Revenues—Tax Reform" and "Major Sources of General Fund Revenues—Income Taxes," respectively, under PUERTO RICO TAXES, OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The following table sets forth gross domestic product by manufacturing sector for fiscal years 2007 to 2010.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Gross Domestic Product by Manufacturing Sector
(at current prices, in thousands)

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,			
	2007	2008	2009	2010⁽¹⁾
Food	\$1,083,300	\$822,008	\$ 1,018,486	\$ 1,040,339
Beverage and Tobacco				
Products	924,900	1,243,200	1,197,325	1,203,142
Textile Mills	2,200	1,295	975	791
Textile Product Mills	13,200	13,438	12,072	12,418
Apparel	200,700	252,062	270,251	296,192
Leather and Allied Products	17,000	19,982	22,052	21,997
Wood Products	23,600	22,011	18,809	20,228
Paper	70,600	66,066	66,233	69,664
Printing and Related Support				
Activities	124,400	118,525	111,416	109,457
Petroleum and Coal Products	370,900	94,986	355,598	353,757
Chemical	27,016,500	29,338,802	31,013,076	31,384,322
Plastics and Rubber Products	121,700	117,556	111,835	119,614
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	284,900	218,469	198,717	197,925
Primary Metals	101,900	150,693	138,708	139,063
Fabricated Metal Products	239,200	247,860	227,572	209,446
Machinery	217,500	234,410	196,456	213,689
Computer and Electronic				
Products	4,217,200	4,462,560	6,308,916	6,384,137
Magnetic and Optical	-	-	-	-
Electrical Equipment,				
Appliances and				
Components	510,900	657,298	639,313	593,777
Transportation Equipment	78,000	77,560	66,111	61,243
Furniture and Related Products	65,500	56,439	47,045	47,761
Miscellaneous	1,955,500	2,018,693	1,998,060	2,162,405
Total gross domestic				
product of manufacturing				
sector ⁽²⁾	<u>\$37,636,600</u>	<u>\$40,233,913</u>	<u>\$44,019,025</u>	<u>\$44,641,368</u>

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary.

⁽²⁾ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Planning Board

The following table presents annual statistics of average manufacturing employment by industry based on NAICS for fiscal years 2006 to 2010.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Non-Farm Payroll Manufacturing Employment by Industry Group*
(persons age 16 years and over)

Industry group	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾
<u>Durable goods</u>					
Nonmetallic mineral products manufacturing	4,100	3,825	3,758	3,058	2,500
Cement and concrete products manufacturing	3,533	3,300	3,367	2,833	2,225
Fabricated metal products	5,775	5,675	5,375	4,908	4,042
Computer and electronic	10,808	10,092	8,600	7,042	5,708
Electrical equipment	6,842	6,617	6,658	5,867	5,058
Electrical equipment manufacturing	4,700	4,508	4,383	3,917	3,575
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11,258	12,292	11,967	11,975	11,675
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	10,533	11,575	11,342	11,442	11,158
Other durable goods manufacturing	7,567	6,917	6,742	6,392	5,808
Total – durable goods	46,350	45,417	43,100	39,242	34,792
<u>Non-durable goods</u>					
Food manufacturing	12,650	12,183	11,725	11,383	11,592
Beverage and tobacco products manufacturing	3,392	3,258	3,267	3,133	3,275
Apparel manufacturing	8,258	7,708	9,633	9,825	8,808
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	8,017	7,075	8,617	8,975	8,833
Chemical manufacturing	32,317	30,467	27,900	25,042	22,392
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	28,017	26,375	24,033	21,500	19,058
Plastics and rubber products	2,325	2,200	1,983	1,967	1,867
Plastics product manufacturing	2,133	2,025	1,850	1,825	1,758
Other non-durable goods manufacturing	7,292	6,625	6,442	6,133	5,550
Total – non-durable goods	66,233	62,442	60,950	57,483	53,483
Total manufacturing employment	112,583	107,858	104,050	96,725	88,275

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary.

Source: Department of Labor and Human Resources, Current Employment Statistic Survey (Establishment Survey – NAICS Codes)

Total employment in the manufacturing sector decreased by 29,000 from fiscal year 2005 to fiscal year 2010. Manufacturing employment had been declining during the past decade, but the decline accelerated during fiscal years 2002 and 2003, falling 10.6% and 4.8%, respectively. Thereafter, manufacturing employment stabilized around 118,000 jobs, but the acceleration in job losses reappeared in fiscal year 2006 with the sector experiencing another drop of 4.0%. For fiscal years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, manufacturing employment decreased by 4.2%, 3.5%, 7.0% and 8.7%, respectively. For the first nine months of fiscal year 2011, the sector lost an average of 3,900 jobs, or 3.9%, compared to the same period of the previous year. Given that this sector used to pay, on average, the highest wages in Puerto Rico, its general downturn has represented a major difficulty for restoring growth for the whole economy. There are several reasons that explain this sector's job shrinkage: the end of the phase-out of the tax benefits afforded by Section 936 of the U.S. Code, the net loss of patents on certain pharmaceutical products, the escalation of manufacturing production costs (particularly electricity), the increased use of job outsourcing, and, currently, the effects of the global economic decline. Puerto Rico's manufacturing sector continues to face increased international competition. As patents on pharmaceutical products manufactured in Puerto Rico expire and the production of such patented products is not replaced by new products, there may be additional job losses in this sector and a loss of tax revenues for the Commonwealth.

Service Sector

Puerto Rico has experienced mixed results in the service sector, which, for purposes of the data set forth below, includes wholesale and retail trade, utilities, transportation and warehousing, information, finance and insurance, real estate and rental, and certain services such as professional, scientific, technical, management, administrative, support, educational, health care, social, recreational, accommodation, food and other services. This sector has expanded in terms of income over the past decade, following the general trend of other industrialized economies, but with differences on the magnitudes of those changes. During the period between fiscal years 2007 and 2010, the gross domestic product in this sector, in nominal terms, increased at an average annual rate of 1.1%, while payroll employment in this sector decreased at an average annual rate of 1.4% between fiscal years 2007 and 2010. In the Puerto Rico labor market, self-employment, which is not accounted for in the Payroll Survey, represents approximately 15% of total employment according to the Household Survey. Most of the self-employment is concentrated in the service and construction sectors. The development of the service sector has been positively affected by demand generated by other sectors of the economy, such as manufacturing and construction.

The high degree of knowledge, skills, and expertise in professional and technical services available in Puerto Rico places the island in a favorable competitive position with respect to Latin America and other trading countries throughout the world.

The service sector ranks second to manufacturing in its contribution to gross domestic product, but first in its contribution to real gross national product. The service sector is also the sector with the greatest amount of employment. In fiscal year 2010, the service sector generated \$41.5 billion, or 43.1%, of gross domestic product, while it generated \$36.3 billion, or 57.3%, of real gross national product. Trade, information services, education and health services, finance, insurance and real estate and rentals experienced growth in fiscal year 2010, as measured by

gross domestic product and by gross national product at current prices. Transportation, professional and technical, and management services experienced a contraction in fiscal year 2010, as measured by gross domestic product and gross national product at current prices. Service-sector employment decreased from 566,725 in fiscal year 2006 to 538,175 in fiscal year 2010 (representing 54.4% of total, non-farm, payroll employment). The average service-sector employment for fiscal year 2010 represents a decrease of 1.4% compared to the prior fiscal year. For the first nine months of fiscal year 2011, average service-sector employment was 538,778, an increase of 0.5% with respect to the same period for the prior fiscal year.

Puerto Rico has a developed banking and financial system. As of December 31, 2010, there were eleven commercial banks operating in Puerto Rico. Commercial banks in Puerto Rico are generally regulated by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”) or the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and by the Office of the Commissioner of Financial Institutions of Puerto Rico (the “OCFI”). The OCFI reports that total assets of commercial banks (including assets of units operating as international banking entities) as of December 31, 2010 were \$75.6 billion, as compared to \$89.6 billion as of December 31, 2009. On April 30, 2010, the OCFI closed three commercial banks and the FDIC was named receiver. On the same date, the FDIC entered into loss share purchase and assumption agreements with three of the other commercial banks with operations in Puerto Rico, providing for the acquisition of most of the assets and liabilities of the closed banks including the assumption of all of the deposits. To date, the amount of jobs lost as a result of these consolidations has not been significant. The administration expects that this consolidation will strengthen the Puerto Rico banking sector.

Broker-dealers in Puerto Rico are regulated by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) and the OCFI, and are mainly dedicated to serve investors that are residents of Puerto Rico. According to the OCFI, assets under management by broker-dealers in Puerto Rico totaled \$6.0 billion as of December 31, 2010, up from \$3.3 billion on December 31, 2009. Another relevant component of the financial sector in Puerto Rico is the mutual-fund industry. Local mutual funds are organized as investment companies and recorded assets under management of \$14.2 billion as of December 31, 2010, up from \$13.9 billion as of December 31, 2009 according to the OCFI.

Other components of the financial sector in Puerto Rico include international banking entities (“IBEs”) and credit unions (locally known as *cooperativas*). IBEs are licensed financial businesses that conduct offshore banking transactions. As of December 31, 2010, there were 32 international banking entities (including units of commercial banks) operating in Puerto Rico licensed to conduct offshore banking transactions, with total assets of \$40.6 billion, a decrease from \$42.1 billion in total assets as of December 31, 2009. Meanwhile, credit unions, which tend to provide basic consumer financial services, reached \$7.5 billion in assets as of December 31, 2010, a slight increase from \$7.2 billion as of December 31, 2009.

In addition, there are specialized players in the local financial industry that include mortgage-origination companies and auto and personal finance companies.

The following table sets forth gross domestic product for the service sector for fiscal years 2007 to 2010.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Gross Domestic Product by Service Sector
(in millions at current prices)

	Fiscal Years ended June 30			
	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾
Wholesale trade	\$ 2,751.6	\$ 2,950.9	\$ 2,934.8	\$ 2,984.0
Retail trade	4,471.4	4,569.4	4,614.5	4,723.7
Transportation and warehousing	968.3	978.5	908.6	891.0
Utilities	2,214.4	2,118.0	1,971.9	1,943.8
Information	2,466.5	2,363.1	2,306.4	2,359.2
Finance and insurance	6,694.3	7,120.4	5,174.7	5,543.2
Real Estate and rental	11,685.7	12,064.2	13,030.8	13,318.3
Professional and business	3,112.5	3,183.6	3,132.0	3,246.5
Education and health	3,592.5	3,786.2	4,125.7	4,278.5
Leisure and hospitality	1,861.5	1,874.7	1,783.3	1,828.1
Other services	371.6	119.3	112.3	115.9
Total	<u>\$40,190.3</u>	<u>\$41,371.9</u>	<u>\$40,333.2</u>	<u>\$41,471.8</u>

Source: Puerto Rico Planning Board

The following table sets forth employment for the service sector for fiscal years 2006 to 2010.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Non-Farm Payroll Employment by Service Sector*
(thousands of persons age 16 and over)

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾
Wholesale trade	33,992	33,267	33,717	33,267	32,533
Retail trade	137,358	133,750	130,883	127,492	126,242
Transportation, warehouse and utilities	17,433	16,992	16,742	15,692	14,550
Information	22,675	22,642	21,442	20,217	18,767
Finance	49,767	49,108	48,483	48,492	45,883
Professional and business	106,517	108,800	108,150	103,333	102,492
Educational and health	103,650	105,225	108,550	109,992	111,108
Leisure and hospitality	74,767	73,567	73,408	70,933	70,850
Other services	20,567	18,242	17,367	16,667	15,750
Total	<u>566,725</u>	<u>561,592</u>	<u>558,742</u>	<u>546,083</u>	<u>538,175</u>

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary.

Source: Department of Labor and Human Resources, Benchmark on Employment, Hours and Earnings

Hotels and Related Services—Tourism

For fiscal year 2010, the number of persons registered in tourist hotels, including residents of Puerto Rico and tourists, was 1,804,100, an increase of 5.6% over the number of persons registered during fiscal year 2009. The average occupancy rate in tourist hotels during fiscal year 2010 was 69.0%, compared to 66.2% in fiscal year 2009. The average number of rooms available in tourist hotels increased by 3.9% to 10,880 rooms from fiscal year 2009 to fiscal year 2010.

During the first six months of fiscal year 2011, the number of persons registered in tourist hotels, including residents of Puerto Rico and tourists, was 906,000, an increase of 4.2% over the number of persons registered during the same period of fiscal year 2010. The average occupancy rate in tourist hotels during the first six months of fiscal year 2011 was 65.3%, a decrease of 2.5% from the prior fiscal year. Also, during the first six months of fiscal year 2011, the average number of rooms available in tourist hotels increased by 7.6% to 11,798 rooms compared to the same period of fiscal year 2010.

In terms of employment figures, this sector has shown a behavior consistent with the local business cycle, accentuated by the contraction of U.S. economic activity. Nevertheless, employment in this sector has shown a slight recovery during the first nine months of fiscal year 2011. For fiscal year 2010, employment in hotels and other lodging facilities was reduced by 6.5% to 12,400 jobs. For the first nine months of fiscal year 2011, the average decrease in employment in hotels and other lodging facilities was 2.7% as compared to the same period for the prior fiscal year. According to the Payroll Survey, employment in the leisure and hospitality sector was 70,900 for fiscal year 2010, a decrease of 0.1% over employment for fiscal year 2009. For the first nine months of fiscal year 2011, employment has increased by 0.2% to 70,800 compared to the same period of the prior fiscal year.

San Juan is the largest homeport for cruise ships in the Caribbean and one of the largest homeports for cruise ships in the world.

The following table presents data relating to visitors to Puerto Rico and tourist expenditures for the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2010 and the first six months of fiscal year 2011.

**Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Tourism Data⁽¹⁾**

Number of Visitors

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	Tourist Hotels⁽²⁾	Excursionists⁽³⁾	Other⁽⁴⁾	Total
2006.....	1,424,166	1,300,115	2,297,839	5,022,120
2007.....	1,353,376	1,375,433	2,333,597	5,062,406
2008.....	1,342,810	1,496,853	2,373,436	5,213,099
2009.....	1,277,749	1,232,010	2,272,778	4,782,537
2010 ⁽⁵⁾	1,347,487	1,193,549	2,331,393	4,872,429

**Total Visitors' Expenditures
(in millions)**

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	Tourist Hotels⁽²⁾	Excursionists⁽³⁾	Other⁽⁴⁾	Total
2006.....	1,537.7	160.9	1,670.7	3,369.3
2007.....	1,501.6	172.2	1,740.1	3,413.9
2008.....	1,526.3	194.3	1,814.3	3,535.0
2009.....	1,464.4	173.7	1,834.8	3,472.8
2010 ⁽⁵⁾	1,546.1	168.6	1,883.5	3,598.2

⁽¹⁾ Only includes information about non-resident tourists registering in tourist hotels. They are counted once even if registered in more than one hotel.

⁽²⁾ Includes visitors in guesthouses.

⁽³⁾ Includes cruise ship visitors and transient military personnel.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes visitors in homes of relatives, friends, and in hotel apartments.

⁽⁵⁾ Preliminary.

Sources: Puerto Rico Tourism Company and the Planning Board

The Commonwealth, through the Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority (“PRCDA”), has developed the Dr. Pedro Rosselló González Convention Center, the largest convention center in the Caribbean, and the centerpiece of a 100-acre, private development, that includes hotels, restaurants, office space, and housing. The convention center district is being developed at a total cost of \$1.3 billion in a public/private partnership effort to improve Puerto Rico’s competitive position in the convention and group-travel segments. The convention center opened on November 17, 2005 and, since its inauguration, the facility has hosted more than 1,000 events accounting for more than 1,000,000 attendees. A 500 room hotel located next to the convention center commenced operations at the end of November 2009.

The PRCDA also owns an 18,500-person capacity multipurpose arena, known as the José Miguel Agrelot Coliseum, located in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The coliseum was inaugurated in 2004 and has hosted more than 2.5 million people attending over 400 world-caliber events. The venue has received numerous awards including “Best International Large Venue of the Year” from Pollstar magazine in 2005.

Government

The government sector of Puerto Rico plays an important role in the economy. It promoted the transformation of Puerto Rico from an agricultural economy to an industrial one during the second half of the previous century, providing the basic infrastructure and services necessary for the modernization of the Island.

In fiscal year 2010, the government (state and local) accounted for \$8.3 billion, or 8.6%, of Puerto Rico's gross domestic product. The government is also a significant employer, employing 260,700 workers (state, including public corporations, and local), or 27.7% of total, non-farm, payroll employment in fiscal year 2010. From fiscal year 2006 to fiscal year 2009, state and municipal government employment averaged approximately 285,000. During fiscal year 2010, state and municipal government employment decreased by 24,900 jobs, or 8.7%. According to the payroll survey, the distribution of these job reductions was 20,600 jobs in the state government and 4,200 jobs in municipal government.

As discussed previously, Act 7 established, among other things, a temporary freeze of salary increases and other economic benefits included in laws, collective bargaining agreements, and any other agreements. In addition, Act 7 provided that, for a period of two years after its enactment, collective bargaining agreements that had already expired or that would expire while the law is in effect and that relate to public employees may not be renegotiated or renewed. Certain individuals and labor organizations have challenged in court the validity of some of the provisions of Act 7. See "Litigation."

Transportation

Thirty-four shipping lines offer regular ocean freight service to eighty United States and foreign ports. San Juan is the island's leading seaport, but there are also seaport facilities at other locations in Puerto Rico including Arecibo, Culebra, Fajardo, Guayama, Guayanilla, Mayagüez, Ponce, Vieques, and Yabucoa.

Puerto Rico's airport facilities are located in Carolina, San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Arecibo, Ceiba, Vieques, Culebra, and Humacao.

Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport in the San Juan metropolitan area is currently served by 24 domestic and international airlines. The airport receives over 10 million passengers per year, making it the busiest airport in the Caribbean. At present, there is daily direct service between San Juan and Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Miami, New York, Orlando, Philadelphia, and numerous other destinations within the U.S. mainland. San Juan has also become a hub for intra-Caribbean service for a major airline. While the main hubs in the U.S. mainland serve as the gateway from San Juan to most international destinations, Latin American destinations are also served through Panama City, Panama, with connections to Central and South America, while European cities are also served through Madrid, Spain. On December 22, 2009, the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") approved the Ports Authority's preliminary application to participate in the FAA's airport public-private partnership pilot program. During fiscal year 2010, the PPP Authority engaged a team of advisors and in June 2010 published the related desirability and convenience study, which is required for the establishment of a public-

private partnership. The PPP Authority expects to issue a request for qualifications by the third quarter of fiscal year 2011.

Regarding other airports, Rafael Hernandez Airport in Aguadilla has regularly scheduled service to and from Fort Lauderdale, New York, Newark and Orlando; and Ponce's Mercedita Airport has regularly scheduled service to and from New York and Orlando. Both of these airports also have scheduled service to other Caribbean islands. Smaller regional airports serve intra-island traffic. Cargo operations are served by both Federal Express and United Parcel Service (UPS) at the airports in San Juan and Aguadilla.

The island's major cities are connected by a modern highway system, which, as of December 31, 2009, totaled approximately 4,636 miles and 12,045 miles of local streets and adjacent roads. The highway system comprises 389 miles of primary system highways, which are the more important interregional traffic routes and include PR-52, PR-22, PR-53, PR-66 and PR-20 toll highways, 230 miles of primary urban system highways, 959 miles of secondary system highways serving the needs of intra-regional traffic, and 3,058 miles of tertiary highways and roads serving local, intra-regional traffic. During the first half of fiscal year 2011, the PPP Authority commenced the procurement process for the establishment of a concession for toll roads PR-22 and PR-5.

The Port of the Americas is a deep draft container terminal under development on the south coast of Puerto Rico in the City of Ponce, the Commonwealth's fourth largest municipality by population. Managed by the Port of the Americas Authority, the terminal can handle containerized import/export and transshipment cargo. The first phase of the port development was completed in 2004 while the second phase, which resulted in container yard with capacity of up to 250,000 Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units per year, was completed during the first quarter of calendar year 2009. A third development phase, which entails a public investment of \$84.4 million, is ongoing through September 2011. The completion of phase three will result in an annual terminal processing capacity of up to 500,000 Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units as well as the installation of basic infrastructure required to develop an industrial value-added zone on land adjacent to the Port.

Construction

Although the construction industry represents a relatively small segment of the economy compared to other sectors, it has made significant contributions to the growth of economic activity due to its multiplier effect on the whole economy. Since its peak in fiscal year 2000, real construction investment has declined at an average annual growth rate of 8.7%. Such rates of interest started to decrease significantly in fiscal year 2005, as a consequence of the current contraction of the local economic activity. During the last four fiscal years (from fiscal year 2007 to 2010) real construction investment decreased at an average annual rate of 17.0%. During the same time period, the total value of construction permits, in current dollars, decreased at an average annual rate of 16.8%.

Public investment has been an important component of construction investment. During fiscal year 2010, approximately 49.3% of the total investment in construction was related to public projects, which represents an increase in its share of total construction investment

compared to 37.9% in fiscal year 2000. The total value of construction permits decreased 29.2% in fiscal year 2010 as compared to fiscal year 2009, and total sales of cement decreased by 26.3% between 2009 and 2010, the largest decline registered since 1959. Average payroll employment in the construction sector during fiscal year 2010 was 35,900, a reduction of 26.8% from fiscal year 2009. During the first nine months of fiscal year 2011, payroll employment in the construction sector averaged 29,200, a further reduction of 20.8% for the same period in fiscal year 2010 and the second lowest level of construction sector employment in a decade.

Total construction investment for fiscal year 2010 decreased in real terms by 18.8%, following a 22.2% real decline in fiscal year 2009. The Planning Board expects a further construction investment decrease of 7.8% in real terms for fiscal year 2011. Public investment in construction has been negatively affected by the Commonwealth's fiscal difficulties, while private investment in construction is still suffering from the credit conditions that prevailed during the last decade. Public investment was primarily in housing, schools (and school reconstruction programs), water projects, and other public infrastructure projects.

During fiscal year 2010, the number of construction permits decreased 15.2%, while the total value of construction permits dropped by 29.2% compared to fiscal year 2009. These figures are consistent with cement sales, which declined by 26.3% in fiscal year 2010, reaching levels not seen in almost three decades. During the first nine months of fiscal year 2011, cement sales decreased by 6.7% from the previous fiscal year.

On September 2, 2010, the Governor signed Act 132. Act 132 was designed primarily to stimulate the Puerto Rico real estate market, which in recent years has been suffering from lower sales, rising inventories, falling median prices and increased foreclosure rates. Pursuant to the provisions of Act 132, the Government has provided tax and transaction fee incentives to both purchasers and sellers of new and existing residential properties, as well as commercial properties with sale prices that do not exceed \$3 million. The incentives provided under Act No. 132 will be available from September 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011. Certain permanent incentives are also available for rental housing.

Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture and related agencies have directed their efforts at increasing and improving local agricultural production, increasing efficiency and the quality of produce, and stimulating the consumption of locally produced agricultural products. It should be noted, however, that agriculture production represents less than 1% of Puerto Rico's gross domestic product. During fiscal year 2010, gross income from agriculture was \$822 million, an increase of 3.8% compared with fiscal year 2009.

The administration supports agricultural activities through incentives, subsidies, and technical and support services, in addition to income tax exemptions for qualified income derived by bona fide farmers. Act No. 225 of 1995 provides a 90% income tax exemption for income derived from agricultural operations, grants for investments in qualified agricultural projects, and a 100% exemption from excise taxes, real and personal property taxes, municipal license taxes and tariff payments. It also provides full income tax exemption for interest income

from bonds, notes and other debt instruments issued by financial institutions to provide financing to agricultural businesses.

Policy changes have been implemented to promote employment and income generated by the agricultural sector. The policy initiatives include a restructuring of the Department of Agriculture, an increase in government purchases of local agricultural products, new programs geared towards increasing the production and sales of agricultural products, and a new system of agricultural credits and subsidies for new projects.

Higher Education

During the six decades from 1950 to 2010, Puerto Rico made significant advances in the field of education, particularly at the college and graduate-school level. The transformation of Puerto Rico during the 1950s and 1960s from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy brought about an increased demand for educational services at all levels. During the 1970s and 1980s, certain higher-wage, higher-technology industries became more prominent in Puerto Rico. More recently, employment in the service sector has increased significantly. This has resulted in an increased demand for workers having a higher level of education and greater expertise in various technical fields. During the same time period, enrollments in institutions of higher learning rose very rapidly due to growth in the college-age population, and the increasing percentage of college attendance by such population. During the 1990s and into the current decade, college attendance and college attendance as a percentage of the college-age population continued to increase, although the college-age population has declined since 2000.

The following table presents comparative trend data for Puerto Rico and the United States mainland with respect to college-age population and the percentage of such population attending institutions of higher learning.

**Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Trend in College Enrollment**

Academic Year	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico			United States Mainland		
	Population 18-24 Years of Age	Higher Education Enrollment	Percent ⁽¹⁾	Population 18-24 Years of Age	Higher Education Enrollment	Percent ⁽¹⁾
1970	341,448 ⁽²⁾	57,340	16.8%	23,714,000 ⁽²⁾	8,580,887	36.2%
1980	397,839 ⁽²⁾	130,105	32.7%	30,022,000 ⁽²⁾	12,096,895	40.3%
1990	417,636 ⁽²⁾	156,147	37.4%	26,961,000 ⁽²⁾	13,539,000	50.5%
2000	428,893 ⁽²⁾	176,015	41.0%	27,143,454 ⁽²⁾	14,791,000	54.5%
2001	429,366 ⁽³⁾	184,126	42.9%	28,001,302 ⁽³⁾	15,312,298	54.7%
2002	425,479 ⁽³⁾	190,776	44.8%	28,488,500 ⁽³⁾	15,927,986	55.9%
2003	420,074 ⁽³⁾	199,842	47.6%	28,912,095 ⁽³⁾	16,611,710	57.5%
2004	414,098 ⁽³⁾	206,791	49.9%	29,285,846 ⁽³⁾	16,911,486	57.7%
2005	406,548 ⁽³⁾	208,032	51.2%	29,404,797 ⁽³⁾	17,272,043	58.7%
2006	400,529 ⁽³⁾	209,547	52.3%	29,540,873 ⁽³⁾	17,487,481	59.2%
2007	396,056 ⁽³⁾	225,402	56.9%	29,733,951 ⁽³⁾	17,758,872	59.7%
2008	395,503 ⁽³⁾	227,546	57.5%	30,090,148 ⁽³⁾	18,248,133	60.6%
2009	394,800 ⁽³⁾	235,618	59.7%	30,412,035 ⁽³⁾	19,102,814	62.8%

⁽¹⁾ Number of persons of all ages enrolled in institutions of higher education as percent of population 18-24 years of age.

⁽²⁾ Based on census population as of April 1 of the stated year.

⁽³⁾ Estimated population (reference date July 1 of the stated year).

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Mainland Population), U.S. National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Planning Board (Puerto Rico Population) and Council on Higher Education of Puerto Rico

The University of Puerto Rico, the only public university in Puerto Rico, has eleven campuses located throughout the island. The University's total enrollment for academic year 2009-2010 was approximately 65,699 students. The Commonwealth appropriates annually for the University of Puerto Rico an amount equal to 9.60% of the average annual revenue from internal sources (subject to certain exceptions) for each of the two fiscal years immediately preceding the current fiscal year.

In addition to the University of Puerto Rico, there are 40 public and private institutions of higher education located in Puerto Rico. Such institutions had an enrollment during academic year 2009-2010 of approximately 183,673 students and provide programs of study in liberal arts, education, business, natural sciences, technology, secretarial and computer sciences, nursing, medicine, and law. Degrees are offered by these institutions at the associate, bachelor, master, and doctoral levels.

Institutions providing education in Puerto Rico must satisfy state licensing requirements to operate. Also, the vast majority of educational institutions are accredited by U.S. Department of Education-recognized accrediting entities.

Tax Incentives

One factor that has promoted and continues to promote the development of the manufacturing and service sector in Puerto Rico is the various local and federal tax incentives available, particularly those under Puerto Rico's Industrial Incentives Program and, until 2006, Sections 30A and 936 of the U.S. Code. Tax and other incentives have also been established to promote the development of the tourism industry. These incentives are summarized below.

Industrial Incentives Program

Since 1948, Puerto Rico has had various incentives laws designed to promote investment and job creation. Under these laws, companies engaged in manufacturing and certain other designated activities were eligible to receive full or partial exemption from income, property, and other local taxes. The most recent of these incentives laws is the Economic Incentives Act, enacted in May 2008.

The benefits provided by the Economic Incentives Act are available to new companies as well as companies currently conducting tax-exempt operations in Puerto Rico that choose to renegotiate their existing tax exemption grants, expand current operations or commence operating a new eligible business. The activities eligible for tax exemption under the Economic Incentives Act include manufacturing, certain designated services performed for markets outside Puerto Rico (including the United States), the production of energy from local renewable sources for consumption in Puerto Rico and laboratories for research and development. The Economic Incentives Act expands the definition of eligible business from that included in Act No. 135 of December 2, 1997, as amended (the "1998 Tax Incentives Act"), to include clusters and supply chains.

Companies qualifying under the Economic Incentives Act can benefit from a simplified income tax system: in most cases, an income tax rate of 4% and a withholding tax rate of 12% on royalty payments. Alternatively, the income tax rate can be 8% and a withholding rate of 2% on royalty payments. Special rates apply to projects located in low and mid-development zones (an income tax reduction of 0.5%), certain local projects (an income tax rate as low as 3%), certain small- and medium-sized businesses (an income tax rate as low as 1%) and pioneering activities (an income tax rate of 1%, but for those using intangible property created or developed in Puerto Rico the income tax rate may be 0%). In addition, as with the 1998 Tax Incentives Act, the Economic Incentives Act grants 90% exemption from property taxes, 100% exemption from municipal license taxes during the first three semesters of operations and at least 60% thereafter, and 100% exemption from excise taxes, and sales and use taxes with respect to the acquisition of raw materials and certain machinery and equipment used in the exempt activities.

The Economic Incentives Act is designed to stimulate employment and productivity, research and development, capital investment, reduction in the cost of energy and increased purchase of local products.

Under the Economic Incentives Act, as with the 1998 Tax Incentives Act, companies can repatriate or distribute their profits free of Puerto Rico dividend taxes. In addition, passive income derived by exempted businesses from the investment of eligible funds in Puerto Rico

financial institutions, obligations of the Commonwealth, and other designated investments is fully exempt from income and municipal license taxes. Gain from the sale or exchange of shares of an exempted business by its shareholders during the exemption period that is otherwise subject to Puerto Rico income tax would be subject to a special Puerto Rico income tax rate of 4%.

The Economic Incentives Act, like the 1998 Tax Incentives Act, also provides investors that acquire an exempted business that is in the process of closing its operations in Puerto Rico a 50% credit in connection with the cash purchase of such corporation's stocks or operational assets.

Green Energy Incentives Program

On July 19, 2010 the Legislative Assembly enacted Act No. 83 of July 19, 2010, also known as the "Green Energy Incentives Act", to encourage the production of renewable energy on a commercial scale. The activities eligible for tax exemption under the Green Energy Incentives Act include businesses engaged in the production and sale of green energy on a commercial scale for consumption in Puerto Rico, a producer of green energy, the installation of machinery and equipment for the production of green energy, and property used for the production of green energy.

Companies qualifying under the Green Energy Incentives Act can benefit from a simplified income tax system: an income tax rate of 4% and a withholding tax rate of 12% on royalty payments, license fees and rental payments to non-Puerto Rico resident companies. In addition, Green Energy Incentives Act grants 90% exemption from property taxes, 100% exemption from municipal license taxes during the first three semesters of operations and at least 60% thereafter, and 100% exemption from excise taxes, and sale and use taxes with respect to the acquisition of raw materials and certain machinery and equipment used in the exempt activities.

Under the Green Energy Incentives Act, companies can repatriate or distribute their profits free of Puerto Rico dividend taxes. Gain from the sale or exchange of shares of an exempted business by its shareholders during the exemption period that is otherwise subject to Puerto Rico income tax would be subject to a special Puerto Rico income tax rate of 4%.

Tourism Incentives Program

For many years, Puerto Rico has enacted incentives laws designed to stimulate investment in hotel operations on the island. The Puerto Rico Tourism Development Act of 2010 (the "Tourism Development Act") provides partial exemptions from income, property, and municipal license taxes for a period of ten years. The Tourism Development Act also provides certain tax credits for qualifying investments in tourism activities, including hotel and condo-hotel development projects. The Tourism Development Act provides further tourism incentives by granting tax exemption on interest income, fees and other charges received with respect to bonds, notes, or other obligations issued by tourism businesses for the development, construction, rehabilitation, or improvements of tourism projects.

As part of the incentives to promote the tourism industry, in 1993 the Commonwealth established the Tourism Development Fund as a subsidiary of GDB with the authority to (i) make investments in or provide financing to entities that contribute to the development of the tourism industry and (ii) provide financial guarantees and direct loans for financing tourism development projects. To date, the Fund has provided direct loans and financial guarantees in the aggregate of approximately \$1.368 billion for loans made or bonds issued to finance the development of twenty-one tourism projects representing 4,744 new hotel rooms and a total investment of approximately \$2.135 billion.

Treatment of Puerto Rico Corporations under the U.S. Code - Controlled Foreign Corporations

As a result of the modification and phase-out of the federal tax incentives under Section 936 of the U.S. Code, many corporations previously operating thereunder reorganized their operations in Puerto Rico to become controlled foreign corporations (“CFCs”). A CFC is a corporation that is organized outside the United States (including, for these purposes, in Puerto Rico) and is controlled by United States shareholders. In general, a CFC may defer the payment of federal income taxes on its trade or business income until such income is repatriated to the United States in the form of dividends or through investments in certain United States properties. The Puerto Rico Office of Industrial Tax Exemption has received notification from numerous corporations that have converted part or all of their operations to CFCs. These include most of the major pharmaceutical, instrument and electronics manufacturing companies in Puerto Rico.

CFCs operate under transfer pricing rules for intangible income that are different from those applicable to United States corporations operating under Section 936 of the U.S. Code (“Section 936 Corporations”). In many cases, they are allowed to attribute a larger share of this income to their Puerto Rico operation but must make a royalty payment “commensurate with income” to their U.S. affiliates. Section 936 Corporations were exempted from Puerto Rico withholding taxes on any cost-sharing payments they might have opted to make, but CFCs are subject to a 15% Puerto Rico withholding tax on royalty payments, unless they have a renegotiated Puerto Rico tax grant issued under the Economic Act in which case this withholding tax could be lowered to 2% or 12%.

In May 2009, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced proposed changes to the U.S. Code that include, among others, changes to remove incentives for shifting jobs overseas. Several of these initiatives could affect CFCs operating in Puerto Rico. As of this date, no legislation has been approved by either House of Congress of the United States. It is not possible at this time to determine the legislative changes that may be made to the U.S. Code, or their effect on the long-term outlook on the economy of Puerto Rico. The administration will develop policy responses to the U.S. government to seek to safeguard Puerto Rico’s economic reconstruction and development plans.

DEBT

Public Sector Debt

Public sector debt comprises bonds and notes of the Commonwealth, its municipalities, and public corporations (“notes” as used in this section refers to certain types of non-bonded debt regardless of maturity), subject to the exclusions described below.

Section 2 of Article VI of the Constitution of the Commonwealth provides that direct obligations of the Commonwealth evidenced by full faith and credit bonds or notes shall not be issued if the amount of the principal of and interest on such bonds and notes and on all such bonds and notes theretofore issued that is payable in any fiscal year, together with any amount paid by the Commonwealth in the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year of such proposed issuance on account of bonds or notes guaranteed by the Commonwealth, exceed 15% of the average annual revenues raised under the provisions of Commonwealth legislation and deposited into the treasury (hereinafter “internal revenues”) in the two fiscal years preceding the fiscal year of such proposed issuance. Section 2 of Article VI does not limit the amount of debt that the Commonwealth may guarantee so long as the 15% limitation is not exceeded through payments by the Commonwealth on such guaranteed debt. Internal revenues consist principally of income taxes, property taxes, sales taxes and excise taxes. Certain revenues, such as federal excise taxes on offshore shipments of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products and customs duties, which are collected by the United States Government and returned to the Treasury Department, and motor vehicle fuel taxes, crude oil and derivative products excise taxes and license fees, which are allocated to the Highway and Transportation Authority, are not included as internal revenues for the purpose of calculating the debt limit, although they may be available for the payment of debt service. In addition, the portion of the Sales Tax (as defined under “Major Sources of General Fund Revenues—Sales and Use Taxes” under “Puerto Rico Taxes, Other Revenues, and Expenditures” below) allocated to COFINA is not included as internal revenues since the legislation that created COFINA transferred ownership of such portion of the Sales Tax to COFINA and provided that such portion was not “available resources” under the Constitutional provisions relating to full faith and credit bonds.

As of March 31, 2011, future maximum annual debt service for the Commonwealth’s outstanding general obligation debt is \$957,900,517.25 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015 (based on the assumption that the (i) Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2004 A, which are variable rate bonds, bear interest at their actual rate per annum through July 1, 2012 and thereafter at 12% per annum, (ii) Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2004 B and the Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2008 B, which are variable rate bonds, bear interest at 12% per annum, and (iii) portion of each of the Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2003 C, Public Improvement Bonds of 2006, Series A, and Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2007 A that are variable rate bonds, bear interest at 12% per annum). This amount (\$957,900,517.25) *plus* the amount paid by the Commonwealth in fiscal year 2010 on account of bonds or notes guaranteed by the Commonwealth (\$10,491,303), for a total of \$968,391,820.25, is equal to 13.21% of \$7,333,246,000, which is the average of the adjusted internal revenues for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010. If the interest on the outstanding bonds described in items (i) through (iii) above was calculated using the effective fixed interest rate payable by the Commonwealth under the interest rate exchange agreements

entered into in respect thereof, the percentage referred to in the preceding sentence would be 11.95% and future maximum annual debt service for the Commonwealth's outstanding general obligation debt (excluding guaranteed bonds or notes) would be \$865,713,983 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. The potential termination payment (which is a full faith and credit obligation of the Commonwealth) payable by the Commonwealth (based on the then applicable mark-to-market value) upon termination of the above mentioned swap agreements is not included in the calculation of the 15% constitutional debt limitation.

Except as set forth below, annual debt service payments on bonds guaranteed by the Commonwealth are not included in the calculation of the 15% debt limitation. In the event any of the public corporations issuers of guaranteed bonds are unable to make any portion of the future debt service payments on its guaranteed bonds, the Commonwealth would be required to make such payments under its guarantee from the General Fund, and such debt service would be included in the calculation of the 15% constitutional debt limitation.

As of December 31, 2010, Port of the Americas Authority had outstanding bonds guaranteed by the Commonwealth (the "POA Guaranteed Bonds"), representing a \$250 million GDB financing with an outstanding principal amount of \$209 million. The Commonwealth has begun to make payments of debt service on the POA Guaranteed Bonds and expects to make all payment on the POA Guaranteed Bonds under the full faith and credit guarantee of the Commonwealth. During fiscal year 2010, the Commonwealth made payments under its guaranty of the POA Guaranteed Bonds of \$10.5 million. See "Commonwealth Guaranteed Debt" below.

The Commonwealth's policy has been and continues to be to prudently manage such debt within the constitutional limitation. Debt of municipalities, other than bond anticipation notes, is supported by real and personal property taxes and municipal license taxes. Debt of public corporations, other than bond anticipation notes, is generally supported by the revenues of such corporations from rates charged for services or products. See "Public Corporations." However, certain debt of public corporations is supported, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by Commonwealth appropriations or taxes.

Direct debt of the Commonwealth is issued pursuant to specific legislation approved in each particular case. Debt of the municipalities is issued pursuant to ordinances adopted by the respective municipal legislatures. Debt of public corporations is issued in accordance with their enabling statutes. GDB, as fiscal agent of the Commonwealth and its municipalities and public corporations, must approve the specific terms of each issuance.

The following table presents a summary of public sector debt as of December 31, 2010. This table includes debt not primarily payable from either Commonwealth or municipal taxes, Commonwealth appropriations or rates charged by public corporations for services or products, some of which debt is set forth in footnote 6 below. Excluded from the table is debt the inclusion of which would reflect double counting including, but not limited to, \$1.0 billion of outstanding bonds (as of December 31, 2010) issued by Municipal Finance Agency to finance its purchase of bonds of Puerto Rico municipalities, and \$1.6 billion of obligations of Public Finance Corporation issued to purchase certain Commonwealth public sector debt.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Public Sector Debt*
(in millions)

December 31, 2010

GENERAL FUND RELATED DEBT	
Direct full faith and credit obligations	\$ 9,193
Puerto Rico guaranteed debt ⁽¹⁾	4,281
Debt supported by Puerto Rico appropriations or taxes ⁽²⁾	3,470
Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes ⁽³⁾	900
Pension Obligation Bonds ⁽⁴⁾	2,948
	<u>\$20,792</u>
TOTAL GENERAL FUND RELATED DEBT	<u>\$20,792</u>
Sales Tax debt	\$13,437
Public corporations and agencies ⁽⁵⁾	23,914
Municipal Debt	3,331
Limited Obligations/non-recourse debt ⁽⁶⁾	2,410
	<u>\$63,884</u>
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT	<u>\$63,884</u>

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Consists of \$601 million of bonds issued by Aqueduct and Sewer Authority, \$401 million of State Revolving Fund Loans incurred under various federal water laws, \$209 million of bonds issued by Port of the Americas Authority and \$3.070 billion of Public Buildings Authority bonds. Excludes \$267 million of GDB bonds payable from available moneys of GDB.

⁽²⁾ Represents bonds and notes payable from the Commonwealth General Fund and Public Improvement Fund. Includes Public Finance Corporation.

⁽³⁾ Includes related short-term financings.

⁽⁴⁾ Represents Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A, B, and C issued by the Employees Retirement System, which are payable solely from employer contributions made to the Employees Retirement System by the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities after the issuance of the bonds.

⁽⁵⁾ Excludes the Electric Power Authority's \$218,225,000 Power Revenue Refunding Bonds issued in October 2010 and \$355,730,000 Power Revenue Bonds, Series EEE (Issuer Subsidy Build America Bonds) issued in December 2010.

⁽⁶⁾ Includes the following: \$1.3 billion of Children's Trust bonds, which are payable solely from the payments to be received pursuant to the tobacco litigation settlement; \$180 million of Housing Finance Authority bonds, which are payable from Puerto Rico Housing Administration's annual allocation of Public Housing Capital Funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development; \$151.0 million of Special Facilities Revenue Bonds issued by Highways and Transportation Authority, which are payable from net toll revenues collected from the Teodoro Moscoso Bridge; \$155 million of Special Facilities Bonds issued by Ports Authority, which are solely payable from the pledge of certain payments made by a private corporation under a special facilities agreement; \$76.3 million of Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (University Plaza Project) issued by Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical and Environmental Control Facilities Financing Authority ("AFICA"), which are payable from rent payments made by the University of Puerto Rico; and approximately \$75.7 million of bonds issued by AFICA to finance the construction of various government infrastructure projects, which are payable from rent payments made by various government entities.

Source: Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico

No deductions have been made in the table above for deposits on hand in debt service funds and debt service reserve funds. The table above and the amounts shown throughout this section as representing outstanding debt include outstanding capital appreciation bonds at their respective original principal amounts and do not include any accretion thereon.

On February 17, 2011, the Commonwealth issued \$356,520,000 of its Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2011 A (General Obligation Bonds) (the “Series 2011 A Bonds”) and terminated approximately \$231 million of synthetic fixed rate swaps associated to the general obligation bonds refunded by the Series 2011 A Bonds. On March 2, 2011, the Commonwealth issued \$274,550,000 of its Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2011 B (General Obligation Bonds) (the “Series 2011 B Bonds”). The Series 2011 B Bonds were directly purchased by an institutional investor and the proceeds were used to refund on a current basis the Commonwealth’s Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2007A-8, Series 2007A-9 and Series 2008 B. On March 17, 2011, the Commonwealth issued \$442,015,000 of its Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2011 C (General Obligation Bonds) (the “Series 2011 C Bonds”). The proceeds of the Series 2011 C Bonds were used to repay advances made to the Commonwealth under a GDB line of credit used to make deposits to the Commonwealth’s Redemption Fund for the payment of interest (but not principal) due during fiscal year 2011 on certain general obligation bonds and notes. The public sector debt tables as of December 31, 2010 in this Report have not been adjusted to reflect the issuance of the Series 2011 A Bonds, Series 2011 B Bonds and the Series 2011 C Bonds, and the refunding of the bonds refunded by the Series 2011 A Bonds and the Series 2011 B Bonds.

Debt Service Requirements for Commonwealth General Obligation Bonds

The following table presents the debt service requirements for Commonwealth general obligation bonds outstanding on April 15, 2011. This table, however, does not include payments made by the Commonwealth on the POA Guaranteed Bonds, which are paid from General Fund budgetary appropriations determined in consultation with GDB, as holder of the POA Guaranteed Bonds. The amounts paid by the Commonwealth under the POA Guaranteed Bonds for the prior fiscal year, however, are taken into account in the determination of the constitutional debt limit.

In addition, in respect of certain variable rate general obligation bonds, as to which the Commonwealth has entered into interest rate exchange agreements, the interest in the table is calculated by using the respective fixed rates of interest that the Commonwealth is paying under said agreements.

Debt service requirements for each fiscal year, as shown in the following table, include principal and interest due on July 1 immediately following the close of such fiscal year.

Puerto Rico Debt Service Requirements*
(In thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Outstanding Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2011 ⁽¹⁾	\$252,605	\$240,955	\$493,560
2012	362,335	485,097	847,432
2013	387,005	463,523	850,528
2014	374,613	463,433	838,045
2015	406,765	445,356	852,120
2016	426,790	425,183	851,974
2017	373,392	404,247	777,638
2018	376,110	385,632	761,742
2019	479,356	351,250	830,606
2020	546,400	319,314	865,714
2021	421,540	292,069	713,609
2022	351,420	272,147	623,567
2023	321,255	255,411	576,666
2024	336,215	240,754	576,969
2025	340,610	224,910	565,520
2026	349,280	207,339	556,619
2027	367,005	189,618	556,623
2028	386,340	170,197	556,537
2029	339,095	150,748	489,843
2030	352,240	134,726	486,966
2031	371,395	117,908	489,303
2032	224,545	99,992	324,537
2033	163,245	87,491	250,736
2034	172,615	79,028	251,643
2035	233,700	70,813	304,513
2036	247,115	57,394	304,509
2037	256,790	42,777	299,567
2038	160,675	27,854	188,529
2039	170,105	18,421	188,526
2040	130,450	8,215	138,665
	\$9,681,005	\$6,731,801	\$16,412,806

* Totals may not add due to rounding. Includes the effective fixed rate on certain variable rate general obligation bonds as to which the Commonwealth has entered into interest rate exchange agreements.

⁽¹⁾ Excludes the payment of interest by the Commonwealth on January 1, 2011 in the amount of \$231,893,100.

Sources: Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico and Treasury Department

Interest Rate Exchange Agreements

General. The Commonwealth and various public corporations are party to various interest rate exchange agreements or swaps. Except for the basis swaps discussed below, the purpose of all of the interest rate exchange agreements currently in place is to hedge the Commonwealth's variable rate debt exposure and the interest rate risks associated therewith. When the Commonwealth or a public corporation has issued variable rate bonds, it has entered into an interest rate exchange agreement with a counterparty pursuant to which the Commonwealth or the public corporation agrees to pay the counterparty a fixed rate and the counterparty agrees to pay the Commonwealth or public corporation a variable rate intended to

match the variable rate payable on the bonds (a “synthetic fixed rate swap”). In theory, the variable rate payments received by the Commonwealth under the swap off-set the variable rate payments on the bonds and, thus, the Commonwealth or the public corporation is left with a net fixed rate payment to a counterparty. The intention of these swaps was to lower the all-in cost of borrowing below what could have been achieved by issuing fixed rate bonds.

Basis Swap. The Commonwealth and the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (“PREPA”) are also party to agreements (“basis swaps”), entered into in June 2006 and March 2008, respectively, pursuant to which they are making payments on a specified notional amount based on a short-term interest rate index published by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (“SIFMA”) and are receiving from their counterparties payments on the same notional amount based on the published three-month London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus a specified fixed rate payment (the “basis annuity”). For fiscal year 2010 and the first nine months of fiscal year 2011, the Commonwealth received \$6.9 million and \$5.4 million, respectively, from its counterparties under the basis swap, net of the Commonwealth’s payments to the counterparties, and PREPA received \$9.5 million and \$7.1 million, respectively, from its counterparty under the basis swap, net of PREPA’s payments to the counterparty.

Risks. By using derivative financial instruments, the Commonwealth exposes itself, among other risks, to credit risk (based on the counterparty’s ability to perform under the terms of the agreement), market risk (based on the changes in the value of the instrument resulting from changes in interest rates and other market factors) and, in the case of basis swaps, basis risk (based on changes to the correlation between different indexes used in connection with a derivative and the variable rate debt they hedge). GDB, as fiscal agent, regularly monitors the exposure of the Commonwealth and the public corporations under the interest rate exchange agreements and attempts to minimize the risks. To minimize some of the credit risk, the Commonwealth and the public corporations enter into agreements with counterparties that have good credit ratings. The outstanding interest rate exchange agreements are with eleven different counterparties, all of which are rated in one of the three highest rating categories by either Moody’s or S&P. In addition, all of the agreements contain requirements of posting collateral by the counterparties based on certain valuation thresholds and credit ratings.

During fiscal years 2009 and 2010, in order to reduce the risks associated with the swaps portfolio, the Commonwealth and the public corporations terminated approximately \$2.0 billion of swaps. In May and September 2009, the Commonwealth terminated a swap with an \$850 million notional amount pursuant to which the Commonwealth was making payments based on the published short-term SIFMA municipal swap rate and was receiving payments based on the 10-year SIFMA (the “constant maturity swap”) at an aggregate gain of approximately \$24.8 million. Besides the basis swaps, the constant maturity swap was the only other interest rate exchange agreement that did not hedge specific variable rate debt of the Commonwealth. The aggregate notional amount of the swaps for the Commonwealth and the public corporations has decreased from \$9.2 billion as of June 30, 2008, to \$7.9 billion as of June 30, 2009 and \$6.9 billion as of March 31, 2011, an aggregate decrease of 24.8%.

Notional Amounts. The table below shows the aggregate notional amount as of March 31, 2011 of synthetic fixed rate swaps and basis swaps of the Commonwealth and the public corporations.

Swap Portfolio Breakdown
Notional Amount
(as of March 31, 2011)

	<u>Synthetic Fixed</u>	<u>Basis Swaps</u>	<u>Total</u>
Commonwealth (General Obligation)	\$1,302,700,000	\$1,698,370,000	\$3,001,070,000
Electric Power Authority	411,825,000	1,375,000,000	1,786,825,000
Highways and Transportation Authority	647,025,000	—	647,025,000
Ports Authority	411,705,000	—	411,705,000
Sales Tax Financing Corporation	1,043,000,000	—	1,043,000,000
Total	<u>\$3,816,255,000</u>	<u>\$3,073,370,000</u>	<u>\$6,889,625,000</u>

Market Value. Generally, the interest rate exchange agreements may be terminated by the Commonwealth or the public corporations at any time at their then current market values. The agreements may also be terminated upon the occurrence of certain credit events. If a termination occurs due to a credit event, the Commonwealth or the public corporations may be obligated to pay to the applicable swap counterparty an amount based on the terminating swap's market value, which may be substantial, or vice versa, with other termination costs being paid by the defaulting party. The mark-to-market value of the swaps fluctuates with interest rates and other market conditions. The Commonwealth's obligations under the interest rate exchange agreements are secured by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the Commonwealth.

The following table shows, as of March 31, 2011, the net mark-to-market value of all outstanding interest rate exchange agreements. Since the mark-to-market value of all swaps was negative as of March 31, 2011, the Commonwealth or the public corporations, as applicable, would owe money to the counterparties if any of the agreements had been terminated as of that date.

Swap Portfolio Mark-to-Market Valuation
(as of March 31, 2011)

	<u>Synthetic Fixed</u>	<u>Basis Swaps</u>	<u>Total</u>
Commonwealth (General Obligation)	\$(150,020,616)	\$(35,227,774)	\$(185,248,390)
Electric Power Authority	(44,143,867)	(14,636,678)	(58,780,545)
Highways and Transportation Authority	(84,004,382)	—	(84,004,382)
Ports Authority	(43,134,090)	—	(43,134,090)
Sales Tax Financing Corporation	(174,238,498)	—	(174,238,498)
Total	<u>\$(495,541,452)</u>	<u>\$(49,864,452)</u>	<u>\$(545,405,904)</u>

Collateral Requirements. Under the majority of the interest rate exchange agreements, the Commonwealth and the public corporations are required to deliver collateral to the counterparties to guarantee their performance under the agreements based on the credit ratings of the Commonwealth and the public corporations and certain contractual mark-to-market value thresholds. During the fourth quarter of 2008, as a result of the U.S. financial market crisis, the Commonwealth and the public corporations were required to post collateral of approximately \$251.8 million and \$82.5 million, respectively, to their counterparties on certain interest rate exchange agreements. Based on an improvement in the mark-to-market value of the swap portfolio since then, the Commonwealth and the public corporations had no collateral posted as

of March 31, 2011. However, if the mark-to-market value of the swaps portfolio deteriorates or the credit ratings of the Commonwealth or the public corporations are lowered, the collateral posting obligations contained in the agreements may require deliveries of collateral.

Variable Rate Bonds and Mandatory Tender Bonds

Variable Rate Bonds. The Commonwealth and various public corporations have outstanding variable rate bonds, consisting of variable rate demand bonds which are subject to mandatory tender for purchase prior to their maturity on certain interest rate reset dates and upon expiration of an associated credit or liquidity facility (“VRDO Bonds”) and other bonds and notes where the interest rate changes periodically based on the LIBOR rate or a particular index but that are not subject to tender prior to their maturity. The Commonwealth and the public corporations have hedged their variable rate debt exposure by entering into interest rate exchange agreements with certain swap providers with respect to all variable rate bonds. Pursuant to these agreements, the Commonwealth and the public corporations receive a variable rate payment expected to approximate the interest cost of the variable rate bonds, and pay a fixed rate. See “Interest Rate Exchange Agreements.”

The following table shows the breakdown of variable rate debt of the Commonwealth and the public corporations as of April 1, 2011.

Variable Rate Debt Breakdown (as of April 1, 2011)

	VRDO Bonds	Other Variable Rate Debt	Total
Commonwealth (General Obligation)	\$491,450,000	\$ 742,660,000	\$1,234,110,000
Electric Power Authority	—	411,825,000	411,825,000
Highways and Transportation Authority	200,000,000	447,025,000	647,025,000
Ports Authority	—	411,705,000	411,705,000
Sales Tax Financing Corporation	—	136,000,000	136,000,000
Total	<u>\$691,450,000</u>	<u>\$2,149,215,000</u>	<u>\$2,840,665,000</u>

The VRDO Bonds bear a floating interest rate adjusted at specified intervals, such as daily or weekly (each, a “remarketing date”) and provide investors the option to tender or put the bonds at par on each remarketing date. The tendered bonds are then resold by a remarketing agent in the secondary market to other investors. Most of the VRDO Bonds are secured by letters of credit or other liquidity or credit facilities (“credit/liquidity facilities”) that provide for the payment of the purchase price payable upon the tender of the bonds. The credit/liquidity facilities expire prior to the final maturity of the bonds. If upon the expiration or termination of any credit/liquidity facility with respect to a series of VRDO Bonds the Commonwealth or the applicable public corporation is unable to renew or replace such facility with an alternate credit/liquidity facility, the VRDO Bonds of such series are subject to mandatory tender for purchase by the credit/liquidity facility provider and generally become subject to higher interest rates and accelerated amortization schedules pursuant to the terms of each expiring credit/liquidity facility.

The recent U.S. financial market crisis has resulted in a significant reduction in the availability of credit/liquidity facilities to support VRDO Bonds, and a related increase in the price of these facilities when they can be obtained. Thus, if the Commonwealth and the public corporations are not able to renew or rollover the expiring credit/liquidity facilities with respect to VRDO Bonds, or are not able to do so at an acceptable price, the Commonwealth and the public corporations would have to refinance the VRDO Bonds or otherwise obtain financing for such bonds in order to avoid the higher interest rates and accelerated amortization schedules set forth in the expiring credit/liquidity facility.

In addition, since there are interest rate exchange agreements with respect to all VRDO Bonds, if the Commonwealth or the applicable public corporation cannot renew or replace a credit/liquidity facility upon its expiration or remarket the related series of bonds successfully upon their mandatory tender as variable rate bonds, the Commonwealth or the applicable public corporation may have to terminate the interest rate exchange agreements associated with such series of VRDO Bonds. Termination of the applicable interest rate exchange agreement may result, depending on then current interest rate levels and market conditions, in the payment of a termination amount, which may be substantial, by the Commonwealth to compensate the counterparty for its economic losses. As of March 31, 2011, the mark-to-market value of all the interest rate exchange agreements with respect to VRDO Bonds was negative \$61.4 million for the Commonwealth and negative \$27.8 million for the public corporations. See “Interest Rate Exchange Agreements – Market Value.”

The following table shows, by fiscal year, the amount of VRDO Bonds subject to mandatory tender upon expiration of the applicable credit/liquidity facilities.

VRDO Bonds Rollover
(by Fiscal Year)

	2011	2012	Total
Commonwealth (General Obligation)	—	\$491,450,000	\$491,450,000
Highways and Transportation Authority	\$200,000,000	—	200,000,000
Total	\$200,000,000	\$491,450,000	\$691,450,000

Mandatory Tender Bonds. As of April 1, 2011, the Commonwealth and the public corporations also had outstanding bonds bearing interest at a fixed rate but subject to mandatory tender for purchase prior to maturity, payable from the remarketing of the bonds, on certain specified dates (the “Mandatory Tender Bonds”). After the mandatory tender date, the Commonwealth or the applicable public corporation may from time to time change the method of determining the interest on the Mandatory Tender Bonds, which may be a fixed or variable rate. The Commonwealth and the public corporations have not provided any liquidity facility for the payment of the purchase price payable upon the mandatory tender, which purchase price is expected to be obtained from the remarketing of the bonds. If the Commonwealth or the applicable public corporation cannot remarket the Mandatory Tender Bonds, they would have to obtain other funds in order to provide for the purchase price of these bonds.

The following table shows, as of April 1, 2011, the breakdown of the Mandatory Tender Bonds of the Commonwealth and the public corporations and the respective dates when such bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase.

Mandatory Tender Bonds Breakdown
(as of April 1, 2010)

	Mandatory Tender Bonds	Mandatory Tender Date
Commonwealth (General Obligation)	\$279,240,000	July 1, 2012
Public Finance Corporation	1,206,130,000	February 1, 2012
Public Buildings Authority	464,880,000	July 1, 2012 (\$335,580,000) July 1, 2017 (\$129,300,000)
Total	<u>\$1,950,250,000</u>	

The Commonwealth has entered into forward starting interest rate exchange agreements with respect to approximately \$69.2 million of its Mandatory Tender Bonds. COFINA has also entered into forward starting interest rate exchange agreement with respect to approximately \$907 million of Mandatory Tender Bonds of Public Finance Corporation. The forward starting interest rate exchange agreements assume that the Commonwealth Mandatory Tender Bonds will be remarketed as variable rate bonds after their mandatory tender date and that COFINA will issue variable rate bonds to refund the Public Finance Corporation Mandatory Tender Bonds on their mandatory tender date. If the Commonwealth and COFINA cannot remarket or issue these bonds as variable rate bonds at that time, they may have to terminate their respective forward starting interest rate exchange agreements, which may result in the payment of a termination amount. As of March 31, 2011, the mark-to-market value of these forward starting swaps to the Commonwealth and COFINA was negative \$6.9 million and negative \$141.2 million, respectively, which are the amounts the Commonwealth and COFINA would have been required to pay to terminate the swaps on that date.

Ratings of Commonwealth General Obligation Bonds

The Commonwealth's general obligation and appropriation debt is currently rated "A3" with a negative outlook by Moody's, "BBB+" with a stable outlook by Fitch, and "BBB" with a stable outlook by S&P.

Commonwealth Guaranteed Debt

As of December 31, 2010, \$3.070 billion of Commonwealth guaranteed bonds of the Public Buildings Authority were outstanding. Maximum annual debt service on these bonds is \$258.8 million in fiscal year 2011, with their final maturity being July 1, 2039. No payments under the Commonwealth guaranty have been required to date for these bonds.

As of December 31, 2010, \$267 million of Commonwealth guaranteed bonds of GDB were outstanding. No payments under the Commonwealth guaranty have been required for these bonds.

As of December 31, 2010, GDB held approximately \$209.2 million of the Port of the Americas Authority's outstanding bonds, which are guaranteed by the Commonwealth. The Authority is authorized to issue and GDB is authorized to purchase its bonds guaranteed by the Commonwealth in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$250 million. The proceeds from these bonds will be used to continue the development of the Port of the Americas. Payments of \$38.1 million under the Commonwealth guaranty have been required to pay interest and

principal on these bonds. See “Other Public Corporations—Port of the Americas Authority” under “Public Corporations” below.

As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of obligations of PRASA guaranteed by the Commonwealth was \$1.002 billion. This amount consisted of \$284.8 million in revenue bonds sold to the public, \$316.6 million in bonds issued to the United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, and \$401.0 million of loans by the State Revolving (Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Act) Funds for the benefit of PRASA. From January 1997 through fiscal year 2005, the Commonwealth made debt service payments under its guaranty. Beginning with the debt service payment due January 1, 2006, the Commonwealth stopped making guarantee payments on these obligations and PRASA resumed making payment on this debt. In the event PRASA is unable to make any portion of the future debt service payments on its guaranteed obligations, the Commonwealth would be required once more to make such payments from the General Fund under its guarantee. See “Other Public Corporations—Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority” under “Public Corporations” below.

Trends of Public Sector Debt

The following table shows the growth rate of short-term and long-term public sector debt and the growth rate of gross national product (in current dollars) for the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2010 and for the first six months of the fiscal year 2011. As of December 31, 2010, outstanding short-term debt, relative to total debt, was 8.4%.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Public Sector Debt and Gross National Product (dollars in millions)*

June 30,	Public Sector				Gross National Product ⁽¹⁾		
	Long Term ⁽²⁾	Short Term ⁽³⁾	Total	Short Term as % of Total	Rate of Increase	Amount	Rate of Increase
2006.....	37,313	2,620 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	39,933	6.6	8.8	56,732	5.5
2007.....	39,492	3,326 ⁽⁴⁾	42,818	7.8	7.2	59,521	4.9
2008.....	43,663	3,269 ⁽⁴⁾	46,932	7.0	10.0	61,527	3.4
2009.....	48,332	4,648 ⁽⁴⁾	52,980	8.8	13.0	62,759	2.0
2010.....	53,351	3,472	56,823	6.1	7.3	63,866	1.8
December 31, 2010.....	53,572	4,954	58,526	8.4	2.9	-	-

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁽¹⁾ In current dollars.

⁽²⁾ Does not include the (i) Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A, B, and C issued by the Employees Retirement System, which are payable solely from employer contributions made to the Employees Retirement System by the Commonwealth, its municipalities and participating public corporations after the issuance of the bonds, identified in footnote 4, and (ii) bonds identified in footnote 6, of the table above entitled "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico—Public Sector Debt," which would have been issued and outstanding at the time, all of which would be considered long-term debt.

⁽³⁾ Obligations (other than bonds) issued with an original maturity of three years or less and lines of credit with a remaining maturity of three years or less are considered short-term debt.

⁽⁴⁾ Does not include the tax and revenue anticipation notes that were outstanding at the close of the indicated fiscal years because prior to the end of said fiscal years sufficient funds had been set aside for the payment of such notes in full.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes a \$368 million line of credit from GDB to the Secretary of the Treasury, the proceeds of which were applied to pay debt service on general obligation bonds.

Source: Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico

The following table shows the trend of public sector debt by major category for the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2010 and for the first six months of the fiscal year 2011.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Public Sector Debt by Major Category
(dollars in millions)*

June 30,	Commonwealth⁽¹⁾			Municipalities			Public Corporation⁽²⁾			Total		
	Long Term	Short Term⁽³⁾	Total	Long Term	Short Term⁽³⁾	Total	Long Term	Short Term⁽³⁾	Total	Long Term	Short Term⁽³⁾	Total
2006.....	9,841	552 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	10,393	2,037	293	2,330	25,435	1,775	27,210	37,313	2,620	39,933
2007.....	10,335	224 ⁽⁴⁾	10,559	2,164	299	2,463	26,993	2,803	29,796	39,492	3,326	42,818
2008.....	9,273	519 ⁽⁴⁾	9,792	2,507	313	2,820	31,633	2,437	34,070	43,413	3,269	46,682
2009.....	9,382	557 ⁽⁴⁾	9,939	2,691	306	2,997	36,259	3,785	40,044	48,332	4,648	52,980
2010.....	10,033	270	10,303	2,905	326	3,231	40,413	2,876	43,289	53,351	3,472	56,823
December 31, 2010...	9,852	1,268	11,120	3,038	293	3,331	40,683	3,393	44,075	53,572	4,954	58,526

- * Totals may not add due to rounding.
- (1) Does not include the Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A, B, and C issued by the Employees Retirement System, which are payable solely from employer contributions made to the Employees Retirement System by the Commonwealth, its municipalities and participating public corporations after the issuance of the bonds, identified in footnote 4 of the table above entitled "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico—Public Sector Debt."
 - (2) Includes Commonwealth guaranteed debt; does not include the bonds identified in footnote 6 of the table above entitled "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico—Public Sector Debt."
 - (3) Obligations (other than bonds) issued with an original maturity of three years or less and lines of credit with a remaining maturity of three years or less are considered short-term debt.
 - (4) Does not include the tax and revenue anticipation notes that were outstanding at the close of the indicated fiscal years because prior to the end of said fiscal years sufficient funds had been set aside for the payment of such notes in full.
 - (5) Includes a \$368 million line of credit from GDB to the Secretary of the Treasury, the proceeds of which were applied to pay debt service on general obligation bonds.

Source: Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

In Puerto Rico, many governmental and quasi-governmental functions are performed by public corporations created by the Legislative Assembly with varying degrees of independence from the central government to perform generally a single function or a limited number of related functions. Most public corporations obtain revenues from rates charged for services or products, but many are subsidized to some extent by the central government. Most public corporations are governed by boards whose members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, but some public corporations are attached to departments of the central government. Capital improvements of most of the larger public corporations are financed by revenue bonds issued under trust agreements or bond resolutions, or by notes issued under loan agreements. The following table presents the outstanding bonds and notes of certain of the public corporations as of December 31, 2010 ("notes" as used in this section refers primarily to certain types of non-bonded debt regardless of maturity). Debt of certain other public corporations is excluded from this table because such debt is payable primarily from funds or grants provided by the federal government, is payable from sources other than Commonwealth appropriations or taxes or revenues of public corporations, or is payable from revenues derived from private sector services or products, such as industrial development bonds. Also excluded from this table is debt of certain public corporations the inclusion of which would reflect double counting. No deductions have been made in the table for debt service funds and debt service

reserve funds. More detailed information about the major public corporations is presented in the following sections.

**Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Outstanding Debt of Public Corporations
December 31, 2010
(in thousands)**

	Bonds			Notes			Total Bonds and Notes		
	With Guaranty	Without Guaranty	Total	With Guaranty	Without Guaranty	Total	With Guaranty	Without Guaranty	Total
Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	\$ 601,339	\$ 1,338,650	\$ 1,939,989	\$401,052	\$1,131,816	\$1,532,868	\$ 1,002,391	\$ 2,470,466	\$ 3,472,857
Convention Center District Authority	-	447,160	447,160	-	147,782	151,076	-	594,942	594,942
Electric Power Authority	-	7,780,890	7,780,890	-	170,212	170,212	-	7,951,102	7,951,102
Highway and Transportation Authority	-	6,119,949 ⁽¹⁾	6,119,949	-	1,126,689	1,126,689	-	7,246,638	7,246,638
Housing Finance Authority ⁽²⁾	-	306,059	306,059	-	66,704	66,704	-	372,763	372,763
Industrial Development Company	-	241,195	241,195	-	89,075	89,075	-	330,270	330,270
Infrastructure Financing Authority ⁽³⁾	-	1,840,308	1,840,308	-	7,854	7,854	-	1,848,162	1,848,162
Port of the Americas Authority	209,220	-	209,220	-	-	-	209,220	-	209,220
Ports Authority	-	46,326 ⁽⁴⁾	46,326	-	683,741	683,741	-	730,067	730,067
Public Buildings Authority	3,069,539	-	3,069,539	-	254,380	254,380	3,069,539	254,380	3,323,919
Public Finance Corporation	-	1,618,284 ⁽⁵⁾	1,618,284	-	-	-	-	1,618,284	1,618,284
P.R. Sales Taxes Financing Corp. (COFINA)	-	13,437,045	13,437,045	-	-	-	-	13,437,045	13,437,045
University of Puerto Rico	-	554,289 ⁽⁶⁾	554,289	-	37,994	37,994	-	592,283	592,283
Others ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	-	-	<u>2,347,801</u>	<u>2,347,801</u>	-	<u>2,347,801</u>	<u>2,347,801</u>
Total⁽⁸⁾	<u>\$3,880,098</u>	<u>\$33,730,155</u>	<u>\$37,610,253</u>	<u>\$401,052</u>	<u>\$6,064,048</u>	<u>\$6,465,100</u>	<u>\$4,281,150</u>	<u>\$39,794,203</u>	<u>\$44,075,353</u>

⁽¹⁾ Excludes \$151 million of Special Facilities Revenue Bonds issued by the Highway and Transportation Authority, which are payable from net toll revenues collected from the Teodoro Moscoso Bridge.

⁽²⁾ Excludes the \$180 million of Housing Finance Authority bonds, which are payable solely from Puerto Rico Public Housing Administration's annual allocation of Public Housing Capital Funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

⁽³⁾ Includes \$42.2 million of Mental Health Infrastructure Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series A (MEPSI Campus Project), which bonds are limited obligations of the Infrastructure Financing Authority payable solely from the pledge of certain payments made by a governmental entity under a lease agreement.

⁽⁴⁾ Excludes \$155 million of Special Facilities Bonds issued by the Ports Authority, which bonds are payable solely from the pledge of certain payments made by a private corporation under a special facilities agreement.

⁽⁵⁾ Payable primarily from Commonwealth appropriations.

⁽⁶⁾ Excludes \$76.3 million of Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (University Plaza Project) issued by AFICA, which bonds are payable from rent payments made by the University of Puerto Rico.

⁽⁷⁾ Includes lines of credit with GDB.

⁽⁸⁾ Excludes accretion of interest from the respective issuance dates on capital appreciation bonds. Also excludes \$1.3 billion original principal amount of Children's Trust Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2002, which bonds will be repaid from payments made by certain tobacco companies under a master settlement agreement. See "Children's Trust" under "Other Public Corporations" below.

Source: Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico

Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico

The principal functions of GDB are to act as financial advisor to and fiscal agent for the Commonwealth, its municipalities and public corporations in connection with the issuance of bonds and notes, to make loans and advances to public corporations and municipalities, and to promote the economic development of Puerto Rico. As part of its role as fiscal agent, during fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011, GDB entered into fiscal oversight agreements with the

Aqueduct and Sewer Authority, Electric Power Authority, Highway and Transportation Authority, Ports Authority, Health Insurance Administration and Medical Services Administration. As part of these agreements, GDB imposed certain conditions on the extension of credit to these entities and continually monitors their finances, among other things.

As of December 31, 2010, GDB had total assets of \$13.3 billion and total liabilities of \$11.6 billion. GDB's total capital as of such date was \$1.7 billion and its total capital ratio was 11.69%. GDB's debt is currently rated A3 and BBB by Moody's and S&P, respectively, with a stable outlook.

As of December 31, 2010, \$4.8 billion of bonds and notes of GDB (excluding its subsidiaries) were outstanding, consisting of \$267 million in Commonwealth guaranteed bonds and \$4.6 billion of medium term senior notes. Act No. 12 of May 9, 1975, as amended, provides that the payment of principal of and interest on specified notes and other obligations of GDB, not exceeding \$550 million, may be guaranteed by the Commonwealth, of which \$267 million were outstanding as of December 31, 2011. As of said date, GDB also had approximately \$7.8 billion in loans outstanding to the central government of the Commonwealth and its public corporations and municipalities.

Act No. 82 of June 16, 2002 ("Act 82") amended GDB's Charter to authorize GDB to transfer annually to the General Fund, beginning with fiscal year 2001, up to 10% of its audited net income or \$10,000,000, whichever is greater. GDB is not required by Act 82 to transfer any funds. GDB made payments to the General Fund of \$11.6 million for fiscal year 2003 and \$18.4 million for fiscal year 2004. GDB has not made any payment to the General Fund under Act 82 since fiscal year 2004.

Under Act No. 271 of November 21, 2002, GDB made a required special capital contribution to the Special Communities Perpetual Trust (the "Perpetual Trust") of \$500 million and provided the Perpetual Trust with a \$500 million, non-revolving, line of credit. The amounts transferred to the Perpetual Trust were deposited in two investment accounts held by GDB for the benefit of the Perpetual Trust. As of December 31, 2010, the Perpetual Trust had repaid \$131.8 million of its line of credit and had an outstanding balance of \$368.4 million and no interest due. The line of credit is payable from legislative appropriations.

As part of its role as lender and promoter of the economic development of Puerto Rico, GDB provides financing to the Commonwealth, its public corporations and municipalities. This financing includes interim loans to finance the capital expenditures of the Commonwealth in anticipation of the issuance of bonds and notes, and loans to cover operational deficits of those government entities. GDB generally does not provide financing to any governmental entity of the Commonwealth unless GDB reasonably believes that the borrower governmental entity will have sufficient resources, including the ability to issue bonds or notes or otherwise borrow funds, to repay such loan. GDB, however, has provided financing in the past and may continue to provide financing to governmental entities that do not have sufficient independent resources to cover operating expense, to the extent permitted by law. A material increase in the amount of loans to the public sector, coupled with continued deterioration of the public sector's fiscal situation and financial condition may have an adverse effect on GDB's financial condition and liquidity.

GDB has several subsidiaries that perform various functions. The principal subsidiaries and their functions are listed below:

Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority. Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority (“Housing Finance Authority”) (formerly known as Housing Finance Corporation) was created to provide needed rental housing units and stimulate the construction industry under federally subsidized programs. Effective February 8, 2002, Housing Finance Corporation became the Housing Finance Authority and the Housing Bank and Finance Agency was dissolved and its powers transferred to the Housing Finance Authority. Housing Finance Authority provides financing for rental housing units, stimulates the construction industry under federally subsidized programs and provides interim financing for low-income housing projects and single-family homeownership programs. It is also engaged in insuring and servicing mortgages originated by the former Housing Bank and Finance Agency. As of December 31, 2010, Housing Finance Authority’s total outstanding principal balance of loans to the private sector for development of housing projects targeted to low and moderate income families were \$120.7 million. The Housing Finance Authority’s mortgage loans to low and moderate income homeowners represented an additional outstanding principal balance of \$100.4 million as of the same date.

Housing Finance Authority has outstanding tax-exempt revenue bonds the proceeds of which were loaned to the Puerto Rico Public Housing Administration to finance improvements to various housing projects in the Commonwealth. Such bonds are limited obligations of Housing Finance Authority payable solely from revenues collected from such housing units, with certain exceptions. As of December 31, 2010, \$787 million of these bonds were outstanding.

As of December 31, 2010, the Housing Finance Authority had total notes and bonds outstanding of \$1,047.1 million (including \$107.3 million of debt outstanding under GDB lines of credit and \$839.8 million in bonds issued to fund certain payments under its mortgage subsidy programs for low and moderate income families). As of December 31, 2010, Housing Finance Authority had total unrestricted net assets of \$283.3 million.

Puerto Rico Tourism Development Fund. Puerto Rico Tourism Development Fund (“TDF”) was created in November 1993 to facilitate the development of Puerto Rico’s hotel and tourism industry. TDF works with private sector financial institutions to structure financings for new hotel projects. TDF is also authorized to make capital investments in tourism related projects. As of December 31, 2010, TDF had outstanding direct loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$410.9 million, and outstanding guarantees and letters of credit issued in the amount of \$333.6 million (with a maximum commitment amount of guarantees and letters of credit of \$546.9 million). In addition, TDF has a \$50 million preferred equity investment in a tourism-related project.

Since 1993, TDF has made payments under its guarantees and letters of credit in the aggregate amount of approximately \$210 million with respect to several projects. Of the total amount disbursed, TDF has been able to recover approximately \$156 million from the borrowers.

As of December 31, 2010, the unrestricted net assets of TDF were approximately \$176.2 million and its allowances for losses on loans and guarantees and letters of credit were approximately \$81.7 million.

Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico Capital Fund. Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico Capital Fund (the “Capital Fund”) was created in November 1992 for the purpose of investing and trading in debt obligations and publicly traded shares of domestic and foreign corporations separate from GDB’s general investment operations. On June 30, 2010, the Capital Fund transferred to the Tourism Development Fund, on behalf of GDB, \$72.1 million representing all the investments in the Capital Fund portfolio. As of December 31, 2010, the Capital Fund had assets of \$261,621, consisting principally of money market investments.

Puerto Rico Development Fund. Puerto Rico Development Fund (the “Development Fund”) was established in April 1977 to provide an alternate source of financing to private enterprises. The Development Fund is also authorized to guarantee obligations of those enterprises and invest in their equity securities. On December 31, 2010, the Development Fund acquired for \$8.5 million a commercial loan from a private commercial bank, secured by a first mortgage over a 2.34 acre parcel of land in the Convention Center District. As of December 31, 2010, the Development Fund had assets of \$35.4 million, including investments of \$17.6 million in loans to private entities, \$11.9 million in an interest bearing account, and \$5.8 million in preferred shares of various private entities.

Puerto Rico Public Finance Corporation. Puerto Rico Public Finance Corporation (“PFC”) was established in November 1984 to provide agencies and instrumentalities of the Commonwealth with alternate means of meeting their financing requirements. The trustees of certain limited obligation bonds issued by the PFC currently hold notes payable by the Commonwealth, the Maritime Shipping Authority, the Office for the Improvement of Public Schools, the Department of Health and the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority, among others. All such bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of PFC payable solely from Commonwealth appropriations made to pay the notes held by the bond trustees. As of December 31, 2010, PFC had \$1.6 billion aggregate principal amount of limited obligation bonds outstanding.

A description of certain other affiliates of GDB is provided in “Other Public Corporations” below.

Other Public Corporations

Aqueduct and Sewer Authority. PRASA owns and operates Puerto Rico’s public water supply and wastewater systems. Such systems provide water and wastewater services to 97% and 58% of the Commonwealth’s population, respectively.

PRASA reported an operating loss of \$58.3 million for fiscal year 2010, compared to operating losses of \$63.7 million and \$101.2 million for fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively. In order to improve its financial condition, PRASA adopted a comprehensive plan to increase its revenues and reduce its expenses.

As of December 31, 2010, PRASA's total debt was \$3.5 billion, including approximately \$888.6 million of outstanding indebtedness with GDB. PRASA's senior debt is rated Baa1, BBB- and BBB by Moody's, S&P and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), respectively. On November 9, 2010, Moody's affirmed PRASA's rating but revised its outlook to negative from stable. The negative outlook reflects PRASA's continued reliance on GDB and the Commonwealth for financial support, as well as the operational challenges it faces to reduce the significant amount of water lost through its Systems.

The Commonwealth guarantees the principal and interest payments on the outstanding revenue refunding bonds, 2008 Series A and 2008 Series B, any bonds issued on or before June 30, 2015 to the Rural Utilities Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the loans granted on or before June 30, 2015 by the Puerto Rico Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund and the Puerto Rico Safe Drinking Water Revolving Fund to PRASA. In the event that PRASA is unable to make all or any portion of the future debt service payments on these guaranteed debts, the Commonwealth will be responsible for covering such payments.

During fiscal year 2011, PRASA received a \$105 million assignment from the OMB in Commonwealth appropriations and other Commonwealth available funds. According to the provisions of PRASA's trust agreement, these moneys are taken into account for purposes of determining its revenues and its compliance with certain covenants therein.

On April 28, 2006, the Authority entered into a consent decree with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") that requires the Authority to implement system wide remedial measures at all of the wastewater treatment plants operated by the Authority. The EPA consent decree establishes deadlines for the compliance with the conditions set forth therein and stipulates penalties for violation of any of those deadlines.

On December 15, 2006, a settlement agreement was signed between the Authority and the Department of Health of the Commonwealth ("DOH") relating to violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The settlement agreement was preliminarily approved by the supervising court on March 15, 2007, and was amended and finally approved by that court on June 20, 2008. The Authority agreed to implement a work plan to remediate the violations, establish preventive and mitigation measures, and execute a preventive maintenance program for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

PRASA needs to make a substantial investment in infrastructure and a major overhaul of its operations to maintain the viability of the Systems, to finance its expansion for new users and to implement remedial measures required by a consent decree between PRASA and the EPA and a settlement agreement with the DOH. Funds for this investment will be provided through a combination of revenues from PRASA, financing transactions, federal grants and other sources. PRASA has established a 15-year capital improvement program with a total investment of \$2.2 billion in order to comply with the consent decree and the settlement agreement. PRASA has committed an investment of \$1.2 billion to comply with the EPA consent decree and \$1.0 billion to comply with the DOH settlement agreement.

Children's Trust. Children's Trust is a not-for-profit corporate entity created in 1999 as a public instrumentality of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has transferred to Children's

Trust all of its rights, title and interest under the tobacco litigation Master Settlement Agreement, including the Commonwealth's right to receive initial, annual and strategic contribution payments to be made by the participating cigarette manufacturers under the Master Settlement Agreement.

Children's Trust issued \$397 billion Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds in November 2002. The proceeds were used to pay certain capital expenditures, to fund the Liquidity Reserve account and certain costs of issuance. On June 30, 2005, Children's Trust issued \$108.2 million subordinate Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds to pay working capital expenses of the Commonwealth. On May 1, 2008, Children's Trust issued an additional \$195.9 million of subordinate Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds to make grants to third parties, pay certain expenses of the Commonwealth and cost of issuance. As of December 31, 2010, Children's Trust had outstanding bonds in the principal amount of \$1.3 billion. These bonds and any, other additional senior bonds issued by Children's Trust are payable solely from, and secured by a statutory pledge of, the payments made and to be made by the participating cigarette manufacturers under the Master Settlement Agreement. To date, all principal and interest payments required to be made by Children's Trust on its outstanding bonds have been made on a timely basis from contribution payments made by the participating cigarette manufacturers under the Master Settlement Agreement.

Convention Center District Authority. Convention Center District Authority was created to own, develop, finance, plan, design, build, operate, maintain, administrate and promote the Dr. Pedro Rosselló González Convention Center, a new convention center, and designated private parcels located within the Convention Center District in San Juan. The convention center opened in November 17, 2005. Convention Center District Authority also owns a multipurpose coliseum in San Juan, known as the José Miguel Agrelot Coliseum. As of December 31, 2010, Convention Center District Authority's debt was \$447.2 million in outstanding bonds issued in March 2006 to finance the Convention Center and payable from a portion of a hotel room tax. As of December 31, 2010, Convention Center District Authority also had outstanding indebtedness to GDB of approximately \$147.8 million related to the financing of the Coliseum.

Electric Power Authority. Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority ("PREPA") owns and operates Puerto Rico's electric power system.

PREPA reported net operating income of \$359.5 million and \$362.6 million during fiscal years 2010 and 2009 respectively. The total debt of PREPA was \$8.0 billion as of December 31, 2010. This debt includes outstanding bonds of \$7.8 billion and interim financing for operations of \$170.2 million. PREPA's debt is rated A3, BBB+ and BBB+ by Moody's, S&P and Fitch, respectively.

As a means of reducing its dependency on oil, PREPA has entered into long-term power purchase agreements with private operators of two co-generation plants that use fuels other than oil. Currently, these two co-generation plants provide approximately 31% of PREPA's energy needs. PREPA has also commenced developing plans for the conversion of its main oil-fired units into natural gas and clean-coal fired units.

Health Insurance Administration. The Health Insurance Administration was created in 1993 to negotiate and contract for the provision of comprehensive health insurance coverage for qualifying (generally low income) Puerto Rico residents. Under this system, the government selects, through a bidding system, one private health insurance company in each of eight designated regions of the island and pays such insurance company the insurance premium for each eligible beneficiary within such region. The health insurance system covers the entire island, and approximately 1.5 million persons were covered by the system during fiscal year 2010.

The Commonwealth has entered into various contracts with several Medicare Advantage organizations for the provision of health coverage to approximately 200,000 eligible beneficiaries. Pursuant to these agreements, the Commonwealth pays each Medicare Advantage organization a premium difference to cover services not included in their contracts with the Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services.

The total cost of the health insurance program for the current fiscal year December 31, 2010 was \$975 million, \$1.962 billion for fiscal year 2010 and \$1.861 billion for fiscal year 2009. For fiscal year 2011, the General Fund covered \$715 million of the total cost of the health insurance program. The remaining \$260 million will be paid from federal, municipal, internal and other sources.

On October 1, 2010, the administration implemented “Mi Salud,” which is the health program that replaced the government’s Health Reform program. The principal differences between “Mi Salud” and the Health Reform are the use of a preferred-provider network organization rather than independent practice associations, an increase of benefits and services and an expansion of eligible participants. During the implementation of the program’s second phase, eligibility requirements will also be expanded to include small to medium businesses. The estimated cost for “Mi Salud” during fiscal year 2012 is \$2.068 billion. The General Fund is expected to cover \$945 million, while the remaining \$1.123 billion will be paid from federal, municipal and other sources. This projection, however, does not take into account increases in the enrollment of new beneficiaries, which could affect this estimate.

Recently, the Governor signed into law a bill that authorizes the Health Insurance Administration to borrow approximately \$186 million from GDB in order to pay amounts owed to its suppliers, including premiums owed to certain insurance companies for services rendered under the Health Reform program.

Highways and Transportation Authority. Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority (“PRHTA”) is responsible for highway construction in Puerto Rico. Such construction is financed by debt (interim notes and revenue bonds), revenues of PRHTA, and federal and Commonwealth grants.

PRHTA reported a net operating loss of \$445.3 million for fiscal year 2010, compared to the net operating loss of \$492.0 million of fiscal year 2009 and \$448.7 million for fiscal year 2008. As of December 31, 2010, PRHTA’s total debt was \$7.3 billion, including \$1.1 billion from GDB’s financings.

Debt service on PRHTA's revenue bonds constitutes a first lien on its gross revenues, which consist currently of all the proceeds of the tax on gasoline, one-half of the proceeds of the tax on gas oil and diesel oil, all the proceeds of the excise taxes on crude oil, unfinished oil and derivative products, up to \$120 million per fiscal year, highway toll revenues and the gross receipts of \$15.00 per vehicle per year from certain motor vehicle license fees. Such revenues (except for toll revenues) may be applied first to the payment of debt service on general obligation bonds and notes of the Commonwealth and to payments required to be made by the Commonwealth under its guarantees of bonds and notes, to the extent that no other revenues are available for such purpose. The Commonwealth has never applied such revenues for such payment.

PRHTA's Highway Revenue Bonds are rated A2 and BBB+ by Moody's and S&P, respectively, and the Senior Transportation Revenues Bonds are rated A3 and BBB by Moody's and S&P, respectively.

PRHTA has a mass transit system, known as Tren Urbano, serving a portion of metropolitan San Juan. It was constructed under several design/build contracts and is being privately operated under a five-year contract with an additional five-year option at PRHTA's election. The cost of the project was \$2.4 billion, which cost was financed by federal Transit Administration grants, other federal funding sources and PRHTA's own resources, including revenue bonds. Tren Urbano commenced operations in June 2005. The operation of the Tren Urbano generated a loss of \$51.7 million, \$64.5 million, and \$62.5 million in fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

PRHTA is a party to a concession agreement under which a private company designed, constructed and currently is operating a toll bridge spanning the San José Lagoon. The toll bridge was financed with special facility revenue bonds of PRHTA, payable by the private operator of the bridge principally from toll revenues. The concession is for a term of 35 years, subject to earlier termination or extension. The bridge opened for traffic in February 1994. In certain circumstances described in the concession agreement, including where toll revenues are insufficient to generate certain rates of return to the private operator, the private operator may require PRHTA, among other things, to assume the operator's obligations with respect to the special facility revenue bonds. Some of those circumstances, including lower than projected toll revenues, exist at this time, but PRHTA does not currently anticipate that the operator will exercise its remedy against PRHTA.

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2011, PRHTA and PPP Authority commenced a procurement process intended to lead to the establishment of a concession agreement for the operation of two toll roads, i.e. PR-22 and PR-5. Future procurement processes will lead to the establishment of concession agreements for the principal toll roads in Puerto Rico.

Industrial Development Company. Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company ("PRIDCO") participates in the Commonwealth-sponsored economic development program by providing physical facilities, general assistance, and special incentive grants to manufacturers. PRIDCO reported consolidated net operating losses of \$10.3 million for fiscal year 2010, compared to consolidated net operating losses of \$6.0 million for fiscal year 2009 and consolidated net income of \$6.1 million for fiscal year 2008. Rentals derived from the leasing of

specified facilities of PRIDCO are pledged to the payment of PRIDCO's revenue bonds. As of December 31, 2010, PRIDCO's total debt was \$411.4 million, including approximately \$89.1 million from GDB financings and the outstanding debt of Puerto Rico Industrial Investment Corporation, a subsidiary of PRIDCO. PRIDCO's debt is rated Baal and BBB- by Moody's and S&P, respectively.

During fiscal years 2006 and 2007 PRIDCO entered into a company reorganization plan establishing an early retirement plan and a voluntary separation plan with the objective of reducing workforce and to achieve expense reductions. This plan was financed by a line of credit from GDB, which had an outstanding balance of \$45.7 million as of December 31, 2010.

Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical and Environmental Control Facilities Financing Authority. The Puerto Rico Industrial, Tourist, Educational, Medical and Environmental Control Facilities Financing Authority ("AFICA") was created to finance (through the issuance of its revenue bonds) industrial, tourist, educational, medical, and environmental control facilities in Puerto Rico for the use of private companies, non-profit entities, or government agencies. The bonds are payable solely from payments to be made to AFICA by such private companies, non-profit entities, or government agencies, and do not constitute a debt of the Commonwealth or any of its other public corporations or municipalities. As of December 31, 2010, approximately \$1.3 billion of AFICA's bonds were outstanding. In addition, as of December 31, 2010, AFICA has a \$67 million line of credit with GDB with a principal outstanding balance of \$59.1 million used for the acquisition of assets from PREPA.

Infrastructure Financing Authority. Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority ("PRIFA") was created to provide financial, administrative, consulting, technical, advisory, and other types of assistance to other public corporations, governmental instrumentalities, political subdivisions and municipalities (collectively, "Benefited Entities") authorized to develop infrastructure facilities and to establish alternate means for financing those facilities. PRIFA is authorized to issue bonds and provide loans, grants and other financial assistance for the construction, acquisition, repair, maintenance and reconstruction of infrastructure projects by Benefited Entities.

As of December 31, 2010, PRIFA's total debt was \$1.85 billion. This debt includes bonds outstanding of \$1.84 billion and interim financing for capital improvements of \$7.9 million. PRIFA's debt is rated Baa3 and BBB+ by Moody's and S&P, respectively.

PRIFA oversees the Puerto Rico Infrastructure Fund, which is being funded annually thru fiscal year 2052 with the first \$117 million of proceeds of federal excise taxes imposed on rum and other articles produced in Puerto Rico and sold in the United States that are transferred to Puerto Rico pursuant to the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. See "Major Sources of General Fund Revenues – Revenues from Non-Commonwealth Sources" under PUERTO RICO TAXES, OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES. Rum is the only article currently produced in Puerto Rico subject to federal excise taxes, the proceeds of which are required to be returned to the Treasury Department. The Authority is using these funds to pay debt service of bonds issued to finance various infrastructure projects.

PRIFA also has custody and control of the Infrastructure Development Fund and its Corpus Account, a perpetual account established under Act No. 92 of June 24, 1998 that was funded with \$1.2 billion of the proceeds of the sale of Puerto Rico Telephone Company. The interest earned on the securities held in the Corpus Account were being used by PRIFA to pay debt service on its \$1.1 billion Series 2000 A and B Bonds. Act No. 3, approved by the Legislative Assembly of the Commonwealth on January 14, 2009 (“Act 3”), authorized the sale of the securities held in the Corpus Account. PRIFA sold the securities in January 2009 and used the proceeds to: (i) make a deposit into an escrow account in an amount sufficient to retire the Series 2000 A and B Bonds on October 1, 2010, (ii) make a deposit to the General Fund which was applied to cover a portion of the Commonwealth’s budget deficit, (iii) make a transfer to GDB as a capital contribution, and (iv) make a deposit to the Corpus Account to be invested in a long-term investment agreement with GDB.

Pursuant to Act No. 8 of March 9, 2009, PRIFA is responsible for implementing in the Commonwealth the applicable provisions of ARRA. One of its main responsibilities regarding ARRA is to maximize the flow of funds from the Federal Government for the appropriate investment in qualified projects and activities. PRIFA also has responsibility for the receipt, administration and disbursement of such funds and monitoring those governmental agencies and entities that receive ARRA funds.

Municipal Finance Agency. Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency (“MFA”) is authorized to issue bonds to purchase general obligation bonds and notes of Puerto Rico municipalities and to fund a debt service reserve. Debt service on MFA’s bonds is payable from debt service payments on municipal bonds and notes held by MFA and from the debt service reserve, including investment income thereon. The Commonwealth has agreed to pay such amounts to the debt service reserve as may be necessary to maintain it at its required level, subject to appropriation by the Legislative Assembly, which appropriation is authorized but not legally required to be made. To date no such payments have been required. As of December 31, 2010, MFA had \$1.0 billion of bonds outstanding.

Port of the Americas Authority. Port of the Americas Authority (“PAA”) is responsible for the development and operation of the Port of the Americas (the “Port”), a deep draft port on the south coast of Puerto Rico.

PAA is authorized to issue bonds guaranteed by the Commonwealth in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$250 million. The proceeds from these bonds will be used to continue the development of the Port. Currently, GDB is authorized by law to purchase bonds of PAA in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$250 million. As of December 31, 2010, GDB held approximately \$209.2 million of PAA’s outstanding bonds, which are guaranteed by the Commonwealth.

The first phase of the Port was completed in fiscal year 2004. This initial phase included the improvement of piers 4, 5 and 6 of the Port and the acquisition of heavy equipment at a cost of \$40 million. The second phase of the Port was completed during the first quarter of calendar year 2009. This phase, which was designed to provide capacity to handle up to 250,000 Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units (“TEU”) per year, included (i) dredging the entrance channel and adjacent areas of the Port to a depth of 50 feet, (ii) reconstructing the container terminals,

(iii) commencing certain required environmental risk mitigation procedures, and (iv) preparing final construction schematics.

A third phase, which provides for the expansion of the Port's capacity, was initiated in August 2008. This phase includes, among other improvements, (i) infrastructure improvements related to access roads, (ii) relocation of the storm sewer channel, (iii) relocation of the sewer, water and power distribution systems, (iv) additional dredging at certain pier locations, (v) the expansion of the container terminal, and (vi) additional mitigation at Coffin Island. The first expansion under this phase will provide sufficient capacity to process 500,000 TEU annually. This phase is expected to be finished in the second half of calendar year 2011.

Ports Authority. Puerto Rico Ports Authority ("Ports Authority") owns and operates the major airport and seaport facilities in Puerto Rico. Ports Authority derives revenues from a variety of sources, including charges on airplane fuel sales, air terminal space rentals, landing fees, wharfage, dockage and harbor fees, and rentals for the lease of property and seaport equipment. Ports Authority reported operating losses of \$38.7 million and \$46.7 million during fiscal years 2010 and 2009, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, the Ports Authority had \$730.1 million in debt, including approximately \$146.0 million from GDB financings.

As of December 31, 2010, the outstanding balance of the credit facilities for capital improvements with private financial institutions was \$151.0 million, which is guaranteed by GDB.

Public Buildings Authority. Puerto Rico Public Buildings Authority ("PBA") is authorized to construct, purchase or lease office, school, health, correctional and other facilities for lease to departments, public corporations, and instrumentalities of the Commonwealth. Bonds that have been issued by PBA to finance such facilities (through retirement of interim notes or otherwise) are payable from lease payments, which are largely derived from legislative appropriations and are secured by the Commonwealth's guaranty. PBA is authorized by law to have outstanding at any one time up to \$4.3 billion of bonds guaranteed by the Commonwealth. As of December 31, 2010, \$3.07 billion of such bonds of PBA were outstanding (not including accretion of interest from the respective issuance dates on capital appreciation bonds). As of December 31, 2010, PBA's line of credit with GDB had an outstanding balance of \$254.4 million. PBA debt is rated A3 and BBB- by Moody's and S&P, respectively.

Public-Private Partnerships Authority. PPP Authority is an independent governmental instrumentality of the Commonwealth created by Act No. 29 of June 8, 2009. The Authority is tasked with implementing the Commonwealth's public policy regarding public-private partnerships to further the development and maintenance of infrastructure facilities, improve the services rendered by the Government and foster the creation of jobs. As of April 2010, the Authority had engaged various financial advisors to assist it in the evaluation of various projects in the energy, transportation, water and public school infrastructure sectors. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2010, the Authority published desirability studies for four public-private partnership priority projects and commenced procurement for such projects. The Authority has short-listed proponents for the toll roads and school infrastructure projects. Moreover, the Authority has made substantial progress in the preparation of a public-private partnership procurement for the Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport. As of September 30, 2010, the

Authority has a \$20 million revolving line of credit with GDB with an outstanding balance of \$3.3 million.

Sales Tax Financing Corporation. COFINA is an independent governmental instrumentality of the Commonwealth created by Act 91. COFINA was originally created for the purpose of financing the payment, retirement, or defeasance of certain appropriation-backed debt outstanding as of June 30, 2006, payable to GDB and PFC.

In 2009, the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico expanded the purposes for which COFINA was created and, correspondingly, increased its revenues by increasing from 1% to 2.75% (one-half of the tax rate of 5.5%) the portion that is transferred to COFINA of the sales and use tax imposed by the central government. As a result, COFINA was authorized to issue bonds for the following additional purposes: (i) to pay, in whole or in part, the debt of the Secretary of the Treasury with GDB in the amount of \$1 billion, the proceeds of which were used to cover the budgetary deficit for fiscal year 2009, (ii) to pay, in whole or in part, certain financing granted to the Secretary of the Treasury by GDB payable from future Commonwealth general obligation bonds, and any debt of the Commonwealth outstanding as of December 31, 2008 that did not have a source of repayment or was payable from budgetary appropriations, (iii) to pay, in whole or in part, the accounts payable to suppliers of the Commonwealth, (iv) to pay or finance operational expenses of the Commonwealth for fiscal years 2009, 2010, and 2011, (v) to pay or finance operational expenses of the Commonwealth for fiscal year 2012, which would have to be included in the annual budget of the Government of Puerto Rico, (vi) to fund the Puerto Rico Economic Stimulus Fund, (vii) to fund the Commonwealth Emergency Fund in order to cover expenses resulting from catastrophic events such as hurricanes or floods, and (viii) to generate moneys to fund the Economic Cooperation and Public Employees Alternatives Fund. As of December 31, 2010, COFINA had approximately \$13.4 billion outstanding of its Sales Tax Revenue Bonds (excluding all accretion on capital appreciation bonds). COFINA's Sales Tax Revenue Bonds are rated Aa2, AA- and AA- by Moody's, S&P and Fitch, respectively, and the Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, First Subordinate Series are rated A1, A+ and A+ by Moody's, S&P and Fitch, respectively.

Special Communities Perpetual Trust. The Perpetual Trust is a public corporation created by law to be an irrevocable and permanent trust. Perpetual Trust's principal purpose is to fund development projects that address the infrastructure and housing needs of underprivileged communities. GDB has made a special capital contribution to Perpetual Trust of \$500 million and provided the Perpetual Trust with a \$500 million, non-revolving, line of credit. The amounts transferred by GDB were deposited in two investment accounts held by GDB for the benefit of Perpetual Trust, of which \$888.7 million has been disbursed to the Perpetual Trust as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, Perpetual Trust's line of credit with GDB had an outstanding balance of \$368.4 million. The line of credit is payable from legislative appropriations.

University of Puerto Rico. The University of Puerto Rico (the "University"), with approximately 62,342 students at the beginning of academic year 2010-2011, is by far the largest institution of higher education on the Island. Government appropriations are the principal source of University revenues, but additional revenues are derived from tuition, student fees, auxiliary enterprises, interest income, federal grants, and other sources. University capital improvements

have been financed mainly by revenue bonds. As of December 31, 2010, the University's total debt was \$592.3 million (excluding \$19.4 million owed by the University's Medical Services). The University's debt is rated Baa2 and BBB- by Moody's and S&P, respectively.

In 2000, AFICA issued its \$86,735,000 Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds, 2000 Series A (University Plaza Project) for the purpose of financing the construction of additional student housing and parking and office space for the University. The project was built, is being operated by Desarrollos Universitarios, Inc., a Puerto Rico not-for-profit corporation, and is leased to the University for a term equal to the term of the bonds, with University lease payments being sufficient to pay debt service on said bonds as they become due. These bonds are not included in the University's total debt or outstanding revenue bonds set forth in the prior paragraph.

In June 2007, the Board of Trustees of the University approved Certification No. 60 establishing a new policy and methodology for tuition fees structure. This new structure covers the tuition fees to be charged to new students until academic year 2012-2013. This policy was adopted to pursue continued development and financial stability of the University.

In June 2010, the Board of Trustees of the University approved Certification No. 146 establishing a \$400 stabilization fee to be charged each semester to all students in addition to tuition charges and other fees already in place at the University. This stabilization fee was imposed to address the University's fiscal difficulties and is expected to increase annual revenues by approximately \$40 million.

As a result of a student-led strike that lasted approximately two months, on June 26, 2010, the Middle States Commission on Higher Education ("MSCHE"), the regional accreditation entity of the eleven units that comprise the University system, placed on probation ten of the University's units for lack of evidence of compliance with two of fourteen accreditation standards. This action was prompted by a student stoppage that interrupted the operations of these units for up to 62 days, but less in most cases. The ten affected units will remain fully accredited while on probation. After a Monitoring Report submitted by the ten affected units in September 2010 and a subsequent evaluation visit, the Commission lifted probation over one of the questioned standards and added an additional standard, thereby continuing the review over two of the fourteen accreditation standards.

A second Monitoring Report was submitted to the Commission by the ten affected units on March 1, 2011 to further substantiate compliance with these two standards. Evaluation visits to the eleven units of the University were conducted between March and April 2011 as a follow up to the probationary process as well as the regular decennial re-accreditation review for some of the units. Following these visits, the evaluation teams reported that they intend to inform the Commission that 95% of all accreditation standards evaluated throughout the system were found in compliance, and significant progress was evidenced in the remaining 5%. The Commission will make its final determination at its June 2011 meeting. The University anticipates that probation will be lifted for all units after said meeting.

Other public corporations. Public corporations not described above have outstanding debt in the aggregate amount of \$1.522 billion as of September 30, 2010. Debt service on \$725

million of such outstanding debt is being paid from legislative appropriations. The Commonwealth is not, however, obligated to make any such appropriations. Additional legislative appropriations are made to enable certain of such corporations to pay their operating expenses.

INSURANCE MATTERS

Government-owned property is insured through policies obtained by the Secretary of the Treasury and through self-insurance, except for property owned by Electric Power Authority and Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority, whose properties are insured through arrangements and policies obtained by the respective Authorities. Personal injury awards against the Commonwealth are limited by law to \$150,000 per occurrence.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

General. Substantially all of the public employees of the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities are covered by five retirement systems: the Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth (the “Employees Retirement System”), the Puerto Rico System of Annuities and Pensions for Teachers (the “Teachers Retirement System”), the Commonwealth Judiciary Retirement System (the “Judiciary Retirement System”), the Retirement System of the University of Puerto Rico (the “University Retirement System”) and the Employees Retirement System of Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (the “Electric Power Authority Retirement System”). The Employees Retirement System and the Teachers Retirement System are the largest plans, both in number of active members and retirees and in the amount of their actuarial accrued liabilities.

The University Retirement System and the Electric Power Authority Retirement System covers employees of the University of Puerto Rico and Electric Power Authority, respectively, and are funded by those public corporations from their revenues. Although the Commonwealth is not required to contribute directly to those two systems, a large portion of the University’s revenues is derived from legally mandated legislative appropriations. The discussion that follows only covers the Employees Retirement System, the Teachers Retirement System and the Judiciary Retirement System (each a “Retirement System” and, collectively, the “Retirement Systems”).

The Employees Retirement System is a trust created by Act No. 447 of May 15, 1951 (“Act 447”) and is a hybrid defined benefit plan consisting of different benefit structures. Members who entered the Employees Retirement System on or before December 31, 1999 generally participate in a defined benefit program. Members participating in the defined benefit program prior to April 1, 1990 (“Act 447 Participants”) are entitled to the highest benefits structure, while those who became members on or after April 1, 1990 (“Act 1 Participants”) are subject to a longer vesting period and a reduced level of benefits.

In 1999, Act 447 was amended to close the defined benefit program and, prospectively, establish a new benefit structure similar to a cash balance plan (this new benefit structure is referred to as “System 2000”). Members who entered the Employees Retirement System on or after January 1, 2000 (“System 2000 Participants”) participate solely in System 2000. Under the

System 2000 benefits structure, a participant is entitled to receive a lump-sum payment, which may be received in full or used to purchase an annuity from a third party, based solely on the amounts contributed by such participant. System 2000 Participants receive periodic account statements similar to those of defined contribution plans showing their accrued balances. System 2000 Participants do not benefit from any employer contributions. Instead, employer contributions with respect to System 2000 Participants are used to reduce the accumulated unfunded pension benefit obligation of the Employees Retirement System.

System 2000 is not a separate plan as there are no separate accounts for System 2000 Participants. Contributions received from System 2000 Participants are pooled and invested by the Employees Retirement System together with the assets corresponding to the defined benefit structure. Thus, future benefit payments under the original defined benefit structure and System 2000 will be paid from the same pool of assets of the Employees Retirement System.

The Teachers Retirement System is a trust created by Act No. 91 of March 29, 2004 (“Act 91 of 2004”), which superseded Act No. 218 of May 6, 1951, and is a defined benefit pension plan. The Judiciary Retirement System is a trust created by Act No. 12 of October 19, 1954 and is also a defined benefit pension plan.

The Retirement Systems are funded principally by contributions made by employers (the Commonwealth, public corporations and municipalities) and employees, as well as investment income.

Covered Employees. The Employees Retirement System covers substantially all employees of the departments and agencies of the Commonwealth, all members and regular employees of the Legislative Branch, and all employees of the public corporations (other than the University of Puerto Rico or the Electric Power Authority) and municipalities, except for those employees that are covered by the other two Retirement Systems. The Judiciary Retirement System only covers judges.

The Teachers Retirement System covers public school teachers and certain private school teachers, as well as teachers working in administrative positions. Act 91 of 2004 establishes that: (i) the Teachers Retirement System’s active employees as of March 29, 2004 (not public school teachers or other Department of Education employees) have the option to participate in the Teachers Retirement System or in the Employees Retirement System; (ii) persons hired by the Teachers Retirement System after the approval of the new law may only become members of the Teachers Retirement System, (iii) active teacher employees of the Department of Education are members of the Teachers Retirement System, and (iv) licensed teachers working in private schools or other educational organizations may elect to become members of the Teachers Retirement System as long as the required employer and employee contributions are satisfied. Currently, there are no teachers from private schools or other educational institutions participating in the Teachers Retirement System.

The following table shows the number of active members, retired members, disabled members and beneficiaries and terminated vested members for each of the Retirement Systems as of June 30, 2010, the date of the latest actuarial valuations for the Retirement Systems.

**Participant Data
(as of June 30, 2010)**

	Active Members	Retired Members	Disabled Members	Beneficiaries	Terminated Vested Members ⁽¹⁾	Total
Employees Retirement System						
Act 447 Participants	34,079	75,100	16,521	12,157	-	137,857
Act 1 Participants	51,284	2,428	318	14	-	54,044
System 2000 Participants	55,279	-	-	-	-	55,279
Total	140,642	77,528	16,839	12,171	-	247,180
Teachers Retirement System	44,679	28,799	2,061	2,744	769	79,052
Judiciary Retirement System	362	333	0	61	45	801

⁽¹⁾ Represents generally members who ceased employment without the right to a retirement annuity and are due a refund of member contributions and, if applicable, employer contributions, plus interest thereon. There are terminated vested members of the Employees Retirement System, but the Employees Retirement System does not possess reliable data on the amount of such members.

The Commonwealth central government (consisting of department and agencies) is not the only employer participating in the Employees Retirement System. The municipalities and most public corporations participate as employers as well with respect to their employees. However, the assets contributed by the Commonwealth central government and all other employers are invested together and not otherwise segregated. As of June 30, 2010, the central government was responsible for making contributions with respect to 85,643 active members of the Employees Retirement System, or 60.9% of total active members (consisting of 22,074 Act 447 Participants, 34,343 Act 1 Participants and 29,226 System 2000 Participants). Municipalities were responsible for 32,310, or 23.0%, active members, and public corporations were responsible for 22,689, or 16.1%, active members.

Funding Requirements. The Commonwealth central government is responsible for approximately 64% of total employer contributions to the Employees Retirement System, and the other 36% is the responsibility of public corporations and municipalities. The Commonwealth central government is also responsible for 100% and 99% of total employer contributions to the Judiciary and Teachers Retirement Systems, respectively. Retirement and related benefits provided by the Retirement Systems and required contributions to the Retirement Systems by employers and employees are determined by law rather than by actuarial requirements.

For the Employees Retirement System, the statutory employer contribution is at least 9.275% of covered payroll. Covered payroll is the compensation regularly paid to active employees on which contributions to the retirement systems are computed and is generally equivalent to their annual salary. The current employer contribution rate has been in effect since February 1990; prior to that date, Commonwealth departments, agencies and public corporations were required to make employer contributions of at least 8% of their covered payroll, while municipalities were required to make employer contributions of at least 7% of their covered payroll. Required employee contributions for the Employees Retirement System vary according

to how the individual employee's retirement benefits are coordinated with social security benefits. Act 447 requires that employer contributions cover the difference between (i) the benefits provided by the System, plus administrative costs, and (ii) the contributions that employees are required to make to the System. This requirement, however, has not been adhered to and the level of employer contributions has been limited to the minimum statutory rate.

For the Teachers Retirement System, the statutory employer contribution is 8.5% of covered payroll and 9.0% for the employees. For the Judiciary Retirement System, the employer contribution is 30.34% of covered payroll and 8% for the employees. The employer contribution rate for the Judiciary Retirement System increased from 20.0% to 30.34% of payroll as of July 1, 2008. The Commonwealth is also ultimately responsible for any funding deficiency in the Teachers Retirement System and the Judiciary Retirement System.

Benefits and Special Benefits. Each Retirement System provides basic benefits principally consisting of a retirement annuity and death and disability benefits (collectively referred to herein as "Basic System Pension Benefits"). Each also administers benefits granted under various special laws that have provided additional benefits for the retirees and beneficiaries (collectively referred to herein as "System Administered Pension Benefits"). The System Administered Pension Benefits include, among others, additional minimum pension, death and disability benefits, ad-hoc cost-of-living adjustments and summer and Christmas bonuses. See Note 20 to the Commonwealth's audited financial statements for fiscal year 2010 included in the CAFR for a summary of the benefits provided by each of the Retirement Systems.

The System Administered Pension Benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis by the Commonwealth from the General Fund or by the participating public corporation and municipalities. These benefits are not an obligation of the respective Retirement Systems. Except for the System Administered Pension Benefits corresponding to former employees of municipalities and public corporations, which are obligations of the municipalities and public corporations, most of the funds used to cover these benefits are required to be paid by the Commonwealth through annual appropriations from the General Fund. Historically, however, the Retirement Systems have made current payments of System Administered Pension Benefits to participants but the costs of these pension benefits have not been received by the Retirement Systems in full and on a timely basis from the Commonwealth and the participating public corporations and municipalities.

Through June 30, 2004, the Teachers Retirement System had paid \$119.6 million from its resources to cover System Administered Pension Benefits that should have been received from the Commonwealth through annual appropriations. On May 31, 2004, the Teachers Retirement System made a claim to OMB to collect this amount. OMB disputed the Teachers Retirement System's interpretation of certain System Administered Pension Benefit laws to the effect that the Commonwealth is required to reimburse the Teachers Retirement System for such benefits paid. During 2009, the Department of Education paid \$12.2 million that was part of the amounts claimed to OMB. On April 23, 2010, OMB and the Teachers Retirement System settled the remaining claim for \$53.8 million, to be paid in five equal installments of \$10.8 million during the next five fiscal years, starting in fiscal year 2011. In July 2010, the Teachers Retirement System received the first installment.

The Employees Retirement System is also seeking reimbursement from the Commonwealth, the municipalities and public corporations in the amount of \$79.2 million, \$30.5 million and \$62.1 million, respectively, for cumulative System Administered Pension Benefits paid to its beneficiaries through June 30, 2010. As of June 30, 2010, the Teachers Retirement System was also seeking reimbursement from the Commonwealth of \$491,000 (excluding the aforementioned \$53.8 million) on account of System Administered Pension Benefits paid.

Composition and Market Value of Investment Portfolios. As of June 30, 2010, the market value of the Employees Retirement System's investment portfolio was \$4.138 billion, compared to \$4.219 billion as of June 30, 2009. As of June 30, 2010, the investment portfolio was comprised of approximately 36.3% of U.S. domestic and international equity investments, 14.8% of fixed-income securities, 29.7% of internally managed mortgage and personal loans portfolio, 17.8% of short-term cash equivalents and 1% of other investments. As of December 31, 2010, the market value of the Employees Retirement System's investment portfolio was \$4.176 billion. The decrease in the value of the investment portfolio since June 30, 2009 principally reflects the continued use of investment portfolio assets to pay current benefits, as discussed below.

As of June 30, 2010, the market value of the Teachers Retirement System's investment portfolio was \$2.157 billion, compared to \$2.136 billion as of June 30, 2009. As of June 30, 2010, the investment portfolio was comprised of approximately 60.4% of U.S. domestic and international equity investments, 19.1% of fixed-income securities, 19.2% of internally managed mortgage and personal loans portfolio, 0.30% of short-term cash equivalents and 1% of other investments. As of December 31, 2010, the market value of the Teachers Retirement System's investment portfolio was \$2.425 billion.

As of June 30, 2010, the market value of the Judiciary Retirement System's investment portfolio was \$80.5 million, compared to \$71.5 million as of June 30, 2009. As of June 30, 2010, the investment portfolio was comprised of approximately 63.9% of U.S. domestic and international equity investments, 34.8% of fixed-income securities, 1% of internally managed mortgage and personal loans portfolio and 0.40% of short-term cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2010, the market value of the Judiciary Retirement System's investment portfolio was \$66.5 million.

Actuarial Valuations of the Retirement Systems. Historically, each of the Retirement Systems has conducted an actuarial valuation as of the end of every two fiscal years. However, due to the deterioration of the funding status of the Retirement Systems, as discussed below, each of the Retirement Systems began conducting annual actuarial valuations effective June 30, 2009. The latest actuarial valuations were conducted by Milliman Inc., a firm of independent consulting actuaries, as of June 30, 2010.

Informational copies of the actuarial valuation reports of the Employees Retirement System and the Judiciary Retirement System as well as other financial information are available on the website of the Administration of the Retirement Systems at <http://www.asr.gobierno.pr>. Informational copies of the actuarial valuation report of the Teachers Retirement System as well as other financial information are available at the website of the Teachers Retirement System at <http://www.srm.gobierno.pr>. No information contained on these websites is deemed incorporated herein by reference.

The purpose of an actuarial valuation is to calculate the actuarial accrued liability of each of the Retirement Systems, which estimates on the basis of demographic and economic assumptions the present value of the benefits that each of the Retirement Systems will pay to its retired members and active members upon retirement. The actuarial valuations are performed in accordance with generally recognized and accepted actuarial principles and practices. The actuarial valuation compares the actuarial accrued liability with the actuarial value of assets and any excess of that liability over the assets represents an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (“UAAL”) of the applicable Retirement System. In the case of the actuarial valuations of the Retirement Systems, the actuarial value of assets is equal to the market value of assets (net of liabilities). An actuarial valuation will also express the percentage that a Retirement System is funded through a “Funded Ratio” which represents the quotient obtained by dividing the actuarial value of assets of the Retirement System by the actuarial accrued liability of the Retirement System. An actuarial valuation will also state an actuarially recommended contribution rate, which is a recommended rate of covered payroll that consists of two components: (1) normal cost, which generally represents the portion of the present value of retirement benefits that are allocable to active members’ current year service, and (2) an amortized portion of the UAAL. The amount that the Commonwealth and other participating entities actually contribute to the Retirement Systems is determined by statute and does not follow the recommendations of the actuaries, as discussed above. If additional employer contributions were to be made, they would have to be included in the Governor’s budget request and approved by the Legislature.

To calculate the actuarial accrued liability of each of the Retirement Systems, the actuarial valuations use several actuarial assumptions. Some examples of these assumptions include an expected rate of return of assets, age of retirement of active members, future pay increases for current employees, assumed rates of disability and post-employment life expectancies of retirees and beneficiaries. If the experience of the Retirement Systems is different from these assumptions, the UAAL of the Retirement Systems may increase or decrease to the extent of any variances. As discussed below, the actual return of assets of each of the Retirement Systems during fiscal year 2009 was significantly lower than the assumed investment return utilized to prepare the actuarial accrued liability. The actual return of assets of each of the Retirement Systems for fiscal year 2010, however, was higher than the assumed investment return utilized to prepare the actuarial accrued liability.

The actual rate of return on assets of the Retirement Systems depends on the performance of their respective investment portfolios, which can vary materially from the expected rates of return assumed in the actuarial valuations. The investment portfolios of the respective Retirement Systems can be volatile. The value of the securities in the investment portfolios can dramatically change from one fiscal year to the next, which could, in turn, cause substantial increases or decreases in the net assets of the Retirement Systems, which directly impacts the UAAL. For fiscal year 2009, the annual rates of return of the assets of the Employees Retirement System, the Teachers Retirement System and the Judiciary Retirement System was negative 10.0%, negative 16.0% and negative 18.2%, respectively, contributing to the increase in the UAAL of the Retirement Systems between fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year 2009. For fiscal year 2010, the year-end return of the assets of the Employees Retirement System, the Teachers Retirement System and the Judiciary Retirement System was 8.7%, 12.5% and 12.7%, respectively.

The June 30, 2010 actuarial valuations of the Employees Retirement System and Judiciary Retirement System were completed in accordance with the “projected unit credit” method and assumed an investment return of 7.5% per year and yearly salary increases of 3% per year. Under this method, a projected benefit is determined at each active participant’s assumed retirement age assuming future compensation increases, and the projected benefit is attributed to each year of service using straight proration based on projected service to each assumed retirement age. The plan’s normal cost is the sum of the present value of the portion of each active participant’s projected benefit attributable to the current year of service.

The June 30, 2010 actuarial valuation of the Teachers Retirement System was completed in accordance with the “entry age normal” method and assumed an investment return of 8% per year and yearly salary increases of 3.5%. Under this method, a projected benefit is determined at each active participant’s assumed retirement age assuming future compensation increases. The plan’s normal cost is the sum of each active participant’s annual cost for the current year of service determined such that, if it were calculated as a level percentage of his compensation each year, it would accumulate (at the valuation interest rate over his total prior and future years of service to the participant’s assumed retirement date) into an amount sufficient to fund the participant’s projected benefits.

Any amounts receivable from the Commonwealth with respect to benefits under System Administered Pension Benefits laws (discussed above) are considered in the actuarial valuation process to determine the unfunded pension benefit obligation of the Retirement Systems to the extent receivables are recognized as such by the Systems.

In performing the actuarial valuations, the actuaries rely on data provided by the Retirement Systems. Although the actuaries review the data for reasonableness and consistency, they do not audit or verify the data. If the data were inaccurate or incomplete, the results of the actuarial valuations may also be inaccurate or incomplete, and such defects may be material.

The following tables set forth, according to the actuarial valuations of the Retirement Systems, the actuarial value of assets, actuarial accrued liability, UAAL, funded ratio, covered payroll and UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll. The ratio of the UAAL to covered payroll is a measure of the significance of the UAAL relative to the capacity to pay it. The trend in the ratio provides information as to whether the financial strength of a pension plan is improving or deteriorating over time. As shown in the “Historical Funding Status” table, the steady increase in the UAAL to covered payroll for each of the Retirement Systems shows a significant deterioration in their financial strength.

Funding Status
Actuarial Valuations as of June 30, 2010
(in millions)

	Actuarial Value of Assets ⁽¹⁾	Actuarial Accrued Liability ⁽²⁾	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability ⁽³⁾	Funded Ratio ⁽⁴⁾	Covered Payroll ⁽⁵⁾	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ⁽⁶⁾
Employees Retirement System.....	\$1,667	\$19,502	\$17,834	8.5%	\$3,818	467.1%
Teachers Retirement System.....	2,222	9,280	7,058	23.9	1,370	515.0
Judiciary Retirement System.....	55	338	283	16.4	32	882.0
Total	\$3,944	\$29,120	\$25,175	13.5%	\$5,220	482.3%

- (1) The actuarial value of assets of each of the Retirement Systems is set forth in the actuarial valuation relating to each Retirement System and is equal to the full market value of the assets held by the Retirement Systems, including expected receivable contributions from the Commonwealth, municipalities and participating public corporations, less bonds payable and other liabilities.
- (2) The actuarial accrued liability of each of the Retirement Systems is set forth in the actuarial valuation relating to each Retirement System and is an estimate based on demographic and economic assumptions of the present value of benefits that the Retirement System will pay during the assumed life expectancies of the applicable retired members and active members after they retire.
- (3) The UAAL of each of the Retirement Systems is set forth in the actuarial valuation relating to each Retirement System and reflects the amount of the excess of the actuarial accrued liability of a Retirement System over its actuarial value of assets. The indicated amounts reflect the UAAL as calculated pursuant to the requirements of the Government Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") for purposes of presentation in the CAFR.
- (4) The Funded Ratio of each of the Retirement Systems is presented in the actuarial valuation relating to each Retirement System and reflects the quotient obtained by dividing the actuarial value of assets of the Retirement System by the actuarial accrued liability of the Retirement System. The indicated percentages reflect the Funded Ratio as calculated pursuant to the requirements of GASB for purposes of presentation in the CAFR.
- (5) The covered payroll of each of the Retirement Systems is presented in the actuarial valuation relating to each Retirement System and is equal to the annual salaries paid to active employees on which contributions to the Retirement System are made.
- (6) The UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll is presented in the actuarial valuation relating to each Retirement System and reflects the quotient obtained by dividing the UAAL of the Retirement System by the covered payroll of the Retirement System.

Source: Actuarial valuation reports as of June 30, 2010 for each of the Retirement Systems.

Historical Funding Status⁽¹⁾
Actuarial Valuations as of the Indicated Fiscal Years
(in millions)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
Employees Retirement System						
2005.....	\$2,328	\$13,969	\$11,641	16.7%	\$4,126	282.2%
2007.....	2,892	16,770	13,878	17.2	4,246	326.8
2009.....	1,851	18,944	17,092	9.8	4,293	398.2
2010.....	1,667	19,502	17,834	8.5	3,818	467.1
Teachers Retirement System						
2004.....	\$2,403	\$ 4,702	\$ 2,299	51.1%	\$1,294	177.7%
2007.....	3,163	7,756	4,593	40.8	1,370	335.3
2009.....	2,158	8,722	6,564	24.7	1,418	462.8
2010.....	2,222	9,280	7,058	23.9	1,370	515.0
Judiciary Retirement System						
2005.....	\$70	\$174	\$105	40.0%	\$29	356.8%
2007.....	81	259	177	31.5	31	566.6
2009.....	51	324	273	15.6	31	893.7
2010.....	55	338	283	16.4	32	882.0

⁽¹⁾ Please refer to the footnotes of the immediately preceding table for an explanation of the categories set forth in the columns of this table.

Source: Actuarial valuation reports as of June 30 of the fiscal years indicated above for each of the Retirement Systems.

The following table shows the actuarially recommended contributions, actual employer contributions and resulting amount unfunded and percent contributed for each of the Retirement Systems' last three fiscal years and the current fiscal year.

**Schedule of Employer Contributions
to Retirement Systems
(in millions)**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Actuarially Recommended Contributions ⁽¹⁾	Actual Employer Contributions ⁽²⁾	Amount Unfunded ⁽³⁾	Percent Contributed
Employees Retirement System				
2008	\$1,191	\$581	\$610	48.8%
2009	1,259	595	664	47.2
2010	1,460	534	926	36.6
2011	1,547	542	1,005	35.0
Teachers Retirement System				
2008	\$341	\$159	\$182	46.6%
2009	394	173	221	43.9
2010	477	166	311	34.9
2011	528	165	363	31.3
Judiciary Retirement System				
2008	\$20	\$7	\$13	36.7%
2009	22	11	11	50.0
2010	28	11	17	39.1
2011	30	11	19	36.1
Total				
2008	\$1,553	\$748	\$805	48.1%
2009	1,675	778	897	46.4
2010	1,965	710	1,255	36.1
2011	2,105	718	1,387	34.1

⁽¹⁾ The actuarially recommended contributions are based on the information contained in the actuarial valuations for the Retirement Systems as of June 30, 2010.

⁽²⁾ The actual employer contributions for fiscal year 2011 are based on the statutory employer contribution plus the expected pay-as-you-go contributions for System Administered Pension Benefits, as set forth in the actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2010.

⁽³⁾ Represents the difference between the actuarially recommended pension contribution and the actual contribution from the participating employers.

Source: Information regarding the actuarially recommended contributions was derived from the June 30, 2010 actuarial valuation reports for the Retirement Systems. Information regarding the actual contributions for the Retirement Systems was provided by the Retirement Systems.

Based on the current funding requirements of the Retirement Systems, the UAAL of the Retirement Systems will continue to increase indefinitely into the future instead of being amortized and future scheduled contributions at the current funding rates will not be sufficient to make future benefit payments when due. Additional funding from the Commonwealth will ultimately be necessary to cover such unfunded obligation. It is estimated that the Commonwealth would be responsible for approximately 64% of any such funding deficiency of the Employees Retirement System and approximately 74% of the combined funding deficiency of the Retirement Systems, with the balance being the responsibility of the municipalities and participating public corporations.

Funding Shortfalls. For several fiscal years, actual employer and employee contributions to each of the Retirement Systems have been lower than annual Basic System Pension Benefits payments and administrative expenses. These shortfalls in contributions over the amounts required to pay Basic System Pension Benefits and expenses are referred to herein as “funding

shortfalls.” The funding shortfalls, however, do not reflect the actual cash flow position of the Retirement Systems, which is affected, among other things, by their investment and financing activities. One type of investment that has particularly contributed to the deterioration of the Retirement Systems’ actual cash position has been the increase in personal loans to their members, as discussed below under *“Factors That Have Contributed to Deterioration in Financial Solvency of the Employees Retirement System.”*

The Retirement Systems have been forced to cover the funding shortfalls with investment income, loans from financial institutions and various non-recurring sources of funds. In some fiscal years, the funding shortfall has also exceeded the investment income of the Retirement Systems, causing the Systems’ assets to decline and adversely affecting the funded status.

Besides using investment income to cover benefit payments, the Employees Retirement System has covered some of its historical funding shortfalls with the sale of investment portfolio assets and proceeds of loans from the Treasury Department or other financial institutions, some of which have been collateralized with the System’s assets. During 2008, the Employees Retirement System issued approximately \$2.9 billion of Senior Pension Funding Bonds (the “Pension Bonds”), for which repayment the Employees Retirement System pledged all employer contributions made after the issuance of the bonds. The Pension Bonds increased the funds of the Employees Retirement System currently available to pay pension benefits. Although the original expectation was that the Employees Retirement System’s investment earnings on the proceeds of the Pension Bonds would exceed the cost of the debt, as further discussed below, the Employees Retirement System’s investment earnings on the proceeds of the Pension Bonds have in fact been lower than the cost of the Pension Bonds. As a result of market declines since the issuance of the Pension Bonds, the market value of some of the investments made with Pension Bonds proceeds is below their original cost. Thus, to date, the Pension Bonds transactions have negatively affected the UAAL of the Employees Retirement System.

The table below shows the funding shortfalls for each of the last five fiscal years for each of the Retirement Systems.

**Funding Shortfalls
(in millions)**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Employer and Member Contributions ⁽¹⁾	Basic System Benefit Payments and Administrative Expenses ⁽²⁾	Net Funding Shortfall
Employees Retirement System			
2006	\$741.4	(\$803.5)	(\$62.1)
2007	713.2	(823.1)	(109.9)
2008	726.4	(1,011.3)	(284.9)
2009	762.4	(1,190.3)	(427.9)
2010	726.5	(1,269.0)	(542.5)
Teachers Retirement System			
2006	\$248.7	(\$355.1)	(\$106.4)
2007	244.1	(387.9)	(143.7)
2008	244.6	(439.9)	(195.2)
2009	261.5	(468.0)	(206.6)
2010	248.0	(498.1)	(250.1)
Judiciary Retirement System			
2006	\$9.7	(\$13.5)	(\$3.8)
2007	9.5	(14.7)	(5.3)
2008	9.8	(15.4)	(5.6)
2009	13.1	(16.5)	(3.4)
2010	13.1	(17.8)	(4.7)

⁽¹⁾ Represents the statutory employer and member contributions and does not include amounts received from employers on account of System Administered Pension Benefits.

⁽²⁾ Includes, in the case of the Employees Retirement System, principal and interest paid on the Pension Bonds for fiscal years 2008, 2009 and 2010 in the amounts of \$47 million, \$187 million and \$188 million, respectively.

Source: Information obtained from each of the Retirement Systems.

The Employees Retirement System anticipates that, based on the current contributions and benefit structure, its future cash flow needs for disbursement of benefits to participants are likely to continue to exceed the sum of the employer and employee contributions received and its investment and other recurring income. Based on the actuarial valuation report as of June 30, 2010, the Employees Retirement System expects to have a funding shortfall (after payment of debt service on the Pension Bonds) of \$749 million for fiscal year 2011 and this negative trend is expected to continue. Based on the Employees Retirement System's current funding and disbursement projections (which reflect continued funding shortfalls) and other assumptions, the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2010 states that the System is being rapidly disfunded and projects that its net assets (total assets minus the Pension Bonds and other liabilities) will be depleted by fiscal year 2014 and its gross assets will be depleted by fiscal year 2019. This means that during the period from fiscal year 2014 through fiscal year 2019, benefits are expected to be paid from the proceeds of the Pension Bonds, and that after depletion of the gross assets, there would be no funds remaining to pay pension benefits or debt service on the pension obligation bonds.

The Teachers Retirement System has also covered funding shortfalls during the prior five fiscal years through the sale of investment portfolio assets. Based on the actuarial valuation

report as of June 30, 2010, the Teachers Retirement System expects to have a funding shortfall of approximately \$274 million for fiscal year 2011, and this negative trend is expected to continue. Based on the Teachers Retirement System's current funding and disbursement projections (which reflect continued funding shortfalls) and other assumptions, the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2010 states that the System is being gradually disfunded and projects that its net and gross assets will be depleted by fiscal year 2020.

The Judiciary Retirement System has also experienced funding shortfalls during the last five fiscal years and has used investment income to cover some of these shortfalls. Based on the actuarial valuation report as of June 30, 2010, the Judiciary Retirement System expects to have a funding shortfall of approximately \$7.7 million for fiscal year 2011, and this negative trend is expected to continue. Based on the Judiciary Retirement System's current funding and disbursement projections (which reflect continued funding shortfalls) and other assumptions, the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2010 states that the System is being disfunded and projects that its net and gross assets will be depleted by fiscal year 2018.

The estimated years for depletion of the assets stated above could vary depending on how actual results differ from the assumptions used in the actuarial valuations, as well as based on any future changes to the contribution and benefits structures of the Retirement Systems.

The consulting actuaries have recommended that the funding requirements of the Retirement Systems be significantly increased in light of (i) the expected negative net cash flows and exhaustion of plan assets, (ii) the forecasted decrease in funded status, and (iii) the actuarially recommended contributions which significantly exceed actual employer contributions.

Factors That Have Contributed to Deterioration in Financial Solvency of the Employees Retirement System. On June 30, 2010, the Employees Retirement System and GDB, as fiscal agent, retained Conway MacKenzie, Inc ("CMI"), a financial advisory firm, to identify and analyze key events and decisions that have contributed to the current financial crisis of the Employees Retirement System, including the deterioration of its funded ratio. CMI issued its report in October 2010. In its report, CMI identified the following five factors as fundamental in the deterioration of the financial health of the Employees Retirement System: (i) historical inadequate funding procedures, (ii) special laws, (iii) early retirement programs, (iv) personal loans, and (v) the 2008 issuances of Pension Bonds.

The report reviews the historical funding levels of the Employees Retirement System and concludes that the Employees Retirement System has been underfunded since its inception in 1951, essentially as a result of statutory funding rates that fall below actuarially determined contribution rates. In addition to inadequate annual contributions, CMI notes that investment returns and other recurring income have been insufficient to cover annual benefit payments and operating expenses, resulting in cash flow shortfalls that have forced the Employees Retirement System to liquidate plan assets.

CMI also identified the enactment of numerous special laws, which have granted incremental retirement benefits to participants beyond those provided by Act 447 and Act 1, as having exacerbated the deteriorating financial condition of the Employees Retirement System.

Many special laws were adopted without the Government securing a viable, long-term source of funding for such additional benefits, including the adoption of special laws during periods when the Government was incurring in budgetary deficits. As a result, the Employees Retirement System was forced to fund the benefits granted under these special laws, resulting in significant past-due receivables from the Commonwealth and participating public corporations and municipalities.

The adoption of several early retirement programs is also identified as having affected the financial solvency of the Employees Retirement System. These programs were adopted in order to reduce the size of the public workforce and thereby decrease payroll costs. These programs, however, were generally not accompanied by up-front funding of the associated retirement costs and had a negative cash flow impact on the Employees Retirement System as the System funded early retirement benefits without timely reimbursement from the Commonwealth or sponsoring public corporation or municipality. In addition, the CMI report notes that it appears that many of these programs did not ultimately result in their intended goals of reducing the size of the public workforce.

Another factor identified by CMI as having contributed to the deterioration of the Employees Retirement System is the adoption in 2007 of an increase in the maximum loan balance for personal loans to members, from \$5,000 to \$15,000. This increase has resulted in a significant cash flow drain to the Employees Retirement System, amounting to approximately \$600 million during the last four fiscal years. Although the loans are secured by the employee contributions and collected through payroll withholdings, the significant cash flow to provide personal loans has required the liquidation of plan assets. As a result, a significant percentage of the Employees Retirement System's assets are now invested in personal loans that are illiquid investments.

The CMI report also addressed the 2008 issuances of approximately \$2.9 billion in Pension Bonds. The Pension Bonds were issued with the intent of increasing the funds available to the Employees Retirement System to pay benefit obligations and to reduce the UAAL. The Employees Retirement System expected to achieve these goals by investing the proceeds of the Pension Bonds at a higher return than the cost of the debt, thereby achieving a positive arbitrage. However, CMI found that potential risks were not thoroughly or properly analyzed. In fact, the investment of the Pension Bonds proceeds have resulted in a negative arbitrage as the Pension Bonds are currently costing the System more than what it is earning on the investment proceeds. Thus, to date, the transactions have worsened the funded ratio of the Employees Retirement System.

Finally, the CMI report addresses governance deficiencies and states that many of the measures described above, and in particular the issuances of Pension Bonds, were adopted and implemented without conducting any rigorous analysis of their impact on the financial condition of the Employees Retirement System and the risks associated with the measures. The report concludes that immediate and dramatic changes to the structure of the Employees Retirement System are necessary to avoid full depletion of the System's net assets in the near future, as discussed above.

Efforts to Address Cash Flow Shortfall and Improve Funding Ratio. The Retirement Systems and the current administration are evaluating measures to improve the financial solvency of the Retirement Systems. In order to maintain the long-term fiscal integrity of the Retirement Systems and their ability to pay required benefits to their members, a combination of some or all of the following will be required: (i) a substantial increase in contributions by the Commonwealth and the participating employers, and (ii) actions resulting in changes to liabilities of the Retirement Systems. Because of the multi-year fiscal imbalances mentioned above, the Commonwealth is currently unable to make the actuarially recommended contributions to the retirement systems.

In March 2010, the Governor of Puerto Rico established a special commission to make recommendations for improving the financial solvency of the Retirement Systems. The Commission issued its report on October 21, 2010. The Commission's report does not make a consensus set of recommendations for addressing the financial solvency of the Retirement Systems, but rather discusses the principal recommendations made by different members of the Commission in the following areas: (i) employer and employee contributions, (ii) benefit structure, (iii) retirement age, (iv) benefits under special laws, (v) early retirement programs, (vi) mortgage loans and personal loans, and (vii) governance structure. All members of the Commission agreed that there has to be an increase in employer contributions, while some members also recommended an increase in employee contribution rates. One of the proposals is that employer contribution rates be increased by 1% of payroll per year for the next 10 to 15 years. In the benefits areas, the recommendations include various proposals to reduce or limit benefits, such as eliminating merit pensions, establishing caps on benefits, increasing the retirement age in order to receive full benefits and modifying or eliminating some benefits granted under special laws. Some members of the Commission also recommended prohibiting all future early retirement programs unless they are actuarially positive to the Retirement Systems. In order to address the liquidity position of the Retirement Systems, various members of the Commission recommended eliminating the loan programs or restricting their use. Various members also commented that improvements to the governance structure of the Retirement Systems was necessary, as it appeared that in the past governance had not been as rigorous as it should have been. Other recommendations included increasing penalties for late payments by participating employers and creating other dedicated revenue sources for the Retirement Systems, such as a special lottery drawing or a special tax on government contractors.

The administration has assigned to a task force headed by the Secretary of Labor the evaluation of the Commission's recommendations in order to determine which of its recommendations or other alternatives will be formally proposed. The implementation of most of the recommendations or other alternatives will require adopting legislation, which the administration expects to submit during 2011. At this time, there can be no assurance as to which changes, if any, to the Retirement Systems will be proposed and adopted. Because of the Commonwealth's current budgetary constraints and the significant underfunding of the Retirement Systems discussed above, however, improving the financial solvency of the Retirement Systems will require the adoption of several of the measures mentioned above and it will take several years before a significant improvement is achieved. In the short-term, the financial situation of the Retirement Systems may have an adverse impact on the Commonwealth's budgetary situation.

On July 2, 2010, the Government enacted Act 70, which is designed to reduce Government expenditures by providing a voluntary early retirement window for central government employees. At the same time, Act 70 is expected to have a positive actuarial impact on the UAAL of the Employees Retirement System and the Teachers Retirement System. Under Act 70, central government employees meeting certain years of service criteria who opted for early retirement by January 14, 2011 receive a higher pension benefit rate than they would otherwise be entitled to receive based on their current years of service, but such pension rate is lower than what they would have been entitled to if they had waited to meet the full vesting requirements. Pursuant to Act 70, the Commonwealth, as employer, will continue making the applicable employer contributions to the Employees Retirement System and the Teachers Retirement System, as well as make payments to cover the annuity payments to the employees opting for the early retirement window, until both the years of service and age requirements for full vesting would have occurred, at which time the applicable Retirement System will continue making the annuity payments. The Government expects approximately 2,398 employees to participate of the benefits provided by Act 70.

Impact of Funding Shortfall on the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth and other participating employers are ultimately responsible for any funding deficiency in the Retirement Systems. The depletion of the assets available to cover retirement benefits will require the Commonwealth and other participating employers to cover such funding deficiency. However, due to the multi-year fiscal imbalances mentioned above, the Commonwealth is currently unable to make the actuarially recommended contributions to the retirement systems. If the Commonwealth fails to take action in the short-term to address the retirement systems' funding deficiency, the continued use of investment assets to pay benefits as a result of funding shortfalls and the resulting depletion of assets could adversely affect the ability of the retirement systems to meet the rates of return assumed in the actuarial valuations, which could in turn result in an earlier depletion of the retirement systems' assets and a significant increase in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Ultimately, since the Commonwealth's General Fund is required to cover a significant amount of the funding deficiency, the Commonwealth would have difficulty funding the annual required contributions unless it implements significant reforms to the retirement systems, obtains additional revenues, or takes other budgetary measures.

Statements of Plan Net Assets and Changes in Plan Net Assets. The following tables present the Statement of Plan Net Assets and Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets of each of the Retirement Systems for fiscal years 2008, 2009 and 2010 and as of and for the six months ended in December 31, 2010.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Employees' Retirement System
Statements of Plan Net Assets*
As of June 30, 2008, 2009, and 2010 and December 31, 2010**
(in thousands)

ASSETS	December 31, 2010**	2010	2009	2008
CASH AND SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS				
Deposits at Commercial Banks	47,935	\$ 54,175	\$ 21,792	\$ 84,439
Deposits with Treasury Department	196,487	110,931	103,527	23,099
Deposits with GDB:				
Unrestricted	40,198	51,446	79,500	54,438
Restricted	357,117	741,082	1,028,878	1515,042
Restricted Cash Bonds	233,960	172,226	193,537	--
Total Cash and Short Term Investment	875,697	1,129,860	1,427,234	1,677,018
SECURITIES LENDING, COLLATERAL INVESTED				
Marketable Securities:				
Notes and Bonds	586,656	563,454	565,366	547,414
Stocks	1,851,790	1,492,386	1,477,945	2,018,090
Master Repo		--	--	--
Private Equity Investments	57,779	55,307	34,922	42,294
Total Investments	2,496,225	2,111,147	2,078,233	2,607,798
LOANS TO PLAN MEMBERS				
Mortgage	144,849	141,588	128,365	116,022
Personal	1,042,582	1,018,498	916,934	771,367
Cultural Trips	67,030	63,729	50,317	38,344
PEC	3,163	2,340	1,827	1,098
Total Loans to Plan Members	1,257,624	1,226,155	1,097,443	926,831
Investment in PRTA Holdings		--	--	--
Total cash, investments and loans to plan members	4,629,546	4,467,162	4,602,910	5,211,647
RECEIVABLES:				
Employers	231,645	273,139	289,427	246,167
General Fund	8,278	11,222	7,833	854
Judiciary Retirement System	224	19,138	17,942	16,714
Investment Sales	9,025	12,189	24,509	9,800
Accrued Interest	6,291	6,597	6,939	3,279
Dividend Receivable		--	--	--
Other	10,646	3,893	5,081	58,210
Total Receivables	266,109	326,178	351,731	335,024
CAPITAL ASSETS	8,686	8,964	9,171	9,839
OTHER ASSETS	6,880	7,224	8,892	8,292
Prepaid Bond Cost	33,267	33,267	34,363	35,462
Total assets	4,944,488	4,842,795	5,007,067	5,600,264
LIABILITIES				
Book overdraft		22,933	37,961	--
Short Term Obligations		--	--	--
Payables for securities lending		110,931	103,527	--
Funds of Mortgage Loans and Guarantee Insurance Reserve for Loans	11,148	6,597	6,372	3,863
Investment Purchases	1,942	5,277	13,926	12,694
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	8,948	12,250	14,228	9,310
Line of Credit		--	--	--
Bonds Payable	2,981,775	2,981,775	2,961,359	2,942,183
Other Liabilities	112,935	21,798	13,675	12,946
Bonds Interest Payable	13,876	13,876	13,876	12,182
Total Liabilities	3,130,624	3,175,437	3,164,924	2,993,178
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension Benefits	\$1,813,864	\$1,667,358	\$1,842,143	\$2,607,086

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

** Preliminary, unaudited numbers.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Employees' Retirement System
Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets*
As of June 30, 2008, 2009, and 2010 and December 31, 2010**
(in thousands)

ADDITIONS:	December 31, 2010**	2010	2009	2008
Contributions:				
Employer	178,926	\$ 381,243	\$ 400,405	\$ 374,394
Participating employees	163,036	345,265	362,040	338,791
Other Special Laws	149,928	171,842	175,254	
Early Retirement	4,054	3,399	47,146	69,097
Special Laws 127	17,000	188,843	17,000	17,000
Total Contributions	512,944	918,750	1,001,845	799,282
Investment (loss) Income:				
Realized Gain or Loss	10,657	148,173	(152,583)	74,304
Unrealized Gain or Loss	350,691	67,838	(405,969)	289,881
Dividend Income	4,586	10,663	15,774	14,494
Interest Income	85,544	179,586	198,734	68,231
Total	451,478	406,259	(344,044)	446,910
Less Investment Expense	(287)	(7,649)	(7,589)	(12,940)
Insurance Premium				2,441
Other Income	7,733	31,783	35,878	17,431
Net Investment Income	458,924	31,783	430,393	(315,755)
Total Additions	971,868	1,349,143	686,090	1,253,124
DEDUCTIONS:				
Annuities	513,048	1,047,695	970,843	793,883
Special Laws 127	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Benefits under Special Laws	149,928	171,842	175,254	
Death Benefits	5,032	12,968	11,532	13,872
Refunds of Contributions:				
Employers	469	1,469	2,013	5,296
Participating Employees	46,386	43,677	32,517	28,009
Personal Loans Adjustment		--	--	--
Insurance Claims on Loans				
Other Expenses	7,028	7,888	22,415	13,569
Administrative Expenses	14,719	33,063	32,590	29,207
Interest on Bonds	69,385	188,055	186,869	--
Total Deductions	882,995	1,523,928	1,451,033	902,954
Net (decrease) Increase	148,873	(174,785)	(764,943)	350,170
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension				
Benefits:				
Beginning of the Year	1,664,991	1,842,143	2,607,086	2,541,331
End of Year	\$1,813,864	\$1,667,358	\$1,842,143	\$2,891,501

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

** Preliminary, unaudited numbers.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Teachers Retirement System
Statements of Plan Net Assets*
As of June 30, 2008, 2009, and 2010 and December 31, 2010**
(in thousands)

	<u>December 31, 2010**</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
ASSETS				
Cash:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 91,593	\$ 72,692	\$ 65,885	\$ 324,846
Cash with fiscal agent	-	-	450	297
Cash restricted	-	-	-	-
Cash deposited with Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico	3,289	3,288	3,276	3,255
Total Cash	<u>94,882</u>	<u>75,980</u>	<u>69,611</u>	<u>328,398</u>
Investments, at fair value:				
Bonds and notes	365,881	397,109	425,911	490,007
Stocks	1,621,792	1,295,232	1,259,169	1,796,817
Total investment at fair value	<u>1,987,673</u>	<u>1,692,341</u>	<u>1,685,080</u>	<u>2,286,824</u>
Other investments:				
Mortgage notes acquired from third parties				
Private equity investments	26,683	26,683	26,139	37,630
Total investments	<u>2,014,356</u>	<u>1,719,024</u>	<u>1,711,219</u>	<u>2,324,454</u>
Loan to plan members:				
Mortgage	123,899	119,937	109,508	103,759
Personal	279,547	288,463	288,410	271,510
Cultural trips	1,470	1,481	1,462	1,355
Total loans to plan members	<u>404,916</u>	<u>409,881</u>	<u>399,380</u>	<u>376,624</u>
Total investments and loans	<u>2,419,272</u>	<u>2,128,905</u>	<u>2,180,210</u>	<u>3,029,476</u>
Accounts receivable:				
Receivable for investments sold	626	332	23,231	4,693
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	4,065	4,584	5,445	6,395
Other	45,315	56,085	2,930	15,141
Total accounts receivable	<u>50,006</u>	<u>61,001</u>	<u>31,606</u>	<u>26,229</u>
Property and equipment, net	22,774	22,970	26,167	26,223
Other assets	759	832	876	451
Total Assets	<u>2,587,693</u>	<u>2,289,688</u>	<u>2,238,859</u>	<u>3,082,379</u>
LIABILITIES				
Investments purchased	581	2,722	18,981	7,952
Payable for securities lending	65,795	48,673	46,751	274,372
Cash overdraft in cash with fiscal agent	55,904	2,199	-	-
Accounts payable	1,152	1,476	4,188	3,688
Obligation under capital lease	-	-	-	12
Accrued expenses	6,187	6,184	5,925	5,361
Line of credit	-	-	-	-
Escrow fund of mortgage loans and guarantee insurance reserve for loans to plan members	5,873	5,763	4,580	4,641
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	726	694	841	1,007
Total liabilities	<u>136,218</u>	<u>67,711</u>	<u>81,266</u>	<u>297,033</u>
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension Benefits	<u>\$2,451,477</u>	<u>\$2,221,977</u>	<u>\$2,157,593</u>	<u>\$2,785,346</u>

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

** Preliminary, unaudited numbers.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Teachers Retirement System
Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets*
As of June 30, 2008, 2009, and 2010 and December 31, 2010**
(in thousands)

	<u>December 31, 2010**</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
ADDITIONS:				
Contributions:				
Participating Employees	\$60,656	\$129,888	\$136,305	\$127,566
Employer	55,013	118,127	125,165	117,065
Contributions transferred from other systems**		1,265	1,479	4,181
Special	51,026	46,572	75,548	68,085
Total contributions	<u>166,695</u>	<u>295,852</u>	<u>338,497</u>	<u>316,897</u>
Investment Income:				
Interest income	28,936	61,303	66,927	67,825
Dividend Income	2,468	10,111	13,194	15,629
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments	355,237	203,265	(518,862)	(276,573)
	<u>386,641</u>	<u>274,679</u>	<u>(438,741)</u>	<u>(193,119)</u>
Less investment expense	2,233	4,735	4,660	6,847
Net investment income	<u>384,408</u>	<u>269,944</u>	<u>(443,401)</u>	<u>(199,966)</u>
Other income	969	53,771	2,444	1,735
Total additions	<u>\$ 552,072</u>	<u>\$ 619,567</u>	<u>(\$ 131,794)</u>	<u>\$ 118,666</u>
DEDUCTIONS:				
Benefit paid to participants:				
Annuities and death benefits	264,251	470,683	442,542	414,334
Special benefits	41,716	47,870	51,951	49,742
Refunds of contributions	4,792	7,847	5,313	6,427
Administrative expenses	11,813	28,783	25,485	25,537
Total deductions	<u>322,572</u>	<u>555,183</u>	<u>525,291</u>	<u>496,040</u>
Net increase in net assets held in trust for pension benefits	<u>229,500</u>	<u>64,384</u>	<u>(627,753)</u>	<u>(377,374)</u>
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits				
Beginning of year	2,221,977	2,157,593	2,785,346	3,162,720
End of year	<u>\$2,451,477</u>	<u>\$2,221,977</u>	<u>\$2,157,593</u>	<u>\$2,785,346</u>

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

** Preliminary, unaudited numbers.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Judiciary Retirement System
Statements of Plan Net Assets*
As of June 30, 2008, 2009, and 2010 and December 31, 2010**
(in thousands)

ASSETS	December 31, 2010**	2010	2009	2008
Cash and Investments:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,547	\$ 4,008	\$ 3,985	\$ 2,519
Cash Deposited with GDB or Treasury Department:				
Collateral from Securities Lending	6,076	28	2,353	267
Collateral from Securities Lending	1	1,482		
Total Cash	9,623	4,037	7,820	2,786
Receivables:				
Accrued Interest	277	271	215	237
Investment Sales	21	41	117	196
Other	27	27	28	25
Total receivables	325	339	360	458
Marketable Securities:				
Notes and Bonds	26,428	25,973	22,805	22,169
Stocks	35,383	50,275	44,634	61,377
Total Investments	61,811	76,248	67,439	83,546
Loans and Interest Receivable from Members:				
Mortgage	10	20	8	8
Personal	760	702	462	394
Cultural Trips	58	47	60	45
Total Loans to Plan Members	828	769	530	448
Total cash, investments and loans to plan members	72,587	81,393	76,149	87,239
LIABILITIES				
Due to Treasury Department	6,283	5,842	4,513	--
Due to the Employee's Retirement System of the Government of Puerto Rico	224	19,138	17,942	16,714
Collateral from Securities ending Escrow Funds to plan Members and Guarantee Insurance	63	63	59	56
Investment Purchases		868	867	345
Other Liabilities	2,020	72	720	812
Total Liabilities	8,590	25,983	25,583	17,927
Net Assets Held in trust for Pension Benefits	\$63,997	\$ 55,410	\$ 50,566	\$ 69,311

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

** Preliminary, unaudited numbers.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Judiciary Retirement System
Statements of Changes in Plan Net Assets*
As of June 30, 2008, 2009, and 2010 and December 31, 2010**
(in thousands)

	<u>December 31, 2010**</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
ADDITIONS:				
Contributions:				
Employer	\$4,949	\$10,021	\$9,970	\$6,705
Participating employees	1,334	3,104	3,138	3,076
Special Laws	629	629	691	
Total Contributions	<u>6,912</u>	<u>13,754</u>	<u>13,799</u>	<u>9,781</u>
Investment Income:				
Realized Gain or Loss	4,483	5,644	(3,158)	1,031
Unrealized Gain	5,988	1,741	(13,582)	(8,988)
Dividend Income	132	211	218	267
Interest Income	656	1,284	1,313	1,553
Total	<u>11,259</u>	<u>8,880</u>	<u>(15,209)</u>	<u>(6,137)</u>
Less Investment Expense		164	(170)	(197)
Other Income	10	804	50	--
Net Investment Income	<u>11,269</u>	<u>9,520</u>	<u>(15,329)</u>	<u>(6,333)</u>
Total Additions	<u>18,181</u>	<u>23,274</u>	<u>(1,530)</u>	<u>3,448</u>
DEDUCTIONS:				
Annuities	8,728	17,268	15,538	14,419
Benefits Under Special Laws	629	629	691	
Refunds to Participating Employees		--	--	169
Administrative Expenses	237	533	986	1,022
Total Deductions	<u>9,594</u>	<u>18,430</u>	<u>17,215</u>	<u>15,610</u>
Net Increase	8,587	4,844	(18,745)	(12,162)
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension Benefits:				
Beginning of the Year	55,410	50,566	69,311	81,473
End of Year	<u>\$63,997</u>	<u>\$55,410</u>	<u>\$50,566</u>	<u>\$69,311</u>

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

** Preliminary, unaudited numbers.

POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

In addition to the pension benefits, the Commonwealth provides non-pension post-employment benefits that consist of a medical insurance plan contribution for retired employees meeting the service credit eligibility requirements. These benefits are administered by the Retirement Systems. The medical insurance plan contribution is a payment of up to \$100 per month to the eligible medical insurance plan selected by the retiree or disabled member.

The Commonwealth funds these post-employment benefits on a “pay-as-you-go” basis from the General Fund, which means that the Commonwealth does not pre-fund, or otherwise establish a reserve or other pool of assets against the medical insurance plan contribution expenses that the Commonwealth may incur in future years. For fiscal year 2010, the Commonwealth paid \$114.2 million for these benefits for the eligible retirees of the Retirement Systems (including retirees of public corporations and municipalities, which are also paid for by the Commonwealth). For fiscal year 2011, these benefits are expected to amount to \$122.2 million.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 45, the Commonwealth is required to quantify and disclose its obligations to pay non-pension post-employment benefits to current and future retirees. The most recent actuarial valuation reports of these benefits are dated as of June 30, 2010. Many of the actuarial assumptions used to project the actuarial accrued liability for these benefits are the same as those used to determine the accrued actuarial liabilities of the Retirement Systems. The following table sets forth, according to the actuarial valuations, the actuarial accrued liability, UAAL, covered payroll and UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll for the non-pension post-employment benefits of the active and retired members of each of the Retirement Systems. Since these benefits are not pre-funded, as discussed above, the UAAL is equal to the actuarial accrued liability.

**Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions
Actuarial Valuations as of the Indicated Fiscal Years
(in millions)**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability ⁽¹⁾	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
Employees Retirement System						
2007	-	\$1,557	\$1,557	0%	\$4,246	36.7%
2009	-	1,633	1,633	0	4,293	38.0
2010	-	1,646	1,646	0	3,818	43.1
Teachers Retirement System						
2007	-	\$652	\$652	0%	\$1,370	47.6%
2009	-	750	750	0	1,418	52.9
2010	-	694	694	0	1,370	50.7
Judiciary Retirement System						
2007	-	\$5	\$5	0%	\$31	15.0%
2009	-	6	6	0	31	18.5
2010	-	6	6	0	32	18.1

⁽¹⁾ The actuarial accrued liability is the liability or obligation for benefits earned by active and retired employees through the valuation date based on certain actuarial methods and assumptions.

The following table shows the actuarially recommended contributions, actual employer contributions and resulting amount unfunded and percent contributed for the post-employment benefits other than pensions administered by each of the Retirement Systems' for the last three fiscal years and the current fiscal year.

**Schedule of Employer Contributions to Retirement Systems
on Account of Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions
(in millions)**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Actuarially Recommended Contributions ⁽¹⁾	Actual Employer Contributions ⁽²⁾	Amount Unfunded ⁽³⁾	Percent Contributed
Employees Retirement System				
2008	\$111	\$80	\$31	72.1%
2009	112	87	25	77.7
2010	128	85	43	66.6
2011	128	90	38	70.3
Teachers Retirement System				
2008	\$37	\$26	\$11	70.6%
2009	38	28	10	73.1
2010	42	28	14	66.7
2011	40	32	8	80.7
Judiciary Retirement System				
2008	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.2	55.4%
2009	0.4	0.3	0.1	62.0
2010	0.5	0.3	0.2	61.5
2011	0.5	0.3	0.2	60.4
Total				
2008	\$148.4	\$106.2	\$42.2	71.6%
2009	150.4	115.3	35.1	76.7
2010	170.5	113.3	57.2	66.5
2011	168.5	122.3	46.2	72.6

⁽¹⁾ The actuarially recommended contributions are based on the information contained in the actuarial valuations for the Retirement Systems as of June 30, 2010.

⁽²⁾ The actual employer contributions for fiscal year 2011 are based on the expected pay-as-you-go amounts for the post-employment benefits other than pensions, as set forth in the actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2010.

⁽³⁾ Represents the difference between the actuarially recommended pension contribution and the actual contribution from the participating employers.

COMMONWEALTH AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

General

For fiscal year 2010, the basic financial statements of the Commonwealth were audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP. Deloitte & Touche LLP did not audit the financial statements of certain activities, funds, and component units identified separately in its report dated April 27, 2011 (which report expresses an unqualified opinion and includes emphasis of matter paragraphs regarding investments held by the Pension Trust Funds whose fair values have been estimated in the absence of readily determinable fair values and the Pension Trust Funds' unfunded actuarial accrued liability and funded ratio as of June 30, 2010). Those financial statements were audited by other independent auditors whose reports were furnished to Deloitte & Touche LLP, and its opinion on the basic financial statements, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in the basic

financial statements pertaining to such activities, funds and component units, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Commonwealth (“CAFR”) for fiscal year 2010, which includes the basic financial statements of the Commonwealth for fiscal year 2009, was filed by the Commonwealth with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”) through its Electronic Municipal Markets Access System (“EMMA”) on April 29, 2011.

Prior Non-Compliance with Continuing Disclosure Obligations

The Commonwealth has made similar continuing disclosure undertakings in connection with prior bond issuances, and has complied with all such covenants, except as hereinafter noted.

The Commonwealth’s audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002 were filed after the Commonwealth’s filing deadline of May 1, 2003 because of delays in finalizing such financial statements resulting from the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34 (“GASB 34”). The Commonwealth’s audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 were also filed after the Commonwealth’s filing deadline of April 30, 2004, because of delays in finalizing the financial statements of certain of the Commonwealth’s reporting units due to the implementation of GASB 34. The Commonwealth’s audited financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2004, 2006, 2007 and 2008 were also filed after the Commonwealth’s respective filing deadlines of May 1, 2005, 2007, 2008 and 2009, because various governmental agencies did not submit their audited financial statements to the central government’s external auditors on time, thereby delaying submission of the Commonwealth’s audited financial statements. The Commonwealth’s audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 was also filed after the Commonwealth’s filing deadline of May 1, 2010 due to delays in the engagement and transition of new external auditors, the implementation of new government accounting pronouncements, and the restatement of the financial statements of certain discretely presented component units. The Commonwealth’s audited financial statements for fiscal years ended June 30, 2004, 2006, 2007 and 2008 were filed by the end of the first quarter of the following fiscal year, while the Commonwealth’s audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 was filed on October 25, 2010.

The Commonwealth Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 containing the information described in paragraph 1 above, was filed after the Commonwealth’s filing deadline of May 1, 2009. Such Commonwealth Report was filed on June 1, 2009. Except for such Commonwealth Report, the Commonwealth has timely filed the Commonwealth Report for all other fiscal years.

As of the date of this Report, the Commonwealth is in compliance with its continuing disclosure filing requirements related to its outstanding general obligation bonds.

The Commonwealth has established new policies and procedures that it believes will ensure full and timely compliance with all continuing disclosure obligations in the future. Such new policies and procedures include: (i) the assignment of additional resources from local and international audit firms to those component units whose financial statements have not been

timely provided to the Commonwealth; (ii) the assignment of dedicated external and internal resources to (a) assist the Central Accounting Division at the Treasury Department in the preparation of complex financial information that has historically delayed the audit and (b) provide periodic and consistent follow up on component unit financial statement deliverables and deadlines; (iii) the execution of a memorandum of understanding between the Treasury Department, OMB and GDB for the coordination of all financial statement related tasks and the designation of GDB, in its role as fiscal agent, to review and monitor the progress of certain component units; and (iv) the establishment of an Audit Oversight Committee comprised of the Treasury Department and GDB personnel in order to continuously monitor the status of the audit and the Commonwealth's financial statements.

PUERTO RICO TAXES, OTHER REVENUES, AND EXPENDITURES

The Secretary of the Treasury has custody of the funds of the central government and is responsible for the accounting, disbursement and investment of such funds. Central government funds are grouped into three major categories or "types" of funds, as follows: (i) Governmental Fund Types, which include the General, Special Revenue, Debt Service (also referred to herein as Redemption), and Capital Project Funds; (ii) Proprietary Fund Types, which include the Enterprise and Internal Service Funds; and (iii) Fiduciary Fund Types, which include the Trust and Agency Funds. These funds do not include funds of the municipalities, because the municipalities are governmental entities with independent treasuries. The Special Revenue Fund is incorporated into the General Fund for financial reporting purposes (but not for budgetary purposes).

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Commonwealth. General Fund revenues are broadly based and include revenues raised internally as well as those from non-Puerto Rico sources. Internal revenues consist principally of income, excise and sales and use taxes. Revenues from non-Puerto Rico sources are derived from federal excise taxes and customs duties returned to the Commonwealth. The primary expenditures of the Commonwealth through the General Fund are for grants and subsidies, and personal and other services.

Summary and Management's Discussion of General Fund Results

The following table presents the actual revenues and expenditures of the General Fund on a cash basis for fiscal years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and the estimated revenues and expenditures for fiscal year 2010. Once the audited financial statements have been completed, the Commonwealth will provide the General Fund revenue and expenditure data for fiscal year 2010. The numbers for fiscal year 2010 have not been audited and are subject to audit related adjustments.

The amounts shown in the following table as expenditures may be different than those reflected in the budget or in the Commonwealth's financial statements because the table shows only cash disbursements, while the budget includes all authorized expenditures, regardless of when the related cash is actually disbursed. In addition, transfers to the Redemption Fund (used to pay debt service on the Commonwealth's bonds), which are included in the budget under "debt service," are shown as a deduction from total revenues in calculating "adjusted revenues" in the table and are not included under "expenditures." Finally, certain expenditures incurred in

excess of budgeted amounts may not be reflected in the table as expenditures to the extent they are paid from reserve funds, such as moneys in the Budgetary Fund. A discussion of the budget for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 appears below under “Budget of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.”

Amounts listed under “Other Income” represent recurring General Fund revenues not appropriately attributable to other revenue line items, such as repayment of General Fund advances to municipalities and government agencies and funds. “Other Expenditures” represent recurring General Fund expenditures not appropriately attributable to other expenditures line items, such as advances to government agencies and municipalities, which advances are to be reimbursed to the General Fund by law. Amounts listed under “Capital Outlays and Other Debt Service” represent debt service on obligations and capital expenditures for which the Legislative Assembly has by resolution agreed to appropriate funds. General Fund revenues, expenditures, and transfers as presented in the table differ from the General Fund revenues, expenditures, and transfers as presented in the financial statements of the Commonwealth, as the financial statements reflect an expanded General Fund entity in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
General Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Cash Balance
(in thousands)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Revenues:					
Income Taxes:					
Individuals	3,087,748	3,071,655	2,759,305	2,648,261	2,593,598
Corporations	1,872,458	2,002,718	1,565,534	1,375,596	1,682,321
Partnerships	2,787	2,960	1,942	1,839	1,688
Withheld from non-residents	921,260	933,728	1,087,782	1,081,739	830,352
Tollgate taxes	27,396	25,083	21,610	19,372	15,034
Interest	11,536	12,112	13,657	11,738	9,902
Dividends	66,721	138,859	59,770	48,663	29,774
Total income taxes	<u>5,989,906</u>	<u>6,187,115</u>	<u>5,509,600</u>	<u>5,187,208</u>	<u>5,162,669</u>
Sales and use tax	-	582,560	911,000	797,194	540,348
Commonwealth excise taxes:					
Alcoholic beverages	292,180	279,028	268,094	277,401	284,796
Cigarettes	135,267	132,399	119,124	129,429	182,501
Motor vehicles	533,957	396,667	366,341	310,920	350,764
Other excise taxes	682,477	314,340	110,014	86,874	77,978
Total Commonwealth excise taxes	<u>1,643,881</u>	<u>1,122,434</u>	<u>863,573</u>	<u>804,624</u>	<u>896,039</u>
Property taxes	1,106	800	219	1,011	227,812
Inheritance and gift taxes	9,466	4,663	6,600	5,064	3,617
Licenses	91,310	97,610	87,690	96,423	95,768
Other:					
Lottery	62,729	73,014	46,636	51,480	42,826
Electronic lottery	55,212	71,815	105,298	75,213	80,006
Miscellaneous non-tax revenues	431,803 ⁽⁶⁾	330,064	466,741	284,436	314,754
Total Other	<u>549,744</u>	<u>474,893</u>	<u>618,675</u>	<u>411,129</u>	<u>770,843</u>
Total revenues from internal sources	<u>8,285,413</u>	<u>8,470,075</u>	<u>7,997,357</u>	<u>7,302,653</u>	<u>7,363,839</u>
Revenues from non-Commonwealth sources:					
Federal excise taxes ⁽¹⁾	346,272	377,872	356,827	404,265	352,301
Customs	9,553	14,504	4,846	3,269	-
Total revenues from non-Commonwealth sources	<u>355,825</u>	<u>392,376</u>	<u>361,673</u>	<u>407,534</u>	<u>352,301</u>
Total revenues	<u>8,641,238</u>	<u>8,862,451</u>	<u>8,359,030</u>	<u>7,710,187</u>	<u>7,716,140</u>
Other Income (refunds) ⁽²⁾	76,085	(8,335)	(10,797)	148,966	(57,241) ⁽⁸⁾
(Transfer) Refunding to Redemption Fund ⁽³⁾	(484,812)	(512,197)	(202,954)	(607,305)	(447,312)
Proceeds of notes and other borrowings ⁽⁴⁾	4,115,897 ⁽⁷⁾	1,872,096	2,710,000	3,982,893	2,375,000
Repayment of notes and other borrowings ⁽⁵⁾	(3,005,838)	(1,926,273)	(2,580,764)	(3,858,393)	(2,698,818)
Receipt of COFINA Bond Proceeds	-	-	-	3,051,008	2,501,053 ⁽⁹⁾
Adjusted revenues	<u>9,342,570</u>	<u>8,287,742</u>	<u>8,274,515</u>	<u>10,427,356</u>	<u>9,388,822</u>
Expenditures:					
Grants and subsidies	3,944,349	3,387,199	3,471,922	3,117,817	3,581,751
Personal services	4,796,382	4,590,962	4,563,192	5,273,590	4,355,111
Other services	525,377	594,345	685,112	859,323	822,019
Materials and supplies	50,227	79,186	99,486	109,386	85,906
Equipment purchases	19,378	27,965	49,498	51,204	44,381
Capital outlays and other debt service	49,789	21,576	11,222	211,499	110,850
Prior year disbursements	-	92,770	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>9,385,503</u>	<u>8,794,003</u>	<u>8,880,432</u>	<u>9,622,818</u>	<u>9,000,018</u>
Adjusted revenues less expenditures	<u>(42,933)</u>	<u>(506,261)</u>	<u>(605,917)</u>	<u>804,538</u>	<u>388,804</u>
Ending cash balance	<u>0</u>	<u>(506,261)</u>	<u>(1,112,178)</u>	<u>(307,640)</u>	<u>81,164</u>

(1) Excludes transfers to the Conservation Trust Fund and amounts deposited into a separate account for the promotion of Puerto Rico rums in foreign markets.

(2) Consists of net revenues from the General Fund's non-budgetary funds plus a reserve for future tax refunds reduced by estimated tax refunds.

(3) Consists of amounts to pay principal of and interest on general obligation bonds and notes of the Commonwealth. Does not include amounts deposited directly into the Redemption Fund from non-General Fund revenues.

(4) Consists of proceeds of borrowings from GDB and a syndicate of commercial banks, and proceeds from Commonwealth's Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes.

(5) Consists of repayments of borrowings from GDB and a syndicate of commercial banks, and repayments of Commonwealth's Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes.

(6) Includes proceeds of \$100 million generated by the issuance of the Commonwealth's Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2006 A, which were privately placed.

(7) Includes \$50 million from the Emergency Fund used for operating expenses.

(8) Includes \$201 million transferred to the Commonwealth from the sale of securities in PRIFA's Corpus Account.

(9) Represents the COFINA bond proceeds deposited in the Stabilization Fund

Source: Treasury Department

General Fund Revenues for Fiscal Year 2010 Compared to Fiscal Year 2009.

General Fund total revenues for fiscal year 2010 were \$7.716 billion, representing an increase of \$133 million from fiscal year 2009 revenues and an increase of \$47 million from budgeted revenues for fiscal year 2010. The principal changes in sources of revenues from fiscal year 2009 include a decrease in the sales and use tax received by the General Fund of \$256.8 million due to the increased allocation of this tax to COFINA, as discussed in “Major Sources of General Fund Revenues – Sales and Use Taxes” below. This decrease in the amount of sales and use taxes allocated to the General Fund was fully offset, however, by increases in property taxes and excise taxes on cigarettes and alcoholic beverages of approximately \$226.8 million and \$60.5 million, respectively, as a result of the temporary and permanent revenue raising measures implemented as part of the Commonwealth’s fiscal stabilization plan under Act 7. See “Major Sources of General Fund Revenues – Income Taxes” below. Revenues from income taxes for fiscal year 2010 were approximately the same as in fiscal year 2009, reflecting the continuing impact of the ongoing economic recession.

Total General Fund expenses (on a cash basis) for fiscal year 2010 amounted to \$9.447 billion, which were composed of \$9.0 billion of operational expenses and \$447.3 million transferred to the redemption fund. The difference between revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2010 of \$1.3 billion was covered principally by proceeds from a COFINA bond issue.

General Fund Revenues for Fiscal Year 2009 Compared to Fiscal Year 2008

General Fund total revenues for fiscal year 2009 were \$7.710 billion, representing a decrease of \$648.8 million, or 7.8%, from fiscal year 2008 revenues. The major changes from fiscal year 2008 were: (i) decreases in income taxes from individuals of \$111 million and in corporate income taxes of \$189.9 million, (ii) a decrease of \$58.9 million in excise taxes, (iii) a decrease of \$182.3 million in miscellaneous non-tax revenues, and (iv) a decrease of \$113.8 million in the sales and use tax revenues due primarily to a one-time change in the manner sales and use tax collections are reported by the Treasury Department. Please refer to “Major Sources of General Fund Revenues – Sales and Use Taxes” below further information regarding this reporting change. The decreases in revenues in these categories for fiscal year 2009 as compared to fiscal year 2008 reflect the acceleration of the economic recession during that fiscal year.

Total General Fund expenses (on a cash basis) for fiscal year 2009 amounted to \$10.230 billion, which were composed of \$9.623 billion of operational expenses and \$607 million transferred to the redemption fund. The difference between revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2009 of \$2.5 billion was covered principally by proceeds from COFINA bond issues.

Fiscal Year 2008 Compared to Fiscal Year 2007

Total General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2008 were \$8.359 billion, representing a decrease of \$234.4 million, or 2.7%, from actual revenues for fiscal year 2007 (excluding the collection of \$269 million from special temporary tax measures in fiscal year 2007). The major changes from fiscal year 2007 were: (i) decreases in income taxes from individuals of \$312.4 million and in corporate income taxes of \$437.2 million, (ii) a decrease of \$258.9 million in excise taxes, and (iii) an increase of \$328.4 million in the sales and use tax revenues, which had

only been in effect for seven and a half months during fiscal year 2007. The decrease in 2008 revenues was principally due to the ongoing economic recession and high oil prices, which directly affected income and excise tax collections.

Total General Fund expenses (on a cash basis) for fiscal year 2008 amounted to \$9.083 billion, which were composed of \$8.880 billion of operational expenses and \$203 million transferred to the redemption fund. The difference between adjusted revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2008 of \$605.9 million was covered principally by cash-management procedures such as delaying payments to certain vendors and a GDB loan of \$190 million.

Fiscal Year 2007 Compared to Fiscal Year 2006

General Fund total revenues for the fiscal year 2007 were \$8.862 billion, an increase of \$221 million, or 2.6%, from fiscal year 2006. This amount includes (i) \$5.074 billion in individual and corporate income taxes, (ii) \$934 million in non-resident withholding taxes, (iii) \$1.122 billion in excise taxes, (iv) \$583 million of sales and use tax revenues, and (v) \$269 million from special temporary tax measures. A decrease of \$521 million in excise taxes was offset by revenues from the sales and use tax, as the repeal of the general excise tax on imported goods and goods manufactured in Puerto Rico was replaced with the sales and use tax commencing on November 15, 2006.

Total General Fund expenses (on a cash basis) for fiscal year 2007 were \$9.306 billion. This amount does not include \$522 million of debt service payments on a portion of the Commonwealth's outstanding appropriation debt, which debt service was excluded from the budget based on the provisions of Act 91, which created the Dedicated Sales Tax Fund to service in part the repayment of such appropriation debt.

The difference between revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2007 of \$444 million was covered by a \$240 million transfer of funds from GDB that was originally set aside from General Fund appropriations to cover a portion of debt service payments on the Commonwealth's appropriation debt, which set-aside was no longer needed on account of the passage of Act 91. The remaining shortfall was covered principally by cash-management procedures such as delaying payments to certain vendors (carrying over into fiscal year 2008).

Major Sources of General Fund Revenues

Income Taxes

The historical revenue data presented in this Report is based on collections realized or accrued under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1994, as amended (the "PR Code"), which applied to taxable years beginning after June 30, 1995 and ending before January 1, 2011. The PR Code was replaced by the Internal Revenue Code for a New Puerto Rico, Act No. 1 of January 31, 2011, which will apply for taxable years commencing after December 31, 2010 ("Act No. 1"). See "Tax Reform" below. Many of the provisions of Act No. 1 are identical to the equivalent provisions of the PR Code. Thus unless otherwise noted, the discussion below refers to the provisions of both the PR Code and Act No. 1.

The PR Code imposed a tax on the income of individual residents of Puerto Rico, trusts, estates, and domestic and foreign (if engaged in a trade or business in Puerto Rico) corporations and partnerships at graduated rates. A flat tax was imposed on certain payments made to non-residents of Puerto Rico, which was collected through an income tax withholding.

Individuals. Resident individuals are subject to tax on their taxable income from all sources. The PR Code had four tax brackets for individuals with tax rates of 7%, 14%, 25%, and 33%. The highest income tax bracket applicable to individuals under the PR Code was \$50,000. Under Act No. 1, the highest income tax bracket gradually increases every year for the next six years from \$60,000 to \$121,500. For taxable years starting before January 1, 2016, the income tax rates applicable to individuals remain unaltered under Act No. 1. After January 1, 2016, the top individual rate is lowered to 30%. See “Tax Reform” below for certain requirements that must be satisfied in order for tax benefits under Act No. 1 to enter into effect for taxable years starting after December 31, 2013. Dividend income from Puerto Rico corporations and certain qualifying foreign corporations is taxed at an income tax rate of 10%.

Gains realized from the sale or exchange of a capital asset by resident individuals, if held for more than six months, is taxed at an income tax rate of 10%.

Interest income in excess of \$2,000 on deposit with Puerto Rico financial institutions is taxed at an income tax rate of 10%; the first \$2,000 of interest income from such institutions is exempt from taxation. Interest income on certain qualifying debt obligations issued by Puerto Rico corporations and certain qualifying foreign corporations and paid to resident individuals, trusts, estates, corporations and partnerships qualifies for an income tax rate of 10%.

Corporations and Partnerships. Puerto Rico corporations and partnerships are subject to tax on income from all sources; foreign corporations and partnerships that are engaged in a trade or business in Puerto Rico are subject to tax on their income from Puerto Rico sources and on income from sources outside Puerto Rico that is effectively connected with the conduct of their trade or business in Puerto Rico. Unless a corporation or partnership qualifies for partial exemption from corporate income and other taxes under the tax incentives programs (see “Tax Incentives” under “The Economy” above), it is subject to tax at graduated rates.

In general, the PR Code provided for six income tax brackets for corporations and partnerships, with the highest rate (39%) applicable to net taxable income in excess of \$300,000. Gains realized from the sale or exchange of a capital asset, if held for more than six months, were taxed at a maximum regular income tax rate of 15%. Under Act No. 1, for taxable years commencing after December 31, 2010, the highest corporate income tax rate is lowered to 30% for net taxable income in excess of \$1,750,000 (it will be reduced to 25% for taxable years starting after December 31, 2013 subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions) and the alternative minimum tax is also reduced from a rate of 22% to the greater of (i) the amount produced by applying a minimum rate of 20% to the alternative minimum net income or, (ii) subject to certain exceptions, the amount produced by applying a 1% excise tax on the purchase from related parties of tangible personal property to be used in a Puerto Rico trade or business applicable to persons with gross sales of \$50 million or more during any of three preceding taxable years. Dividends received by Puerto Rico corporations and partnerships from foreign corporations and partnerships engaged in trade or business in Puerto Rico are subject to general

income tax rates. A dividends received credit may be available when the corporation or partnership making the distribution is organized in Puerto Rico. Interest income on certain qualifying debt obligations issued by Puerto Rico corporations and certain qualifying foreign corporations and paid to corporations and partnerships qualifies for a special tax rate of 10%.

In general, corporations and partnerships operating under a new grant of tax exemption issued under the Economic Incentives Act are subject to a maximum income tax rate of 4% during their basic exemption period. Corporations and partnerships covered by the Tourism Development Act are subject to a maximum tax rate of 39% on their taxable income after applying the 90% exemption granted under the Tourism Development Act, which results in a maximum effective tax rate of 3.9% on their net tourism development income. Under Act No. 1, the net income of corporations and partnerships covered under the Tourism Development Act is subject generally to a maximum effective tax rate of 3%.

The PR Code generally imposes a branch profits tax on resident foreign corporations whose gross income qualifies as income effectively connected with a Puerto Rico trade or business. The branch profits tax is 10% of an annual dividend equivalent amount, and it applies without regard to the Puerto Rico source of income rules.

Interest from Puerto Rico sources paid to non-resident non-affiliated corporate recipients is not subject to any income or withholding tax. Interest paid to certain related non-resident recipients is subject to a withholding tax of 29%. Dividends paid to non-resident corporate recipients are subject to a withholding tax of 10%. Dividends distributed by corporations operating under new grants of tax exemption issued under the Economic Incentives Act and the Green Energy Incentives Act are not subject to Puerto Rico income tax. However, royalty payments made by corporations covered under the Economic Incentives Act to non-resident recipients are subject to an income tax withholding of 2% or 12%, depending on certain elections made by the grantee, and in the case of corporations covered by the Green Energy Incentives Act, royalty payments to non-residents are subject to an income tax withholding of 12%.

Subject to certain exceptions, payments in excess of \$1,500 during a calendar year made by the Commonwealth and persons engaged in a trade or business in Puerto Rico in consideration of the receipt of services rendered in Puerto Rico are subject to a 7% income tax withholding.

Act No. 7 – Special Tax Measures Implemented as part of the New Administration’s Fiscal Stabilization Plan. Act 7 was enacted as part of the new administration’s Fiscal Plan, and sought, among other things, to increase the tax revenues of the Puerto Rico government by imposing certain permanent and temporary tax increases.

With respect to income taxes, Act 7 included the following temporary measures that are applicable for taxable years commenced after December 31, 2008 and before January 1, 2012:

- (i) taxable corporations and individuals whose adjusted gross income equal or exceeds \$100,000 (for single individuals) or \$150,000 (in the case of married persons filing jointly) are subject to a surtax of 5% on their total tax liability (for

taxable years commencing after December 31, 2010, Act No. 1 eliminates this surtax);

- (ii) international banking entities that do not operate as bank units will be subject to a 5% income tax on their entire net income computed in accordance with the PR Code (international banking entities operating as bank units are subject to this 5% tax on their net income that does not constitute excess net income);
- (iii) credit unions, their subsidiaries, and affiliates are subject to a 5% tax on the amount of net taxable income in excess of \$250,000 (these entities were totally exempt before the enactment of Act 7), however, if the Government of Puerto Rico collects \$690 million prior to January 1, 2012, the 5% tax will not be applicable for the remaining period;
- (iv) the Cooperative Bank, its subsidiaries, and affiliates are subject to a 5% tax on the amount of net taxable income in excess of \$250,000 (these entities were totally exempt before the enactment of Act 7);
- (v) insurance cooperatives are subject to a 5% tax on the amount of net taxable income in excess of \$250,000 (these entities were totally exempt before the enactment of Act 7); and
- (vi) international insurers and holding companies of international insurers are subject to a 5% tax on their net income (these entities were totally exempt before the enactment of Act 7).

Act 7 also provided as a permanent measure a change in the method of computing the net income subject to alternative minimum tax (“AMT”) in the case of individuals by including in the computation various categories of exempt income and income subject to preferential tax rates under the PR Code, such as: (a) long-term capital gains, which enjoy a preferential tax rate of 10% under the PR Code; (b) dividends that are taxable at the rate of 10% under the PR Code; (c) interest on bank deposits and individual retirement accounts subject to the special 10% and 17% preferential income tax rates, respectively; and (d) interest from notes or bonds eligible for the special 10% tax rate provided by the PR Code.

Another change introduced by Act 7, for taxable years commenced after December 31, 2008 and before January 1, 2012 was an adjustment to the calculation of the net income subject to the AMT in the case of entities taxed as corporations that denies a deduction for expenses paid or accrued for services rendered outside of Puerto Rico by a related party. Lastly, different income tax credits awarded to investors under certain special laws for activities such as revitalization of urban centers (only in part), venture capital, solid waste, housing infrastructure, and rehabilitation of social-interest housing (only projects without qualification certifications as of March 9, 2009), among others, may not be claimed or granted for taxable years commenced after December 31, 2008 and before January 1, 2012. Tax credits associated to manufacturing, tourism, and cinematographic projects, however, were not affected by Act 7.

Tax Reform

In February 2010, the Governor named a committee to review the Commonwealth's income tax system and propose a tax reform directed at reducing personal and corporate income tax rates. The committee presented its findings to the Governor and on October 25, 2010, the Governor announced that he was submitting to the Legislative Assembly various bills in order to implement the tax reform. The tax reform consists of two phases focused on providing tax relief to individual and corporations, promoting economic development and job creation, simplifying the tax system and reducing tax evasion. The tax reform is projected to provide taxpayers aggregate annual savings of \$1.2 billion for each of the next six fiscal years, commencing on taxable year 2011.

The first phase, enacted as Act No. 171 of November 15, 2010, applies to the 2010 tax return and provides a tax credit to each individual and corporate taxpayer. The tax credit applicable to individuals and determined by reference to the tax liability ranges from 7% for those taxpayers in higher brackets to 15% for taxpayers in the lowest bracket. Corporate taxpayers will also be entitled to a 7% tax credit determined by reference to the tax liability; provided, that such taxpayer paid the statutorily required Christmas bonus for 2010. Also, the corporate net operating loss carryforward is extended from 7 years to 10 years. This first phase is expected to provide individual and corporate taxpayers with aggregate savings of \$309 million for taxable year 2010.

The second phase, enacted as Act No. 1, (i) promotes employment by doubling the earning income credit and increasing the maximum applicable income to qualify for such credit; (ii) provides a \$400 tax credit to individuals over 65 years of age with an income below \$15,000; (iii) significantly reduces individual income tax rates and only allow the following five deductions (a) mortgage interest up to 30% of adjusted gross income, (b) charitable contributions up to 50% of adjusted gross income, (c) medical expenses in excess of 6% of adjusted gross income, (d) interest on student loans, and (e) contributions to retirement plans and accounts, including individual retirement accounts, health savings accounts and education savings accounts; and (iv) significantly reduces corporate income tax rates.

The reduction in income tax revenues resulting from the implementation of the tax reform is expected to be offset by the additional revenues produced by (i) an expanded income tax source rule and a new excise tax imposed on entities that purchase products manufactured in Puerto Rico by their affiliates under the provisions of Act 154, discussed below, (ii) enhanced enforcement efforts, including the statutorily required reporting of certain client information by financial institutions to the Treasury Department, and (iii) increased economic activity produced by the tax relief measures. The combined effect of the tax reform measures and the revenue and enforcement measures is expected to be revenue positive. Act No. 1 conditions the implementation of the tax reductions applicable to individuals and corporations after fiscal year 2014 on the Commonwealth's ability to continue its path towards fiscal stability. Specifically, the tax relief provisions for individuals and corporations for taxable years 2014 through 2016 will only be implemented if (i) OMB certifies that the expense control target has been met, (ii) the Treasury Department certifies that General Fund revenue target has been met and (iii) the Planning Board certifies a year-over-year target increase in gross domestic product. There is no

assurance that sufficient revenues will be collected to partially offset the reduction in income tax revenues expected from the implementation of the tax reform.

Act 154 – Expanded Income Taxation and New Excise Tax. Act 154, approved on October 25, 2010, as amended, seeks, among other things, to balance the tax burden among the taxpayers and increase the tax revenues of the Government. Act 154 modified the income taxation of certain nonresident alien individuals, foreign corporations and foreign partnerships (each a taxpayer) by expanding the circumstances in which such persons would be subject to Puerto Rico income taxation, and the act imposed an excise tax on the acquisition of certain personal property manufactured or produced in whole or in part in Puerto Rico and on the acquisition of certain manufacturing services carried out in Puerto Rico. Act 154 applies to income realized and acquisitions occurring after December 31, 2010.

The Act provides that, in certain circumstances, taxpayers will be deemed to be engaged in trade or business in Puerto Rico and taxable in Puerto Rico with respect to a portion of taxpayer's income where the taxpayers engage in significant transactions with other persons that are members of the same controlled group. Where a person engages in significant transactions with a member of the same controlled group that has gross receipts of seventy-five million dollars or more in any of the last three years and that manufactures or produces goods in Puerto Rico, or provides services in connection with the manufacture or production of goods in Puerto Rico, the person will not be subject to income tax, will instead be subject to the excise tax in lieu of any income tax. The excise tax will apply for a period of six years. The excise tax is based on the value of the personal property or services acquired and will be 4% for calendar year 2011, declining to 3.75% in 2012, 2.75% in 2013, 2.5% in 2014, 2.25% in 2015 and 1% in 2016. On December 29, 2010, the Treasury Department adopted regulations that provide certain tax credits against the temporary excise tax that lessen its impact on affected taxpayers subject to the temporary excise tax. These regulations became effective on January 1, 2011. The regulations address implementation and interpretation issues and include provisions regarding certain applicable credits against the tax subject to maintaining a baseline employment and other conditions. The Government estimates that this excise tax will affect foreign corporations or partnerships that are principally engaged in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals and electronics. The Government expects to raise approximately \$1.4 billion from the excise tax during the first year of implementation of Act 154 and \$5.6 billion for the six year period that the excise tax is in place.

While the Government expects that certain taxpayers subject to the excise tax will be able to credit all or a portion of the excise tax paid against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, it is uncertain how this new tax will affect each individual taxpayer. The long-term effects of the excise tax on the manufacturing sector of the Puerto Rico economy are also uncertain.

Preliminary collections for the first two monthly excise tax payments, which were due on February 15, 2011 and March 15, 2011, were \$108.9 million and \$125.1 million, respectively. This amount is consistent with the Government's projection of annual collections from the excise tax.

Based on its analysis, the Government believes that the revenue projections from the taxes imposed by Act 154 are reasonable. However, since such taxes only became effective on

January 1, 2011, there can be no assurance that the revenues therefrom, together with the other revenue enhancement measures included in the tax reform, will be sufficient to fully offset the reduction in income tax revenues expected from other aspects of the tax reform.

In connection with the expansion of the taxation of foreign persons by Act 154, the Government obtained a legal opinion regarding the creditability of the excise tax for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The opinion concludes that this excise tax should be creditable against U.S. federal income tax. That conclusion was based in part upon a determination that the expansion of the taxation of foreign persons and the imposition of the excise tax more likely than not satisfy the constitutional requirements of due process and the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution, for reasons discussed therein.

On March 30, 2011, the IRS issued Notice 2011-29 addressing the creditability of the new excise tax imposed by Act No. 154. Notice 2011-29 provides that the provisions of the new Puerto Rico excise tax are novel and the determination of its creditability requires the resolution of a number of legal and factual issues. Pending the resolution of those issues, the IRS will not challenge a taxpayer's position that the excise tax is a tax in lieu of an income tax under Section 903. The IRS also provided that any change in the foregoing tax credit treatment of the excise tax after resolution of the pending issues will be prospective and will apply to excise tax paid or accrued after the date that further guidance is issued.

Act 154 has not been challenged in court; consequently, no court has passed on the constitutionality of Act 154. There can be no assurance that its constitutionality will not be challenged and that, if challenged, the courts will uphold Act 154. To the extent a court determines that the imposition of the excise tax or the expansion of the income tax or both are unconstitutional, the Government's revenues may be materially adversely affected.

Sales and Use Taxes

Act No. 117 of July 4, 2006 ("Act 117") amended the PR Code to provide, among other things, for a general sales and use tax of 5.5% to be imposed by the central government (the "Commonwealth Sales Tax"). Act 117 also authorized each municipal government to impose a municipal sales and use tax of 1.5% (the "Municipal Sales Tax" and, together with the Commonwealth Sales Tax, the "Sales Tax"). In general, the Municipal Sales Tax has the same tax base, exemptions (except for unprocessed foods) and limitations as those provided for the Commonwealth Sales Tax. Act 117 also provides certain income tax reductions to address the regressive effect of the Sales Tax on taxpayers in lower income tax brackets.

The Sales Tax is imposed on the sale, use, consumption and storage of taxable items, which include tangible personal property, taxable services, admission rights and certain other types of transactions covering separable and identifiable taxable items which are sold for a single price, subject to certain exceptions and limitations. The Sales Tax does not apply to, among other things: (i) motor vehicles, (ii) non-prepared food, (iii) healthcare services and prescription medicines, (iv) certain bakery goods, (v) crude oil and its derivatives, including gasoline, (vi) hotel room charges, (vii) financial services, (viii) services provided by the Commonwealth, including electricity and water, and (ix) local sales of goods to be used as content in a manufactured good, whether or not bound for export.

Act 117 also repealed the 5% general excise tax imposed on imported goods and the 3.6% general excise tax imposed on goods manufactured in Puerto Rico. Other items, such as fuel, crude oil and petroleum products, and vehicles, however, remain subject to the excise tax previously applicable to such items, and are not subject to the Sales Tax.

The Sales Tax became effective on November 15, 2006 and the effective date of the repeal of the 5% general excise tax was October 16, 2006. Municipalities were authorized to implement the Municipal Sales Tax starting on July 1, 2006. The revenues derived from the Sales Tax are distributed as follows: 5.5% goes to the central government and 1.5% to Puerto Rico's municipalities. One half of the 5.5% Commonwealth Sales Tax is transferred to the Dedicated Sales Tax Fund, created by Act 91, as amended, and the balance goes to the General Fund. The 1.5% Municipal Sales Tax is divided as follows: (i) 1% goes to the municipalities, and (ii) 0.5% goes to the Municipal Improvements Fund. The increase in revenues generated by the Sales Tax has been partly offset by the elimination of the 5% general excise tax and the effect of the income tax reduction measures included in Act 117.

The Treasury Department has reported and recorded Commonwealth Sales Tax revenues on a "modified cash basis." This means that the figures for each month represent the sales taxes corresponding to sales made by merchants and retailers and sales tax collected by such merchants and retailers during that month, but reported and remitted to the Treasury Department during the following month.

Effective fiscal year 2010, the Treasury Department began reporting Commonwealth Sales Tax revenues on a cash basis in order to report these revenues on the same basis and at the same time as it reports all other tax revenues. Accordingly, for fiscal year 2010, Commonwealth Sales Tax revenues were reported in the month in which such revenues were received by the Treasury Department. The new reporting method became effective as of July 1, 2009. Thus, the figures for sales tax collections previously reported in June 2009 were transferred to July 2009.

The Sales Tax generated total annual gross revenues for the General Fund of approximately \$539 million for fiscal year 2010.

The Treasury Department has also sponsored legislation to limit or close certain gaps that existed in Act 117, as amended. In this regard, one of the amendments incorporated in Act 7 require a merchant or retailer to file his or her Commonwealth Sales Tax monthly return on or prior to the tenth day of the following month, rather than the twentieth day (as originally required in Act 117). Such amendment also provides that the Commonwealth Sales Tax exemption applicable to resellers applies only to merchants and retailers (i) with gross sales greater than or equal to \$500,000 or (ii) that do not meet the \$500,000 sales threshold but meet certain other requirements imposed by the Treasury Department. A merchant or retailer that meets neither the \$500,000 threshold nor the other requirements imposed by the Treasury Department would still be entitled to a credit on sales tax paid on merchandise acquired for resale that must be claimed in each monthly filing. This measure is intended to enable responsible taxpayers to take advantage of the exemption while preventing non-compliant merchants and retailers from abusing the exemption.

Excise Taxes

The PR Code imposes an excise tax on certain articles and commodities, such as cigarettes, alcohol, sugar, cement, motor vehicles and certain petroleum products, which are taxed at different rates.

Under Act 7, the excise tax was increased on certain articles (cigarettes and certain alcoholic beverages) and was expanded with respect to others (motor vehicles). With respect to cigarettes, the increase was approximately 81% per taxable unit. For certain alcoholic beverages, the increase ranges between \$0.30 and \$0.70 per standard gallon. Motor vehicles, motorcycles, all terrain vehicles and “scooters,” which used to be subject to the Sales Tax, are now subject to an excise tax of 10%.

Property Taxes

Personal property, which accounts for approximately 46% of total collections of taxable property, is self-assessed. Real property taxes are assessed based on 1958 property values. No real property reassessment has been made since 1958, and construction taking place after that year has been assessed on the basis of what the value of the property would have been in 1958. Accordingly, the overall assessed valuation of real property for taxation purposes is substantially lower than the actual market value. Also, an exemption on the first \$150,000 of assessed valuation in owner-occupied residences is available.

Property taxes are assessed, determined and collected for the benefit of the municipalities by the Municipal Revenues Collection Center (“CRIM”), a government instrumentality of the Commonwealth. However, 1.03% of the property tax based on the assessed value of all property (other than exempted property) is used for purposes of paying the Commonwealth’s general obligation debt and is deposited in the Commonwealth’s Redemption Fund.

One of the amendments incorporated in Act 7 was that, for fiscal years 2010 through 2013, the appraisal values of real property in Puerto Rico were increased tenfold and the real personal property tax rates applicable to such values were reduced tenfold so as to offset any increased tax that would have otherwise been applicable due to the increase in appraisal values. This temporary amendment, which is expected to be revenue neutral, was intended to increase the borrowing capacity of Puerto Rico’s municipalities.

Act 7 did impose, however, an additional real property tax on residential and commercial real properties with appraised values in excess of approximately \$210,000. This tax will apply during fiscal years 2010, 2011 and 2012, or until \$690 million is collected. The additional real property tax, to be collected by the Treasury Department, will be equal to 0.591% of such properties’ appraised value as determined by CRIM. Act No. 1 eliminated this additional real property tax for fiscal year 2012.

The following table presents the assessed valuations and real and personal property taxes collected for fiscal years 2005 to 2010.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Assessed Valuations and Real and Personal Property Taxes
(Commonwealth and Municipalities Combined)
(in thousands)

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	Assessed Valuations ⁽¹⁾	Taxes Levied	Collections of Current Year	Collections of Previous Years	Total Collections ⁽²⁾
2005	25,277,795	899,893	738,074	50,751	788,825
2006	25,606,121	925,618	801,497	70,908	872,405
2007	26,898,519	982,400	813,700	79,720	893,420
2008	27,941,285	1,031,277	788,364	119,062	907,426
2009	28,903,996	1,032,570	634,040	244,411	878,451
2010	175,025,782	1,093,769	666,429	269,857	936,286

⁽¹⁾ Valuation set as of July 1 of each fiscal year.

⁽²⁾ During fiscal year 2004 a property tax amnesty was approved by the Legislative Assembly and implemented by CRIM. In addition to the amounts shown, under the amnesty program a total of \$105.3 million was collected in fiscal year 2004 and \$21.1 million in fiscal year 2005.

Source: Municipal Revenues Collection Center.

Other Taxes and Revenues

Motor vehicle license plate and registration fees comprise the major portion of license tax receipts.

Non-tax revenues consist principally of lottery proceeds, documentary stamps, permits, fees and forfeits, proceeds of land sales and receipts from public corporations in lieu of taxes.

Revenues from Non-Commonwealth Sources

Revenues from non-Commonwealth sources include customs duties collected in Puerto Rico and excise taxes on shipments of rum from Puerto Rico to the United States mainland. The customs duties and excise taxes on shipments are imposed and collected by the United States and returned to the Commonwealth. The excise tax on shipments of rum from Puerto Rico and other rum producing countries is currently \$13.50 per gallon. Of this amount, the lesser of \$10.50 per proof gallon and the actual excise tax imposed is currently returned (“covered over”) to the Commonwealth. Since 1999, however, the U.S. Congress has enacted special supplementary legislation increasing the maximum amount covered over to the Commonwealth to \$13.25 per proof gallon. For fiscal year 2010, the total excise taxes on rum shipments returned to the Commonwealth was \$352.3 million.

In June 2008, the Government of the United States Virgin Islands (the “USVI”) signed an agreement with Diageo USVI, Inc (“Diageo”) for the construction and operation of a new rum distillery in St Croix, USVI, that will manufacture Captain Morgan branded products to be sold in the United States beginning in January 2012. Currently, all rum used in Captain Morgan products sold in the United States is procured through a supply contract with Serralles Distillery (“Serralles”) in Puerto Rico which expires on December 31, 2011. The Government estimates that the exports of Captain Morgan rum produced in Puerto Rico by Serralles during calendar

year 2009 were 9,403,224 proof gallons. These rum exports of Captain Morgan resulted in an estimated \$124.5 million in excise tax on rum shipments returned by the United States to Puerto Rico during fiscal year 2009. As a result of the termination of the contract between Serralles and Diageo, it is expected that after 2011, the income received by the Commonwealth from the federal excise tax on rum shipments will decrease unless Serralles is able to find other clients in the United States for the volume of bulk rum previously purchased by Diageo for its Captain Morgan products or new rum distilleries are established in Puerto Rico.

In an effort to maintain the local rum industry and preserve or increase the amount of federal excise taxes on rum shipments returned to Puerto Rico under the cover-over program, the Governor of Puerto Rico signed Act No. 178 of December 1, 2010 (“Act 178”), which increases from 10% to 25% the portion of the monies from the federal excise tax that the Government of Puerto Rico may invest to provide incentives to and promote the Puerto Rican rum industry. The law also authorizes the Governor of Puerto Rico to increase this percentage up to 46% after December 31, 2011, through an Executive Order. In order to promote the Puerto Rican rum industry in general, the amount received from such refund will be transferred to a special account of the General Fund, which may be used for marketing, production and infrastructure investment incentives. Effective January 1, 2011, Act No. 1 replaced Act 178 and contains identical provisions.

The Government of Puerto Rico is in discussions with certain rum producers to provide them a series of subsidies and incentives, as permitted under Act No. 1, in order to promote the production of rum in Puerto Rico. If such discussions culminate in definitive agreements, this would allow such companies to benefit from the cover-over program rebate and would promote and encourage the export of rum produced in Puerto Rico.

Measures to Increase Collections of Income, Sales, and Excise Taxes and Property Taxes

The Treasury Department has elaborated a strategic plan designed to improve tax collections. The plan includes initiatives to foster tax compliance, implement effective enforcement measures, and attack tax evasion. To promote taxpayers’ compliance, the Treasury Department has liberalized the procedures to enter into payment plans, offers-in-compromise agreements, and encouraged voluntary disclosures agreements.

In addition, the Treasury Department has developed initiatives focused on effective enforcement methods, such as improving the efficiency of its audit selection process, the creation of technological solutions to improve collections, and the establishment of cooperation agreements with federal and local governmental agencies. The Treasury Department is also integrating its databases and establishing a tax intelligence project to identify tax evasion and improve its audit selection process.

Specifically, the Treasury Department has developed various initiatives directed towards increasing collections of income taxes and the Commonwealth sales tax through the implementation of various enforcement and compliance programs. Among these initiatives is a voluntary disclosure program, which began on July 1, 2009 and has since then allowed for the review of more than 130 cases and collection of approximately \$32.1 million, by providing certain taxpayers the opportunity to pay taxes and interest owed on past income taxes and sales

transactions and to avoid the payment of surcharges and penalties. During May 2010, the Treasury Department also began to deliver letters to taxpayers identified by the tax intelligence program to encourage the use of the voluntary disclosure program. As of October 15, 2010, the Treasury Department had sent approximately 7,900 letters and had received responses from 2,000 taxpayers. Moreover, in March 2011, the Treasury Department sent 1,000 additional letters as a second notice to taxpayers that did not respond to the first letter of May 2010.

Other programs are geared towards the use of technology to detect noncompliance. For example, the Treasury Department is also in process of integrating its general computer systems with the sales tax database in order to better detect non-compliance and has implemented a program whereby officers from the Treasury Department use hand held scanning devices to cross-check merchant licenses with sales tax receipts. The Treasury Department has also created a specialized unit to implement a tax intelligence program that aims to detect tax evasion through the application of economic models and algorithms to the taxpayer information in the Treasury Department's database.

On September 28, 2010, the Treasury Department signed an agreement with Evertec, Inc. and Softek for the implementation of a new point of sale system to strengthen its sales tax enforcement efforts (the "IVU Loto"). The system is designed to: (i) transmit daily to the Treasury Department information on all sales tax transactions; (ii) reconcile transmitted transactional information with information reported by merchants; (iii) provide wireless transmission devices for use by street vendors; and (iv) capture a greater percentage of cash sales through the implementation of a special lottery using sales receipts as lottery tickets. The Treasury Department will implement this new point of sale system in two phases. The first phase was a pilot program with 200 businesses. The same concluded in December 31, 2010 and was approved by the Treasury Department. The second phase started in January 2011 with the business certification program followed by the full scale implementation. The implementation of this new system is expected to increase sales tax collections by \$200 million during the first year.

The IVU Loto pilot program started on December 1, 2010. Two hundred merchants in the municipality of Ponce were selected to participate in the program. As of March 31, 2011, the IVU Loto devices captured 2,007,982 transactions which resulted in sales of \$48,186,649 and state and municipal sales and use tax withholdings of \$1,632,449 and \$323,050, respectively. The Treasury Department adopted regulations on December 14, 2010 requiring that all qualifying merchants acquire and use an IVU Loto device on or prior to April 30, 2011.

In addition, the Treasury Department established "IVU Alerta" in order to enhance compliance of sales and use tax. The "IVU Alerta" is a hotline that receives complaints through internet and telephone made by customers and merchants related to violations of the Sales Tax. This initiative started in November 29, 2010 and has since then received 553 complaints, which 294 have been investigated resulting in \$1,177,500 fines imposed. Another initiative has focused on strengthening the Treasury Department's enforcement workforce. It has equipped a call center staffed by 125 tax collection agents, which began operations on February 24, 2010 and has produced approximately \$31.9 million in collections. The Treasury Department has also increased staffing levels in its Enforcement and Compliance Bureaus by approximately 366 employees, therefore allowing an increase in unannounced field audits of businesses and merchants. The Treasury Department currently makes approximately 2,000 visits per month.

Other initiatives include the establishment of tax liens pursuant to the procedures of Act No. 12 of January 20, 2010, which enables the creation of tax liens through an expedited process. Since the enactment of Act No. 12, the Treasury Department has established 11,292 liens in favor of the Commonwealth over approximately \$494.5 million in assets. The Treasury Department is also enforcing a provision of Act 7 that allows the Treasury Department to revoke a certificate of exemption held by a merchant or retailer that fails to pay sales taxes collected in full by the 10th day of the month. Also, the Treasury Department will begin to seize the assets of businesses that are delinquent on their sales tax payments. In addition, the Treasury Department has entered into agreements with various municipalities to conduct simultaneous field visits and joint audits in order to increase the effectiveness of sales tax enforcement efforts as the ones described above.

With respect to property taxes, Act 71 of July 2, 2010 (“Act 71”) established a 120 day amnesty program available from August 16, 2010 until December 13, 2010, in which taxpayers may pay outstanding property tax debts with a discount of 100% of any penalties, interest and surcharges (the “Program”). Pursuant to Act 71 and CRIM’s Administrative Order No. 2010-05, the Program is available with respect to taxable year 2008-2009 and previous years in the case of real property taxes, and for taxable year 2008 and previous years with respect to personal property taxes. To benefit from the Program the taxpayer must: (i) have paid property taxes for fiscal year 2009-2010 and the first semester of 2010-2011 in the case of real property taxes, and tax year 2009 in the case of personal property taxes; and (ii) certify to the CRIM that it will pay real and personal property taxes related to fiscal year 2010-2011.

Act No. 172 of November 15, 2010, established that taxpayers which apply for a voluntary disclosure program on or before April 15, 2011 will be eligible for a 20% flat income tax rate on the gross amounts reported and will not be subject to interest, surcharges and penalty fees. This legislation extends the benefits of the program to municipal license tax declarations for which taxpayers will pay principal on the municipal tax determined, but will not be subject to interest, surcharges and penalty fees. Declarations by taxpayers must relate to tax years commenced after July 1, 2003 and ending on or before December 31, 2009, and payment of tax determined under the program must be paid no later than June 30, 2011. Recently, the Governor signed Act No. 64 of April 19, 2011, which extended the disclosure period until June 30, 2011.

The Treasury Department has also implemented a temporary measure to collect on payroll and employer withholding debts. This measure allows employers to enter into payment plans with the Treasury Department, subject to employer making a down payment of 25%, in the case of payroll debts, and 40%, in the case of employer withholding debts, of the total outstanding debt. The payment plans do not provide for the abatement of interest, surcharges and penalties and the same must be initiated on or before June 30, 2011.

Transfers to General Obligation Redemption Fund

These consist of transfers from the General Fund to the Redemption Fund for the amortization of the principal of and interest on general obligation bonds and notes of the Commonwealth.

Components of General Fund Expenditures

Grants and Subsidies

This category includes grants and contributions to municipalities, public corporations with independent treasuries, and charitable institutions. It also includes items for or included in court awards, damage awards for personal injury or property damage, and payment of taxes and payments in lieu of taxes.

Personal Services

This category includes compensation paid for personal services rendered to the Commonwealth and its public instrumentalities by individuals or firms in the form of salaries, wages, per diems, fees, commissions, or other forms of compensation.

Other Services

This category includes compensation for services other than the services referred to above, including advertising, printing, communications, legal expenses, utilities, building and equipment rental and maintenance expenses, insurance premiums and miscellaneous services.

Materials and Supplies

This category includes all articles that ordinarily have a short life and durability, lose their characteristic identity in the process of use, have only nominal value (\$25 or less), or are not otherwise chargeable as equipment.

Equipment Purchases

This category includes items that have three special characteristics distinguishing them from materials: durability, long useful life, and high unit cost. In addition, these items are subject to centralized inventory control as fixed assets.

Capital Outlays and Other Debt Service

Capital outlays are made primarily for land acquisition or interests in land, construction of buildings, roads, bridges and other structures, and permanent improvements and additions. Other debt service includes payments on notes held by GDB to be paid from the General Fund and payments for the amortization of the principal of and interest on non-general obligation debt payable from Commonwealth appropriations.

Transfers to Agencies

These transfers include the repayment of loans and advances to other funds, certain refunds, advances from other funds and other receipts, repayment of advances from other funds, grants and contributions to other funds under the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury and other items. The major portion of grants and contributions in recent fiscal years has consisted of transfers to cover the costs of health reform and advances to the municipalities.

Other Expenditures

This category represents recurring General Fund expenditures not appropriately attributable to other expenditure line items, such as advances to government agencies and municipalities, which advances are by law reviewed to be reimbursed to the General Fund.

Federal Grants

Puerto Rico receives grants under numerous federal programs. Federal grants to the agencies and instrumentalities of the Commonwealth government are estimated to be \$4.784 billion for fiscal year 2012, a decrease of \$111 million, or 2%, from fiscal year 2011. This decrease in federal grants is due to the termination of the ARRA program. The following table presents revenues from federal grants by broad program areas, which are accounted in the central accounting system of the Treasury Department. The figures for fiscal years 2008 through 2010 are actual figures. The figures for fiscal years 2011 and 2012 are the amounts included in the approved and proposed budget, respectively.

Puerto Rico expects to receive a total of approximately \$6.873 billion in stimulus funds from ARRA, of which \$1.720 billion and \$1.387 billion were disbursed by the government during fiscal years 2009 and 2010, respectively. The amount of \$301 million and \$21.4 million are expected to be disbursed by the government during fiscal years 2011 and 2012. The table below only included the portion of these funds disbursed by agencies whose accounting systems are centralized in the Treasury Department.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Federal Grants* (in thousands)

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾
Education	\$992,087	\$1,813,455	\$1,377,389	\$1,254,959	\$1,128,176
Social Services	2,054,897	2,453,605	2,484,920	2,440,457	2,437,661
Health	465,466	583,190	655,060	482,524	502,744
Labor and Human Resources ⁽³⁾	140,186	277,127	138,425	109,391	109,391
Crime	20,319	64,155	29,459	29,900	24,819
Housing ⁽⁴⁾	363,589	416,667	534,987	425,940	424,413
Drug and Justice	19,394	53,067	23,175	21,730	24,813
Agriculture and Natural Resources	11,054	114,920	26,886	14,466	14,661
Contributions to Municipalities	49,543	47,656	60,559	52,087	52,087
Other	15,782	67,017	72,875	63,574	65,506
TOTAL	<u>\$4,132,317</u>	<u>\$5,890,859</u>	<u>\$5,403,735</u>	<u>\$4,895,028</u>	<u>\$4,784,271</u>

* Does not include grants received by agencies whose accounting systems are not centralized at the Treasury Department.

(1) Approved budget.

(2) Estimated.

(3) Amounts include grants to the Right to Work Administration and the Occupational Development and Human Resources Council.

(4) Amounts include grants to the Public Housing Administration.

Source: Office of Management and Budget

BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Office of Management and Budget

OMB's predominant mission is to assist the Governor in overseeing the preparation of the budget of the Commonwealth and supervise its administration in the agencies of the Executive Branch. In helping to formulate the Governor's budget, OMB evaluates the effectiveness of agency programs, policies, and procedures, assesses competing funding demands among agencies, and sets funding priorities.

In addition, OMB oversees and coordinates the administration's initiatives in financial management, information technology, general management and organizational structure, and supervises the agencies' compliance with the Governor's program and regulatory policies. In each of these areas, OMB's role is to help improve administrative management, develop better performance measures and coordinating mechanisms, and promote efficiency in the use of public funds.

Budgetary Process

The fiscal year of the Commonwealth begins each July 1. The Governor is constitutionally required to submit to the Legislative Assembly an annual balanced budget of revenues, capital improvements, and operating expenses of the central government for the ensuing fiscal year. The annual budget is prepared by OMB, in coordination with the Planning Board, the Treasury Department, and other government offices and agencies. Section 7 of Article VI of the Constitution provides that "The appropriations made for any fiscal year shall not exceed the total revenues, including available surplus, estimated for said fiscal year unless the imposition of taxes sufficient to cover said appropriations is provided by law."

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

The Legislative Assembly may amend the budget submitted by the Governor but may not increase any items so as to cause a deficit without imposing taxes to cover such deficit. Upon passage by the Legislative Assembly, the budget is referred to the Governor, who may decrease or eliminate any item but may not increase or insert any new item in the budget. The Governor may also veto the budget in its entirety and return it to the Legislative Assembly with the Governor's objections. The Legislative Assembly, by a two-thirds majority in each house, may override the Governor's veto. If a budget is not adopted prior to the commencement of a fiscal year, the budget for such fiscal year shall be the annual budget for the preceding fiscal year as originally approved by the Legislative Assembly and the Governor until a new budget is approved. This permits the Commonwealth to continue making payments of its operating and other expenses until a new budget is approved.

Financial Control and Adjustment Procedures

Revenue estimates for budgetary purposes are prepared by the Treasury Department, except for estimates of federal grants, which are prepared by OMB based on information received from the various departments and other recipients of such grants. Revenue and federal grant estimates are under continuous review and, if necessary, are revised at least quarterly during the fiscal year. Fiscal control over expenditures is exercised by the Governor, through the Director of OMB, and the Secretary of the Treasury.

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

A Budgetary Fund was created by Act No. 147 of June 18, 1980, as amended (the “Budgetary Fund”), to cover the appropriations approved in any fiscal year in which the revenues available for such fiscal year are insufficient, to secure the payment of public debt, and to provide for unforeseen circumstances in the provision of public service. An amount equal to one percent of the General Fund net revenues of the preceding fiscal year is required to be deposited annually into the Fund. In addition, other income (not classified as revenues) that is not assigned by law to a specific purpose is also required to be deposited in the Budgetary Fund. The maximum balance of the Budgetary Fund may not exceed 6% of the total appropriations included in the budget for the preceding fiscal year. During the last two fiscal years, the Legislative Assembly approved joint resolutions to halt temporarily the deposit of funds into the Budgetary Fund, and such funds were used instead to cover the budgetary deficits. As of April 26, 2011, the balance in the Budgetary Fund was \$844,925.

An Emergency Fund was created by Act No. 91 of June 21, 1966 (“Act 91 of 1966”), as amended (the “Emergency Fund”), to cover unexpected public needs caused by calamities, such as wars, hurricanes, earthquakes, droughts, floods and plagues, and to protect people’s lives and property and the public sector credit. The Emergency Fund is capitalized annually with an amount totaling no less than one percent of the General Fund net revenues of the preceding fiscal year. Act No. 91 was amended in 2003 to set an upper limit to the Emergency Fund of \$150 million at the beginning of the fiscal year. Act No. 91 was further amended in 2005 to authorize the disbursement of funds from the Emergency Fund to cover certain General Fund expenditures and operational costs of the State Emergency Management Agency and authorized GDB to lend to the Commonwealth up to \$150 million to replenish the Emergency Fund to provide funding

for emergency and disaster needs. As of April 26, 2011, the balance in the Emergency Fund was \$1.4 million and \$0.5 million was available to be borrowed from GDB.

Appropriations

Appropriations in the central government budget of Puerto Rico consist of the following:

(i) *General Fund appropriations for recurring ordinary operating expenses of the central government and of the Legislative Assembly.* These are made by a single annual law known as the Joint Resolution of the General Budget.

(ii) *General Fund appropriations for special operating expenses, for contributions to municipalities, the University of Puerto Rico and the Judicial Branch, and for capital expenditures.* These are authorized by separate law.

(iii) *Disbursements of Special Funds for operating purposes and for capital improvements.* For the most part, these do not require annual legislative authorization, because they are authorized by previous legislation or by the United States Congress. Federal grants constitute the major part of the resources of the Special Funds.

(iv) *Bond Fund appropriations for capital expenditures financed by bonds.* Expenditures of these funds occur in one or more years.

In Puerto Rico, the central government performs many functions, which in the fifty states are the responsibility of local governments, such as providing public education, police and fire protection. The central government also provides significant annual grants to the University of Puerto Rico and to the municipalities. In addition, the Commonwealth appropriates annually to the Judicial Branch an amount equal to 4% of the average annual revenue from internal sources for each of the two preceding fiscal years. This percentage may be increased upon review, with scheduled reviews every five years.

For fiscal year 2011, approximately 25% of the General Fund is committed to the payment of fixed charges such as municipal subsidies, grants to the University of Puerto Rico, mandated funding for the Judicial Branch, rent payments to the Public Buildings Authority, and debt service on the direct debt of the Commonwealth. This proportion is expected to remain at 25% for fiscal year 2012.

For fiscal year 2009, over 64% of the controllable funds portion of the General Fund was committed for the payment of the central government payroll (not including the University of Puerto Rico and the Judicial Branch). In fiscal year 2011 and 2012, the Commonwealth decreased this proportion to an average of 56% due mainly to the savings in operational expenses from the implementation of the Fiscal Plan. The following table shows a breakdown between controllable and non-controllable General Fund expenses for fiscal years 2009 through 2012.

**Expenses Breakdown for the General and Stabilization Funds
(in millions)**

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>2012⁽²⁾</u>
Non-Controllable Expenses				
Mandated Expenses (Formula)				
Contributions to Municipalities	368	335	355	380
University of Puerto Rico	835	729	691	704
Judicial Branch	348	348	348	328
Rent Payments to Public Buildings Authority	206	299	217	215
General Obligation Debt Service	288	289	201	179
Other Debt Service	105	373	517	492
Total of Non-Controllable Expenses	<u>2,150</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,329</u>	<u>2,298</u>
Percent of Total General Fund Expenses	23%	20%	25%	25%
Controllable Expenses				
Payroll and Related Costs ⁽³⁾	7,334	8,170	6,821	6,962
Payroll as a Percentage of Controllable Expenses	<u>4,695</u>	<u>3,785</u>	<u>3,789</u>	<u>3,863</u>
	64%	46%	56%	55%
Total General Fund Expenses	<u><u>9,484</u></u>	<u><u>10,170</u></u>	<u><u>9,150</u></u>	<u><u>9,260</u></u>
Other Expenses				
Total Non-Budgeted Expenses	1,406 ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0
Total Expenses	<u><u>10,890</u></u>	<u><u>10,170</u></u>	<u><u>9,150</u></u>	<u><u>9,260</u></u>

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary.

⁽²⁾ Estimated.

⁽³⁾ Excludes University of Puerto Rico and Judicial Branch.

⁽⁴⁾ Represents non-budgeted operating expenses that have been identified and that were paid for with proceeds of COFINA bond issues.

Source: Office of Management and Budget

Budget for Fiscal Year 2011

The following table presents a summary of the Commonwealth's central government budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Summary of Central Government Annual Budget Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2011 (in thousands)*

	General and Stabilization Fund	Bond Fund	Special Funds	Total
Revenues from internal sources:				
Property taxes	\$238,000	-	\$115,743	\$353,743
Personal income taxes	2,348,000	-	-	2,348,000
Retained non-resident income tax	951,500	-	-	951,500
Corporate income taxes	1,566,000	-	-	1,566,000
Partnership income taxes	3,000	-	-	3,000
Tollgate taxes	9,000	-	-	9,000
17% withholding tax on interest	8,000	-	-	8,000
10% withholding tax on dividends	27,000	-	-	27,000
Inheritance and gift taxes	5,000	-	-	5,000
Sales and use taxes	555,000	-	-	555,000
Excise taxes:				
Alcoholic beverages	289,000	-	-	289,000
Foreign (Act 154)	609,000	-	-	609,000
Motor vehicles and accessories	369,000	-	-	369,000
Cigarettes	210,000	-	-	210,000
Other (excise taxes)	79,000	-	637,625	716,625
Licenses	77,000	-	-	77,000
Miscellaneous non-tax revenues:				
Contributions from lottery fund	43,000	-	-	43,000
Electronic lottery	79,000	-	-	79,000
Registration and document certification fees	152,000	-	-	152,000
Other	175,000	-	340,978	515,978
Total revenues from internal sources	7,792,500	-	1,094,346	8,886,846
Revenues from non-Commonwealth sources:				
Federal excise taxes on off-shore shipments	337,000	-	-	337,000
Federal grants ⁽¹⁾	0	-	4,895,028	4,895,028
Customs	4,000	-	-	4,000
Total revenues from non-Commonwealth sources	341,000	-	4,895,028	5,236,028
Total revenues	8,133,500	-	5,989,374	14,122,874
Other:				
Balance from previous year	0	-	1,805,803	1,805,803
COFINA Stabilization Fund	1,016,000	-	0	1,016,000
Bonds authorized	-	-	-	0
Total other sources	1,016,000	-	1,805,803	2,821,803
Total resources	9,149,500	-	7,795,177	16,944,671
Appropriations:				
Current expenses:				
General government	883,215	-	55,125	938,340
Education	2,945,862	-	1,847,992	4,793,854
Health	1,576,377	-	611,249	2,187,626
Welfare	466,677	-	2,781,594	3,248,271
Economic development	253,021	-	103,305	356,326
Public safety and protection	1,443,594	-	125,785	1,569,379
Transportation and communication	140,374	-	34,701	175,075
Housing	20,526	-	402,118	422,644
Contributions to municipalities	367,132	-	6,766	373,898
Special pension contributions	334,553	-	0	334,553
Debt service	200,813	-	115,743	316,556
Other debt service (appropriations)	517,156	-	659,435	1,176,591
Total appropriations – current expenses	9,149,300	-	6,743,813	15,893,113
Capital improvements	200	-	192,686	192,886
Total appropriations	9,149,500	-	6,936,499	16,085,999
Year-end balance	0	-	858,678	858,678
Total appropriations and year-end balance	9,149,500	-	7,795,177	16,944,677

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

(1) Does not include grants received by agencies whose accounting systems are not centralized in the Treasury Department.

Sources: Treasury Department and Office of Management and Budget

The budget for fiscal year 2011 provides for total resources of \$16.9 billion and total General Fund revenues of \$9.150 billion, compared to General Fund revenues of \$10.191 billion for fiscal year 2010. The budgeted General Fund revenues of \$9.150 billion include base revenues of \$7.525 billion, \$609 million from tax enforcement and compliance measures and \$1.016 billion in additional revenues from COFINA Stabilization Fund.

The principal changes in budgeted General Fund revenues compared to the fiscal year 2010 budget are accounted mainly by projected increases in new temporary excise tax under Act 154 (up \$609.0 million), retained non-resident income taxes (up \$121.2 million), excise taxes on motor vehicles and accessories (up \$24.6 million), cigarettes taxes (up \$27.5 million), sales and use taxes (up \$16.1 million) and property taxes (up \$10.5 million) and projected decreases in federal excise taxes on offshore shipments (down \$15.3 million), corporate income tax (down \$111.7 million) and personal income taxes (down \$226.8 million).

The fiscal year 2011 budget provides for total expenditures of \$9.150 billion, consisting of General Fund expenditures of \$8.134 billion and additional expenditures of \$1.016 billion that are expected to be covered from proceeds of COFINA deposited in the Stabilization Fund. The budgeted total expenditures for fiscal year 2011 are \$9.150 billion, or 10%, lower than budgeted total expenditures of \$10.170 billion for fiscal year 2010, and \$1.740 billion, or 16%, lower than total expenditures of \$10.890 billion for fiscal year 2009.

Budgeted expenses and capital improvements for the central government of all budgetary funds total \$16.1 billion, a decrease of \$1,043.8 million from fiscal year 2010 budgeted appropriations. The principal changes in General Fund expenditures by program areas in fiscal year 2011 compared to the fiscal year 2010 budget are mainly due to increases in other debt service appropriations (up \$144.0 million), economic development (up \$59.9 million), and special pension contributions (up \$20.9 million) and decreases in general government (down \$834 million), welfare (down \$5.2 million), public safety and protection (down \$37.9 million), general obligation bonds debt service (down \$88.9 million), health (down \$102.4 million) and education (down \$120.8 million).

Proposed Budget for Fiscal Year 2012

The following table presents a summary of the Commonwealth's central government proposed budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Summary of Central Government Annual Budget Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2012 (in thousands)*

	General and Stabilization Fund	Bond Fund	Special Funds	Total
Revenues from internal sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 76,000	-	\$ 116,321	\$ 192,321
Personal income taxes	2,109,000	-	-	2,109,000
Retained non-resident income tax	980,000	-	-	980,000
Corporate income taxes	1,515,000	-	-	1,515,000
Partnership income taxes	2,000	-	-	2,000
Tollgate taxes	5,000	-	-	5,000
17% withholding tax on interest	8,000	-	-	8,000
10% withholding tax on dividends	28,000	-	-	28,000
Inheritance and gift taxes	5,000	-	-	5,000
Sales and use taxes	680,000	-	-	680,000
Excise taxes:				
Alcoholic beverages	298,000	-	-	298,000
Foreign (Act 154)	1,578,000	-	-	1,578,000
Motor vehicles and accessories	361,000	-	-	361,000
Cigarettes	210,000	-	-	210,000
Other (excise taxes)	78,000	-	724,573	802,573
Licenses	79,000	-	-	79,000
Miscellaneous non-tax revenues:				
Contributions from lottery fund	45,000	-	-	45,000
Electronic lottery	83,000	-	-	83,000
Registration and document certification fees	154,000	-	-	154,000
Other	85,000	-	423,978	508,978
Total revenues from internal sources	<u>8,379,000</u>	-	<u>1,264,872</u>	<u>9,643,872</u>
Revenues from non-Commonwealth sources:				
Federal excise taxes on off-shore shipments	271,000	-	-	271,000
Federal grants ⁽¹⁾	0	-	4,784,271	4,784,271
Customs	0	-	-	0
Total revenues from non-Commonwealth sources	<u>271,000</u>	-	<u>4,784,271</u>	<u>5,055,271</u>
Total revenues	<u>8,650,000</u>	-	<u>6,049,143</u>	<u>14,699,143</u>
Other:				
Balance from previous year	0	-	858,678	858,678
COFINA Stabilization Fund	610,000	-	-	610,000
Bonds authorized	0	-	-	0
Total other sources	<u>610,000</u>	-	<u>858,678</u>	<u>1,468,678</u>
Total resources	<u>9,260,000</u>	-	<u>6,907,821</u>	<u>16,167,821</u>
Appropriations:				
Current expenses:				
General government	821,799	-	61,252	883,051
Education	3,094,207	-	1,728,895	4,823,102
Health	1,363,697	-	541,763	1,905,460
Welfare	442,723	-	2,685,719	3,128,442
Economic development	370,643	-	110,088	480,731
Public safety and protection	1,522,577	-	104,387	1,626,964
Transportation and communication	152,561	-	38,107	190,668
Housing	18,814	-	402,647	421,461
Contributions to municipalities	393,085	-	5,643	398,728
Special pension contributions	420,312	-	0	420,312
Debt service	179,359	-	116,321	295,680
Other debt service (appropriations)	480,223	-	735,181	1,215,404
Total appropriations – current expenses	<u>9,260,000</u>	-	<u>6,530,003</u>	<u>15,790,003</u>
Capital improvements	0	-	153,123	153,123
Total appropriations	<u>9,260,000</u>	-	<u>6,683,126</u>	<u>15,943,126</u>
Year-end balance	0	-	224,695	224,695
Total appropriations and year-end balance	<u>\$9,260,000</u>	-	<u>\$6,907,821</u>	<u>\$16,167,821</u>

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

(1) Does not include grants received by agencies whose accounting systems are not centralized in the Treasury Department.

Sources: Treasury Department and Office of Management and Budget

The proposed budget provides for total resources of \$16.2 billion and total General Fund revenues of \$9.260 billion. The budgeted General Fund revenue of \$9.260 billion includes base revenues of \$7.072 billion, \$1.578 billion from tax enforcement and compliance measures and \$610.0 million in additional revenues from COFINA Stabilization Fund.

The principal changes in budgeted General Fund revenues compared to the fiscal year 2011 budget are accounted mainly by the projected collections from the new temporary excise tax under Act 154 (up \$969.0 million), sales and use taxes (up \$125.0 million), retained non-resident income taxes (up \$28.5 million), alcoholic beverage (up \$9.0 million), and projected decreases in excise taxes on motor vehicles and accessories (down \$8.0 million), corporate income tax (down \$51.0 million), federal excise taxes on offshore shipments (down \$66.0 million), property taxes (down \$162 million) and personal income taxes (down \$239.0 million).

The fiscal year 2012 proposed budget provides for total expenditures of \$9.260 billion, consisting of General Fund expenditures of \$8.650 billion and additional expenditures of \$610 million that are expected to be covered from proceeds of COFINA deposited in the Stabilization Fund. The budgeted total expenditures for fiscal year 2012 are \$9.260 billion, or 1.2%, higher than budgeted total expenditures of \$9.150 billion for fiscal year 2011, and \$910.0 million, or 8.9%, lower than total expenditures of \$10.170 billion for fiscal year 2010.

Budgeted expenses and capital improvements for the central government of all budgetary funds total \$15.9 billion, a decrease of \$142.9 million from fiscal year 2011 budgeted appropriations. The principal changes in General Fund expenditures by program in fiscal year 2012 compared to the fiscal year 2011 budget are mainly due to increases in education (up \$148.3 million), economic development (up \$117.6 million), special pension contributions (up \$85.8 million), contributions to municipalities (up \$25.9 million) public safety and protection (up \$79.0 million), and decreases in general obligation bonds debt service (down \$21.5 million), welfare (down \$24.0 million), other debt service appropriations (down \$36.9 million) and health (down \$212.7 million).

Differences between Budget and Basic Financial Statements

Revenues and expenditures, as reported by the Treasury Department in its Basic Financial Statements, may differ substantially from resources and appropriations in the annual budget for a number of reasons, including the following:

(i) The budgetary accounts are on a cash basis, while financial statements prepared by the Treasury Department include accruals and other adjustments as required by government accounting standards.

(ii) Expenditures for current purposes in a particular fiscal year may include amounts appropriated for earlier periods but not previously expended or amounts not budgeted for a particular fiscal year, but expended during that year, and, conversely, may exclude amounts appropriated for such fiscal year but not expended until later periods.

(iii) Bonds are authorized by the Commonwealth in accordance with a four-year capital improvement program. Since bond sales are determined by bond market conditions and other factors, the amounts of bonds sold for these improvements are financed by advances from

the General Fund to the Capital Projects Fund, which are later reimbursed from proceeds of bond or notes sales.

LITIGATION

General. The Commonwealth is a defendant in numerous legal proceedings pertaining to matters incidental to the performance of routine governmental operations. Under Act No. 104 of June 25, 1955, as amended (“Act 104”), persons are authorized to sue the Commonwealth only for causes of actions specified in said Act. The Commonwealth may be liable under Act 104 for damages up to a maximum amount of \$75,000, or \$150,000 if the suit involves actions for damages to more than one person or where a single injured party is entitled to several causes of action.

Under certain circumstances, as provided in Act No. 9 of November 26, 1975, as amended, the Commonwealth may provide its officers and employees, including directors of public corporations and government instrumentalities and mayors of the municipalities of the Commonwealth, with legal representation, as well as assume the payment of any judgment that may be entered against them. There is no limitation on the amount of the judgment that may be paid under the Act in cases before federal court, but in all other cases the Puerto Rico Secretary of Justice may determine whether, and to what extent, the Commonwealth will assume payment of such judgment.

With respect to pending and threatened litigation, excluding the litigation mentioned in the following paragraphs, as of June 30, 2010, the Commonwealth has included in its financial statements reported liabilities of approximately \$421 million for awarded and anticipated unfavorable judgments. Such amount represents the amount estimated at the time as a probable liability or a liability with a fixed or expected due date, which would require future available financial resources for its payment. The amounts claimed exceed \$7 billion; however, the ultimate liability cannot be presently determined. The Commonwealth believes that the claims are excessive and that the ultimate liability in excess of amounts provided in the financial statements, if any, would not be significant.

Constitutionality of Act 7. On April 13, 2009, a group of government employees along with labor organizations that represent governmental employees filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico against the Governor of Puerto Rico and several agency heads. In the complaint, the plaintiffs challenge the constitutionality of Act 7 and seek, among other relief, an injunction to stop the Government of Puerto Rico from implementing the cost-cutting provisions of Act 7, described above in “Fiscal and Economic Reconstruction—Expense Reduction Measures” under THE ECONOMY.

On August 5, 2009, the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico denied the requested preliminary injunction and, on December 14, 2009, the court dismissed the complaint. Plaintiffs have appealed the Court’s decision. On August 5, 2009, the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico denied the requested preliminary injunction and, on December 14, 2009, the court dismissed the complaint. On December 15, 2009, the plaintiffs appealed the District Court’s decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and, on January 27, 2011, the

District Court's decision was affirmed. The Supreme Court of Puerto Rico previously upheld the constitutionality of the provisions of Act 7 relating to employee dismissals.

Recovery of Medicaid Funds. The Commonwealth is a defendant in two lawsuits filed, one in Commonwealth court and one in the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico, by certain Federally Qualified Health Centers ("FQHC") seeking to recover from the Commonwealth approximately \$800 million in Medicaid wraparound payments which the Department of Health failed to make since 1997. In June 2004, the Superior Court of the Commonwealth in San Juan determined that the Commonwealth must make Medicaid "wraparound" payments to the health centers to cover the difference between the reimbursement they are owed and what they are paid by managed care organizations. The Court of Appeals of Puerto Rico, however, upheld a partial ruling allowing the Commonwealth to deduct from the payments due to the FQHCs certain grants received by these centers from the federal government. Currently, attorneys in the case filed in Commonwealth court are trying to determine the amounts due to FQHCs thereunder.

With respect to the federal case, in February 2005, the U.S. Court of Appeals (First Circuit) upheld a preliminary injunction issued by the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico requiring the Commonwealth to make Medicaid "wraparound" payments to the health centers. In December 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals determined that the U.S. District Court erred when it vacated the preliminary injunction entered against two of the FQHCs and determined that the Department of Health had met its obligations to establish and implement a payment system for FQHCs in compliance with the federal Medicaid statute. The U.S. Court of Appeals reversed the District Court's order vacating the preliminary injunction and remanded the case for further proceedings.

Recently, the Court entered a preliminary injunction as to the remaining 15 health centers, and granted a request by the Department of Health for Eleventh Amendment sovereign immunity. The plaintiff FQHCs immediately filed an appeal regarding the issue of Eleventh Amendment.

Meanwhile, the Department of Health filed a counter appeal regarding the Court's interpretation of certain components of the wraparound formula that must be used under the preliminary injunction to calculate wraparound payments owed to the plaintiffs. The Department has already made approximately \$8 million in uncontested wraparound payments owed under the injunction. However, the Court granted the Department's request for a stay pending appeal regarding payment of an additional \$14.5 million that are owed under the Court's wraparound formula.

As of June 30, 2010, the Commonwealth accrued \$280 million in its financial statements for this legal contingency.

Special Education Students. The Commonwealth is also a defendant in a class action presented in 1980 by parents of special-education students before Commonwealth courts alleging that the Puerto Rico Department of Education had failed to provide legally required special education and related services. In February 2002, the court issued a judgment approving the stipulations reached by the parties regarding the manner special education services should be

provided. Since December 2002, the Department of Education has paid fines for not complying with the stipulations reached. The fines were originally set in the amount of \$1,000 daily, and were raised to \$2,000 daily in January 2006. In February 8, 2010, the court issued a resolution advancing its intention to establish a new scheme of fines ranging from \$0.25 to \$0.75 daily per registered student. As of February 2010, there were 121,339 students registered in the Special Education Program. Said resolution also creates a new scheme of monitoring compliance with the stipulations, including the added participation of 12 experts (each party has the right to designate 2 experts) in 6 areas of expertise. Said monitoring scheme began on July 1, 2010.

The February 2002 judgment only disposed of the injunctive relief sought by plaintiffs. Still pending before the court are the claims for damages regarding the failure to provide adequate services. In 2005, the Court of First Instance denied damages for the class as a whole. The plaintiffs appealed the decision and, in October 2005, the Court of Appeals decided that there could be no general damages award, but that every member of the class must come forward and prove their individual damages within this case. Assuming the Court grants damages to the plaintiffs, the Commonwealth estimates that each plaintiff could receive at least \$5,000. Based on a current enrollment of 120,000 students, the total award could amount to at least \$600 million. The Commonwealth plans to defend vigorously each case.

The plaintiffs approached the Commonwealth to inquire about its disposition to reach a settlement agreement regarding the damages phase. At the Commonwealth's request, the plaintiffs submitted a settlement offer. Settlement conversations stopped after the parties reached an impasse during negotiations.

As of June 30, 2010, the Commonwealth had accrued \$600 million in its financial statements for this legal contingency.

Other. The Commonwealth and various component units are defendants in other lawsuits alleging violations of civil rights, breach of contract, and other damage claims. Preliminary hearings and discovery proceedings are in progress. No provision for any liability that may result upon adjudication of these lawsuits has been recognized by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth believes that the ultimate liability, if any, would not be significant.