



GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO
Department of the Treasury

Component Unit Liquidity

FOR QUARTER 1 OF FISCAL YEAR 2023: JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2022

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GLOSSARY

AAFAF	Puerto Rico Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority.
ACAA	Automobile Accident Compensation Administration, an agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
ADEA	Puerto Rico Administration for the Development of Agricultural Enterprises, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
AMA	Metropolitan Autobus Authority.
A/P	Accounts payable.
A/R	Accounts receivable.
ARPA	American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, also called the COVID-19 Stimulus Package or American Rescue Plan.
ASEM	Puerto Rico Medical Services Administration, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
ASES	Puerto Rico Health Insurance Administration, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
ASSMCA	Administration of Mental Health and Anti-Addiction Services of Puerto Rico.
ATI	Puerto Rico Integrated Transit Authority.
ATM	Maritime Transportation Authority.
Bahía Urbana	Waterfront Park in San Juan, Puerto Rico.
BTG	Balance to go, which are the remaining months of the fiscal year without actual results.
CapEx	Capital expenditures.
COR3 Revolver Drawdown	Central Office for Recovery, Reconstruction and Resiliency revolving line of credit.
Cardio	Cardiovascular Center of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
CCDA	Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG – DR) is a program responsible to ensure decent affordable housing opportunities and provision of services, community assistance, and to expansion and conserve jobs.
CMS	The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), is a federal agency within the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) that administers the Medicare program and works in partnership with state governments to administer Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and health insurance portability standards.
Component Unit (CU)	Public corporation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
COVID-19	An infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus producing symptoms ranging from mild to severe respiratory infection affecting populations worldwide, leading to widespread shutdowns of public and private sector services.
CRIM	Center for the Collection of Municipal Revenues rendering fiscal services in favor of the Municipalities and has the responsibility to notify, assess, collect, receive, and distribute the public funds from the property tax, the state subsidy, funds from the Electronic Lottery, and any other funds that are disposed by law for the benefit of the Municipalities of Puerto Rico.
CU	See 'Component Unit.'
DDEC	Puerto Rico Department of Economic Development and Commerce, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
Disaster-Related Disbursements	Expenditures related to the damages caused from hurricanes Irma and Maria.
Disaster-Related Receipts	Federal emergency funds, insurance related to hurricanes Irma and Maria.
DMO	Destination Marketing Organization.
FEDE	Special Fund for Economic Development, affiliated with PRIDCO.
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency coordinates the federal government's role in preparing for, preventing, mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made, including acts of terror.

FMAP	Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAP) are the percentage rates used to determine the matching funds rate allocated annually to certain medical and social service programs in the U.S.
FOMB	Financial Oversight and Management Board of Puerto Rico.
Fondo	Puerto Rico State Insurance Fund Corporation, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
FTA	The Federal Transit Administration provides financial and technical assistance to local public transit systems, including buses, subways, light rail, commuter rail, trolleys, and ferries. FTA also oversees safety measures and helps develop next-generation technology research.
FY	Fiscal year.
General Fund (GF)	The Commonwealth's principal operating fund.
Hacienda (DTPR)	Puerto Rico Department of Treasury.
HFA	Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
HHS	The United States Department of Health and Human Services, also known as the Health Department, is a cabinet-level executive branch department of the U.S. federal government with the goal of protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services.
HMS	Hornblower Maritime Services (HMS), which is a new third-party operator to operate Ferries in partnership with the Puerto Rico Integrated Transit Authority as part of The Ferry Project in Puerto Rico.
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development responsible for national policy and programs that address U.S. housing needs, improve, and develop communities, and enforce fair housing laws.
Intergovernmental Receipts	General fund appropriations to and funds transferred between public corporations and municipalities.
Law 3, Law III, Ley III	As it pertains to this document, in Article 15, Act 3 of 2017, savings generated by ACAA and the SIFC, as a result of the application of the provisions of this Law, if any, will be contributed to the "Special Education Students Services and Therapies Fund," under the custody of the Department of Education, during the term of this Law.
Liquidity Plan (LP)	Projected cash flows for each component unit, based on their respective government FY23 Budget submission reviewed September 30, 2022 with FOMB.
MCO	Managed care organization.
OCFO	Office of the CFO in the Puerto Rico Department of Treasury ("Hacienda").
Operating Disbursements	Includes payroll and related costs, material, and supplies, purchased services, professional services, donations, subsidies, transportation expenses, media ads, and other operating payments.
Operating Receipts	Revenues collected from operations.
OpEx	Operating expenditures.
OPPEA	Office of the Ombudsman for the Elderly; Oficina Del Procurador De Las Personas De Edad Avanzada of Puerto Rico.
Other Inflows	Sales of toll tags, rental income, and impact fees.
Other Outflows	Payments to suppliers from prior years.
Pandemic	An outbreak of disease prevalent over a whole country or the world.
PayGo	Puerto Rico pension system that is funded through a pay-as-you-go system pursuant to Act 106-2017. Retirement benefits expenses of covered government employers are paid by the central government and reimbursed by the employers, with such funds received by the TSA.
Payroll and Related Costs	Salaries and wages paid to employees, along with taxes and employer matching payments.
PBA	Puerto Rico Public Buildings Authority, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
PBM	Pharmacy Benefit Manager.
Platino	Medicaid + Medicare dual-eligible populations.
Ports	Puerto Rico Ports Authority, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
PREMA	Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency, which is responsible for the management and coordination of the preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery before or after an incident or event that need the coordination of the state support and resources.
Premium Pay	Additional compensation payments distributed to eligible employees during the COVID-19 pandemic, which are sourced from State and Local Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA).
PRIDCO	Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company, a government-owned corporation dedicated to promoting Puerto Rico as an investment destination for companies and industries worldwide.
PRITA, ATI	Puerto Rico Integrated Transit Authority, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

PRTC	The Puerto Rico Tourism Company, also referred to as "Tourism."
PROMESA	The Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act of 2016.
Retiro	The "Employee Retirement System of the Government of the Associated Free State of Puerto Rico" is a retirement and benefits system created by Law 447 of May 15, 1951 and managed by the Administration of Government and Judiciary Employee Retirement Systems.
Room Tax Waterfall Disbursements	Act No. 272, as amended by Act No. 23 in 2008 and Act No. 98 in 2016, defines a formula for distribution of room tax collections made by the Company. This statutory formula is subject to emergency legislation and related executive orders.
SBA	The U.S. Small Business Administration is a United States government agency that provides support to entrepreneurs and small businesses.
Slot Machine Waterfall Disbursements	Pursuant to Act No. 24, the Company must distribute collections from slot machine operations to two groups: Group A (hotels) and Group B (Hacienda, the University of Puerto Rico (UPR), and the Company's General Fund). The mandatory annual amount for distribution is \$119.0M to be allocated to Group A (34%) and Group B (66%). After the \$119.0M is deducted from total slot machine collections after operating costs, any excess is distributed to Group A (60%) and Group B (40%). Within Group B, Act No. 24 allocates the total distribution amount to the following Gov't entities: Hacienda (15.15%), UPR (45.45%), and the Company's General Fund (39.40%). While there is a fixed component of the distribution equation (mandatory fund), annual distributions are largely variable, and increase given higher collections in slot machine revenues (excess fund).
SIFC	Puerto Rico State Insurance Fund Corporation, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; also see "Fondo".
SRF	Special Revenue Fund.
Title III	An in-court proceeding created by the United States Congress to allow U.S. states and territories, including Puerto Rico, to file for benefits similar to bankruptcy protection and a restructuring plan through PROMESA.
Tourism	Tourism Company of Puerto Rico, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, also referred to as "PRTC."
Transfers (To)/From Restricted Account	Funds placed aside by component unit(s) to fund capital expenditures and other reserve requirements.
TSA	Treasury Single Account, the Commonwealth's main operational bank account (concentration account) in which a majority of receipts from Governmental funds are deposited and from which most expenses are disbursed. TSA receipts include tax collections, charges for services, intergovernmental collections, the proceeds of short- and long-term debt issuances and amounts held in custody by the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the Commonwealth's fiduciary funds. A portion of the revenues collected through the TSA corresponds to the General fund. Other revenues include federal funds and special revenues conditionally assigned by law to certain agencies or public corporations that flow through the TSA.
UPR	University of Puerto Rico, a public corporation, and a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
Unrestricted Bank Cash Balance Roll Forward	A roll forward of cash on the Component Unit's unencumbered and unreserved cash balance that can be used for any purpose.
VTP	Voluntary Transition Program, as established by AAFAF Administrative Orders 2017-05, 2018-03, 2018-04, 2018-05, 2018-06, and 2018-13.
WIC	Special supplemental health program for women (pregnant and postpartum mothers), infants, and children up to the age of 5 in Puerto Rico.

INTRODUCTION

Hacienda has been compiling financial information from selected public corporations of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico that are component units (“CU”) for financial reporting purposes, as part of Hacienda’s evaluation of the liquidity of the Government of Puerto Rico and its public corporations.

This report is for the first quarter of fiscal year 2023 (“Q1-23”) and presents information with respect to 15 select CUs. Fiscal Year 2023 (“FY23”) Liquidity Plans for 15 CUs were completed and reviewed with the team from FOMB late September 2022. These Liquidity Plans are the ones used in this Q1-23 report.

15 of the 15 CUs have reported actual cash flow information through the month of September 2022 (“Sep-22”). Section “A” of this report for each CU provides year-to-date (“YTD”) actual information. Analysis in section “A” includes details on actual receipts and expenses through Q1-23.

The forecasts contain projections of cash receipts, cash disbursements, and CapEx. Cash receipts include revenues collected from operations; intergovernmental receipts – general fund appropriations and other transfers from Central Government, municipalities, and public corporations; disaster relief receipts – federal emergency funds, insurance proceeds related to Hurricanes Irma and Maria, and other federal funds. Cash disbursements include operating payments – e.g., payroll and related costs, PayGo charges, purchased services, professional services, transportation expenses, and disaster relief disbursements – e.g., expenditures related to the damages caused from Hurricanes Irma and Maria.

The CUs are also expected to report monthly headcount figures to monitor changes in staff levels and their actual and projected effects on payroll costs. The trailing twelve months of information is presented in the document under section “B” for each CU.

A Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds is provided to allow readers to bridge the beginning cash balance as of July 4, 2022 and ending cash balance as of September 30, 2022. This information is presented in the document under section “C” for each CU. For the balance of the fiscal year, there is a forecast provided for each CU taking into consideration timing and permanent variances, based on conversations with CU finance and accounting leaders.

This report also contains pertinent working capital information for the CUs. Where available, the CUs have provided quarterly information on Accounts Payable (“A/P”) and Accounts Receivable (“A/R”). **Figures are unaudited and subject to change.** This information is presented in the document under section “D” for each CU.

The report contains two Appendix items. The first of these Appendix items (Appendix A) is a cash reconciliation between CU’s reported cash figures to Hacienda and the figures in their cash flows in this report. The “Summary of Bank Account Balances for the Government of Puerto Rico and its Instrumentalities,” was released as of September 30, 2022. The second Appendix (Appendix B) item is a consolidated view of CU headcount and payroll information, which is based on information provided by CU management.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Component Units Actual Results for the Month of September 2022

(figures in \$000's)

Component Units	FY23 Actual YTD	FY23 LP YTD	YTD Variance Actual vs. LP
Puerto Rico Ports Authority ("PORTS")			
PORTS Cash Inflow	\$24,984	\$31,975	(\$6,991)
PORTS Cash Outflow	(34,853)	(43,063)	8,210
PORTS Net Cash flow	(\$9,870)	(\$11,089)	\$1,219
PORTS Commentary:	Net cash flow vs. Liquidity Plan is +\$1.2M favorable mainly driven by timing of Capex expenses and federal funds receipts (+\$9.6M, net), Other Receipts (+\$0.8M) and a negative timing of expenses (-\$9.2M).		
Medical Services Administration ("ASEM")			
ASEM Cash Inflow	\$73,372	\$72,574	\$797
ASEM Cash Outflow	(74,667)	(68,293)	(6,374)
ASEM Net Cash flow	(\$1,296)	\$4,282	(\$5,577)
ASEM Commentary:	The unfavorable cash flow variance vs. Liquidity Plan of -\$5.6M was mainly driven by a transfer to restricted funds (-\$7.8M), operating disbursements (+\$1.4M) and an favorable timing in receipts (+\$0.8M).		
Puerto Rico Integrated Transit Authority ("PRITA")			
PRITA Cash Inflow	\$32,970	\$29,065	\$3,905
PRITA Cash Outflow	(35,195)	(20,958)	(14,237)
PRITA Net Cash flow	(\$2,225)	\$8,108	(\$10,333)
PRITA Commentary:	Unfavorable net cash flow of \$10.3M vs. Liquidity Plan driven by higher Intra-Government & Federal Funds receipts (+\$31.1M), operating receipts (+\$0.9), higher operating and capital expenses (-\$14.2M), and net transfer to restricted account (-\$28.1). The latter includes payments to the new third party operator of Ferry Services - Hornblower Maritime Services - as part of The Ferry Project for Puerto Rico.		
Puerto Rico State Insurance Fund Corporation ("FONDO")			
FONDO Cash Inflow	\$364,415	\$252,546	\$111,869
FONDO Cash Outflow	(148,817)	(131,494)	(17,322)
FONDO Net Cash flow	\$215,598	\$121,051	\$94,547
FONDO Commentary:	Favorable net cash flow compared to Liquidity Plan of +\$94.5M is primarily due to higher premiums collections (+\$111.9M), partially offset by and adverse impact on the timing of operating expenses (-\$17.4M).		
Health Insurance Administration ("ASES")			
ASES Cash Inflow	\$991,448	\$942,078	\$49,370
ASES Cash Outflow	(1,021,796)	(942,070)	(79,726)
ASES Net Cash flow	(\$30,348)	\$8	(\$30,356)
ASES Commentary:	Unfavorable net cash flow of \$30.4M versus Liquidity Plan driven by a negative timing in MCO premium payments (\$89.9M), a positive timing of other operating disbursements of \$10.2M, partially offset by receipts of \$49.3M (\$43.0M operating/\$6.3M other receipts).		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CONTINUED

Component Units Actual Results for the Month of September 2022

(figures in \$000's)

	FY23 Actual YTD	FY23 LP YTD	YTD Variance Actual vs. LP
Component Units			
Puerto Rico Public Buildings Authority ("PBA")			
PBA Cash Inflow	\$17,503	\$34,512	(\$17,010)
PBA Cash Outflow	(29,419)	(52,117)	22,697
PBA Net Cash flow	(\$11,917)	(\$17,604)	\$5,688

PBA Commentary:

Favorable net cash flow vs. Liquidity Plan of \$5.7M is primarily related to an unfavorable timing of rent receipts (-\$17.0) and a favorable timing in disbursements (+\$22.7).

Cardiovascular Center of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean ("Cardio")

Cardio Cash Inflow	\$23,253	\$19,852	\$3,401
Cardio Cash Outflow	(26,541)	(19,995)	(6,546)
Cardio Net Cash flow	(\$3,288)	(\$143)	(\$3,146)

Cardio Commentary:

Sep YTD shows an unfavorable variance of -\$3.1M versus Liquidity Plan driven by lower patient collections (-\$1.6M) and accelerated operating disbursements (-\$1.5M). Cardio received a special assignment of \$5M from General Fund constrained to CapEx investment. Funds were moved to a non-operating account and reported herein as an inflow and outflow for the same amount.

Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company ("PRIDCO")

PRIDCO Cash Inflow	\$24,585	\$21,805	\$2,780
PRIDCO Cash Outflow	(14,151)	(21,491)	7,340
PRIDCO Net Cash flow	\$10,435	\$314	\$10,120

PRIDCO Commentary:

Favorable net cash flow variance of +\$10.1M versus Liquidity Plan was mainly driven by non-operating activities (a favorable Non-operating receipts of \$3.7M and a favorable Non-operating disbursements of \$6.4M. To note, FEDE and RUMS transactions were moved to DDEC for the FY 2023.

Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority ("HFA")

HFA Cash Inflow	\$95,028	\$87,407	\$7,621
HFA Cash Outflow	(105,263)	(70,953)	(34,310)
HFA Net Cash flow	(\$10,235)	\$16,454	(\$26,689)

HFA Commentary:

Unfavorable net cash flow variance versus the Liquidity Plan of (\$26.7M) contains an unfavorable variance of (\$0.3M) in operations and (\$26.4M) from non-operating activities. The latter was driven by movement of balance sheet items (\$11.8M), higher disbursement of federally supported projects (\$16.8M), partially offset by debt-related disbursements of \$2.2M.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CONTINUED

Component Units Actual Results for the Month of September 2022

(figures in \$000's)

Component Units	FY23 Actual YTD	FY23 LP YTD	YTD Variance Actual vs. LP
Tourism Company of Puerto Rico ("Tourism")			
Tourism Cash Inflow	\$44,300	\$27,206	\$17,093
Tourism Cash Outflow	(24,635)	(31,269)	6,634
Tourism Net Cash flow	\$19,665	(\$4,063)	\$23,727

Tourism Commentary:

Favorable net cash flow variance of +\$23.7M vs. Liquidity Plan was mainly driven by higher total receipts (+\$17.1M), delay in waterfall disbursements (+\$1.2M), and lower operating disbursements (+\$5.4).

Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority ("AAFAF")

AAFAF Cash Inflow	\$15,160	\$13,108	\$2,051
AAFAF Cash Outflow	(27,550)	(14,324)	(13,226)
AAFAF Net Cash flow	(\$12,390)	(\$1,216)	(\$11,175)

AAFAF Commentary:

Unfavorable net cash flow variance versus the Liquidity Plan of -\$11.2M consists of a unfavorable operating variance of -\$6.9M, unfavorable non-operating disbursements of -\$0.1 and -\$4.2M from a transfer of funds back to Hacienda. Operating variance was impacted by higher operating disbursements (-\$8.9M), partially offset by higher receipts (+\$2.0M).

Department of Economic Development and Commerce ("DDEC")

DDEC Cash Inflow	\$50,332	\$73,564	(\$23,232)
DDEC Cash Outflow	(59,778)	(49,693)	(10,085)
DDEC Net Cash flow	(\$9,446)	\$23,871	(\$33,316)

DDEC Commentary:

Unfavorable variance vs Liquidity Plan of (\$33.3M). This was the result of lower intra-government incentives (-\$20.6M), operating receipts (-\$2.6), higher incentives disbursements mainly for renewable energy products (-\$14.5M), net of a favorable timing of other expenses of \$4.4M.

Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority ("CCDA")

CCDA Cash Inflow	\$15,781	\$1,555	\$14,225
CCDA Cash Outflow	(18,456)	(6,792)	(11,664)
CCDA Net Cash flow	(\$2,675)	(\$5,236)	\$2,561

CCDA Commentary:

Favorable net cash flow variance versus the Liquidity Plan of \$2.5M was driven by higher volume of activities at both: PR Coliseum and Convention Center (+\$14.2M in total receipts). This was partially offset by total operating disbursements (-\$12.2M), and non operating transfer In / Out (+\$0.5M).

Puerto Rico Administration for the Development of Agricultural Enterprises ("ADEA")

ADEA Cash Inflow	\$26,128	\$34,201	(\$8,072)
ADEA Cash Outflow	(39,161)	(30,732)	(8,430)
ADEA Net Cash flow	(\$13,033)	\$3,469	(\$16,502)

ADEA Commentary:

Unfavorable net cash flow vs. Liquidity Plan of (\$16.5M) mainly driven by lower operating receipts (\$8.1M), higher contributions to non-government entities (\$2.8M), and a combined timing in all other expenses (\$5.6M).

Automobile Accident Compensation Administration ("ACAA")

ACAA Cash Inflow	\$567	\$16,814	(\$16,246)
ACAA Cash Outflow	(17,982)	(22,145)	4,163
ACAA Net Cash flow	(\$17,415)	(\$5,331)	(\$12,084)

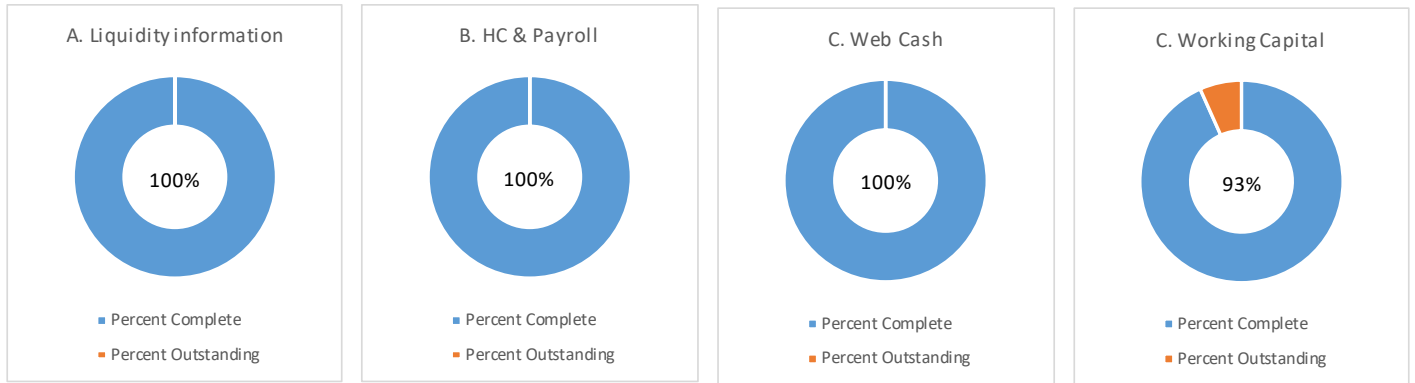
ACAA Commentary:

Operating net cash flow vs. Liquidity Plan is \$12.1M unfavorable mainly driven by the fact of not receiving premium collections during the first three months (\$16.3M), partially offset by favorable timing of operating expenses of \$4.2M.

SUMMARY – REPORTING COMPLIANCE FOR COMPONENT UNITS

15 out of the 15 Component Units provided cash flow data for the first quarter of FY23 (a). Data was broken down into four sections: A. Liquidity and Cash Flow information, B. Headcount and Payroll Data, C. Sources/Uses of funds, and D. Working Capital data.

The 15 CUs included in this report were overall 98% in compliance with providing data on average. CUs that provided insufficient information for reporting are mentioned in note (b) below.



Notes:

- (a) Information for the first quarter of FY23 reflects the period between 7/4/2022 to 9/30/2022.
- (b) ASES was unable not provide working capital information. They were still making accounting adjustments by the preparation date of this report.

I. PUERTO RICO PORTS AUTHORITY (“Ports”)

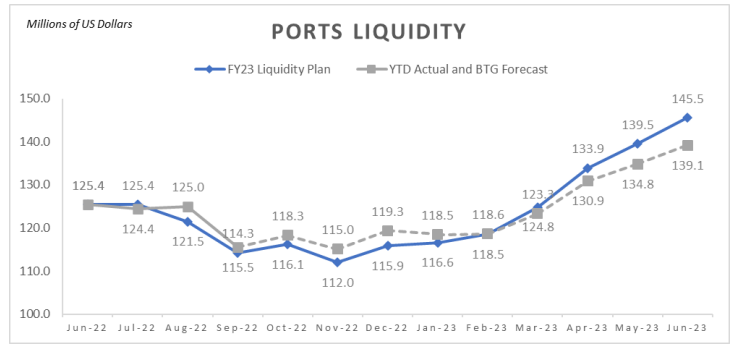
Primary Business Activity: The Puerto Rico Ports Authority is responsible for developing, improving, and administering all types of transportation facilities and air and sea services, as well as establishing and managing maritime collective transportation systems in, from, and to Puerto Rico.

Key Takeaways: For Q1-23, cash decreased by (\$9.9M) from \$125.4M to \$115.5M. This was mainly driven by the insurance payment for the fiscal year that was processed in September (-\$7.3M), PayGo charges (-\$6.0M), partially offset by of a positive net cash flow from operations of around \$3.4M.

A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Forecast

1. \$1.2M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- a. \$9.6M favorable variance in CapEx disbursements given delay in CapEx projects.
- b. \$1.1M from other receipts: \$0.7M from General Funds transfers and \$0.4M of FEMA receipts.
- c. (\$9.2M) unfavorable variance in operating expenses mainly driven by the insurance payment of Airport properties in full for the fiscal year (\$7.3M), higher payroll cost (\$2.2M), partially offset by a net benefit from all other operating expense lines of \$0.3M. Variances are timing-related, except for payroll cost as explained in the Headcount / Payroll section below.



- d. (\$0.3M) unfavorable variance from operations due to lower passenger traffic and ship volume.

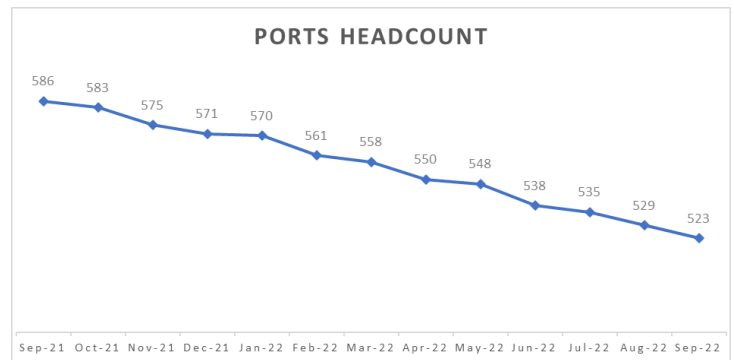
2. (\$6.4M) cash reduction by the end of FY23:

- a. Reduction is due to 126 PREPA employees that were not included in the salary budget. Total impact of \$6.4M is for the actual 120 PREPA employees at the end of Q1.
- b. Ports is currently working with OGP to get this budget adjustment.
- c. Maritime revenue is expected to regain momentum after the reduction caused by the landing of hurricane Fiona in the Island on mid-September.

B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: decreased from 586 to 523 from end of Q1-22 to end of Q1-23.

- a. Headcount decrease for the 13-months period is primarily related to the movement of former PREPA employees out of the agency (-34), further impacted by attrition factors of current market reality (-29).



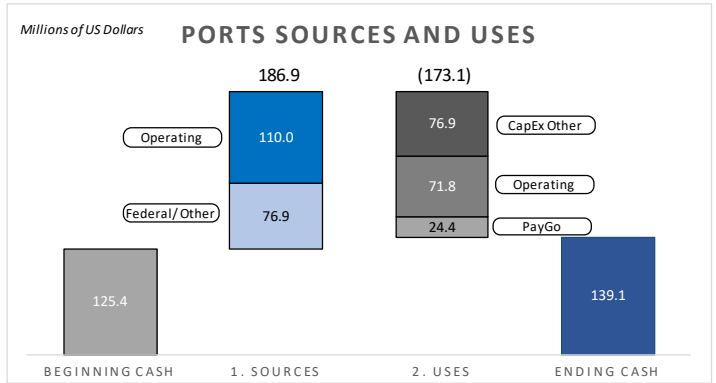
2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecasted at \$28.1M for FY23. YTD payroll is \$7.7M.

- a. Payroll budget allocated to Ports excluded former PREPA employees and is thus understated.

Management is currently working with OGP to get remaining funds allocated. Meanwhile, payroll cost for these employees is being absorbed by agency’s operations and amounted to \$2.2M for Q1-23.

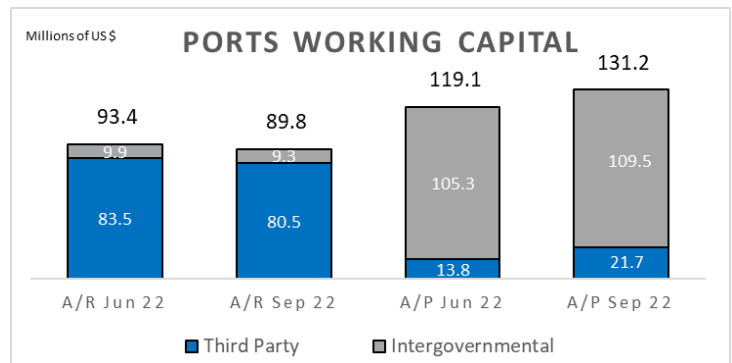
C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$186.9M:
 - a. Operating receipts of \$110.0M, comprised of \$89.3M in maritime receipts, \$20.3M in airport receipts, and \$0.4M in other receipts.
 - b. Federal funds of \$76.9M earmarked for CapEx investments.
2. Uses (\$173.1M):
 - a. Operating disbursements of (\$71.8M), driven by payroll and related costs of (\$28.1M), professional services of (\$16.6M), purchased services of (\$14.1M), facilities of (\$10.1M), and other expenses of (\$2.9M).
 - b. PayGo contributions of (\$24.4M).
 - c. CapEx investments of (\$76.9M).



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$3.6M decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven by third party receivables.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$12.0M increase from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven by +\$7.9M in third party payables primarily related to pending maritime insurance payment and S2 scanning operator invoices. This was further increased by +\$4.1M in the intergovernmental sector, mainly driven by pension payables.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Working capital changes thru Sep-22 were favorable by \$15.6M due to the above changes.



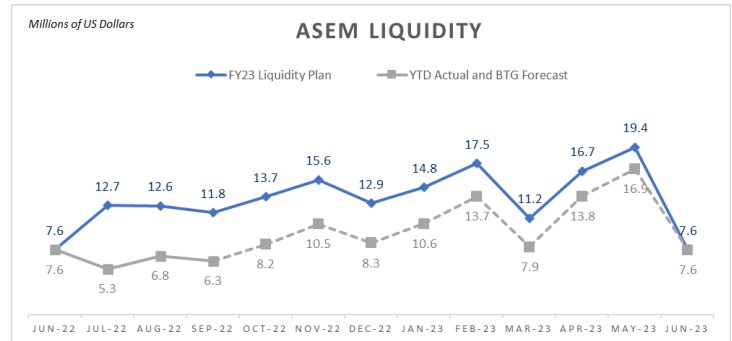
II. MEDICAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (“ASEM”)

Primary Business Activity: ASEM plans, organizes, operates, and administers centralized health services, provided in support of the hospital and other functions, offered to member institutions and users of the medical complex, the Puerto Rico Medical Center.

Key Takeaways: Year-to-date, cash decreased by (\$1.3M) from \$7.6M to \$6.3M. This decline is mainly driven by low medical plan collections. This line ended Q1 with an unfavorable variance vs. Liquidity Plan of (\$2.9M). In Jul-22, ASEM collected \$23.4M from the Pediatric Hospital on prior years’ receivables not forecasted, which was used to pay utilities outstanding debts incurred prior to FY23. There are ongoing risks to liquidity at ASEM primarily driven by timing/collection uncertainty associated with large institutional payers.

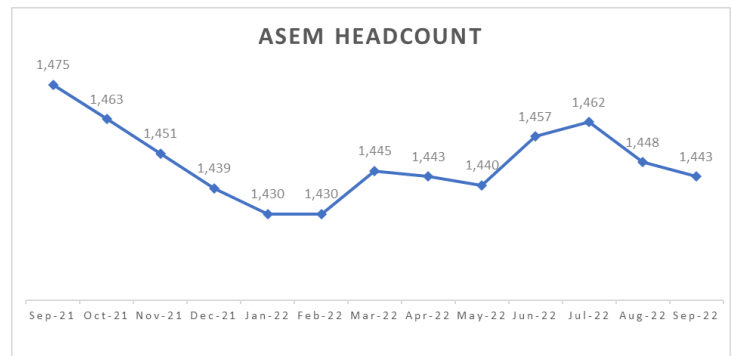
A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

1. (\$5.6M) actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:
 - a. (\$3.4M) in operating receipts variance driven by lower physician and medical plan receipts.
 - b. \$4.2M favorable variance in intragovernmental receipts institutional receipts.
 - c. (\$6.4M) unfavorable variance in operating expenses of which (\$7.8M) comes from funds moved to restricted accounts. The latter will be later used to cover for committed operating expenses.
2. ASEM expects to end FY23 in target with the Liquidity Plan of \$7.6M.



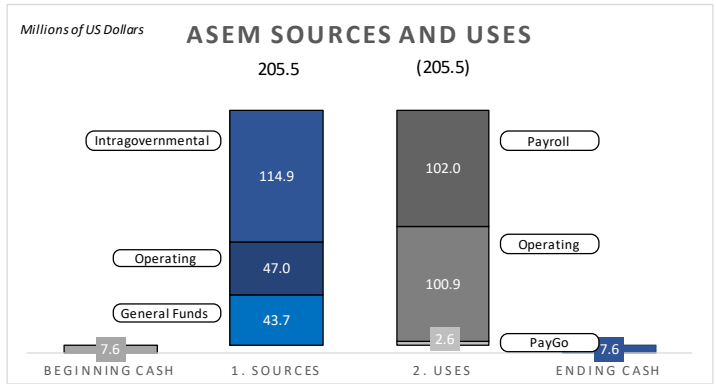
B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 1,475 to 1,443 from end of Q1-22 to end of Q1-23.
 - a. Decrease in headcount is driven by employee turnover due to a highly competitive labor market for qualified nurses and other medical professionals. Also, some PREPA employees relocated to other agencies or out of ASEM.
2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecasted at \$102.0M for the FY23. YTD payroll is \$21.9M.



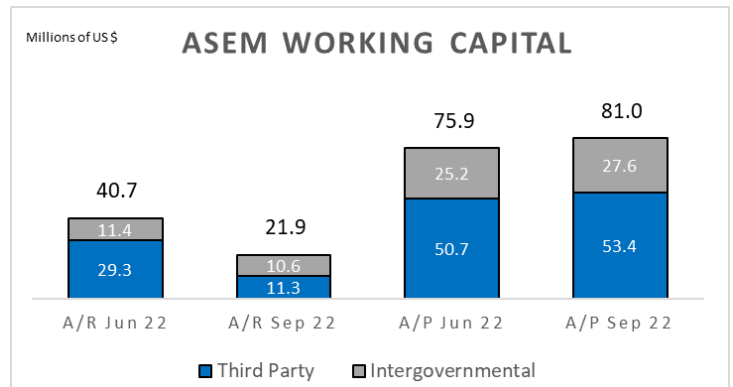
C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$205.5M:
 - a. \$114.9M of institutional receipts from intergovernmental entities, which includes \$23.4M from Pediatric Hospital regarding prior years' receivables. These were used to settle utilities debts dated prior to FY23.
 - b. \$43.7M from General Fund appropriations.
 - c. \$47.0M of operating receipts mainly driven by third party receipts comprised mostly of physician and medical plan receipts (\$35.9M), and other income (\$11.1M).
2. Uses (\$205.5M):
 - a. Payroll and related costs of (\$102.0M) including (\$0.9M) of Christmas Bonus.
 - b. Operating disbursements of (\$100.9M), comprised of professional services of (\$31.7M), utilities of (\$30.4M) including prior year's debt of (\$23.4M), material and supplies of (\$22.9M), equipment purchases of (\$10.2M), and other operating payments of (\$5.7M).
 - c. PayGo contributions of (\$2.6M).



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. (\$18.8M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven by a (\$18.0M) decrease in intergovernmental receivables due to collections from the Dept. of Health. These were further intensified by a (\$0.8M) decrease in third party receivables.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. \$5.1M increase from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven by increases in both sectors: \$2.6M in intergovernmental and \$2.4M in third party payables.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Working capital changes were favorable by \$23.9M for Q1-23 due to the above changes.



III. PUERTO RICO INTEGRATED TRANSIT AUTHORITY (“PRITA”)

Primary Business Activity: PRITA serves as the Commonwealth’s central transit authority and is tasked with operating its network of public transit buses and certain maritime vessels.

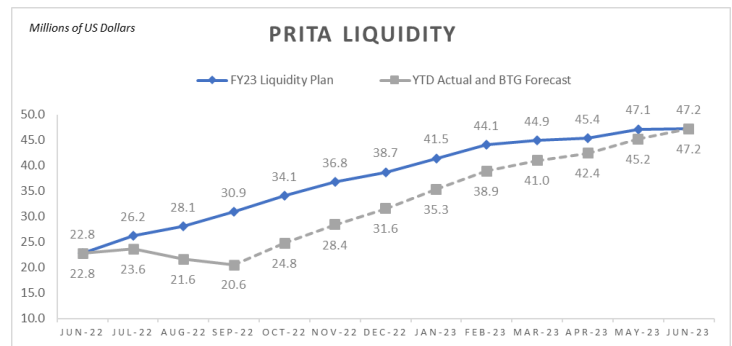
Key Takeaways: For Q1-23, unrestricted cash decreased by (\$2.2M); from \$22.8M to \$20.6M mainly driven by the timing of operating expenses. PRITA received a special transfer in August of \$37.2M from General Fund that was not included in the Liquidity Plan. These funds are regarding *The Ferry Project in Puerto Rico*, which is a partnership with Hornblower Maritime Services (HMS) to operate Ferries. Funds were set aside for payments to the new private operator (HMS) and are being reduced as disbursed. During Q1, \$9.1M has been disbursed already, leaving a balance of \$28.1M restricted for payments to HMS for the rest of FY23.

Bus services began the year in line with Liquidity Plan, while ferry operations showed a +43% increase versus Liquidity Plan. PRITA’s operating liquidity remains strained, and they continue to rely on allocations from the General Fund and from cigarette tax receipts to supplement operations.

A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

1. (\$10.3M) YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

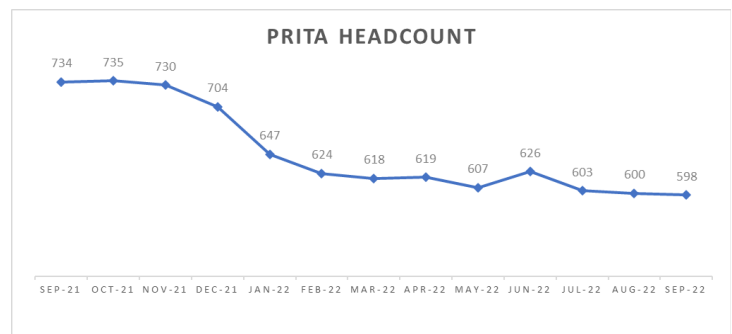
- a. \$32.0M favorable variance in total receipts:
 - \$30.9M from General Fund appropriations received, of which \$34.6M is related to General Fund amounts mainly for the \$37.2M to HMS, offset by (\$1.2M) in CapEx related funding, and (\$2.4M) from Cigarette Tax allocation.
 - \$0.9M in operating receipts mainly driven by Ferries operations (+\$0.8M).
 - \$0.2M from federal funds for preventive maintenance related to bus and ferry operations.
- b. (\$28.1M) net transfer to restricted account.
 - (\$37.2M) received from General Funds, partially reduced by
 - \$9.1M of payments made during the first quarter to HMS.
- c. (\$14.2M) unfavorable in total disbursements:
 - (\$21.2M) in operating expenses:
 - (\$9.1M) in payments to HMS - new private operator,
 - (\$1.3M) in purchased services,
 - (\$1.1M) in professional services, and
 - (\$9.7M) in all other operating expenses.
 - +\$7.0M in beneficial variances versus Liquidity Plan that partially offset operating activities:
 - +\$6.6 in CapEx investments driven by delays mainly at AMA, and
 - +\$0.4M in PayGo charge.



2. PRITA expects to end FY23 in line with the target in Liquidity Plan of \$47.2M. Incremental expense to the third-party operator will be covered for by the General Fund transfer received for this purpose.

B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 734 to 598 from end of Q1-22 to end of Q1-23.
 - a. Decrease in headcount came from high employee turnover, mobility to other agencies, primarily at ATM and frozen positions due to the third-party operator (HMS).
2. Payroll: disbursements for the FY23 are estimated at \$32.4M. YTD payroll cost is \$8.5M.



C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

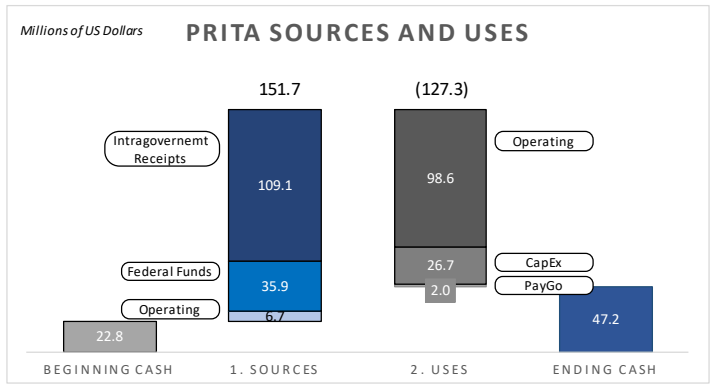
1. Sources \$151.7M:

- a. \$6.7M of operating receipts of comprised of \$4.6M for ferries/cargo, bus fare of \$1.9M, and \$0.2M in miscellaneous receipts.
- b. \$109.1M of intergovernmental receipts of:
 - \$61.2M in General Fund appropriations (\$37.2M assigned to payments to the new third operator -HMS, and \$24.0M to subsidize operations),
 - \$31.3M from the cigarette tax, and
 - \$16.6M from special government appropriations allocated to CapEx investment.

- c. \$35.9M of federal funds receipts related to grants for maintenance expenses.

2. Uses (\$127.3M):

- a. (\$98.6M) in operating disbursements, of which (\$37.2M) are for the new third-party operator, payroll and related costs (\$32.4M), materials and supplies (\$12.6M), purchased services (\$7.7M), professional services (\$4.2M), facilities and payments for public services (\$2.5M), and (\$2.0M) in all other operating expenses.
- b. (\$2.0M) in PayGo contributions.
- c. (\$26.7M) in CapEx investments.



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

1. Accounts Receivable:

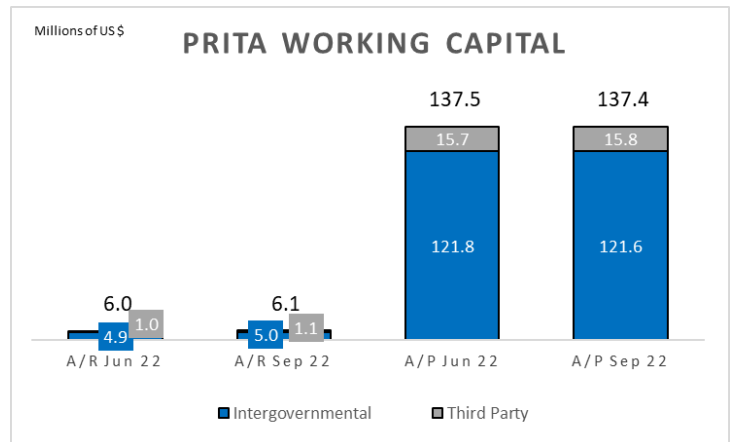
- a. \$0.1M increase from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven AMA receivables at both segments: trade and intergovernmental.

2. Accounts Payable:

- a. \$0.1M decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven by decrease in ATM government (\$0.2M), partially offset by increase in trade payables of +\$0.1M mainly ATM as well.

3. Working Capital:

- a. The change in net working capital for Q1-23 is \$0.3M unfavorable due to the above changes.



IV. PUERTO RICO STATE INSURANCE FUND CORPORATION (“Fondo”)

Primary Business Activity: Fondo provides workers’ compensation and disability insurance to public and private employees. Fondo is the only authorized workers’ compensation insurance company on the Island. Both public and private companies must obtain this security for their workforces by law.

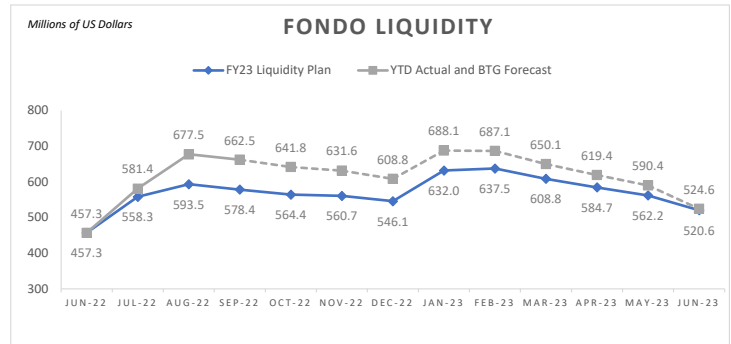
Key Takeaways: For Q1-23, cash increased by \$215.6M from \$457.3M to \$672.9M. The cash built was primarily due to \$364.4M in premium collections and controlled expenses. Premiums receipts were favorable to forecast by \$111.9M due to higher volumes of construction and disaster-related projects. Premium collections are seasonal, with most collections occurring in Q1 and Q3 of each fiscal year. By law, Fondo’s coverage provides for unlimited medical services to insured population, and there is a high degree of variability in service and supplies costs to meet these needs. Due to the seasonality in collections and variability in cost of services, it is normal for Fondo to experience large cash swings. There are no ongoing liquidity issues expected.

A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

1. \$94.5M actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- a. \$111.9M in favorable premiums collections variance for the first quarter of FY23.
- b. (\$5.5M) unfavorable variance versus LP in payroll and related costs.
- c. (\$27.1M) unfavorable variance in Contributions to Other Governmental Entities mainly driven by timing of disbursement versus the Liquidity Plan.
- d. (\$5.6M) unfavorable variance in Purchase Services.
- e. \$12.9M favorable in equipment purchases.
- f. \$8.4M in favorable claims-related disbursements due to lower volume of services.
- g. (\$0.5M) unfavorable variance in all other operating expenses lines, mainly driven by Professional Services.

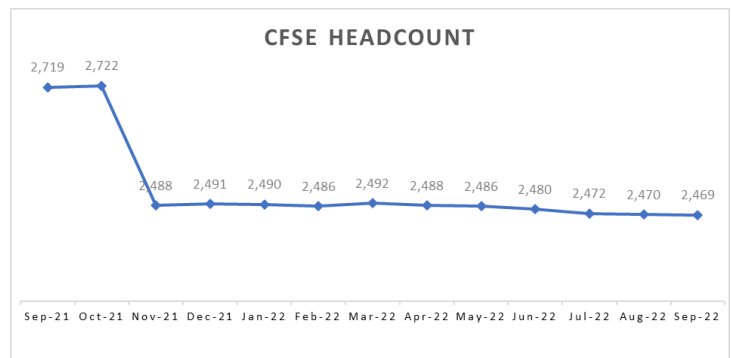
2. \$4.0M of favorable variance versus Liquidity Plan is expected by the end of FY23.



B. Headcount / Payroll

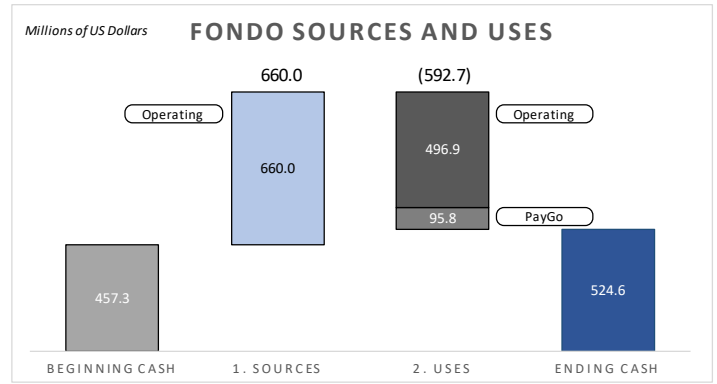
1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased by 250 employees from 2,719 to 2,469 from end of Q1-22 to end of Q1-23.

- a. Driven by 229 employees that participated in the voluntary transition program last year, management-generated efficiencies, and normal attrition factors.
2. Payroll: total disbursements are forecasted at \$185.9M for FY23. YTD payroll is \$52.4M.



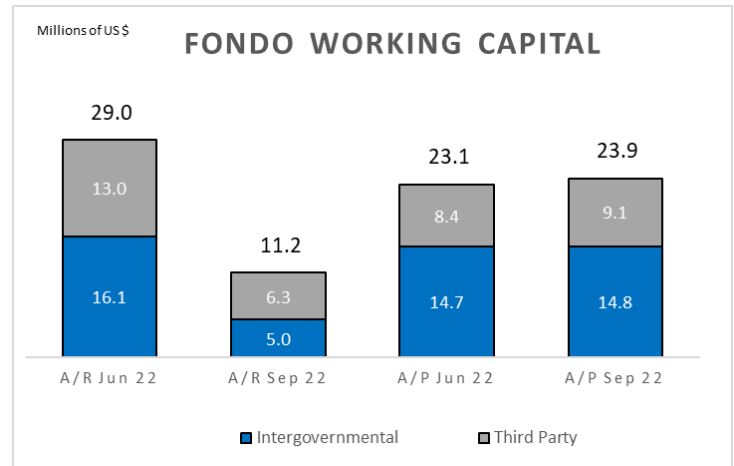
C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$660.0M
 - a. Premium collections.
2. Uses (\$592.7M):
 - a. Operating disbursements of (\$496.9M), consisting of (\$185.9M) in payroll and related costs, (\$90.6M) in claims-related disbursements, (\$75.0M) in contributions to government entities, (\$73.6M) of equipment and materials purchases, and (\$71.8M) in all other operating disbursements, which includes (\$43.9M) in purchased services and (\$27.9M) from all other operations-related expenses.
 - b. PayGo contributions of (\$95.8M).



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

1. Accounts Receivable: (\$17.8M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23:
 - a. (\$11.1M) from intragovernmental accounts, and
 - b. (\$6.7M) for third party customers.
2. Accounts Payable: \$0.8M increase from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven third party payables of \$0.7M.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Favorable variance of \$18.6M in net working capital from Q4-22 to Q1-23 based on the above.



V. HEALTH INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION (“ASES”)

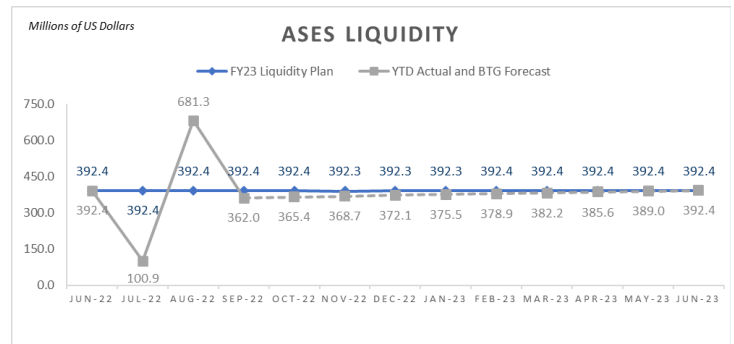
Primary Business Activity: ASES implements, administers, and negotiates the Medicaid Health Insurance System in Puerto Rico through contracts with third party insurance underwriters to provide quality medical and hospital care to the Puerto Rico Medicaid and Platino (Medicaid + Medicare dual-eligible) populations.

Key Takeaways: Year-to-date, cash decreased by (\$30.3M) from \$392.3M to \$362.0M due to the timing of premiums disbursement. These amounted to (\$974.8M), partially offset by Receipts of \$991.5 and further impacted by operating expenses of (\$47.0M). This impact is timing related, and we should see the opposite effect during next months.

A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

1. \$(30.4M) actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

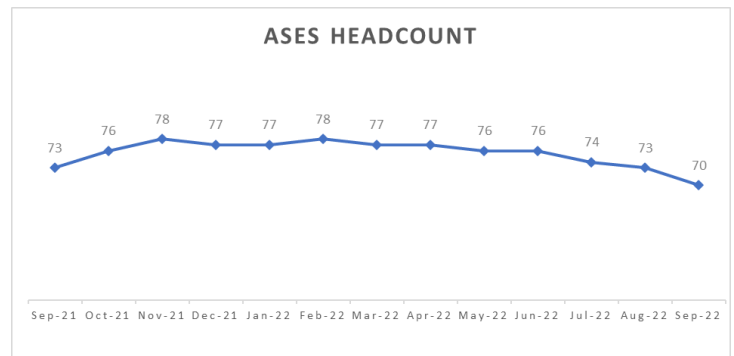
- a. (\$79.7M) unfavorable in total disbursements
 - i. (\$89.9M) in premiums disbursements, which are timing related to Liquidity Plan,
 - ii. \$5.1M favorable from PBM and HIV program expenses, and
 - iii. \$5.1M favorable variance in all other operating disbursements.
- b. \$49.3M favorable in total receipts
 - i. \$37.1M in prescription drugs rebates,
 - ii. \$6.1M in reimbursements from the federal government for administrative expenses as part of the matching funds program, and
 - iii. \$6.1M in transfers from General Fund.



2. ASES expects to end FY23 in line with Liquidity Plan target of \$392.4M.

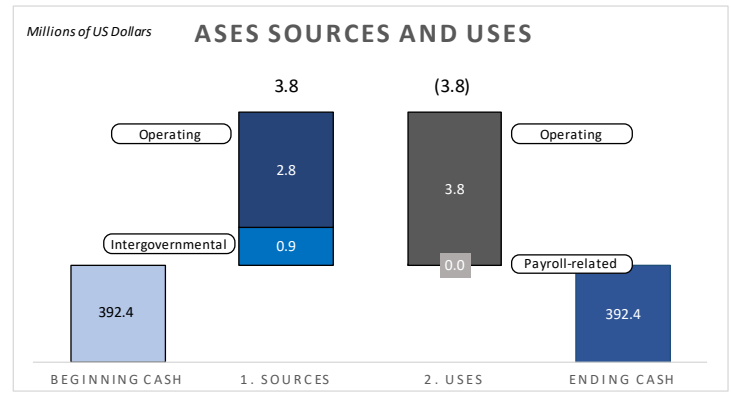
B. Headcount / Payroll

- 1. Headcount FTEs: slightly moved from 73 to 70 from end of Q1-22 to end of Q1-23 due to attrition factors.
 - a. ASES has identified the need to create 25 positions for the balance of FY23 as part of new operational and organizational restructuring initiatives aimed to promote administrative, ethical, and fiscal health of the administration.
- 2. Payroll disbursements are forecasted to be \$8.3M for FY23 including the additional positions mentioned above. YTD payroll is \$1.2M.



C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$3.8M:
 - a. Operating receipts of \$2.8M, of which \$2.6M are from the Federal Matching Funds and Adm Reimbursement, and \$0.2M from Prescription Drug Rebates.
 - b. Intergovernmental receipts of \$0.9M, consisting of \$0.8M in General Fund appropriations, and \$0.1M in funding from municipalities (CRIM) and employers.
2. Uses (\$3.8M):
 - a. Healthcare premiums of (\$3.7M), and other operating payments of (\$0.1M) including payroll and related cost and Pay-Go.



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. Information is not available.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. Information is not available.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Analysis incomplete due to missing information above.

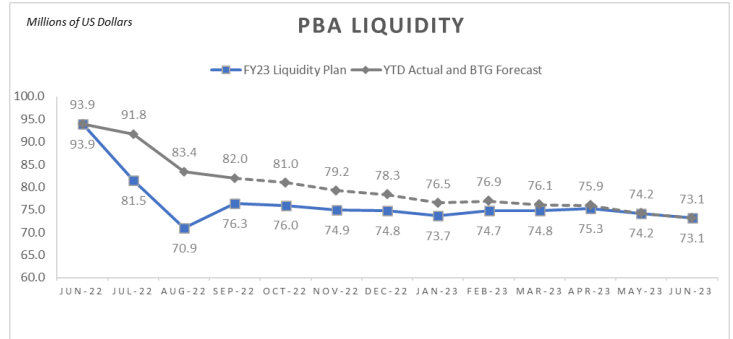
VI. PUERTO RICO PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORITY (“PBA”)

Primary Business Activity: PBA constructs, purchases, or leases office, school, health, correctional, social welfare, and other facilities for lease to certain Commonwealth departments, component units, and instrumentalities.

Key Takeaways: For Q1-23, cash decreased by (\$11.9M) from \$93.9M to \$82.0M primarily due to less receipts in rent receipts from government entities. These amounted to \$16.2M for the first quarter of FY23, which represented an impact of (\$17.5M) versus Liquidity Plan. This is a timing-related impact regarding pending transfers that were expected for September in Liquidity Plan.

A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

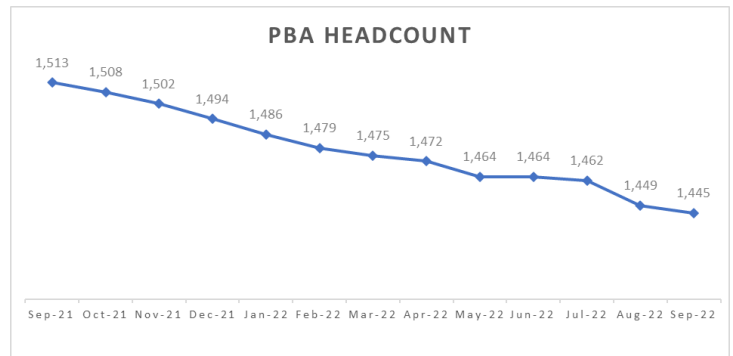
1. \$5.7M actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:
 - a. (\$17.4M) unfavorable in total receipts driven by:
 - i. (\$17.5M) unfavorable in rent receipts from government entities, partially offset by
 - ii. \$0.1M variance in operating receipts.
 - b. \$23.0M in total disbursements driven by timing of expenses:
 - i. \$14.3M positive variance in purchased services,
 - ii. \$6.0M in favorable in payroll related costs, and
 - iii. \$2.7M positive variance in all other disbursements, including \$0.5M of CapEx given delayed initiation of projects.



2. PBA is in the right path to hit the FY23 target of \$73.1M by the end of FY23 as timing differences neutralize during the rest of the year.

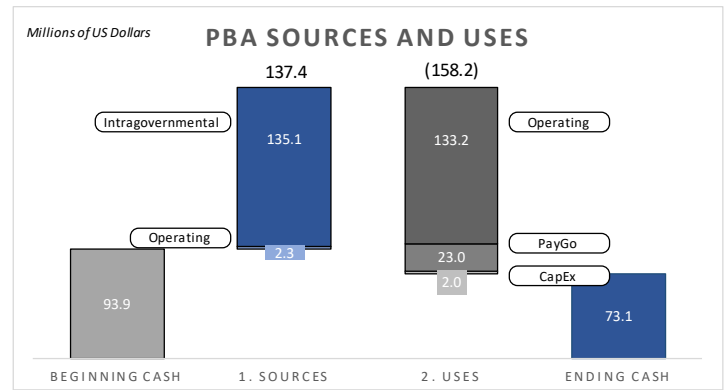
B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: decreased from 1,513 to 1,445 from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23.
 - a. Decrease in headcount is primarily due to reallocation of PREPA employees to other agencies. PBA received ~560 employees during FY22.
2. Payroll: disbursements for the FY23 are forecasted at \$82.7M. YTD amount is \$14.8M.



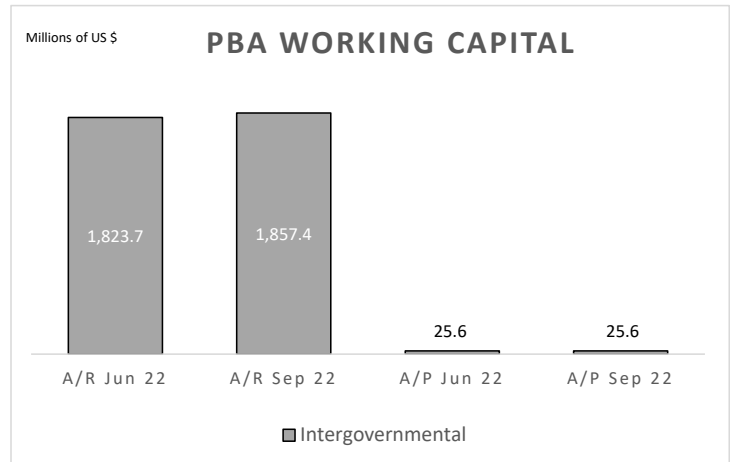
C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$137.4M:
 - a. Intergovernmental receipts total \$135.1M, and
 - b. Operating receipts total \$2.3M related to income from third party occupancy and interest income.
2. Uses (\$158.2M):
 - a. Operating disbursements total (\$133.2M), consisting of payroll and related costs of (\$82.7M), purchased services of (\$24.4M), utilities of (\$19.3M), professional services of (\$2.2M), and other operating expenses of (\$4.6M).
 - b. PayGo contributions of (\$23.0M).
 - c. CapEx investment (\$2.0M)



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$33.7M increase from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven by \$25.1 increase in the Department of Education and \$4.6M in the Police Department.
 - b. The Board approved a write-off of \$1,588M regarding prior years accounts that were deemed as uncollectible. Department of Education was the major offender with \$1,137M, or 72% of the total write-off amount.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. Decrease of (\$1.7M) from the end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23.
3. Working Capital: unfavorable variance of \$35.4M for Q1-23 based on the numbers above.



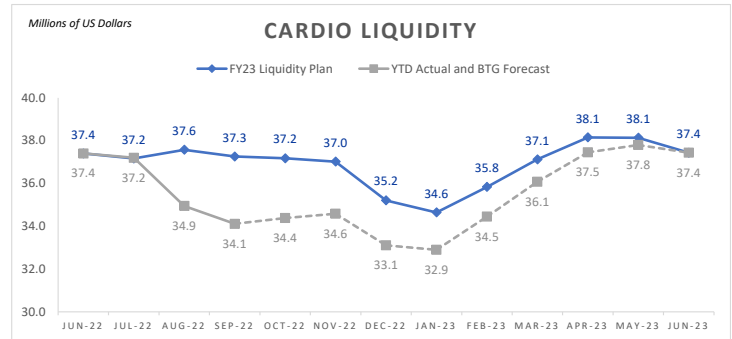
VII. CARDIOVASCULAR CENTER FOR PUERTO RICO AND THE CARIBBEAN (“Cardio”)

Primary Business Activity: Cardio is a general acute care hospital providing specialized treatment to patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases.

Key Takeaways: Cash decreased by (\$3.3M), from \$37.4M to \$34.1M for the first quarter of FY23. A decline of (\$1.6M) in patient collections versus Liquidity Plan and the timing of Purchased Services disbursement were responsible for such an impact. In July, they received a special intragovernmental transfer of \$5.0M that were set aside for capital expenditures. Funds were moved to restricted funds and are being reduced as expenses are incurred. Current balance is \$4.1M by the end of Q1. There are no ongoing liquidity issues forecasted.

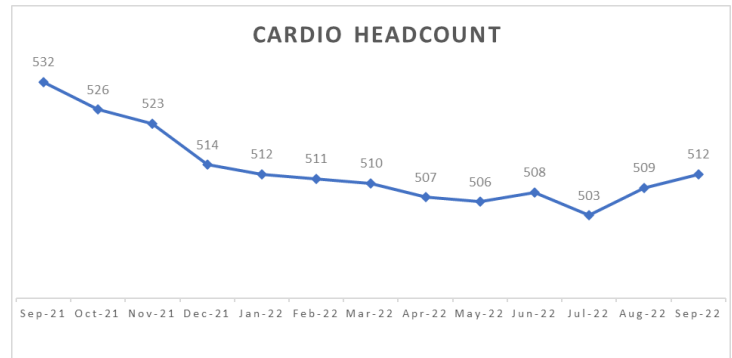
A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

1. (\$3.1M) actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:
 - a. (\$1.6M) in unfavorable operating receipts variance from patient collections driven by lower volume and elective procedures,
 - b. (\$1.8M) unfavorable variance in the timing of disbursements for Purchase Services, and
 - c. +\$0.3M favorable variance in all other operating expenses.
2. Cardio is expected to hit the target in LP of \$37.4 by the end of FY23.



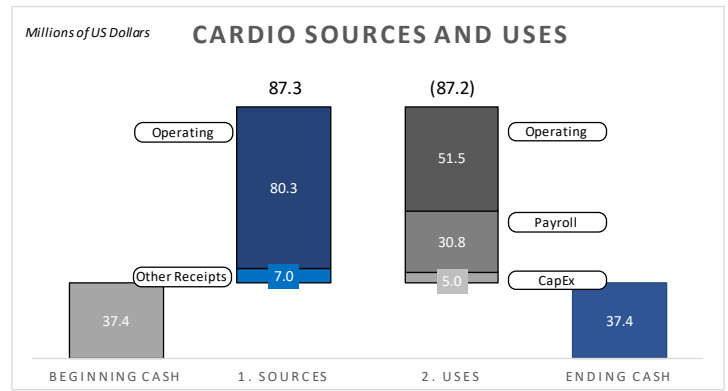
B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: decreased from 532 to 512 from end of Q1-22 to end of Q1-23.
 - a. Decrease was driven by attrition factors in current market conditions. There’s an upward tendency for the Q1 versus trend mainly driven by less distress regarding COVID-19 restrictions.
 - b. Historically, Cardio has experienced issues with staffing turnover due to a competitive hiring environment for nurses and other skilled positions.
2. Payroll disbursements are forecasted to be \$28.9M for FY23. YTD payroll is \$7.7M.



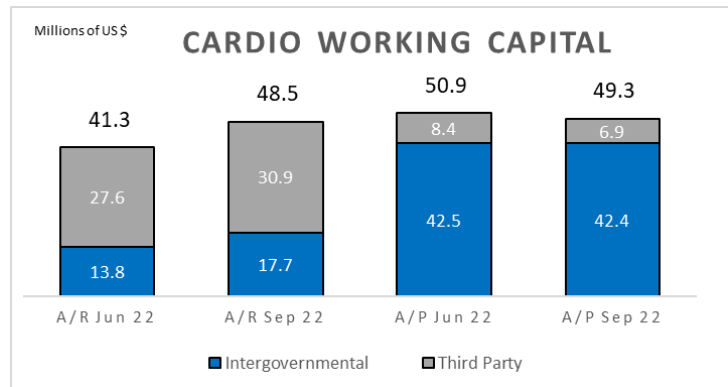
C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$87.3M:
 - a. Operating patient collections of \$80.3M.
 - b. Other receipts of \$7.0M, consisting of \$5.0M in a special intragovernmental transfer set aside for capital expenditures, and \$2.0M of rental receipts and other income.
2. Uses (\$87.2M):
 - a. Operating disbursements of (\$51.5M), comprised of purchase services of (\$29.0M), professional services of (\$8.1M), materials and supplies of (\$7.3M), rent and utilities of (\$5.6M) and other operating payments of (\$1.5M).
 - b. Payroll and related costs of (\$29.2M).
 - c. PayGo contributions of (\$1.5M).
 - d. Capital expenditures of (\$5.0M).



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$7.2M increase from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23.
 - i. \$3.9M from intragovernmental accounts, driven by payable balance to ASES ("Mi Salud").
 - ii. \$3.3M from third party payables driven by commercial plans including SSS.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. (\$1.6M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23
 - i. (\$1.9M) from paydowns of prior years' debt in third party payables driven by supplies' distributors including Cardinal Health, J&J and Medtronic.
 - ii. \$0.3M increase in intergovernmental payables
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Working capital changes through Sep-22 were unfavorable by (\$8.8M) as the combined effect mentioned above amounts.



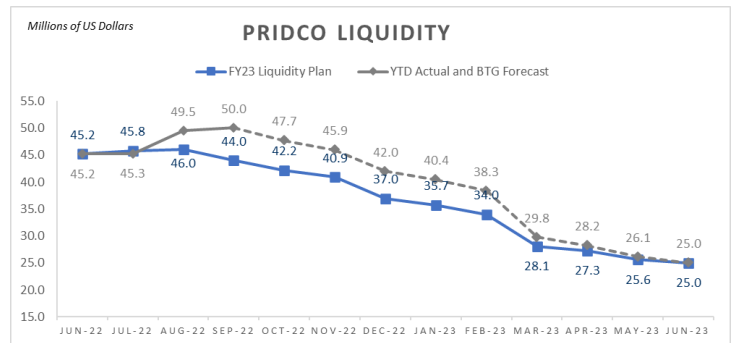
VIII. PUERTO RICO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (“PRIDCO”)

Primary Business Activity: PRIDCO is engaged in the development and promotion of industry within Puerto Rico. It accomplishes its mission through a variety of incentives to attract businesses to expand operations within Puerto Rico, but primarily through the offering of commercial lease spaces and industrial facilities on favorable terms to qualifying enterprises.

Key Takeaways: For Q1-23, operating cash increased by \$4.8M, from \$45.2 to \$50.0M, exclusive of incentive funds, which are restricted sources/uses of cash. Rental receipts, controlled operating costs, and delays in CapEx investment were enablers to this upside.

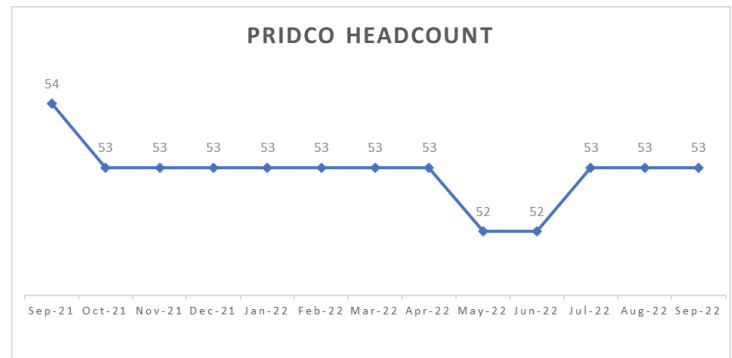
A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

1. \$6.1M actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:
 - a. Favorable variance was mainly driven by \$4.7M in the timing of CapEx disbursements, \$1.1M from non-operating disbursements mainly driven by mortgage payments, favorable variance in operating disbursements \$1.0M, partially offset by operating receipts of (\$0.9M) and \$0.2M favorable in all other operating disbursements.
2. PRIDCO expect to end FY23 in \$25.0M, which is in line with Liquidity Plan.



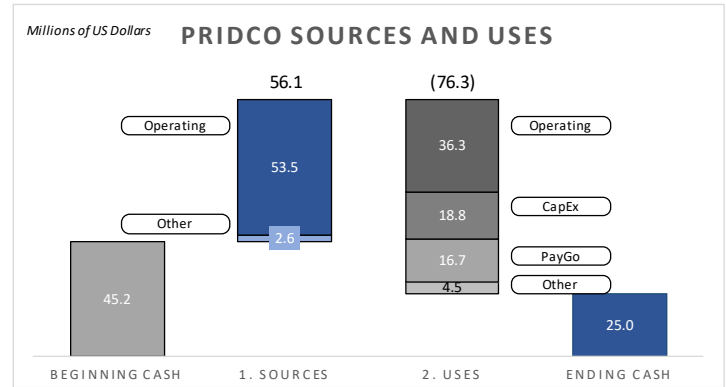
Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: has remained stagnant for the last 13 months, decreasing only 1 position from 54 at the end of Q4-22 to 53 by Q1-22.
2. Payroll: disbursements are forecasted to end FY23 at \$5.3M. YTD payroll is \$2.3M.



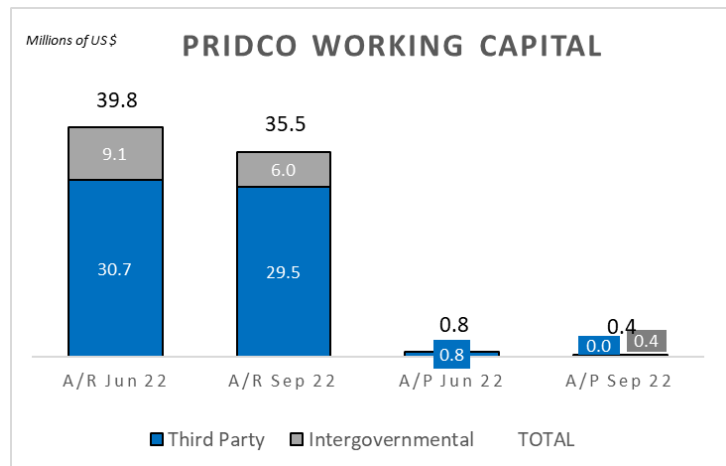
B. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$56.1M:
 - a. \$53.5M of operating receipts, consisting of the following: \$38.6M trustee property rent; \$14.3M non-trustee property rent; and \$0.6M of bond income and rent.
 - b. \$2.6M relating to FEMA Deposits.
2. Uses (\$76.2M):
 - a. (\$36.3M) of operating disbursements, consisting of the following: (\$10.9M) purchased services; (\$10.2M) insurance payments; (\$6.0M) DDEC management fee; (\$5.3M) payroll and related costs; (\$1.5M) professional services; and (\$2.4M) other operating expenses.
 - b. (\$18.8M) in CapEx investments.
 - c. (\$16.7M) of PayGo contributions and past due PayGo liability payments.
 - d. (\$4.5M) from asset sales.



C. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. (\$4.3M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven by (\$3.1M) decrease in intergovernmental accounts and (\$1.2M) in third party/vendor accounts.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. (\$0.4M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven by third party/vendor payables (\$0.8M), partially offset by an increase of \$0.4M in intergovernmental accounts.
3. Working Capital:
 - b. \$3.8M favorable variance in working capital from to the above changes in accounts.



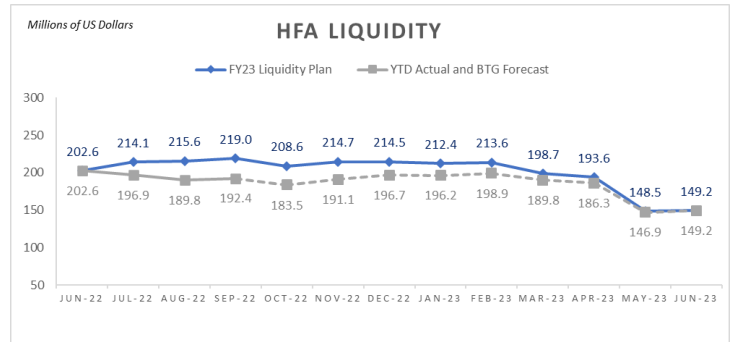
IX. PUERTO RICO HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY (“HFA”)

Primary Business Activity: HFA promotes the development of low-income housing and provides financing, subsidies, and incentives to help those who qualify to acquire or lease a home.

Key Takeaways: For Q1-23, cash decreased by (\$10.2M) from \$202.6M to \$192.4M. This was mainly driven by balance sheet disbursements (-\$15.7M) and debt-related disbursements of (-\$3.2M), partially offset by all other receipts/disbursements of +\$8.7M.

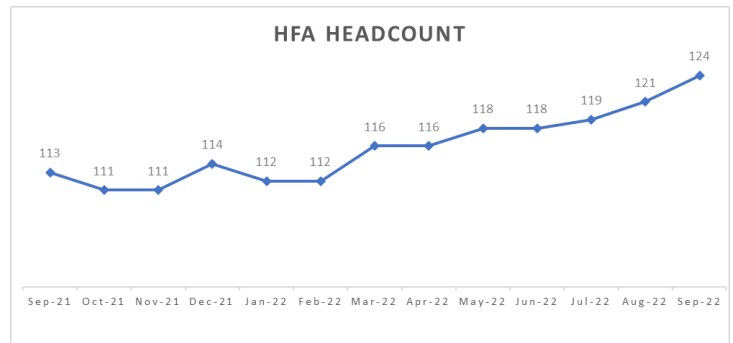
A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

1. \$(26.7M) actuals vs. Liquidity Plan
 - a. (\$16.8M) unfavorable in net disaster relief funds,
 - b. (\$11.8M) unfavorable net balance sheet activity,
 - c. (\$4.9M) unfavorable in federal funds receipts due to timing,
 - d. \$4.6M net favorable variance in operating receipts and disbursement, and
 - e. \$2.2M in favorable debt-related disbursements.
2. HFA expects to end FY23 in line with the target in Liquidity Plan of \$149.2M. Disaster reliefs receipts should increase for the rest of the fiscal year enabling to cover for the YTD gap shown above, together with positive operating results.



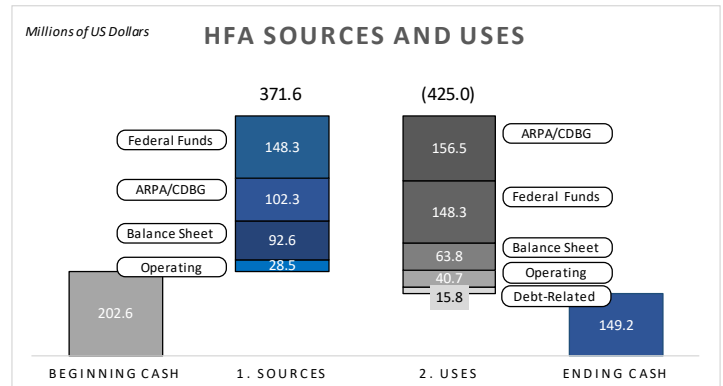
B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: increased from 113 to 124 from end of Q1-22 to end of Q1-23. This tendency should increase further as operations call for additional staffing.
2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecasted to be \$11.3M for FY23. YTD payroll for Q1 is \$2.2M.



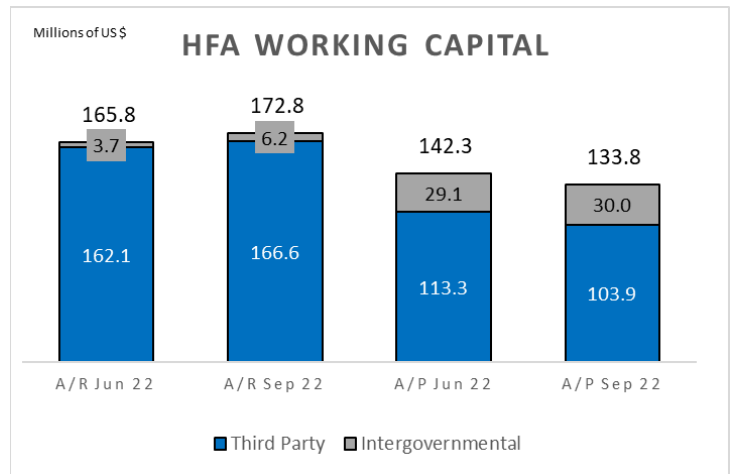
C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$371.6M:
 - a. \$148.3M in federal funds from HOME and HUD.
 - b. \$102.3M in federal funds from ARPA and CDBG.
 - c. \$92.6M in balance sheet receipts.
 - d. \$28.4M in operating receipts.
2. Uses (\$425.0M):
 - a. (\$156.4M) in federal funds from ARPA and CDBG.
 - b. (\$148.3M) in federal funds from HOME and HUD.
 - c. (\$63.8M) in balance sheet disbursements.
 - d. (\$40.7M) in operating disbursements.
 - e. (\$15.8M) in debt service disbursements.



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$7.0M increase from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 coming from loan receivables increase in the third-party sector (\$4.5M), further increased by amounts due to the federal government (\$2.5M).
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. (\$8.5M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven by third party/vendors (\$9.4M), partially offset by increase in intergovernmental payables of +\$0.9M.
3. Working Capital: changes were unfavorable by (\$15.5M) for the first quarter of FY23 due to the above changes.



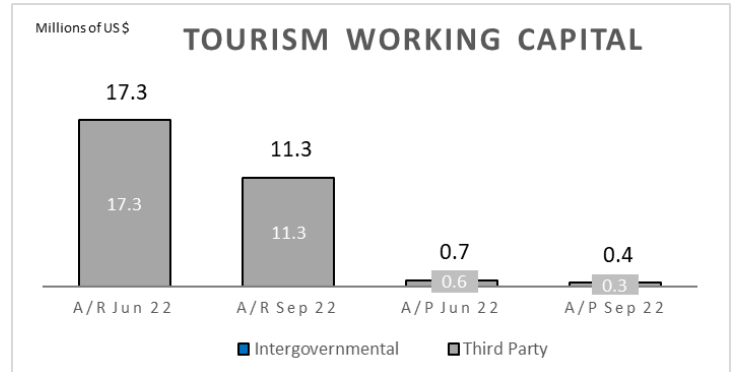
X. TOURISM COMPANY OF PUERTO RICO (“Tourism”)

Primary Business Activity: Tourism’s purpose is to promote the tourism industry of Puerto Rico.

Key Takeaways: For Q1-23, cash increased by \$19.7M from \$100.6M to \$120.3M. The cash increase is due to a higher volume of tourists visiting Puerto Rico. New air and cruise line routes, less COVID-19 restrictions, and strong marketing efforts were responsible for such a rise. To note, room taxes and slot machine receipts are +\$18.3M relative to the Liquidity Plan.

A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

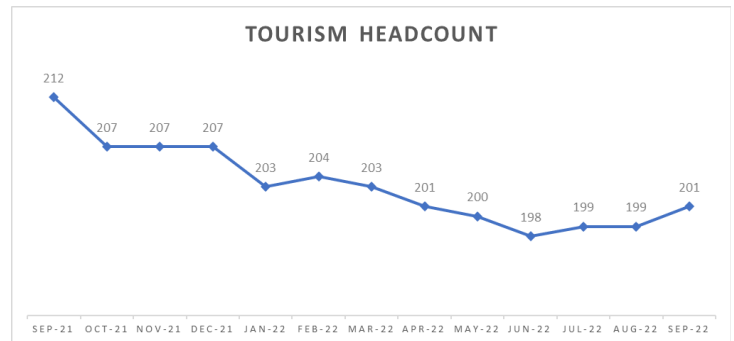
1. \$23.7M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:
 - a. \$18.3M in favorable operating receipts variance, (net) of waterfall disbursements. Hotel room taxes collections (net) were favorable to forecast by \$17.6M. Slot machine collections (net) were favorable to forecast by \$0.7M.
 - b. \$5.4M favorable in net operating expenses, mainly driven by \$2.5M in DMO, \$1.2M in professional and purchase services, and \$1.7M in all other operating expenses.



2. Projected receipts for total year of \$131.6M are anticipated to exceed operating disbursements of (\$59.3M), transfers to the CCDA of (\$28.0M) and the Room Tax reserve of (\$30.3M) from last FY.
 - a. Ending cash balance for the FY2023 is forecasted at \$114.6M, which is \$11.6M or 11.3% above Liquidity Plan.

B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: Decreased from 212 to 201 from end of Q1-22 to end of Q1-23. The reduction from last year is due to normal attrition factors and operating needs.
2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecasted to be \$12.1M for FY23. YTD disbursements amounted to \$2.7M.



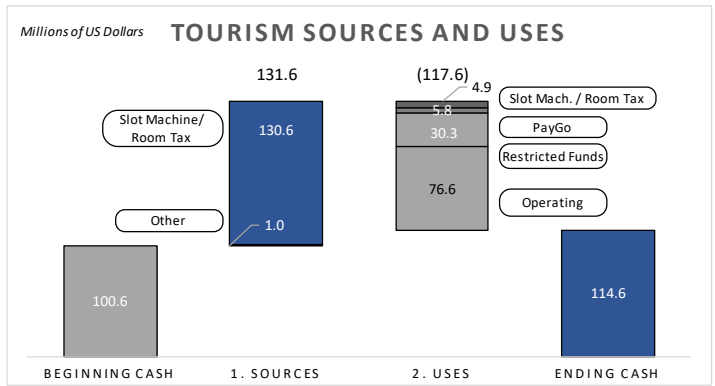
C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$131.6M:

- a. Operating receipts of \$130.6M; \$75.8M or 57% of total receipts are from hotel room taxes, and \$54.8M or 42% came from slot machines via the Gaming Commission. Tourism funds entirety its operations and intergovernmental obligations to CCDA through waterfall distributions.
- b. Miscellaneous receipts of \$1.0M or 1% of total receipts from vendor’s fees and fines.

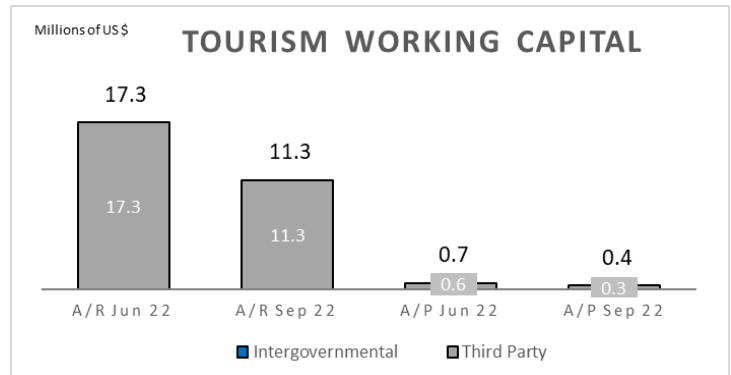
2. Uses (\$117.6M):

- a. Hotel room taxes waterfall disbursements of (\$4.9M). Hotel room taxes funds are disbursed to CCDA and intercompany marketing and promotion funds. Tourism retains leftover funds after waterfall disbursements are distributed.
- b. Operating disbursements of (\$76.6M), built from payroll and related costs of (\$12.1M), appropriations to the DMO of (\$28.0M), media/ads of (\$7.0M), purchased services of (\$5.3M), professional services of (\$4.5M), and other operating payments of (\$19.7M) consisting of facilities rent, event and promotions costs, air access incentives, utilities, transportation costs.
- c. PayGo contributions of (\$5.8M).
- d. Transfers to CCDA debt service reserve account of (\$30.3M) as per Law 272 of 2003.



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

- 1. Accounts Receivable: (\$6.0M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 in hotel room taxes.
- 2. Accounts Payable: (\$0.3M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 across small 3rd party accounts.
- 3. Working Capital: changes were favorable by \$5.7M for the first quarter of FY23 due to the above changes.



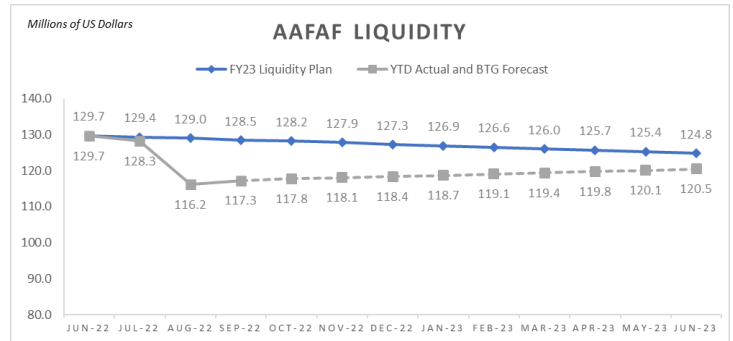
XI. FISCAL AGENCY AND FINANCIAL ADVISORY AUTHORITY (“AAFAF”)

Primary Business Activity: AAFAF acts as fiscal agent, financial advisor, and reporting agent for the Government of Puerto Rico and certain related entities. It was established pursuant to the Puerto Rico Emergency Moratorium and Financial Rehabilitation Act.

Key Takeaways: For Q1-23, cash decreased by (\$12.4M) from \$129.7M to \$117.3M. This was mainly driven by professional payments (\$5.0M) and a transfer to the Department of Treasury regarding the surplus of Title III funds (\$4.2M), both pertaining to last fiscal year. This was further impacted by accelerated Title III funds usage of this fiscal year during Q1, which shows an unfavorable variance of (\$6.7M) when compared against Liquidity Plan.

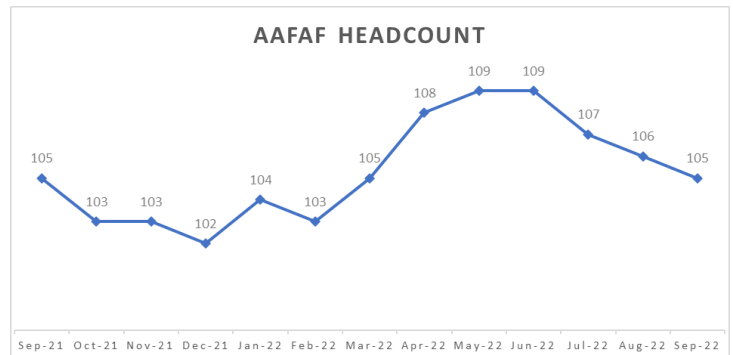
A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

1. (\$11.2M) YTD actual vs. Liquidity Plan:
 - a. (\$18.3M) unfavorable variance in Professional Services including Title III. This was mainly driven by invoices paid for during Q1 that pertains to last fiscal year.
 - b. (\$4.2M) in transfer out of FY22 Title III funds surplus to Treasury that was not forecasted.
 - c. +\$9.0M favorable variance in the timing of Purchase Services.
 - d. +\$2.0M favorable variance in intergovernmental receipts including Title III appropriations.
 - e. +\$0.3M favorable in other operating disbursements
2. AAFAF is expected to end FY23 with \$120.5M, which is (\$4.2M) under the Liquidity Plan driven by the transfer out of Title III funds surplus from last fiscal year. The expectation is to maximize savings for the rest of the year and cover for the remaining of the downside in Q1.



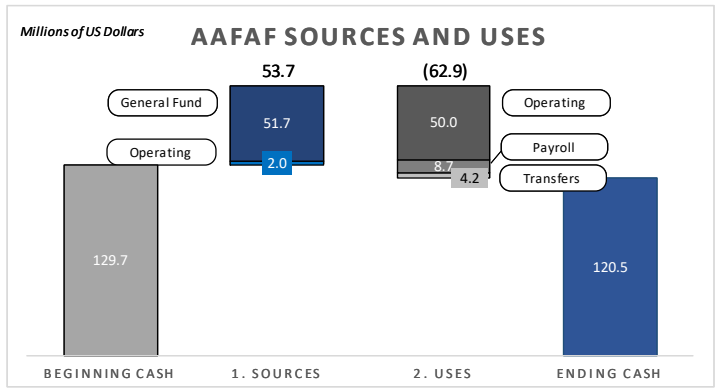
B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: is flat at 105 from end of Q1-22 to end of Q1-23.
 - a. There was an increase of eight (8) former PREPA employees but reduced again due to movements of some PREPA employees out of AAFAF.
2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecasted at \$8.7M for FY23. YTD payroll is \$2.8M.



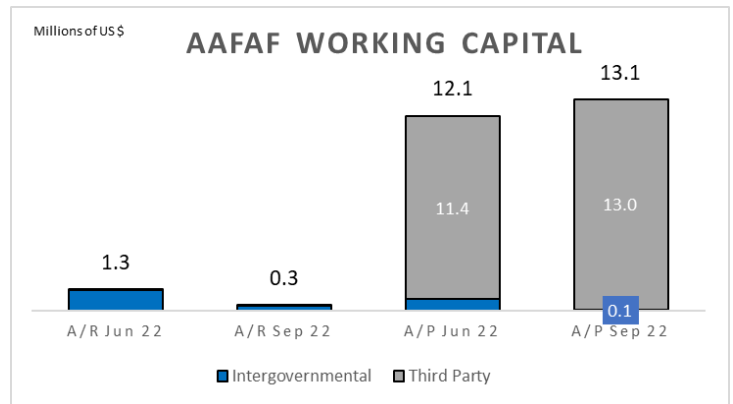
C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$53.7M:
 - a. General Fund appropriations of \$51.7M.
 - b. Operating receipts of \$2.0M consisting of fiscal agency fees and interest income.
2. Uses (\$62.9M):
 - a. Operating disbursements of (\$50.0M), consisting of professional services of (\$33.8M), purchased services of (\$12.6M), and other costs of (\$3.6M) including materials and supplies, utilities, transportation, budget reserve, and other.
 - b. Payroll and related costs of (\$8.7M).
 - c. Transfer out of (\$4.2M) regarding FY22 surplus of funds of Tittle III.



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. (\$1.0M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven by intergovernmental accounts.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - b. \$1.0M increase from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven by a \$1.7M increase in third party payables, partially offset by (\$0.7M) decrease in intergovernmental accounts.
 - c. Working Capital: changes were favorable by \$2.0M for Q1-23, due to the above changes.



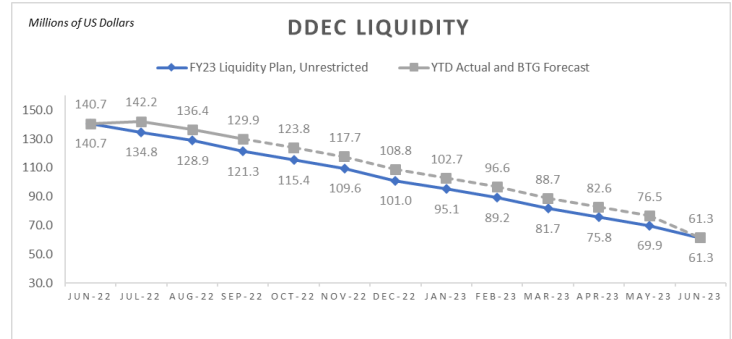
XII. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCE (“DDEC”)

Primary Business Activity: DDEC serves as the umbrella agency for key economic development entities in Puerto Rico. It leads efforts to drive competitiveness through structural reforms, promoting private sector investment, and job growth in critical sectors.

Key Takeaways: Year-to-date unrestricted cash decreased by (\$10.7M), from \$140.7M to \$129.9M. Impact was mainly driven by lower receipts in Federal Grants and Act 60 incentives. To note, there is an unfavorable variance of (\$11.5M) versus Liquidity Plan in these two revenue lines.

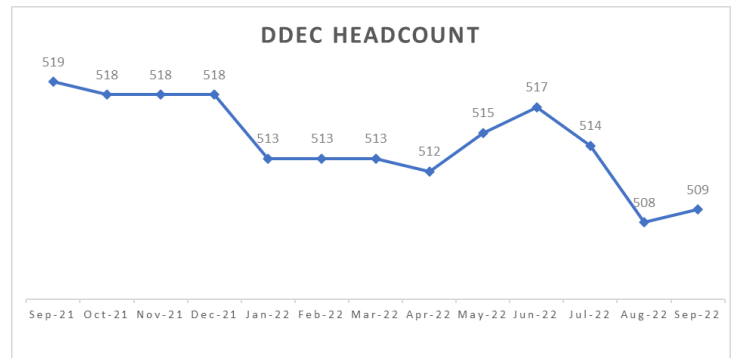
A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – YTD Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

1. \$8.6M favorable variance in YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan.
 - a. \$9.9M favorable variance in incentive disbursements.
 - b. \$3.8M favorable by delay in CapEx disbursements versus Liquidity Plan.
 - c. \$3.6M favorable in disbursement in donations, subsidies, and distributions.
 - d. \$2.2M favorable in PayGo in the timing of PayGo payments.
 - e. (\$6.2M) unfavorable receipts from federal grants.
 - f. (\$3.3M) unfavorable in industrial tax exemption revenue.
 - g. (\$1.5M) unfavorable in General Fund appropriations.
 - h. \$0.1M favorable in all other operating expenses, which include purchase services, materials, transportation, among others.
2. For FY23 DDEC began managing the restricted funds of RUMS, FEDE and Bonds income. These used to be managed by PRIDCO in the past. They amount to \$75.2M in the Liquidity Plan for the FY23 and the original target was reduced to present unrestricted cash flows for the purposes of this report. DDEC expects to hit the Liquidity Plan target of \$61.3M in unrestricted funds.



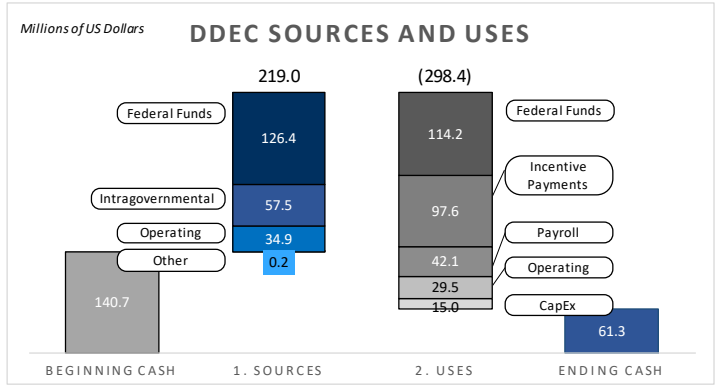
B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: decreased from 519 to 509 from end of Q1-22 to end of Q1-23.
 - a. This was the result of resignations due to attrition factors and movements to other agencies for better career opportunities.
2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecasted at \$33.0M for the FY23. YTD payroll is \$7.8M.



C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

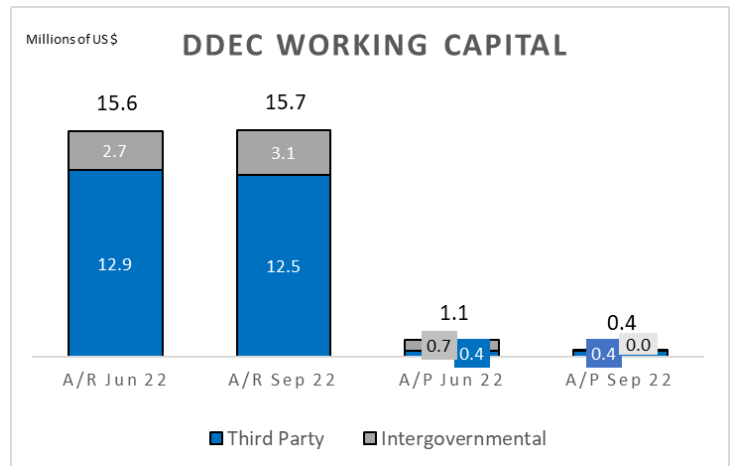
1. Sources \$219.0M:
 - a. \$126.4M in Federal Grants.
 - b. \$57.5M in intergovernmental receipts, including: \$35.1M in General Fund appropriations and \$22.4M in other incentive funds as per Act 60-2019.
 - c. \$34.9M in operating receipts consisting of industrial tax exemption fees, rental income, and receipts from management fees.
 - d. \$0.2M in other receipts – indirect cost reimbursement.



2. Uses (\$298.4M):
 - a. (\$114.2M) in federal fund appropriations,
 - b. (\$97.6M) for incentive payments,
 - c. (\$42.1M) in payroll and related costs, including (\$9.1M) in PayGo contributions,
 - d. (\$29.5M) in operating disbursements, including: (\$11.3M) in professional services, (\$9.2M) in purchased services, (\$4.6M) in utilities and insurance, (\$2.2M) in media and advertisement, and (\$2.2M) in other operating disbursements, and
 - e. (\$15.0M) in CapEx projects.

D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. \$0.1M increase from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. (\$0.7M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven by intergovernmental payables.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Working capital changes were unfavorable by \$0.8M for Q1-23, due to the above changes.



XIII. PUERTO RICO CONVENTION CENTER DISTRICT AUTHORITY (“CCDA”)

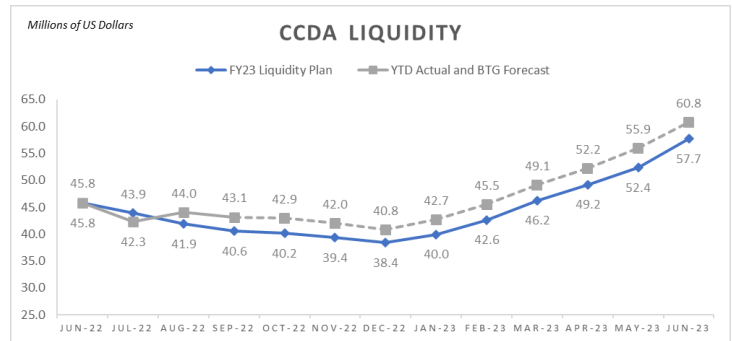
Primary Business Activity: CCDA develops, manages, and oversees the Puerto Rico Convention Center, the Coliseo de Puerto Rico José Miguel Agrelot, Bahía Urbana, and other adjacent hospitality, commercial, and residential developments.

Key Takeaways: Cash decreased by (\$2.7M) for Q1-23, from \$45.8M to \$43.1M driven by utilities payments of that same amount that pertain to past fiscal year. Total receipts show +\$14.2M versus Liquidity Plan, while disbursements showed an unfavorable variance of (\$11.7M), leaving a positive Net Cash Flow variance versus Liquidity Plan of \$2.5M. Impact in disbursements came from higher coliseum activity (concession, security, ushers, others), utilities payment from last year, and insurance payment that was not included in the Liquidity Plan. To note, about half of CCDA’s reported cash balances consist of non-operating funds for CapEx, promoter ticket sales reserves, and federal funds - ARPA. There are no liquidity concerns forecasted for CCDA.

A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

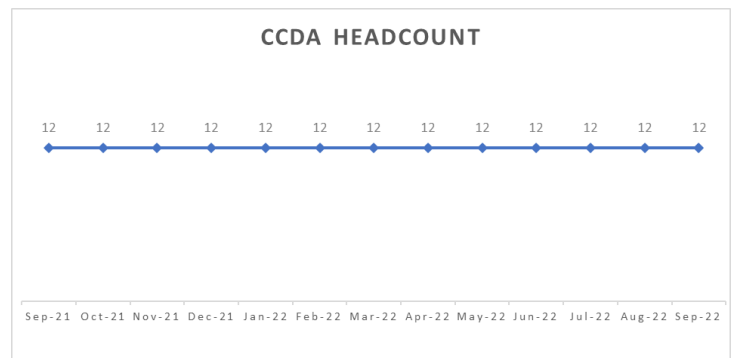
1. \$2.5M YTD actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:

- a. \$14.2M in favorable operating receipts variance driven by higher events held at the Coliseum and the District and Convention Center.
 - d. (\$7.5M) unfavorable variance in Purchased Services coming from volume-based expenses such as concessions, security, ticketing, others, and the insurance payment not included in the Liquidity Plan.
 - e. (\$3.4M) in Facilities driven by last year’s utilities, and higher maintenance expense in line with higher volume of events.
 - f. (\$1.1M) in other federally supported projects.
 - g. (0.2M) in CapEx.
 - h. +\$0.5M in other disbursements and transfers in/(out).
2. \$3.0M cash increase versus Liquidity Plan is expected by the end of FY23.



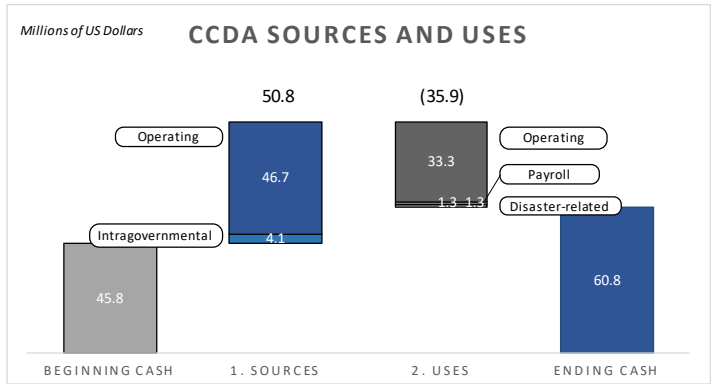
B. Headcount / Payroll

- 1. Headcount FTEs: remains flat with 12 employees from end of Q1-22 to end of Q1-23.
 - a. Headcount only considers administrative employees of the District, excluding employees of the Coliseum and the Convention Center.
- 2. Payroll: Disbursements for the FY23 are forecasted at \$1.3M. YTD payroll is \$0.3M.



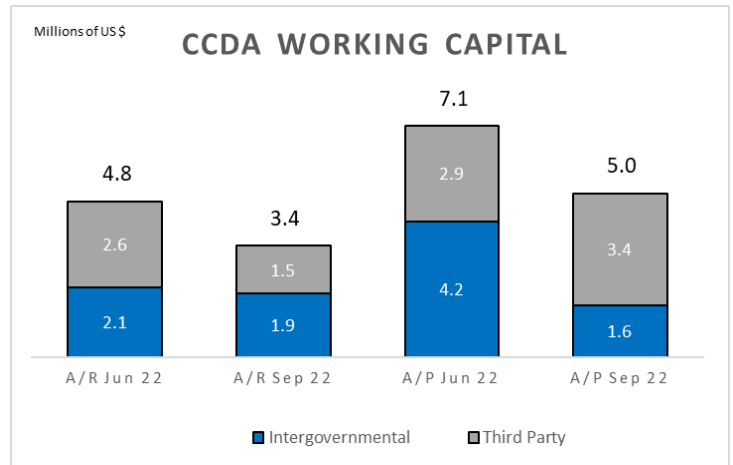
C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$50.8M:
 - a. Operating receipts of \$46.7M, consisting of: Coliseum receipts of \$25.4M, Convention Center receipts of \$19.4M, and rental income of \$1.9M
 - b. Intergovernmental receipts of \$4.1M, including Law 272 hotel room taxes receipts of \$3.3M from the Tourism Company and \$0.8M in receipts from tax incremental financing collected from District vendors per Law 157 - 2014.
2. Uses (\$35.9M):
 - a. Operating disbursements of (\$33.3M), consisting of purchased services of (\$20.7M), utilities of (\$7.5M), material and supplies (\$4.1M), professional services of (\$0.8M), and other operating costs of (\$0.2M).
 - b. Payroll and related costs of (\$1.3M).
 - c. Disaster Relief Disbursements of (\$1.3M).



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. (\$1.4M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven by a (\$1.2M) decrease in third-party accounts receivables mainly related to event ticket sales, helped by a decrease of (\$0.2M) in the government sector.
2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. (\$2.1M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23 driven decrease in intergovernmental accounts (\$2.6M) related to paydowns on accrued payables owed to GASNA, PREPA and PRASA, partially offset by a \$0.5M increase in third party payables related to scheduled events.
3. Working Capital:
 - a. Working capital changes were unfavorable by (\$0.7M) for Q1-23 due to the above changes.



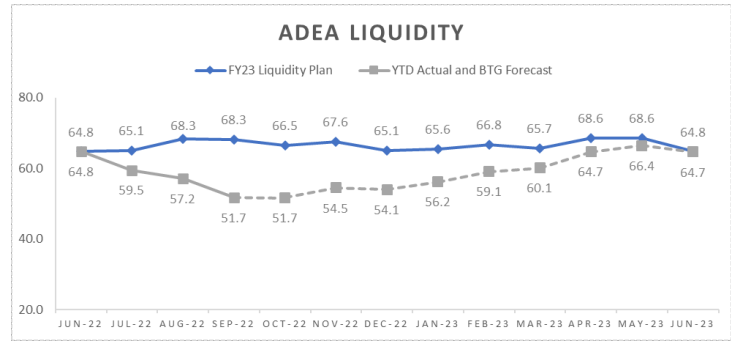
XIV. PUERTO RICO ADMINISTRATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES (“ADEA”)

Primary Business Activity: ADEA provides services to the agricultural sector, with the goal of supporting its economic development. Services include rural infrastructure development, providing incentives and subsidies to the industry, agricultural product market making, and other related services.

Key Takeaways: For Q1-23, cash decreased by (\$13.0M) from \$64.8M to \$51.8M. This decrease is driven by the low receipts in school cafeterias, timing of disbursements related to coffee, seeds, and cafeteria receipts, further impacted by higher subsidies and incentives payments. Year-to-date, ADEA has received \$10.5M in allocations from General Fund, which partially offset the impact.

A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

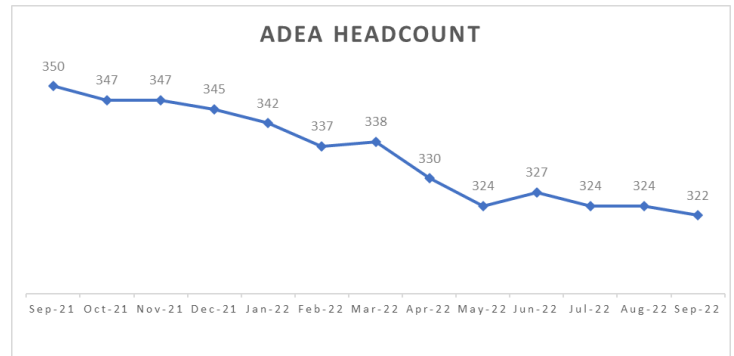
1. (\$16.5M) actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:
 - a. (\$7.5M) unfavorable variance in school cafeterias and coffee market making receipts.
 - b. (\$5.7M) unfavorable variance mainly driven by the timing related to coffee, seeds and cafeteria receipts, and rural infrastructure expenses. The latter was moved to the Land Authority of Puerto Rico and ADEA is sending amounts being received.
 - c. (\$2.8M) unfavorable in subsidies and incentives payments.
 - d. (\$0.5M) unfavorable variance in all other operating disbursements including purchase services.



2. ADEA expects to finish FY23 in line with Liquidity Plan. Timing of disbursements should show the opposite effect for the remaining of the fiscal year.

B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: decreased from 350 to 322 from end of Q1-22 to end of Q1-23.
 - a. Decrease in headcount is related to the movement of PREPA employees to other agencies and/or private positions, together with normal turnover.
2. Payroll: Disbursements are forecasted at \$16.0M for FY23. YTD payroll is \$4.8M.



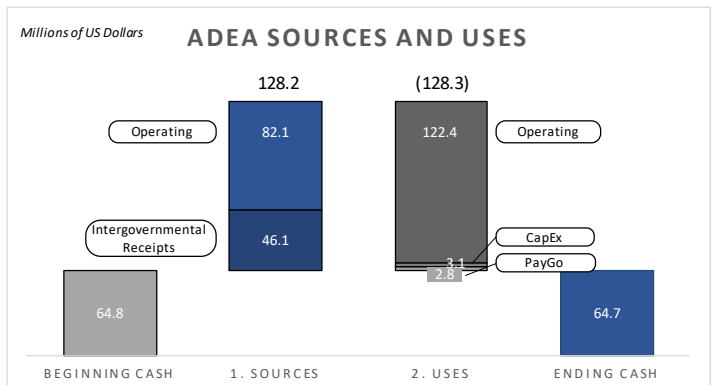
C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

1. Sources \$128.2M:

- a. \$82.1M in operating receipts comprised of \$61.9M in coffee market making operations, \$16.3M in school cafeteria programs, and \$3.9M in other receipts including production of seeds.
- b. \$46.1M from General Fund appropriations.

2. Uses (\$128.3M):

- a. (\$122.4M) in operating disbursements including (\$52.2M) in school cafeteria and coffee programs, and rural infrastructure outflows, (\$43.5M) in subsidies and incentives programs, (\$16.0M) in payroll and related costs, and (\$10.7M) in all other operating expenses including purchase services, transportation, material/supplies, among others.
- b. (\$3.1M) in disbursements for CapEx projects.
- c. (\$2.8M) in PayGo contributions.



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

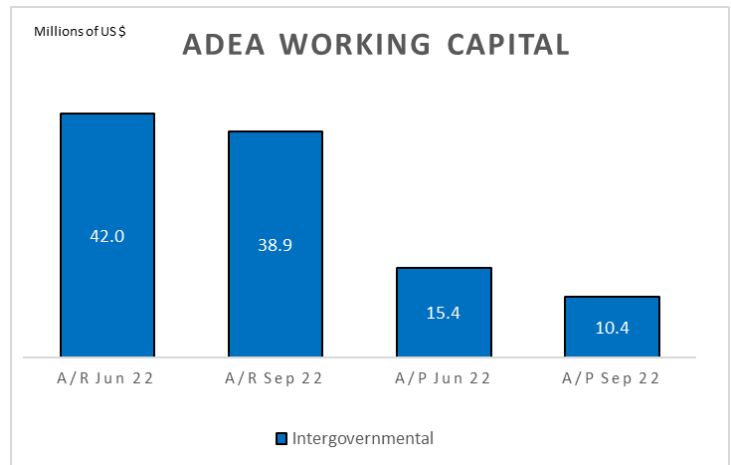
1. Accounts Receivable:

- a. (\$3.1M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23.

2. Accounts Payable:

- a. (\$5.1M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23
 - i. (\$5.9M) decrease in Fondo 10 payables, which includes ASUME, retirement plan, office supplies, security, utilities, and professional services disbursements.
 - ii. \$0.8M increase in Fondo 30, which includes coffee, school cafeterias, trees & seeds.

3. Working Capital: changes were favorable by \$2.0M for Q1-23, due to the above changes.



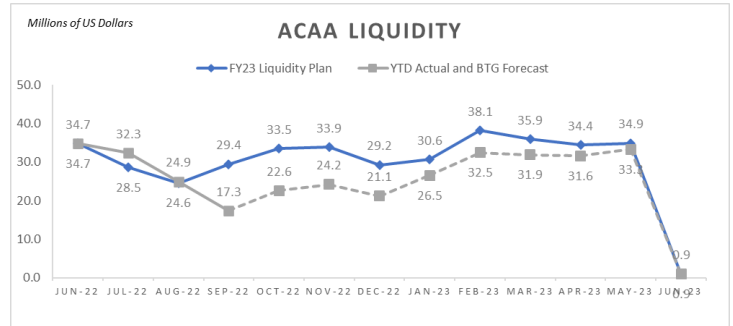
XV. AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION (“ACAA”)

Primary Business Activity: ACAA administers insurance for health services and compensation to benefit victims of car accidents and their dependents. ACAA pays for medical-hospital services offered by third party providers and compensates victims and dependents of deceased victims who were involved in an accident.

Key Takeaways: Cash decreased by (\$17.4M) for Q1-2023; from \$34.7M to \$17.3M. There were no receipts in premium collections for the first three months causing this impact. As per Liquidity Plan, \$16.3M should have been received in premium collections during Q1-23.

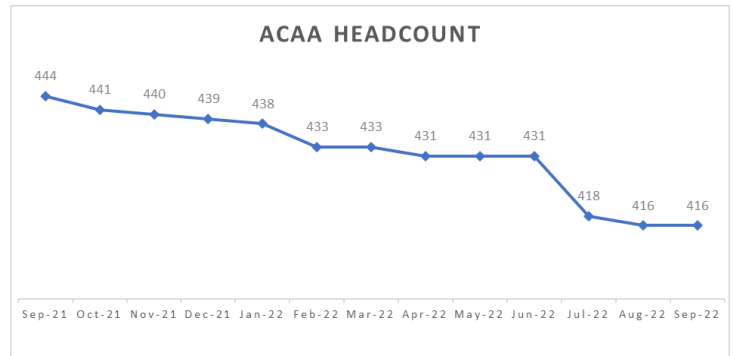
A. FY23 Operating Liquidity – Actuals and FY23 Liquidity Plan

1. (\$12.1M) actuals vs. Liquidity Plan:
 - a. (\$16.3M) unfavorable for the lack of premiums receipts during the first quarter.
 - b. \$4.2M favorable in operating expenses mainly due to:
 - i. \$3.3M in claims-related disbursements,
 - ii. \$0.9M in all other operating expenses, which includes \$0.4M in purchase services, \$0.3M from delays in equipment purchases, and \$0.2M in all other operating expenses.



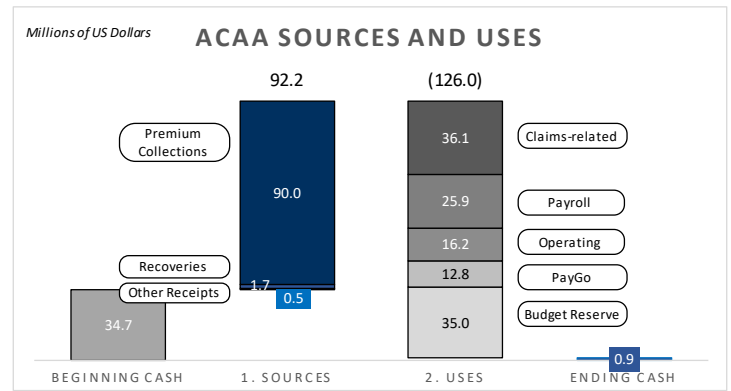
B. Headcount / Payroll

1. Headcount FTEs: decreased from 444 to 416 from end of Q1-22 to end of Q1-23.
 - a. This was mainly due to relocation of the 117 employees that were transferred from PREPA to ACAA in Jul-21, in addition to normal attrition factors.
 - b. Payroll: Disbursements for the FY23 are forecasted at \$25.9M. YTD payroll is \$5.8M.



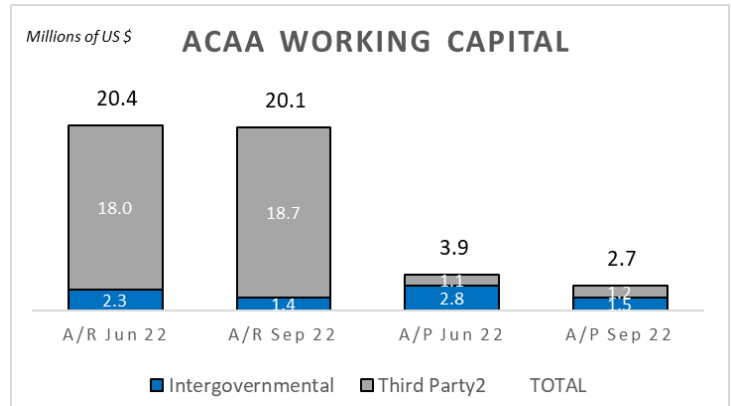
C. Full Year FY23 Sources and Uses of Funds

- 1. Sources \$92.2M:
 - a. Premium collections of \$90.0M.
 - b. Recoveries of \$1.7M.
 - c. Rental receipts of \$0.5M.
- 2. Uses (\$126.0M):
 - a. Claims-related disbursements of (\$36.1M).
 - b. Operating disbursements of (\$16.2M), consisting of purchased services of (\$6.7M), contributions to government entities of (\$2.3M), equipment purchases of (\$2.0M) professional services of (\$1.9M), and other operating costs of (\$3.3M).
 - c. Payroll and related costs of (\$25.9M).
 - d. PayGo contributions of (\$12.8M).
 - e. Transfers to restricted accounts of (\$35.0M) to cover claims reserves.



D. Accounts Receivable / Accounts Payable

- 1. Accounts Receivable:
 - a. (\$0.2M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23: (\$0.9M) decrease in intergovernmental accounts, partially offset by \$0.7M increase in third party payables.
- 2. Accounts Payable:
 - a. (\$1.2M) decrease from end of Q4-22 to end of Q1-23: (\$1.3M) decrease in intergovernmental payables and \$0.1M increase in third party payables.
- 3. Working Capital: changes were unfavorable by \$1.0M for Q1-23 due to the above changes.



APPENDIX A: RECONCILIATION BETWEEN HACIENDA/OCFO REPORTED FIGURES AND THE FIGURES IN THIS REPORT
Millions of US Dollars

COMPONENT UNIT	Hacienda/OCFO		Variance	Variance due to:		Comments
	Reported Balance (a)	Actual Balance 9/30/2022 (b)		Other (c)	Non-operational Accounts	
PUERTO RICO PORTS AUTHORITY ("PORTS")	123.9	115.5	8.4	(0.0)	8.4	CU actual cash balance excludes \$8.4M of non-operational funds reserved for CapEx projects. Remaining variance is due to timing differences of payments.
MEDICAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION ("ASEM")	124.5	6.3	118.2	0.6	117.6	CU actual cash balance does not consider non-operating funds such as CapEx (\$115.2M), Malpractice Insurance Reserve (\$1.9M), and FEMA Funding (\$0.5M). Remaining variance is due to timing differences of book/bank balances.
PUERTO RICO INTEGRATED TRANSIT AUTHORITY ("PRITA")	48.5	20.6	27.9	(0.2)	28.1	\$28.1M reserved for payments to third party operator of Ferry Services, Hornblower Maritime Services (HMS) as part of The Ferry Project in Puerto Rico.
STATE INSURANCE FUND CORPORATION ("FONDO")	727.1	672.9	54.2	1.9	52.3	Non-operational funds pertain to COVID-related reserve account established by Act. 56 - 2020, and self insurance for Hospital Professional Liability. There's a \$1.9M timing difference in book vs bank balance.
HEALTH INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION ("ASES")	365.1	362.0	3.1	3.1	-	Timing variance mainly driven by outstanding premium payments and rebates.
PUERTO RICO PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORITY ("PBA")	92.9	82.0	10.9	1.3	9.6	\$9.6M held in non-operational accounts at PBA are held in reserve for tax escrow and other restricted cash accounts. Remaining variance is due to timing differences of book/bank balances.
CARDIOVASCULAR CENTER OF PUERTO RICO AND THE CARIBBEAN ("Cardio")	49.4	34.1	15.3	0.2	15.1	Non-operational funds not considered account for \$17.4M, which are reserved for CapEx and investment accounts.
PUERTO RICO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ("PRIDCO")	89.7	50.0	39.7	(2.3)	42.0	Non-operational accounts include funds from sale of assets, security deposits and FEMA proceeds. BDE account of \$2.1M is not reported in summary of bank accounts report, and \$0.7M is due to timing difference in book vs bank balance.
HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY ("HFA") ^(b)	472.0	192.4	279.6	(11.6)	291.2	Non-operational accounts at Banco Popular Trust Division as well as accounts at the Economic Development Bank. Remaining variance accounts for disbursements that hit bank during the first days of October.
PUERTO RICO TOURISM COMPANY ("TOURISM")	158.1	120.3	37.8	-	37.8	Funds in non-operational accounts consist of \$18.2M in debt service reserve account, \$10.3M in Tourism subsidiary accounts not included as operating cash, and \$7.2M in ARPA funds.
FISCAL AGENCY AND FINANCIAL ADVISORY AUTHORITY ("AAFAF")	233.6	117.3	116.3	0.0	116.3	Non-operational accounts include \$116.3M in federal pass-through funds sourced from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA 2021) for PRIFA Project Improvements to Education Institutions.
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCE ("DDEC")	120.6	129.9	(9.4)	(24.0)	14.6	Restricted cash of \$1.3M related to FEDE & RUMS. GDB accounts are not included in 1E report, but are part of DDEC's cash flow (\$17.1M). Remaining variance is due to outstanding checks and other timing book/bank balances differences.
CONVENTION CENTER DISTRICT AUTHORITY ("CCDA")	71.7	43.1	28.6	(0.0)	28.6	Non-operational accounts include \$28.6M in funds from ticket sales that do not belong to CCDA.
PUERTO RICO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION ("ADEA")	93.0	51.7	41.3	1.5	39.7	Accounts not reported in CU cash balances: \$36.8M in pass through accounts and \$2.6M related to milk subsidies not part of ADEA. Remaining variance is due to timing differences of book/bank balances.
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION ("ACAA")	174.9	17.3	157.6	3.2	154.4	Non-operational accounts consist of investment accounts managed by a third party to maintain ACAA's claims liability reserve. Remaining variance is due to timing differences of book/bank balances.

Footnotes:

(a) Hacienda/OCFO reported balances at bank accounts as 09/30/22.

(b) Ending cash balance reported in CU's cash flow reports as of 9/30/22, except for HFA which is presented as of 10/03/2022.

(c) Include timing between books and bank balances, and GDB balances that are in CU's books, but they are excluded in Hacienda/OCFO Reported Balance (a).

APPENDIX B: HEADCOUNT SUMMARY FOR COMPONENT UNITS COVERED IN THIS REPORT

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

COMPONENT UNIT REPORTING

Headcount

	<u>Actual Sep-22</u>
Headcount	
Puerto Rico Ports Authority ("Ports")	523
Medical Services Administration ("ASEM")	1,443
Puerto Rico Integrated Transit Authority ("PRITA")	598
Puerto Rico State Insurance Fund Corporation ("Fondo")	2,469
Health Insurance Administration ("ASES")	70
Puerto Rico Public Buildings Authority ("PBA")	1,445
Cardiovascular Center of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean ("Cardio")	512
Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company ("PRIDCO")	53
Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority ("HFA")	124
Tourism Company of Puerto Rico ("Tourism")	201
Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority ("AAFAF")	105
Department of Economic Development and Commerce ("DDEC")	509
Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority ("CCDA")	12
Puerto Rico Administration for the Development of Agricultural Enterprises ("ADEA")	322
Automobile Accident Compensation Administration ("ACAA")	416
Total Component Unit Headcount	<u>8,802</u>

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

COMPONENT UNIT REPORTING

(Figures in \$000's)

	<u>Actual Sep-22</u>	<u>Actual Q1-23</u>
Payroll and Related Cost Disbursements		
Puerto Rico Ports Authority ("Ports")	(\$3,395)	(\$7,652)
Medical Services Administration ("ASEM")	(8,052)	(21,874)
Puerto Rico Integrated Transit Authority ("PRITA")	(3,262)	(8,464)
Puerto Rico State Insurance Fund Corporation ("Fondo")	(27,999)	(52,402)
Health Insurance Administration ("ASES")	(461)	(1,212)
Puerto Rico Public Buildings Authority ("PSA")	(6,913)	(14,785)
Cardiovascular Center of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean ("Cardio")	(2,715)	(7,727)
Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company ("PRIDCO")	(784)	(2,315)
Puerto Rico Housing Finance Authority ("HFA")	(738)	(2,198)
Tourism Company of Puerto Rico ("Tourism")	(1,002)	(2,651)
Fiscal Agency and Financial Advisory Authority ("AAFAF")	(1,070)	(2,763)
of Economic Development and Commerce ("DDEC")	(2,751)	(7,880)
Puerto Rico Convention Center District Authority ("CCDA")	(118)	(277)
Puerto Rico Administration for the Development of Agricultural Enterprises ("ADEA")	(3,392)	(4,817)
Automobile Accident Compensation Administration ("ACAA")	(1,762)	(5,760)
Total Unit Payroll and Related Cost Disbursements	<u>(64,414)</u>	<u>(142,778)</u>