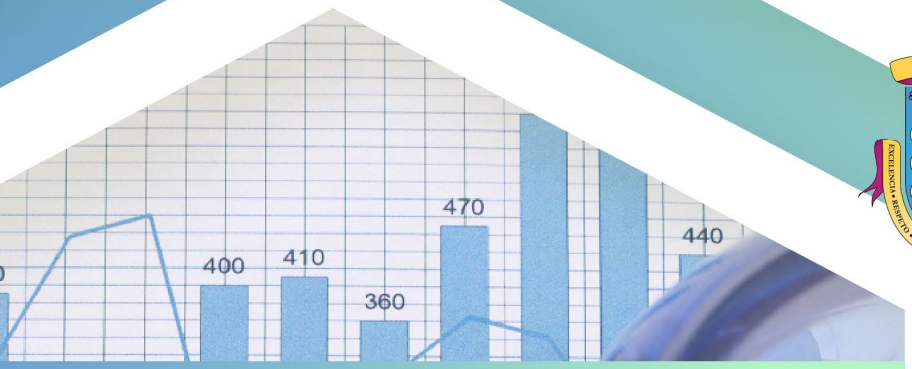
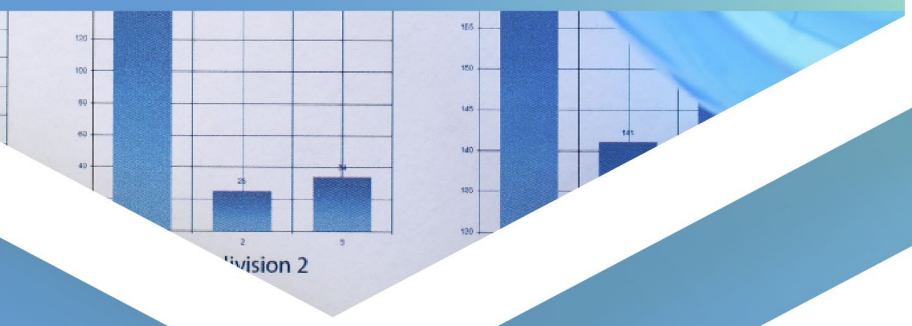
Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico
OFICINA DEL CONTRALOR



INFORME ANUAL 2025

al 30 de junio de 2025



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TABLA DE CONTENIDO

Tabla de Contenido ---- 1
Carta ---- 2
Escudo ---- 3
Misión, Visión y Valores ---- 4
Trasfondo y Base Legal ---- 5
Plan Estratégico ---- 6
Fiscalización y Transparencia ---- 6
Auditorías ---- 7
Plan de Acción Correctiva ---- 8
Investigaciones Especiales y Querellas ---- 9
Consultas Legales ---- 9
Prevención y Adiestramientos ---- 9
Anticorrupción y Relaciones Externas ---- 10
Acuerdos de Colaboración Estatales e Internacionales ---- 11
Registros Públicos ---- 11
Registro de Contratos ---- 12
Registro de Pérdidas o Irregularidades de Fondos o Bienes Públicos ---- 13
Registro de Privatizaciones ---- 13
Registro de Puestos e Información Relacionada ---- 13
Sistemas de Información ---- 14
Capital Humano ---- 16
Desarrollo y Capacitación ---- 17
Presupuesto ---- 18
Auditoría Independiente ---- 19
Organigrama ---- 20
Funcionarios Principales ---- 21
Estados Financieros ---- 23

Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico
Oficina del Contralor

4 de agosto de 2026

A la Honorable Gobernadora de Puerto Rico;
al Honorable Presidente del Senado de Puerto Rico;
al Honorable Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes;
a los miembros de la Asamblea Legislativa;
y al pueblo de Puerto Rico.

Estimados señores:

Se presenta el **Informe Anual de la Oficina del Contralor de Puerto Rico (OCPR)** correspondiente al año fiscal terminado el **30 de junio de 2025**. La OCPR mantiene la responsabilidad de la preparación y presentación de los estados financieros, así como de asegurar la exactitud, integridad y confiabilidad de la información contenida en este informe. Este documento expone de manera razonable, la información necesaria para entender la situación financiera y las operaciones de la Oficina durante el período informado.

La firma de contadores públicos autorizados **Grant Thornton Puerto Rico, LLP** en su carácter de auditor independiente, emitió una **opinión sin señalamientos sobre los estados financieros de la OCPR** correspondientes al año fiscal finalizado el 30 de junio de 2025. Dicha opinión certifica que los estados financieros presentan razonablemente la situación financiera de la Oficina, conforme a los principios de contabilidad generalmente aceptados aplicables al sector gubernamental.

El informe incorpora el informe de los auditores independientes y provee una explicación narrativa, una perspectiva general y un análisis de los principales elementos financieros y operacionales del período informado.

Asimismo, se incluyen los estados financieros básicos: el balance del Fondo General y el estado de situación financiera; el estado de ingresos, gastos y cambios en el saldo del Fondo General; el estado de actividades; además de las notas a los estados financieros, las cuales constituyen parte integral de estos.

Cordialmente,

Oscar Luna Díaz
Director de Auditoría Interna

Yanila Sánchez Torres
Directora
División de Finanzas y Presupuesto

Anejo

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ESCUDO



El color azul celeste representa la lealtad y la verdad, valores esenciales en el servicio público.

Las llaves cruzadas con monedas de oro simbolizan la fidelidad, la seguridad y la protección del patrimonio y los bienes del pueblo.

El satélite que orbita sobre la Tierra representa la era de los sistemas de tecnología de la información y las telecomunicaciones.

El planeta simboliza un mundo nuevo, del cual todos formamos parte.

Bordeando el escudo, se encuentran los ocho valores que conforman nuestra filosofía de servicio público.

Puede encontrar más información sobre la Oficina del Contralor de Puerto Rico en internet: www.ocpr.gov.pr

MISIÓN

Fiscalizar las transacciones de la propiedad y de los fondos públicos, con independencia y objetividad, para determinar si se han realizado de acuerdo con la ley, y atender otros asuntos encomendados. Promover el uso efectivo, económico, eficiente y ético de los recursos del Gobierno en beneficio de nuestro Pueblo.

VISIÓN

Servir a Puerto Rico con una Contraloría moderna y tecnológica y realizar auditorías e investigaciones de avanzada para lograr un buen Gobierno mediante la aportación de nuestras experiencias y conocimientos.

VALORES

Compromiso: Damos lo mejor de nuestra capacidad, talento, energía y esfuerzo para promover el éxito de la Oficina.

Excelencia: Nos esforzamos continuamente por hacer siempre lo mejor.

Integridad: Desplegamos honradez y confiabilidad en el cumplimiento consecuente de nuestro deber.

Justicia: Promovemos soluciones, métodos y procesos basados en el balance y el respeto de los derechos. Observamos y respetamos la equidad y la ley.

Respeto: Brindamos un trato cordial y considerado. Aceptamos la diversidad y las cualidades de cada individuo.

Responsabilidad: Cumplimos cabalmente con todas las encomiendas de manera constante y asumimos las consecuencias de las propias acciones y decisiones.

Sensibilidad: Somos empáticos y tratamos a los demás sin emitir juicios valorativos.

INFORME ANUAL
2024-25

TRASFONDO Y BASE LEGAL

La Oficina del Contralor de Puerto Rico (OCPR) fue establecida mediante la *Ley Núm. 9* del 24 de julio de 1952, según enmendada. Su función constitucional es fiscalizar las transacciones relacionadas con la propiedad y los fondos públicos, para asegurarse de que se lleven a cabo conforme a las leyes, normas y reglamentos vigentes.

Al estar adscrita a la Rama Legislativa, la OCPR puede realizar su labor fiscalizadora en las tres ramas del Gobierno, garantizando cuatro principios esenciales: independencia, objetividad, uniformidad y divulgación.

Además de su responsabilidad constitucional, la Oficina administra diversas leyes que buscan asegurar la transparencia en las transacciones gubernamentales. Entre estas se encuentran las que requieren mantener registros de contratos, puestos, irregularidades y pérdidas de propiedad, así como procesos de privatización.

La OCPR también ofrece los adiestramientos requeridos por la *Ley 58-2020* y la *Ley 190-2006*, además de los cursos de contratación gubernamental para empleados y funcionarios involucrados en la adquisición de bienes y servicios. Asimismo, provee capacitación en diversos temas de administración pública, reconociendo la importancia de que el personal gubernamental cuente con los conocimientos apropiados para desempeñar sus funciones correctamente.

Como entidad fiscalizadora, la Oficina opera con independencia en sus decisiones, permitiéndole promover un uso efectivo, económico, eficiente y ético de los recursos gubernamentales de manera ágil y productiva. La estructura organizacional de la Oficina del Contralor se compone de las siguientes unidades principales:

- Área de Dirección (Oficina del Contralor y unidades de asesoramiento y apoyo estratégico)
- Área de Administración
- Área de Auditoría y Registros Públicos (componente operacional)
- Área de Tecnología de Información y Comunicación (apoyo técnico)
- Área de Investigaciones e Inteligencia Fiscal (componente operacional)

PLAN ESTRATÉGICO

El Plan Estratégico 2022-2025 fue aprobado en diciembre de 2022. El proceso de planificación estratégica de la Oficina se estructura en cinco fases: formulación, aprobación, ejecución, seguimiento y evaluación, así como ajustes según sea necesario.

Para este Plan se establecieron dos metas estratégicas, seis objetivos y un conjunto de iniciativas y proyectos clave que facilitan su cumplimiento. Además, revisamos la misión y los valores institucionales, integrando aportaciones que permitieron definir con precisión las metas, los objetivos y los planes de acción. La misión de la Oficina incluye promover el uso efectivo, económico y eficiente de los recursos del Gobierno en beneficio del Pueblo de Puerto Rico. Nuestra visión, por su parte, se orienta hacia una Contraloría moderna y tecnológica, capaz de realizar auditorías e investigaciones que contribuyan a un buen Gobierno mediante el conocimiento y la experiencia acumulada.

Reafirmamos nuestro compromiso de analizar y mejorar los procesos internos, identificar factores clave para su monitoreo y mantener control sobre su desempeño.

FISCALIZACIÓN Y TRANSPARENCIA

Para optimizar nuestra labor fiscalizadora, hemos organizado todas las entidades gubernamentales en siete áreas de fiscalización. Esta estructura nos permite distribuir el trabajo de auditoría de forma equitativa y atender con mayor oportunidad el uso de los fondos públicos, asegurando que estos se empleen de la manera más beneficiosa para la ciudadanía.

Cada área representa un conjunto de entidades con funciones afines, lo que facilita comprender mejor sus dinámicas y necesidades particulares.

Estas áreas abarcan:



1. **Gobernanza:** enfocada en el desarrollo de los derechos civiles y democráticos.
2. **Desarrollo Urbano y Municipal:** incluye a los municipios y las entidades vinculadas a su funcionamiento.
3. **Seguridad y Justicia:** relacionadas con el orden público y los cimientos de los derechos civiles de toda persona.
4. **Educación y Capacitación:** cubre desde la educación primaria hasta la postsecundaria, así como la formación de empleados y funcionarios públicos.
5. **Salud y Bienestar Social:** dirigida a los servicios esenciales que protegen la salud y calidad de vida de la ciudadanía.
6. **Finanzas Públicas:** orientada a la sostenibilidad fiscal, la transparencia, los controles internos y la eficiencia en los servicios que recibe el Pueblo.
7. **Infraestructura y Desarrollo Sostenible**: abarca el transporte público, la infraestructura vial (caminos, carreteras y puentes), los puertos, aeropuertos, comunicaciones, recursos naturales, energía y turismo.

Esta clasificación no solo organiza nuestro trabajo, sino que también fortalece nuestra capacidad de velar por el buen uso de los recursos públicos, maximizando su impacto en beneficio del País.

AUDITORÍAS

Las agencias gubernamentales son auditadas mediante la aplicación de las Normas de Auditoría Gubernamental Generalmente Aceptadas (GAGAS, por sus siglas en inglés) publicadas por la Oficina de Rendición de Cuentas del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos (*Government Accountability Office*) y otras técnicas de investigación, según lo requiere la *Ley 243-2015*, para las auditorías iniciadas a partir del 1 de julio de 2016. Los resultados, incluidas las conclusiones y recomendaciones, se presentan en informes de auditoría o especiales.

Al 30 de junio de 2025, para propósitos de auditoría dividimos todas las entidades gubernamentales de las tres ramas del gobierno en 496 unidades. Esta cifra incluye departamentos, agencias, corporaciones públicas y municipios.

Durante el año fiscal 2024-25 publicamos 84 informes de auditoría, 3 informes de investigación y 7 informes especiales; 48 corresponden a la rama ejecutiva, 1 a la rama judicial, 4 a la rama legislativa y 41 a los municipios. Estos incluyen 1,093 situaciones[1]: 446 de la rama ejecutiva, 25 de la rama legislativa y 622 de municipios. Los hallazgos incluidos en los informes se clasifican de la siguiente manera:

[1] El informe relacionado con la rama judicial es limpio, por lo que no presenta situación ni recomendación alguna.

Hallazgo	Cantidad de situaciones
Compras, cuentas por pagar y desembolsos	**256**
Servicios profesionales	**180**
Planificación - Controles administrativos	**157**
Otro	**107**
Construcción de obras y mejoras permanentes	**85**
Propiedad	**69**
Personal	**62**
Ingresos y cuentas por cobrar	**42**
Controles Generales - Computadoras	**40**
Inversiones	**30**
Controles de aplicaciones	**28**
Efectivo	**25**
Donativos	**12**
Total	**1,093**

Se incluyeron 1,182 recomendaciones; al Gobernador (5), al presidente del Senado y al presidente de la Cámara de Representantes (14), al Departamento de Justicia (21), al Departamento de Hacienda (8), a la Oficina de Ética Gubernamental de Puerto Rico (11), a los funcionarios principales de las entidades (978), y a otros (145).

Las recomendaciones contenidas en los informes de auditorías, investigaciones o informes especiales emitidos por la OCPR son las acciones o medidas propuestas para corregir las situaciones y eliminar las causas de estas o ambas, que fueron identificadas como resultado de la auditoría o del estudio realizado. Cuando se emite un informe con recomendaciones, el estatus de estas se verifica mediante el Plan de Acción Correctiva (PAC).

PLAN DE ACCIÓN CORRECTIVA

El PAC es un mecanismo de seguimiento que asegura el cumplimiento de las recomendaciones realizadas por la OCPR en los informes de auditoría. Este programa se implementó de conformidad con lo establecido en la *Ley Núm. 9* y la Orden Ejecutiva OE-1998-16 del 13 de junio de 1998. Mediante esta Orden Ejecutiva se le requiere al funcionario principal de la entidad auditada que implemente las acciones correctivas en cumplimiento con las recomendaciones de nuestras auditorías.

El 12 de marzo de 2012 la Oficina de Ética Gubernamental de Puerto Rico emitió la Carta Circular Núm. 2012-01 en la que establece que el incumplimiento con los PAC podría considerarse una violación a la *Ley 1-2012, Ley de Ética Gubernamental de Puerto Rico*, en la medida que el incumplimiento de las recomendaciones ocasione la pérdida de fondos públicos o produzca daño a la propiedad pública.

El Reglamento 26, Reglamento para la Administración del Plan de Acción Correctiva del 24 de octubre de 2016 establece las normas para requerir y regular el proceso de seguimiento del cumplimiento con las recomendaciones contenidas en los informes de auditoría o en los informes especiales emitidos. Además, para requerir y regular la coordinación con las entidades de seguimiento y las entidades de referimiento relacionadas con las recomendaciones en los informes con las situaciones referidas, respectivamente; y el seguimiento de las recomendaciones contenidas en las cartas a la gerencia (*management letters*) de los auditores externos.

Desde el 1 de marzo de 2010 implementamos un proceso que permite a las entidades gubernamentales enviar la información de los PAC e informes complementarios en formato electrónico mediante la aplicación *Sistema PAC*.

Durante el año fiscal 2024-25 recibimos 682 y evaluamos 620 planes para determinar el cumplimiento de las recomendaciones contenidas en los informes de auditoría. Esta cifra incluye los PAC iniciales y los informes complementarios.

INVESTIGACIONES ESPECIALES Y QUERELLAS

La División de Investigaciones Especiales (DIE) recibe y evalúa las querellas presentadas o referidas a la OCPR. Estas pueden ser radicadas por cualquier persona que posea información sobre el presunto uso indebido de propiedad o fondos públicos y deben fundamentarse en hechos concretos que indiquen la posible violación de leyes o reglamentos por parte de funcionarios, empleados públicos o particulares.

Durante el año fiscal 2024-25, se recibieron 410 querellas, de las cuales se atendieron 349.

Asimismo, como parte de las colaboraciones con otras agencias estatales y federales en investigaciones conjuntas, se incautaron diversos equipos electrónicos para su análisis en nuestro laboratorio forense digital.

CONSULTAS LEGALES

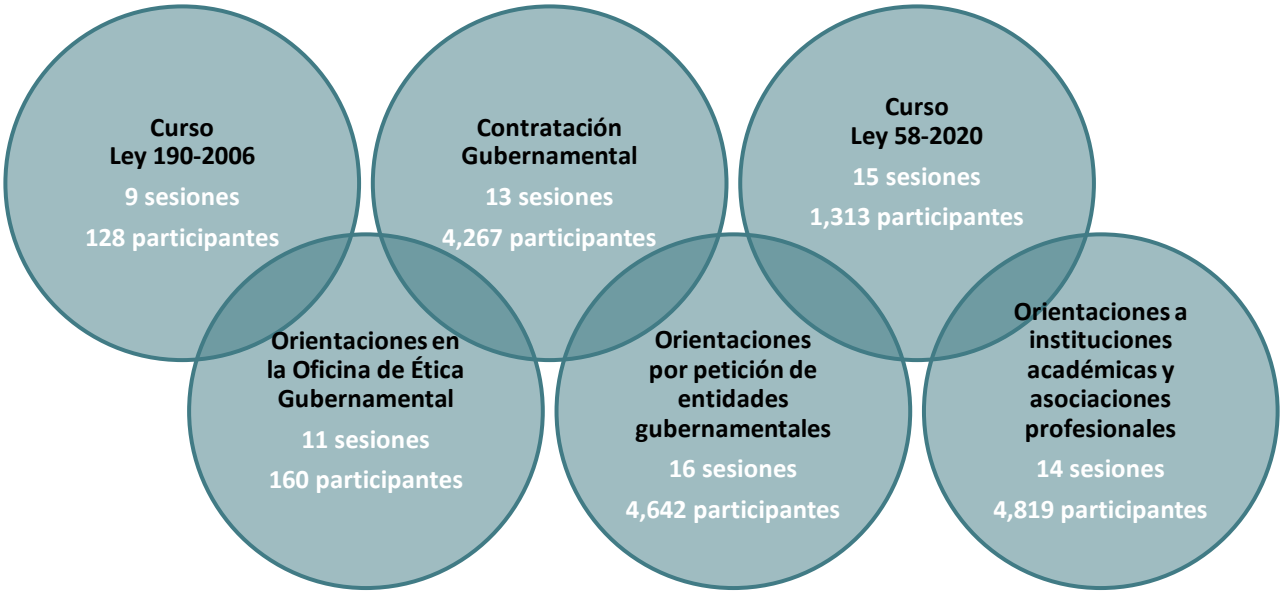
Con el fin de promover una administración pública sólida en Puerto Rico, atendimos 105 consultas provenientes de las unidades bajo nuestra fiscalización.

PREVENCIÓN Y ADIESTRAMIENTOS

Mediante nuestros adiestramientos y orientaciones fomentamos el desarrollo de una conciencia laboral y ciudadana dirigida al uso responsable de los recursos públicos, a la práctica de una gobernanza adecuada y a la promoción de una administración pública de excelencia. Estas iniciativas de capacitación fortalecen nuestro rol como entidad asesora ante las dependencias y organismos sujetos a evaluación, promoviendo la transparencia, la mejora continua y una gestión gubernamental íntegra.

Durante el período comprendido entre el 1 de julio de 2024 y el 30 de junio de 2025, se ofrecieron 78 orientaciones y adiestramientos externos, impactando a **15,329 personas** pertenecientes tanto al sector gubernamental como al sector privado, incluyendo asociaciones profesionales e instituciones académicas.

Esta cifra incluye los adiestramientos impartidos sobre el uso adecuado de la propiedad y de los fondos públicos, conforme a lo dispuesto en la Ley 58-2020, así como el curso sobre contratación gubernamental[2] requerido por la Junta de Supervisión y Administración Financiera para Puerto Rico.



ANTICORRUPCION Y RELACIONES EXTERNAS

La OCPR forma parte de los organismos responsables de asegurar que la gestión gubernamental y el uso de los recursos económicos respondan fielmente a las necesidades del país. Además, somos la única entidad reconocida como la Entidad Fiscalizadora Superior (EFS) en Puerto Rico, distinción que surge de las funciones y responsabilidades asignadas a nuestra Oficina.

Somos parte de diversas organizaciones nacionales e internacionales en las que mantenemos una participación activa. Entre ellas se encuentran:

- National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasures (NASACT)
- National State Auditors Association (NSAA)
- Organización Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Entidades Fiscalizadoras Superiores (OLACEFS)

[2] El curso de Contratación Gubernamental consta de dos partes de cuatro horas cada una. Está dirigido al personal que tiene injerencia en el proceso de contratación gubernamental, ya sea en la formalización de los contratos, ejecución o en el registro y remisión de estos a la OCPR.

- Organización Centroamericana y del Caribe de Entidades Fiscalizadoras Superiores (OCCEFS)
- Organización Internacional de Entidades Fiscalizadoras Superiores (INTOSAI)

Participamos y asistimos a diversas reuniones y talleres, entre ellas:

1. Taller de Lanzamiento de la Ronda IV de la Iniciativa SMR en OLACEFS celebrada en la Ciudad de Panamá el 21 de octubre de 2024.

2. Diálogo de Alto Nivel sobre Profesionalización para Líderes de EFS y Partes Interesadas Clave de OLACEFS celebrada en San José, Costa Rica el 11 de marzo de 2025.

3. *NSAA Conference* celebrada en *Lansing*, Michigan el 10 de junio de 2025

ACUERDOS DE COLABORACIÓN ESTATALES E INTERNACIONALES

Mantenemos acuerdos de colaboración con diversas entidades gubernamentales estatales y federales, así como con entidades locales e internacionales. De los cuales destacamos los siguientes:

- ✓ Negociado Federal de Investigaciones (FBI por sus siglas en inglés)
- ✓ Departamento de Estado
- ✓ Departamento de Hacienda
- ✓ Oficina del Inspector General (OIG)
- ✓ Administración de Servicios Generales (ASG)
- ✓ Oficina Central de Recuperación, Reconstrucción y Resiliencia (COR3)
- ✓ Departamento del Trabajo de Estados Unidos

REGISTROS PÚBLICOS

La División de Registros Públicos forma parte del componente operacional de la OCPR. Esta unidad tiene la responsabilidad de implementar y garantizar el cumplimiento de las disposiciones establecidas en las leyes que crean los distintos registros públicos administrados por la Oficina o relacionados con sus funciones.

REGISTRO DE CONTRATOS

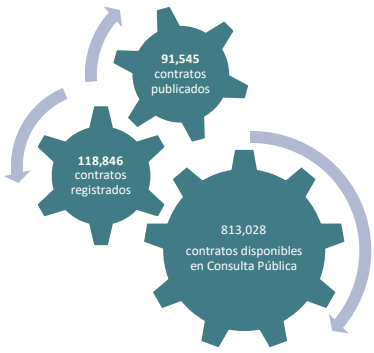
Conforme a la Ley Núm. 18 del 30 de octubre de 1975, según enmendada, las entidades gubernamentales (incluyendo corporaciones públicas y municipios) están obligadas a mantener un registro de todos los contratos y sus enmiendas. Asimismo, deben registrar y remitir copia de dichos documentos a la OCPR dentro de un término de 15 días consecutivos a partir de su otorgamiento, o 30 días consecutivos cuando el contrato se formaliza fuera de Puerto Rico. Las excepciones aplicables se encuentran establecidas en el Reglamento 33 del 2 de julio de 2024.

La OCPR emplea el Registro con fines de verificación como parte de su función fiscalizadora. El 15 de octubre de 2009 se implementó una versión del Registro que, entre otras mejoras, permite a las agencias remitir contratos por vía electrónica. Desde el 1 de octubre de 2018, las copias de los contratos están disponibles sin costo alguno.

El sistema de información asociado al Registro de Contratos, vigente desde el año 1990-91, ha demostrado ser una herramienta de investigación altamente eficiente. Este sistema incorpora funciones de búsqueda mediante diversos campos de referencia, tales como número de contrato, nombre del contratista, fecha de otorgamiento, cuantía y tipo de contrato. El Registro está disponible en Internet desde 1999.

El Registro de Contratos constituye un mecanismo esencial para garantizar la transparencia en los procesos de contratación gubernamental y robustecer la fiscalización del uso de fondos públicos. La aplicación facilita el acceso de la ciudadanía a los contratos del Gobierno, siendo, por ello, la herramienta de transparencia más relevante para el Pueblo de Puerto Rico.

Durante el año fiscal 2024-25 se registraron 118,846 contratos y se publicaron 91,545. Al cierre del período fiscal, había 813,028 contratos disponibles para consulta pública.



REGISTRO DE PÉRDIDAS O IRREGULARIDADES DE FONDOS O BIENES PÚBLICOS

La *Ley Núm. 96* del 26 de junio de 1964, según enmendada, establece que cuando una agencia determine que cualquiera de sus funcionarios o empleados está al descubierto en sus cuentas, no ha rendido cuenta cabal o ha dispuesto de fondo o bienes públicos para fines no autorizados por ley; o que cualquiera de sus funcionarios o empleados, o persona particular sin autorización legal ha usado, destruido, dispuesto o se ha beneficiado de fondos o bienes públicos bajo el dominio control o la custodia de la agencia lo notificará al Contralor de Puerto Rico.

El 30 de octubre de 2013, la OCPR implementó un sistema de registro computarizado en el que las entidades gubernamentales registran la información relacionada con pérdidas o irregularidades con fondos o bienes públicos. Durante el año fiscal 2024-2025, las entidades registraron **1,167** notificaciones de pérdidas.

REGISTRO DE PRIVATIZACIONES

La *Ley 136-2003*, según enmendada por la *Ley 71-2007*, dispone que todas las entidades gubernamentales, incluyendo las corporaciones públicas y los municipios, deben remitir, no más tarde del 30 de junio de cada año, un informe anual detallado al Gobernador, a la Asamblea Legislativa de Puerto Rico y a la Oficina del Contralor de Puerto Rico, en el cual se presente el estado de toda privatización realizada bajo su jurisdicción.

Asimismo, se requiere la presentación de información relacionada con contratos, presupuesto, proyectos, obligaciones, controles internos, bienes inmuebles y una evaluación financiera y administrativa independiente de dichas privatizaciones.

La OCPR, por su parte, está obligada a mantener un registro de todos los informes recibidos. Dicho Registro se encuentra disponible al público en general a través de Internet.

REGISTRO DE PUESTOS E INFORMACIÓN RELACIONADA

De acuerdo con la *Ley 103-2006*, toda agencia que reciba recursos del Fondo General del Gobierno debe someter antes del 31 de diciembre de cada año, a los secretarios de la Cámara de Representantes y del Senado de Puerto Rico, a la Oficina del Contralor y a la Oficina de Gerencia y Presupuesto, una certificación firmada y juramentada por el funcionario principal y por el director de Finanzas de la agencia. Esta certificación debe contener, entre otras cosas: el número de puestos ocupados por categoría, al inicio y al final del año fiscal, incluido el presupuesto de nómina; una relación de los servicios profesionales recibidos y un análisis de gastos durante el año fiscal; y todas sus fuentes de financiamiento del Fondo General, asignaciones especiales, fondos estatales y federales, y otros ingresos.

Además, por la *Ley 103-2006* se creó un Registro de Puestos, que dispone que todas las dependencias, corporaciones públicas y municipios informen, mensualmente, todos los puestos ocupados y vacantes. El registro diseñado y administrado por la OCPR se encuentra disponible en línea a través de Internet.

SISTEMAS DE INFORMACIÓN

Uno de los propósitos fundamentales de la División de Sistemas de Información (DSI) es proveer servicios tecnológicos confiables, accesibles y seguros tanto al personal de la Oficina como a la ciudadanía. Asimismo, buscamos optimizar los procesos internos y mantenernos a la vanguardia en el desarrollo tecnológico. Por ello, durante el año fiscal 2024-25:

- La DSI fortaleció significativamente su postura de seguridad mediante la implementación y despliegue de múltiples soluciones de protección y control. La integración de **WhatsUp Gold** permitió mejorar la visibilidad de la infraestructura y el monitoreo proactivo de la red; **FortiAuthenticator** y **FortiNAC** aportaron controles robustos de autenticación y acceso que elevan el nivel de cumplimiento y reducen riesgos de dispositivos no autorizados. Asimismo, la optimización del **ESET Firewall** y la adopción de **Sentinel** reforzaron la defensa perimetral y la capacidad de detección de amenazas. La formalización y revisión continua de los **Procedimientos DSI** garantizó un marco operacional más consistente, mientras que la puesta en producción de **IPAM** facilitó el manejo eficiente de direcciones IP y la generación de registros críticos para auditoría y análisis. En conjunto, estas iniciativas consolidaron un entorno tecnológico más seguro, confiable y alineado con las mejores prácticas institucionales.

- La División completó una prueba de concepto del *Collaborative Audit Portal* (**CAP**) y en vista de su utilidad se habilitó en el ambiente de producción su uso para el personal de auditoría, fortaleciendo la capacidad institucional de análisis y validación de datos. En esta fase inicial, la herramienta integra automáticamente información del Registro de Corporaciones del Departamento de Estado y del Registro de Contratos de la Oficina de la Contralora, lo que facilita una visión más amplia y precisa para los procesos de auditoría. La actualización de los datos se ejecuta de manera segura los días 15 y 30 de cada mes, garantizando que el personal cuente con información confiable y actualizada para apoyar la toma de decisiones.

- Durante el año fiscal 2025, la División de Sistemas de Información culminó el desarrollo de la versión **Registro de Contratos V5.4**, incorporando una mejora funcional clave: la asignación automática de contratos. Esta innovación optimizó significativamente el proceso de revisión de contratos remitidos al garantizar una distribución equitativa y transparente del trabajo entre los recursos, reduciendo tiempos de espera y minimizando la intervención manual en la organización de casos. Además, se integraron capacidades de reasignación “on demand” y un control más preciso del flujo mediante la funcionalidad de *check-in/check-out*, asegurando trazabilidad completa en cada etapa del análisis. Estas mejoras fortalecieron la eficiencia operativa y brindaron una plataforma más ágil, confiable y alineada con las necesidades institucionales.

- Se integraron nuevas funcionalidades a la aplicación de IPA para el control de borradores de informes de auditoría. Se integraron funcionalidades para el manejo de *Referencing*, cumplimiento e indicadores de calidad por año fiscal, división de auditoría y por gerentes de auditoría.

- Se inició un proceso de automatización de formularios de Capital Humano para ser remitidos electrónicamente. Para el 30 de junio de 2025 se implementó oficialmente el uso de los primeros dos formularios, OC-CH-72 - Hoja de Información Personal y OC-CH-86 - Compromiso de los Empleados de la Oficina de la Contralora con el Pueblo de Puerto Rico.

- Se creó un canal **Todo Personal** en ***Teams*** en cumplimiento con el Plan Estratégico de la OCPR 2022-2025. Centraliza las políticas de uso de la plataforma, etiqueta de comportamiento y uso entre múltiples beneficios.

- Se creó el **OCPR Podcast** integrado al canal de *Teams Todo Personal*. Presenta narrativas de iniciativas inspiradoras para beneficio de todo el personal. Los *podcasts* integran narrativas realizadas por compañeros de la OCPR, voces potenciadas con inteligencia artificial y discusiones combinando voces humanas y coves potenciadas por IA. En junio de 2025 se publicaron 3 episodios del Podcast de la OCPR.

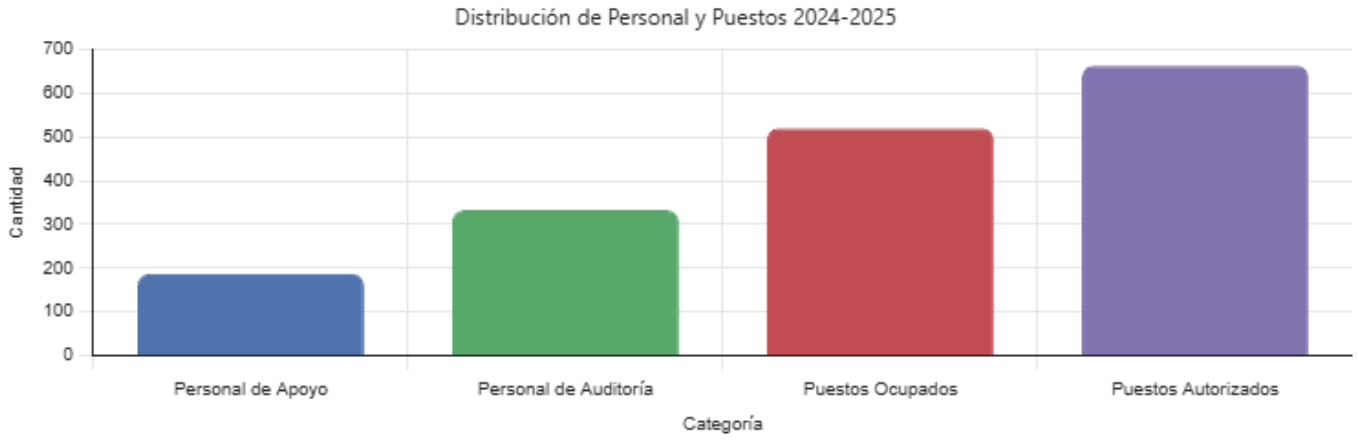
- Durante el año fiscal 2025, la División de Sistemas de Información avanzó con éxito el desarrollo y despliegue del **Sistema Integrado para Solicitar Orientación Legal (SIPSOL)**, una plataforma web diseñada para centralizar, organizar y agilizar la gestión de solicitudes de orientación legal remitidas a la Oficina del Contralor de Puerto Rico. El sistema consolidó en una base de datos única todas las solicitudes recibidas, ya sea mediante el Formulario OC-L-43 o por medios alternos, permitiendo su análisis ordenado y trazable. Con funcionalidades diferenciadas para usuarios externos e internos, SIPSOL fortaleció la experiencia del solicitante mediante formularios automatizados, validación en tiempo real y confirmaciones inmediatas y facilitó al personal de la División Legal herramientas de consulta, filtrado, administración de casos, manejo de anejo de documentos y exportación de datos para informes. Gracias a su arquitectura segura, adaptable y centrada en la eficiencia, SIPSOL se consolidó como un recurso institucional clave que promueve accesibilidad, organización y confidencialidad en la gestión de las orientaciones legales.

- Para el periodo fiscal 2024-2025, el equipo de Infraestructura de la Oficina del Contralor de Puerto Rico llevó a cabo una serie de proyectos estratégicos orientados a la modernización, seguridad y eficiencia operativa de los sistemas tecnológicos institucionales. Entre los principales logros se destaca la implementación de la versión *web-based* de TeamMate, que permitió actualizar la plataforma de auditoría y mejorar la eficiencia de los procesos, así como la creación de ambientes de prueba y producción robustos para la capacitación y operación continua. Se mecanizó el sistema

de control y registro de visitantes en el Edificio Principal, incrementando la seguridad física y agilizando los controles de acceso mediante la plataforma *Easy Pass*. Además, se reorganizaron los espacios del Edificio Union Plaza, construyendo un nuevo cuarto de servidores que cumple con estándares internacionales (ISO27000) y contempla la continuidad de negocios ante desastres. Se modernizó la infraestructura de red mediante la implementación de un *backbone* de fibra óptica de 10Gb/s, mejorando la velocidad y estabilidad de las comunicaciones, y se eliminaron puntos únicos de falla (SPOF) mediante la instalación de equipos redundantes y la actualización de switches críticos. También se incrementaron las capacidades de las plataformas de virtualización (HCI), duplicando la memoria y capacidad de almacenamiento, y se implementó una infraestructura alterna para asegurar la continuidad operativa en caso de emergencias. Finalmente, se eliminaron equipos y datos obsoletos, optimizando costos operacionales y energéticos, y se revisaron los procedimientos de respaldo y recuperación de información para fortalecer la seguridad y eficiencia en la gestión de datos. Estos proyectos han tenido un impacto significativo en la estabilidad, seguridad y capacidad de respuesta tecnológica de la Oficina, posicionándola a la vanguardia en la administración pública de Puerto Rico.

CAPITAL HUMANO

Al 30 de junio de 2025 tuvimos 520 puestos ocupados de los 663 puestos autorizados; 333 eran auditores y 187 eran personal de apoyo. El personal de apoyo está formado por asesores legales, personal administrativo y otros. Durante el año fiscal 2024-25, renunciaron o se jubilaron 18 empleados; 7 auditores y 11 personal de apoyo. Por otro lado, se reclutaron 45 empleados; 28 auditores y 17 personal de apoyo. Además, participaron 5 estudiantes en el Programa de Internado.



DESARROLLO Y CAPACITACIÓN

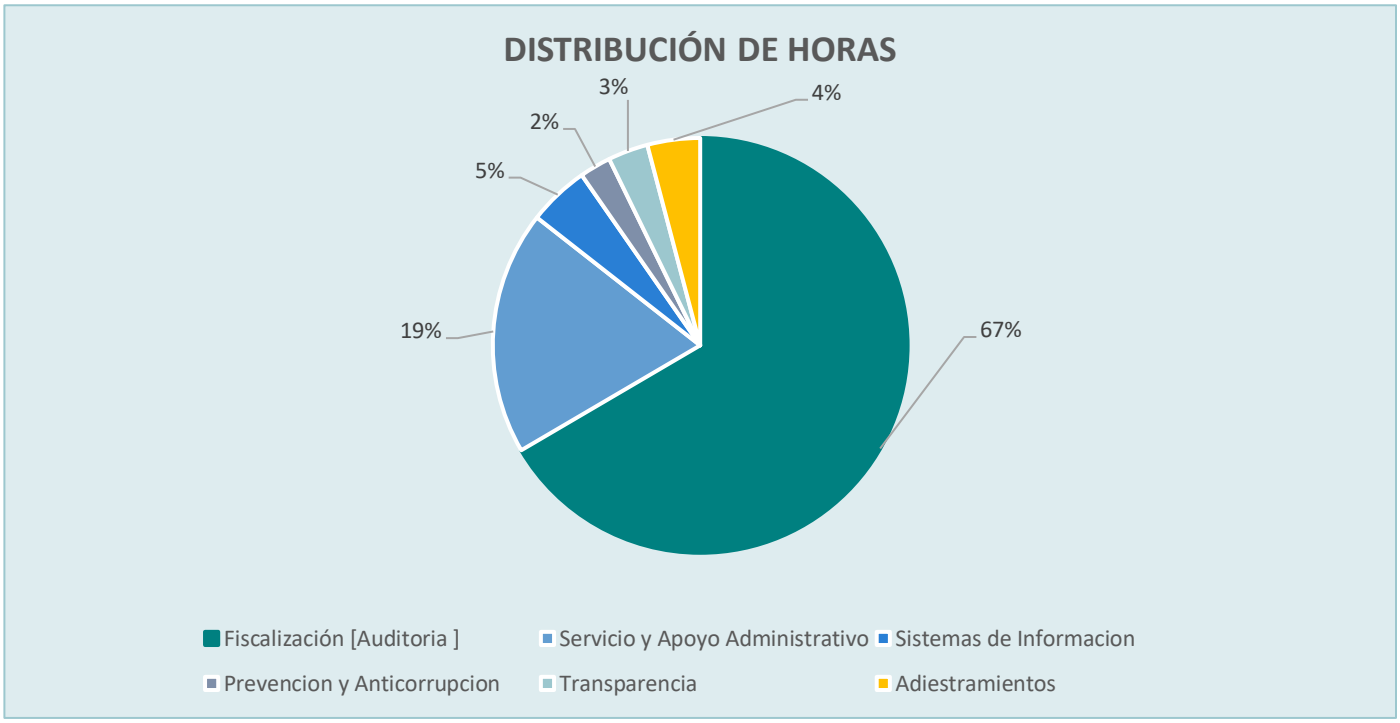
El desarrollo y la capacitación del personal es una de las áreas más importantes del desarrollo profesional en la OCPR. Es requisito que todo el personal cumpla con las horas de adiestramientos requeridas. El personal de apoyo debe acumular 15 horas anuales de adiestramientos.

Los auditores deben cumplir con 80 horas de educación profesional continua (CPE, por sus siglas en inglés) cada dos años; 24 deben ser en temas relacionados con auditoría gubernamental, el entorno del gobierno o algún asunto específico en el que opera la entidad auditada. Las otras 56 horas deben ser en temas que mejoren la competencia profesional.

Además, ofrecimos a todo el personal adiestramientos sobre:

- Ambiente de Trabajo Libre de Drogas y Alcohol
- De la Ley a la Acción: Estrategias para un Servicio Inclusivo y Accesible Personas con Discapacidad
- Ética Gubernamental (La importancia en la Ética y la Independencia de Criterios en los Auditores)
- Hostigamiento Sexual en el Empleo: Tendencias y Estrategias Actuales
- Las Obligaciones del Patrono y los Derechos de los Empleados en Escenario en Violencia de Género

Las horas incurridas en diferentes trabajos durante el año fiscal 2024-25 se distribuyen de la siguiente forma: Fiscalización [Auditoría] 484,624.00, Servicio de Apoyo y Administrativo 138,085.00, Sistemas de Información 32,781.00, Adiestramiento 29,773.00, Transparencia 22,644.00 y Prevención y Anticorrupción 17,754.00.



INFORMACIÓN FINANCIERA

PRESUPUESTO

El presupuesto asignado a la Oficina del Contralor de Puerto Rico (OCPR) para el año fiscal 2024-2025 fue de $56,170,310, lo que representa un aumento de $8,179,056 en comparación con el año fiscal anterior. Este incremento responde a la asignación adicional otorgada para el Plan de Clasificación y Retribución aprobado, así como para iniciativas de reclutamiento.

De la asignación total, la Oficina de Gerencia y Presupuesto (OGP) retuvo $6,803,000 para el pago de pensionados bajo el programa *PayGo*, y $136,000 correspondientes a la *Ley 80 Pension Reserve Trust*. Luego de estas retenciones, el presupuesto operacional disponible para la OCPR ascendió a $49,231,310.17.

Durante el año fiscal, la OCPR incurrió en gastos y obligaciones por $49,851,197**,** resultando en un balance de $6,994,666 disponible para gastos no recurrentes. Véase página 8 del estado auditado.

La información detallada se presenta en el Estado Financiero Auditado para el año fiscal 2024-25.

A continuación, se incluye una tabla en la que se compara el presupuesto 2024-25 con el año fiscal anterior (2023-2024).

DESCRIPCION	2024-2025		2023-2024	
SALARIES AND PAYROLL- RELATED EXPENDITURES	$ 40,287,310	71%	$ 32,863,000	68%
PAYGO	6,803,000	12%	6,519,254	14%
ACT 80 PENSION RESERVE TRUST CONTRIBUTION	136,000	0%		
TRASPORTATION EXPENDITURES	1,703,500	3%	1,801,000	4%
OTHER PURCHASED SERVICES	1,587,300	3%	1,530,267	3%
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1,504,000	3%	1,161,000	2%
FACILITIES AND PAYMENTS OF PUBLIC SERVICES	880,000	2%	1,023,000	2%
RENT	2,067,500	3%	2,030,133	4%
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	452,300	1%	420,300	1%
OTHER EXPENDITURES	381,400	1%	349,300	1%
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	368,000	1%	294,000	1%
	$ 56,170,310	100%	$ 47,991,254	100%
INCREMENTO EN PRESUPUESTO	$		8,179,056	

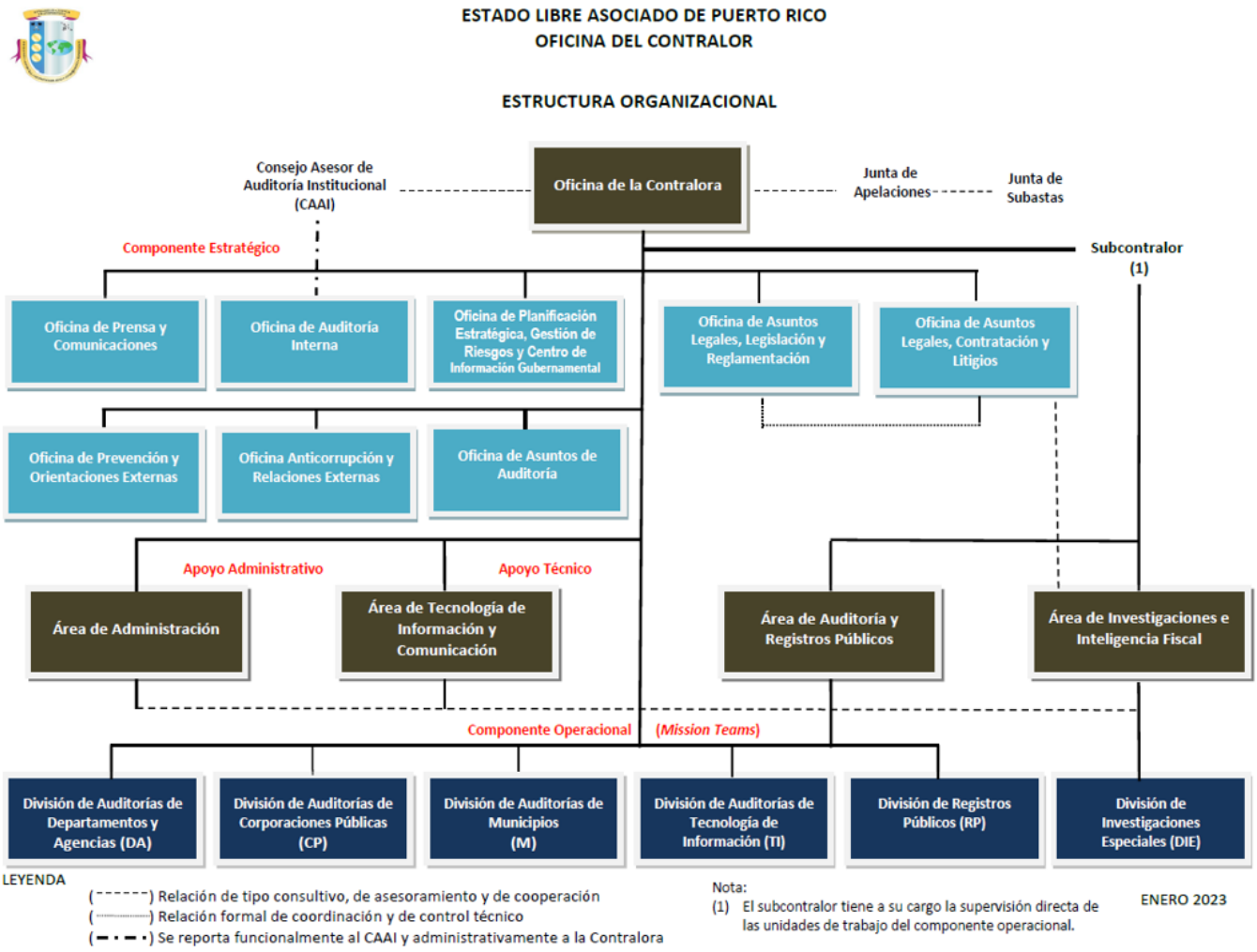
En la OCPR asumimos la responsabilidad de administrar los recursos con prudencia, disciplina y transparencia. Igualmente, mantenemos y fortalecemos una estructura de control interno diseñada para garantizar la protección de los activos contra pérdidas o usos indebidos, así como para asegurar la recopilación adecuada de información contable que permita la preparación de estados financieros conforme a los principios de contabilidad generalmente aceptados.

Además, contamos con regulaciones dirigidas a robustecer la independencia, integridad y confiabilidad de la auditoría interna de la Oficina, así como la transparencia en sus procesos y transacciones fiscales.

AUDITORÍA INDEPENDIENTE

La firma independiente de contadores públicos autorizados, Grant Thornton Puerto Rico, LLP realizó la auditoría de los estados financieros para el año fiscal finalizado el 30 de junio de 2025. Los estados financieros fueron emitidos el 7 de abril de 2026. El informe de auditoría se presenta en la Sección Financiera.

ORGANIGRAMA



FUNCIONARIOS PRINCIPALES – OFICINA DEL CONTRALOR

Hon. Yesmín M. Valdivieso Contralora	Glenda M. Díaz Márquez Directora Oficina de Planificación Estratégica, Gestión de Riesgos y Centro de Información Gubernamental
David de Jesús Colón Subcontralor	Abelardo Casanova Hernández Director Oficina de Asuntos Legales, Legislación y Reglamentación
Vacante Contralora Auxiliar	Ismael Ramírez Rodríguez Director Oficina de Asuntos Legales, Contratación y Litigios
Miriam Díaz Viera Directora Oficina de Prevención y Orientaciones Externas	Oscar A. Luna Díaz Director de Auditoría Interna
Hannelore Y. Valentin Fortunet Directora Oficina de Anticorrupción y Relaciones Externas	Lisandra Rivera Rivera Directora Oficina de Prensa y Comunicaciones
ÁREA DE AUDITORÍA Y REGISTROS PÚBLICOS	
Edna Velázquez Díaz Directora Oficina de Asuntos de Auditoría	Ivonne J. Plumey López Directora División de Auditorías de Tecnología de Información
Hedin V. García Guzmán Director División de Auditorías de Departamentos y Agencias	Julio J. Dávila Bravo Director División de Investigaciones Especiales
Elvira López Ortiz Directora División de Auditorías de Corporaciones Públicas	Rocío de Jesús Gómez Directora División de Registros Públicos
Juan A. Rivera Rivera Director División de Auditorías de Municipios	

ÁREA DE ADMINISTRACIÓN	
Zamayra Rivera Rivera Directora División de Capital Humano	Marielis Rivera Márquez Directora Centro de Desarrollo Profesional y Actividades Especiales
Mara Reyes Alfonso Directora División de Servicios Generales	Madeline Cruz Flores Administradora Programa de Administración de Documentos
Yarila Sánchez Torres Directora División de Finanzas y Presupuesto	
ÁREA DE TECNOLOGÍA DE INFORMACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN	
Joannie Madera Villanueva Directora División de Sistemas de Información	



Financial Statements and Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Office of the Comptroller

(An Agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

June 30, 2025

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Office of the Comptroller
(An Agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants 1-3

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) 4-9

Basic Financial Statements:

- General Fund Balance Sheet and Statement of Net Position 10-11
- Statement of General Fund Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance and Statement of Activities 12

Notes to Financial Statements 13-34

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited):

- Schedule of the Office's Proportionate Share of Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios 35
- Schedule of the Office's Proportionate Share of OPEB Liability and Related Ratios 36
- Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget to Actual – Non-GAAP ` Budgetary Basis (General Fund) 37

Notes to Required Supplementary Information 38-39

Other Report:

- Report of Independent Auditors on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards 40-41

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

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To the Comptroller of Puerto Rico
Office of the Comptroller:

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund of the **Office of the Comptroller**, as an agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Commonwealth), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the **Office of the Comptroller**'s financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and general fund of the **Office of the Comptroller** as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of **Office of the Comptroller** and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1(b), the financial statements of the Office of the Comptroller, are intended to present the financial position and the changes in the financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities and the general fund of the Commonwealth that is attributable to the transactions of the Office of the Comptroller. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the Commonwealth as of June 30, 2025, or the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements.

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

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The mobius symbol is a trademark of GTIL.

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

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

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of **Office of the Comptroller**'s internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the **Office of the Comptroller**'s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required supplementary information
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 9, the Schedule of the Office's Proportionate Share of Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios on page 35, the Schedule of the Office's Proportionate Share of OPEB Liability and Related Ratios on page 36 and Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget to Actual - Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis on page 37, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a required part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance

with US GAAS. These limited procedures consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other reporting required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 7, 2026, on our consideration of the **Office of the Comptroller**'s internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the **Office of the Comptroller**'s internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the **Office of the Comptroller**'s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

San Juan, Puerto Rico,
April 7, 2026.

Grant Thornton Puerto Rico LLP

DLLP217-1723

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Office of the Comptroller

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Office of the Comptroller
(An Agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
June 30, 2025

The Office of the Comptroller (the Office), an agency assigned to the Legislative Branch of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Commonwealth), offers to the readers of the financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The Office has the constitutional duty to ascertain that all revenues, accounts, and expenditures of the Commonwealth and all operations involving public funds and public property were performed as stated in Article III of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, Act No. 9 of July 24, 1952, as amended. Please read it in conjunction with the Office's financial statements, which follow this section. Numbers included are rounded to facilitate the readers' analysis.

Financial highlights

- Total liabilities of the Office's governmental activities at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 amounted to approximately $140,100,000 comprising primarily of the total pension liability of approximately $115,336,000 as determined by actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023, following GASB 73.
- The liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded total assets and deferred outflows of resources by approximately $106,377,000.
- The Office's total assets and deferred outflows of resources increased by approximately $6,152,000 primarily due to recognition of right-of-use assets additions under GASB Statement No. 87. During the year, the Office recorded approximately $8,081,000 in right-of-use asset additions, mainly related to building and parking leases, which were partially offset by approximately $2,063,000 in amortization expense. In addition, deferred outflows of resources were amortized and recognized in pension expense during the year.
- The Office's net position increased by approximately $3,486,000 in fiscal year 2025 when compared to prior year net deficit position of approximately $109,863,000, mainly as a result of the increase in right-of-use assets and current assets.
- The Office's net investment in capital assets decreased by approximately $76,500.
- The Office's net right of use assets increased by approximately $6,018,000.
- The final budget of the Office for fiscal year 2024-2025 was $56,170,310.

The Office's budgetary basis revenues and other financing sources exceeded its budgetary basis expenditures by approximately $6,995,000 for the fiscal year 2024-2025.

Overview of the basic financial statements

This annual report includes, the reports of independent certified public accountants, the basic financial statements and the required supplementary information (including the unaudited management's discussion and analysis) of the Office.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis section is intended to serve as an introduction to the Office's basic financial statements. The Office's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements on all of the activities of the Office, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Office's financial position, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information of all of the Office's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflow of resources, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as an useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Office is improving or deteriorating as a result of the year's operations.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Office's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Office that are supported by appropriations from the General Fund of the Commonwealth.

Fund financial statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Office, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The General Fund of the Office belongs to the category of governmental funds.

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of expendable resources, as well as on balances of expendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental fund financial statements is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both, the General Fund balance sheet and the statement of General Fund revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Office maintains one individual governmental fund and adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Notes to financial statements

The notes to financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 13 to 34 of this report.

Financial analysis of the governmental activities

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

Net position

The statement of net position serves as an indicator of the Office's financial position at the end of fiscal year. The Office's net position includes net investment in capital assets of approximately $1,878,000, net right of use lease asset of approximately $6,061,000, restricted special appropriation to audit the Commonwealth's debt surplus of $1,000,000 and an unrestricted deficit of approximately $115,315,000. The following is condensed summary information for fiscal years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024.

	Condensed Information - Net Position		
	2025	2024	Change
Current assets	$ 18,982,591	$ 14,205,341	$ 4,777,250
Right to use assets, net	6,060,860	42,944	6,017,916
Capital assets, net	1,877,509	1,954,082	(76,573)
Total assets	26,920,960	16,202,367	10,718,593
Deferred outflows of resources	6,802,212	11,369,072	(4,566,860)
Current liabilities	834,111	1,413,192	(579,081)
Long-term liabilities	139,266,153	135,004,605	4,261,548
Total liabilities	140,100,264	136,417,797	3,682,467
Deferred inflows of resources	-	1,016,541	(1,016,541)
Net position:			
Net investment in assets	7,938,369	1,997,027	5,941,342
Restricted	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Unrestricted – deficit	(115,315,461)	(112,859,926)	(2,455,535)
Total net position (deficit)	$ (106,377,092)	$ (109,862,899)	$ 3,485,807

Total assets of the Office's at June 30, 2025 increased by approximately $10,719,000 when compared to the total assets as of June 30, 2024 primarily attributable to an increase of right of use assets, net of approximately $6,018,000.

Deferred outflows of resources, which represents an increase in net position applicable to future reporting periods, decreased by approximately $4,567,000 when compared to June 30, 2024.

Total liabilities at June 30, 2025 increased by approximately $3,682,000 when compared to total liabilities at June 30, 2024. This increase is mainly resulted from the increase in lease liability of approximately $6,208,000 when compared to lease liability at June 30, 2024.

As of June 30, 2025, there were no deferred inflows of resources, which represent a decrease in net position that is applicable to future reporting periods. The decrease of approximately $1,017,000 when compared to June 30, 2024 resulted from changes in the deferred inflows of resources from pension activities related to differences, between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments.

Capital assets

The capital assets of the Office are those assets that are used in the performance of its functions. The net investment in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 amounted to approximately $1,878,000. The Office's capital assets, net decreased during 2025 by approximately $76,500.

Capital assets, net decreased primarily due to the net effect of the following:

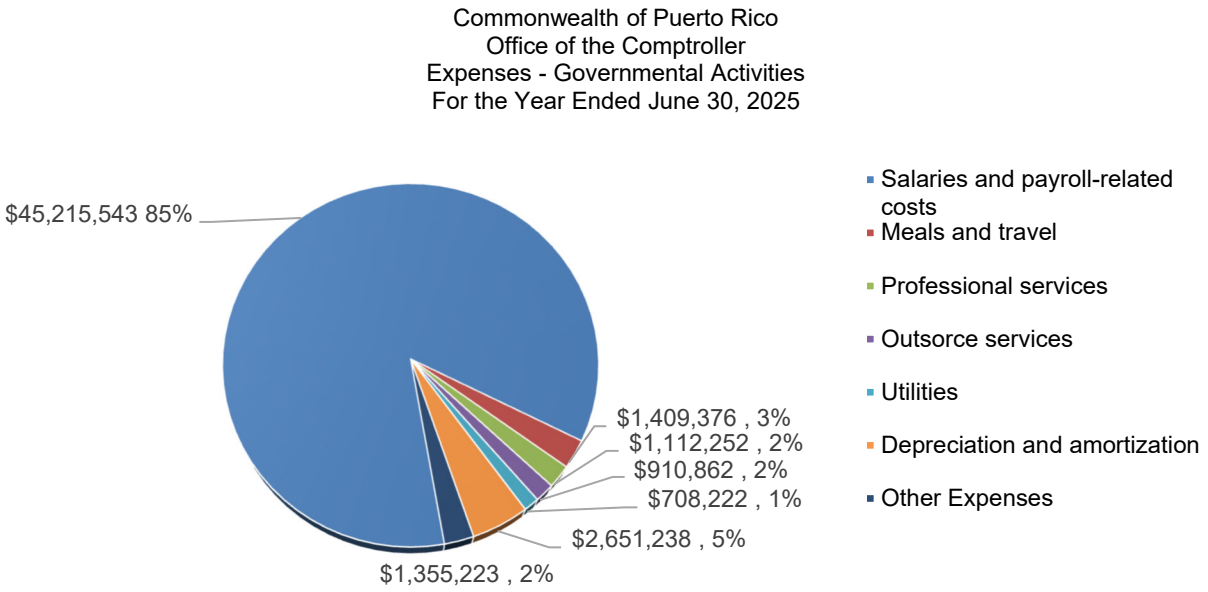
- Current year's depreciation and amortization of approximately $588,000, and
- Capital asset additions of approximately $552,200.

Changes in Net Position

The following condensed summary of activities reflects how the Office's net position changed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

	Condensed Information - Statement of Activities		
	2025	2024	Change
Revenues	$ 678,213	$ 604,235	$ 73,978
Transfers	56,170,310	48,171,512	7,998,798
Expenses	(53,362,716)	(46,037,444)	(7,325,272)
Change in net position	3,485,807	2,738,303	747,504
Net position (deficit):			
At beginning of year	(109,862,899)	(112,601,202)	2,738,303
At end of year	$ (106,377,092)	$ (109,862,899)	$ 3,485,807

The following chart presents the expenses incurred by the Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.



The Office's major expense is related to salaries, benefits, and payroll taxes, which represent 85% of total expenses incurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. Total expenses also increased by approximately $7,325,000. The increase in net transfers of approximately $8,000,000 is mainly due to Commonwealth transfers for the Classification and Remuneration Plan approved by Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico ("Oversight Board") on July 1, 2024 when compared to June 30, 2024.

General fund budgetary highlights

The 2024-2025 General Fund Budget was $56,170,310 and actual expenses in the budgetary basis were approximately $49,851,000. Total expenditures represented 87.70% of total budget availability for the fiscal year.

The following table summarizes the operational results under the non-GAAP budgetary basis of accounting for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

	Actual
Revenue and other financing sources	$ 56,845,863
Expenditures	49,851,197
Unexpended balance	$ 6,994,666
Expenditure rate	87.70%

The operational results present a saving on the assigned budget amounting to approximately $6,550,000 for year ended June 30, 2025.

Economic factors and next year's budget

The Office approved budget for the fiscal year 2026 is approximately $56,408,000. The Office adopted cost reduction measures that resulted in a decrease in certain employee benefits accrued in the government-wide financial statements.

On November 3, 2021, the Oversight Board filed the Eight Amended Plan (the plan). On March 15, 2022, the plan became effective.

Requests for information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Office's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Question concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance and Budget Division, The Office of the Comptroller of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, PO Box 366069, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936-6069.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Office of the Comptroller
(An Agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

General Fund Balance Sheet and Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025

Assets and Deferred Outflow of Resources

	General Fund Balance Sheet	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
Current assets:			
Cash in commercial bank	$ 18,464,376	$ -	$ 18,464,376
Accounts receivable – employees and other	11,752	-	11,752
Prepaid Paygo	506,463	-	506,463
Total current assets	18,982,591	-	18,982,591
Right to use lease assets, net	-	6,060,860	6,060,860
Capital assets:			
Non-depreciable	-	129,254	129,254
Depreciable, net	-	1,748,255	1,748,255
Total capital assets, net	-	1,877,509	1,877,509
Total assets	18,982,591	7,938,369	26,920,960
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Pension related	-	6,640,812	6,640,812
Other post - employment benefit related	-	161,400	161,400
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	6,802,212	6,802,212
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 18,982,591	$ 14,740,581	$ 33,723,172

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Office of the Comptroller
(An Agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

General Fund Balance Sheet and Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025

Liabilities, Deferred Inflow of Resources and Fund Balance/Net Position

	General Fund Balance Sheet	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
Current liabilities --			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 834,111	$ -	$ 834,111
Long-term liabilities:			
Accrued long-term liabilities, due within one year	-	15,867,861	15,867,861
Other accrued long-term liabilities, due after one year	-	123,398,292	123,398,292
Total long-term liabilities	-	139,266,153	139,266,153
Total liabilities	834,111	139,266,153	140,100,264
Deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	834,111	139,266,153	140,100,264
Fund balance/net position:			
Fund balance:			
Committed	2,217	(2,217)	-
Assigned	1,036,434	(1,036,434)	-
Restricted	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	-
Unassigned	16,109,829	(16,109,829)	-
Total fund balance	18,148,480	(18,148,480)	-
Total liabilities and fund balance	$ 18,982,591		
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets		7,938,369	7,938,369
Restricted		1,000,000	1,000,000
Unrestricted deficit		(115,315,461)	(115,315,461)
Net position (deficit)		$ (106,377,092)	$ (106,377,092)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Office of the Comptroller
(An Agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Statement of General Fund Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance and Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2025

	General Fund Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	Adjustments	Statement of Activities
Expenditures/expenses:			
General government:			
Salaries and payroll-related costs	$ 43,611,582	$ 1,603,961	$ 45,215,543
Meals and travel	1,409,376	-	1,409,376
Professional services	1,112,252	-	1,112,252
Insurance	103,293	-	103,293
Rent	2,103,001	(1,873,241)	229,760
Utilities	708,222	-	708,222
Noncapitalizable equipment	22,061	-	22,061
Materials and supplies	132,974	-	132,974
Repairs and maintenance	311,708	-	311,708
Depreciation and amortization	-	2,651,238	2,651,238
Loss on disposition of assets	-	662	662
Trainings and continuing professional education	206,374	-	206,374
Subscriptions and memberships	246,918	-	246,918
Outsource services:			
Security	281,655	-	281,655
Maintenance	167,519	-	167,519
Postage	461,688	-	461,688
Printing services	37,134	-	37,134
Postage	6,569	-	6,569
Miscellaneous	57,770	-	57,770
Capital outlays	512,096	(512,096)	-
Total expenditures/expenses	51,492,192	1,870,524	53,362,716
General revenue – Interest income	673,541	-	673,541
Other income	4,672	-	4,672
Other financing sources – Transfers:			
Transfer in Commonwealth of Puerto Rico appropriations	56,170,310	-	56,170,310
Total general revenue and transfers	56,848,523	-	56,848,523
Excess of revenues and transfers in over expenditures	5,356,331	(5,356,331)	-
Change in net position	-	3,485,807	3,485,807
Fund balance/net position (deficit):			
At beginning of year	12,792,149	(122,655,048)	(109,862,899)
At end of year	$ 18,148,480	$ (124,525,572)	$ (106,377,092)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) Organization and basis of presentation:

(a) Organization -

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

The position of Comptroller of Puerto Rico was created by virtue of Article III, Section 22 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. The Comptroller of Puerto Rico is appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Legislature of the Commonwealth (the Legislature) for a term of 10 years and until his or her successor has been appointed and qualified.

The function of the Comptroller of Puerto Rico is to audit all the revenues, accounts, and expenditures of the Commonwealth, its agencies and instrumentalities, and its municipalities, in order to determine if they have been made in conformity with the law and to submit the corresponding audit reports. Also, it submits annual reports and all other special reports that are required by the Legislature or the Governor.

The Office of the Comptroller (the Office) was created by Act No. 9 of July 24, 1952, as amended. The Office is an agency of the Commonwealth, assigned to the Legislative Branch of the Commonwealth. The administration of the Office is autonomous and is under the direction of the Comptroller of Puerto Rico.

Effective July 1, 2012, the Office became fiscally autonomous pursuant to the provisions of Act 58 of March 19, 2012. As a result of this Act, the noncommitted cash of the Office that was previously under the custody of the Secretary of Treasury of the Commonwealth was transferred to the Office. Substantially, all expenditures of the Office are disbursed from the Office's bank accounts since that date.

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

(b) The financial reporting entity -

The Office is an agency of the Commonwealth. Its financial statements are intended to present the financial position, and changes in financial position, of only that portion of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Commonwealth that is attributable to the transactions of the Office.

(c) Basis of presentation -

The financial activities of the Office, which consist only of governmental activities, are reported under the general government function in the Commonwealth's basic financial statements. For its reporting purposes, the Office has combined the General Fund and government-wide financial statements using a columnar format that reconciles individual line items of fund financial data to government-wide data in a separate column. A brief description of the Office's government-wide and fund financial statements is as follows:

Government-wide Financial Statements: The government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities report the overall financial activity of the Office. The financial activities of the Office consist only of governmental activities, which are primarily supported by Commonwealth appropriations (transfers within the General Fund of the Commonwealth).

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function (i.e., general government) are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. The Office has no program revenues. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the Office's General Fund. The General Fund accounts for all financial resources of the Office.

The following is a reconciliation between the General Fund balance sheet and the statement of net position at June 30, 2025:

Fund balance	$ 18,148,480
Add capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, as they are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the General Fund	1,877,509
Right of use leased assets, net of accumulated amortization, as they are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the General Fund	6,060,860
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions and Other post-employment benefit related (OPEB) are applicable to future reporting periods and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:	
Add deferred outflows of resources	6,802,212
Less Long-term liabilities not due and payable in the current period, including: accrued compensated absences, pension liability, OPEB liability, lease liability, voluntary termination benefits, and Christmas bonus	(139,266,153)
Net position	$ (106,377,092)

The following is a reconciliation between the excess of revenues and transfers in over expenditures in the statement of General Fund revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance, and the change in net position in the statement of activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025:

Excess of revenues and transfers in over expenditures	$	5,356,331
Add current year change in compensated absences that are recorded as a long-term liability in the government-wide financial statements		
Christmas bonus		648,976
Voluntary termination benefits		735,535
Less current year depreciation and amortization, as the cost of assets is allocated over their useful lives in the statement of activities		(2,651,239)
Less loss on disposal of assets that were not capitalized in the General Fund		(662)
Less lease interest expense which are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds when made		(526,618)
Less pension benefit payments which are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds when made. However, they are reported as deferred outflows of resources in the statement of net position because the reported total pension liability is measured a year before the Office's report date. Pension expense, which is the change in the total pension liability adjusted for changes in deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, is reported in the statement of activities		(173,594)
Less current year change in compensated absences that are recorded as a long-term liability in the government-wide financial statements		(2,935,689)
Add OPEB benefits paid which are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds when made. However, they are reported as deferred outflows of resources in the statement of net position because the reported OPEB liability is measured a year before the Office's report date. OPEB expense, which is the change in the net OPEB liability adjusted for changes in deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits other than pension is reported in the statement of activities		120,811
Add lease payments reported as expenditures in the General Fund that are reclassified in the government-wide financial statements as reductions of lease liabilities and interest expense in accordance with GASB Statement No. 87		2,399,860
Add capital outlays reported as expenditures in the General Fund that are shown as capital assets in the statement of activities		512,096
Change in net position	$	3,485,807

(d) Basis of accounting -

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flow takes place.

The General Fund, as a governmental fund, is reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures generally are recorded when the liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, claims and judgments, and compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

(2) Commonwealth's plan of adjustment:

On May 3, 2017, the Financial Oversight and Management Board (the Oversight Board) that was created by U.S. Congress Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA), at the request of the Governor, commenced a Title III case for the Commonwealth by filing a petition for relief under Title III of PROMESA in Title III Court.

On November 3, 2021, the Oversight Board filed the Eighth Amended Plan (Plan). On March 15, 2022, the Plan became effective.

For further information, refer to the final versions of the Eight Amended Plan, Findings of Fact, and Confirmation Order, which are available at https://cases.primeclerk.com/puertorico/Home-DocketInfo.

(3) Summary of significant accounting policies:

(a) Change in accounting principles -

i. Effective for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the Office implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences. GASB 101 establishes a unified model for the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of compensated absences, replacing and superseding prior guidance. The Statement requires that a liability for compensated absences be recognized when (1) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (2) the leave accumulates, and (3) the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid or settled. Under the new standard, the Office evaluated all forms of compensated absences, including vacation, sick leave, compensatory time, and other paid leave benefits. The implementation resulted in no changes to the timing and measurement of certain liabilities, where leave types previously did not meet the "probable" threshold for recognition but now meet the "more likely than not" threshold required by GASB 101. There were no adjustments resulting from this implementation and there is no significant impact in the Office's net position.

ii. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the Office implemented GASB Statement No. 102, Certain Risks and Uncertainties Disclosures, which requires additional footnote disclosures related to vulnerabilities from concentrations, constraints on resource inflows, and other significant risks or uncertainties. In adopting the standard, the Office evaluated potential exposures such as reliance on major revenue sources, key external providers, operational dependencies, and statutory or regulatory limitations. The implementation did not affect beginning net position and resulted only in enhanced disclosures, which are included in Note 3 (m).

(b) Capital assets -

Capital assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements of the Office. The Office defines capital assets as assets, which have an initial, individual cost of $500 or more at the date of acquisition and have a useful life in excess of two years. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or at estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the assets estimated useful lives. No amortization is recorded for computer software being developed. The estimated useful lives of capital assets being depreciated are as follows:

	Years
Electronic equipment	5
Other equipment	5
Furniture	10
Purchased computer software	5
Internally developed software	3-10
Vehicles	5–10

(c) Cash and cash equivalents -

The Office maintains its cash balances in demand deposit accounts with local banking institutions in Puerto Rico. The Office does not hold short-term investments or cash-equivalent instruments.

(d) Receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts -

Accounts receivable consists primarily of amounts due from employees and other minor sources. Based on the nature of these receivables and historical collection experience, management has determined that an allowance for doubtful accounts is not necessary.

(e) Lease liabilities -

Lease liabilities are recognized in accordance with GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, which defines a lease as a contract that conveys control of the right of use another entity’s nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction, and requires lessees and lessors to recognize a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability (or lease receivable and deferred inflow) on the statement of net position. The Office recognizes a lease liability equal to the present value of remaining lease payments. The Office's lease arrangements are limited in scope and do not involve significant estimates or complex terms.

(f) Compensated absences -

Compensated absences are recognized in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences.

In the government-wide financial statements, a liability is recognized for leave that is attributable to services already rendered, accumulates, and is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid or settled. The liability includes unpaid, accumulated vacation and sick leave balances that meet these recognition criteria.

The liability is measured using employees' current salary rates as of the reporting date and includes salary-related payments that are directly and incrementally associated with payments for leave, such as employer contributions for Social Security and Medicare.

In the governmental fund financial statements, expenditures and liabilities related to compensated absences are recognized only when they mature (i.e., when payment is due), such as upon employee resignation or retirement.

Employees of the Office are granted thirty (30) days of vacation leave and eighteen (18) days of sick leave annually. Vacation and sick leave may accumulate subject to policy limitations. Employees have from January through June of each year to use any leave accumulated in excess of the allowable maximum as of December 31 of the previous year. Leave not used within this period is forfeited.

Accumulated vacation leave is paid upon resignation or retirement. Accumulated sick leave is forfeited upon resignation; however, employees with ten (10) or more years of service are entitled to compensation for accumulated sick leave up to the maximum amount allowed by law or policy. These provisions are considered in determining which portions of leave meet the definition of accumulating leave and are more likely than not to be used or paid under GASB Statement No. 101.

(g) Deferred outflows and inflows of resources -

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents an increase in net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Similarly, the Office reports deferred inflows of resources in the statement of net position in a separate section following liabilities. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents a reduction of net position and resources that apply to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

(h) Accounting for pension costs -

The Office accounts for pension costs under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement No. 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statement No. 67 and 68 (GASB Statement No. 68). GASB Statement No. 73 requires a liability for pension obligations, known as the Total Pension Liability, to be recognized on the balance sheets of participating employers. Changes in Total Pension Liability are immediately recognized as pension expenses.

As Act 106-2017 eliminated all contribution requirements for Employees' Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Pension Plan) and converted it into a PayGo system, the corresponding actuarial calculation of the total pension liability and related accounts changed to one based on benefit payments rather than contributions. The Office's employees participate in the single-

employer defined pension plan. Therefore, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 73, the Office reports its proportionate share of the Pension Plan's total pension liability and the related pension amounts.

(i) Post-employment benefits other than pensions -
Office follows the guidance in GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (GASB Statement No. 75). Qualified retired employees of the Office participate in the Other Post-employment Plan of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for Retired Participants of the Employee's Retirement System (the OPEB Plan). The OPEB Plan is an unfunded, single-employer defined benefit other postemployment healthcare benefit plan. The OPEB Plan is administered on a pay-as-you-go basis. Therefore, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75, the Office reports its proportionate share of OPEB liability and the related OPEB amounts.

(j) Fund balance -
The fund balance for the General Fund is reported in classifications based on the extent to which the Office is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the General Fund can be spent.

- Fund balance is reported as nonspendable when the resources cannot be spent because they are either in a nonspendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. There was no nonspendable fund balance as of June 30, 2025.

- Fund balance is reported as restricted when the constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provision or by enabling legislation.

- The Office's highest decision-making level of authority rests with the Commonwealth's Legislature. Fund balance is reported as committed when the Legislature passes a law that places specified constraints on how resources may be used. The law can modify or rescind a commitment of resources through passage of a new law.

- Resources that are constrained by the Office's intent to use them for a specific purpose, but are neither restricted nor committed, are reported as assigned fund balance. Intent may be expressed by the Comptroller.

- Unassigned fund balance represents fund balance that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned and may be utilized by the Office for any purpose. When expenditures are incurred, and both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, it is the Office's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources in the order of committed, assigned, and then unassigned, as they are needed.

(k) Net position -
Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. Net position is displayed in the following components:

(i) Net investment in capital assets– This consists of capital assets and right of use assets, less accumulated depreciation and amortization.

(ii) Restricted – This consists of net position that is legally restricted by outside parties or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the Office's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources when they are needed.

(iii) Unrestricted – This consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

(l) Commonwealth appropriations -
The Office's operations are financed through appropriations from the Commonwealth. These appropriations are recognized as general revenue in the General Fund when received.

(m) Certain risk disclosures -
In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 102, Certain Risk Disclosures, the Office evaluated potential concentrations and constraints that could make it vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact. The Office is primarily funded through appropriations from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. For the year ended June 30, 2025, substantially all of the Office's revenues were derived from Commonwealth appropriations.

Accordingly, the Office is dependent on the fiscal condition and budgetary decisions of the Commonwealth. A significant reduction in Commonwealth funding or delays in appropriations could have a material impact on the Office's operations and financial position. Management monitors legislative and budgetary developments to assess potential impacts on funding levels. The Office operates under enabling legislation that defines its authority and funding structure. While such legislation governs the Office's operations, management is not aware of any constraints imposed by enabling legislation that would result in a substantial impact on the Office's financial position or operations beyond the dependence on Commonwealth appropriations described above.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the Office implemented GASB Statement No. 102, Certain Risks and Uncertainties Disclosures, which requires additional footnote disclosures related to vulnerabilities from concentrations, constraints on resource inflows, and other significant risks or uncertainties. In adopting the standard, the Office evaluated potential exposures such as reliance on major revenue sources, key external providers, operational dependencies.

(n) Risk management -
The Commonwealth purchases commercial insurance covering casualty, theft, tort, claims, and other losses for the Office. The Office reimburses the Commonwealth for premium payments made on its behalf. The current Office insurance policies have not been canceled or terminated. For worker's compensation the State Insurance Fund Corporation, a component unit of the Commonwealth, provides the worker's compensation to the Office employees.

The Office purchases commercial insurance to provide health benefits to its employees.

(o) Termination benefits -
The Office accounts for termination benefits in accordance with GASB Statement No. 47, Accounting for Termination Benefits (GASB Statement No. 47). Pursuant to the provisions of GASB Statement No. 47, financial statements prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, employers should recognize a liability and expense for voluntary termination benefits (for example, early-retirement incentives) when the offer is accepted and the amount can be estimated. A liability and expense for involuntary termination benefits (for example, severance benefits) should be recognized in the government-wide financial statements when: (i) a plan of termination has been approved, by those with the authority to commit the Office to the plan, (ii) the plan has been communicated to the employees, and (iii) the amount can be estimated. In financial statements prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting, the liabilities and expenditures for

termination benefits should be recognized to the extent the liabilities are normally expected to be liquidated with the expendable available financial resources.

(p) Use of estimates -
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(q) Accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective -
The GASB has issued the following accounting standards that have effective dates after June 30, 2025:

i. GASB Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. This Statement also addresses certain application issues. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2025. The Office is currently evaluating the impact of this statement.

ii. GASB Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*. The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2025. The Office is currently evaluating the impact of this statement.

iii. GASB Statement No. 105, *Subsequent Events*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve the financial reporting requirements for subsequent events, thereby enhancing consistency in their application and better meeting the information needs of financial statement users. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2026. The Office is currently evaluating the impact of this statement.

(4) Deposits:

The Office follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 40 (GASB No. 40), Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosure, an Amendment to GASB Statement No. 3. Accordingly, the following is essential information about the deposits of the Office at June 30, 2025. The bank balance, which includes funds held at local financial institutions before outstanding checks and deposits in transit, was $18,486,881.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Office's deposits may not be recovered. The Office's cash in commercial banks are deposited in the Banco Popular of Puerto Rico. The Commonwealth requires that the public funds deposited in commercial banks in Puerto Rico must be fully collateralized for the amount deposited in excess of federal depository insurance. All securities pledged as collateral are held by banks in the Commonwealth's name.

(5) Capital assets and right of use lease assets:

(a) Capital assets -

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2025 was as follows:

	Beginning balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending balance
Capital assets, non-depreciable:				
Computer software being developed	$ 45,191	$ 124,201	$ (40,138)	$ 129,254
Capital assets depreciable:				
Equipment	770,685	8,961	(42,539)	737,107
Electronic equipment	3,005,626	318,800	(116,504)	3,207,922
Furniture	1,010,348	9,850	(23,142)	997,056
Computer software	2,708,114	54,833	(207,858)	2,555,089
Vehicles	420,673	35,590	-	456,263
Total capital asset, depreciable	7,915,446	428,034	(390,043)	7,953,437
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for:				
Equipment	523,096	56,659	(42,539)	537,216
Electronic equipment	2,458,756	305,593	(115,842)	2,648,507
Furniture	618,364	20,116	(23,142)	615,338
Computer software	2,084,293	182,055	(207,858)	2,058,490
Vehicles	322,046	23,585	-	345,631
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	6,006,555	588,008	(389,381)	6,205,182
Total capital asset depreciable	1,908,891	(159,974)	(662)	1,748,255
Total capital assets, net	$ 1,954,082	$ (35,773)	$ (40,800)	$ 1,877,509

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(b) Right of use lease assets:

The Office has recorded two right of use leased assets. The assets are right to use for leased equipment and leased buildings. The right of use lease assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related leases.

The following is a summary of changes in lease assets during the year ended June 30, 2025:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustments	Ending Balance
Lease asset:				
Right of use - Buildings	$ 4,096,171	$ 7,191,107	$ -	$ 11,287,278
Right of use - Equipment	128,833	-	-	128,833
Right of use - Parking	593,259	890,039	-	1,483,298
	4,818,263	8,081,146	-	12,899,409
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Right of use - Buildings	(4,096,171)	(1,797,777)	-	(5,893,948)
Right of use - Equipment	(85,889)	(42,944)	-	(128,833)
Right of use - Parking	(593,259)	(222,509)	-	(815,768)
	(4,775,319)	(2,063,230)	-	(6,838,549)
Right of use lease assets, net	$ 42,944	$ 6,017,916	$ -	$ 6,060,860

Amortization expense related to the lease asset was $2,063,230 for the year ended June 30, 2025.

(6) Long-term liabilities:

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2025 was as follows:

	Beginning balance June 30, 2024	Additions	Reductions	Ending balance June 30, 2025	Due within one year	Long-term portion
Accrued compensated absences	$ 11,568,818	$ 7,792,362	$ (4,856,673)	$ 14,504,507	$ 5,919,518	$ 8,584,989
Accrued Christmas bonus	1,207,094	558,118	(1,207,094)	558,118	558,118	-
Voluntary termination benefits	1,947,982	-	(735,535)	1,212,447	667,183	545,264
Lease liability	46,102	8,081,147	(1,873,241)	6,254,008	1,920,830	4,333,178
OPEB liability	1,518,112	40,589	(157,700)	1,401,001	161,400	1,239,601
Total pension liability	118,716,497	2,678,109	(6,058,534)	115,336,072	6,640,812	108,695,260
	$ 135,004,605	$ 19,150,325	$ (14,888,777)	$ 139,266,153	$ 15,867,861	$ 123,398,292

(7) Lease liability:

A lease is defined as a contractual agreement that conveys control of the right of use another entity's nonfinancial assets, for a minimum contractual period of greater than one year, in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The Office has entered into several leases, which expire on various dates, for certain building facilities and parking space. The Office recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right of use lease asset in the government-wide financial statements and statement of net position. As of June 30, 2025, there were no

leases with variable payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability, and none of the leases contained residual value guarantees. Leased assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the leases. The discount rate used as the interest rate was 8.00%, which is the Office incremental borrowing rate as of the commencement date of the leases.

Amortization for the remaining leases terms as of June 30, 2025, is shown below:

Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2026	$ 2,020,287
2027	2,020,287
2028	2,020,286
Total	$ 6,060,860

At June 30, 2025, the Office had minimum principal and interest payment requirements in its lessee activity as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	$ 1,920,830	$ 430,904	$ 2,351,734
2027	2,080,258	271,476	2,351,734
2028	2,252,920	98,814	2,351,734
Total	$ 6,254,008	$ 801,194	$ 7,055,202

(8) Contingencies:

The Office is defendant in a lawsuit pending in court. Management of the Office believes that the ultimate disposition of this matter will not have a material adverse effect on the Office's financial position or results of operations. The Department of Justice of the Commonwealth may represent the Office in any litigation. As established by law, any unfavorable outcome against the Office will be settled ultimately with appropriations of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico other than the annual appropriations received by the Office.

(9) Voluntary termination benefits:

On August 9, 2016, the Commonwealth enacted Act No. 170 to amend Act No. 211 of 2015 better known as the "Voluntary Pre-Retirement Program Act" to allow the Office employees to participate in a program that provides early retirement benefits or economic incentives for voluntary employment termination to eligible employees as defined on Act No. 211.

Act No. 211 established that early retirement benefits (Early retirement program or Program) will be provided to eligible employees that have completed more than 20 years of credited services in the System and consist of the following benefits:

(a) Sixty percent (60%) of their average compensation as of December 31, 2015, until they attain age sixty-one (61).

(b) Payout of unused vacation and sick leaves accrued as of the time of enrollment in the Program, in accordance with the limits established in the applicable legislation or regulations, exempt from income taxes.

(c) While the employee is enrolled in the Program, beneficiary account under the Defined Contribution Hybrid Program shall continue receiving the total amount of the individual contribution that the pre-retiree would have contributed, paid in full by the Office, at a rate of ten percent (10%) of the beneficiary average compensation as of December 31, 2015.

(d) The Office shall continue to make employer contributions on account of Social Security (6.2%) and Medicare (1.45%) corresponding to sixty percent (60%) of the participant's gross income. However, equal percentages corresponding to individual contributions shall be deducted from the participant's compensation.

(e) Keep health insurance coverage or medical service program, or employer contribution for health insurance, that the employee enjoyed at the time of making an election to enroll in the Voluntary Pre-Retirement Program up to two (2) years, as of the enrollment date or until beneficiary enters the Retirement System, or until the participant is eligible to receive health insurance coverage in another employment, or by any other source of coverage, whichever comes first.

(f) May request the Office to deduct and withhold from the sixty percent (60%) of the compensation they will receive, contributions on account of savings, loan payments, insurance premiums, or any other applicable payment at the time, as provided in Act No. 9-2013, as amended known as the "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Employee Association Act of 2013," but in no case the savings contributions shall be mandatory. Likewise, participants may choose to withdraw their savings from AEELA, insofar as they are not securing any debt with such entity.

(g) If a pre-retiree dies while participating in the Program, participation in the Program shall automatically end and beneficiaries or heirs, as the case may be, shall receive the same benefits they would have received under Act No. 447 of May 15, 1951, as amended, and any other benefit to which they would have been entitled under any special law if the pre-retiree was an active employee of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and

(h) Once a pre-retiree attains age sixty-one (61), participants shall enter the Retirement System and receive the benefits to which beneficiary is entitled as a pensioner of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, in accordance with Chapter 5 of Act No. 447 of May 15, 1951, as amended; provided, that Program participants shall be guaranteed, at the time of their retirement, a minimum benefit of fifty percent (50%) of their average compensation as of June 30th, 2013, if the combination of annuities of the contributions frozen as of June 30th, 2013, and the contributions made to the Hybrid Program account do not reach such minimum percentage.

The Office Program started on January 2017 and the benefits are expected to be provided until October 2030. The methodology used an alternative method of projecting future cash outlays for benefits and discounting projected benefits to present value and allocating the present value of benefits to periods using a cost method. A

total of 18 eligible employees are participating in the Program and at June 30, 2025, unpaid long-term benefits granted in Act No.211 were discounted at 3.32% interest rate.

(10) Pension Plan:

(a) Plan description -

General information about the Pension Plan -
The Office's employees participate in the Pension Plan, a defined benefit pension plan, which covers only eligible full-time employees. The Defined Benefit Pension Plan for Participants of the Employees' Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the Commonwealth) (the Plan) was created pursuant to Act No. 447 of May 15, 1951, as amended (Act No. 447) to provide pension and other benefits to retired employees of the Commonwealth, its public corporations, and municipalities. Prior to the effect of Act No. 106 of August 23, 2017 (Act No. 106-2017) the Plan was administered by the Employees' Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the System). Effective July 1, 2017 all employer contributions were eliminated pursuant to Act No. 106-2017 and the Office implemented a "pay-as-you-go" (PayGo) system for the payment of pensions. Also, pursuant to Act No. 106-2017, the Plan was required to liquidate its assets and transfer the net proceeds to the Department of Treasury of the Commonwealth to pay pension benefits.

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

The benefits provided to the Plan participants are established by Commonwealth law and may be amended only by Legislature with Governor's approval or by court decision.

The Modified Eighth Amended Title III Joint Plan of Adjustment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, et al, ("2022 Plan of Adjustment") confirmed by the U.S District Court for the District of Puerto Rico on January 18, 2022, eliminated several benefits to certain Plan participants. In summary, participants within benefits for System 2000 and Act 3 members, as previously defined, who were not in payment status as of March 15, 2022 were transferred out from Plan benefits. Also, eliminated future cost of living adjustments, and benefits to active members under the Act 127-1958 (members in high risk positions).

Plan participants within the System 2000, includes members hired on or after January 1, 2000 and on or before June 30, 2013 (defined contribution program). All regular employees hired for the first time on or after July 1, 2013, and former employees who participated in the defined benefit program and the System 2000 program, and were rehired on or after July 1, 2013, become members of the Contributory Hybrid Program as a condition to their employment. In addition, employees who at June 30, 2013, were participants of previous programs became part of the Contributory Hybrid Program on July 1, 2013. Also, Act No. 3 of April 4, 2013 (Act No. 3 of 2013) froze all retirement benefits accrued through June 30, 2013 under the defined benefit program and, thereafter, all future benefits accrued under the defined contribution formula used for the System 2000 program participants.

Therefore, plan provision are different for the other two groups of members who entered the Plan prior to July 1, 2013 as described below:

- Members of Act No. 447 are generally those members hired before April 1, 1990. (contributory, defined benefit program)
- Members of Act No. 1 of February 16, 1990 (Act No. 1) are generally those members hired on or after April 1, 1990 and on or before December 31, 1999. (contributory, defined benefit program).

Service retirement eligibility requirements -

i. Eligibility for Act No. 447 Members – Act No. 447 members who were eligible to retire as of June 30, 2013 continue to be eligible to retire at any time. Prior to July 1, 2013, Act No. 447 members could retire upon (1) attainment of age 55 with 25 years of credited service, (2) attainment of age 58 with 10 years of credited service, (3) any age with 30 years of credited service, (4) for Public Officers in High Risk Positions (the Commonwealth Police and Firefighter Corps, the Municipal Police and Firefighter Corps and the Custody Office Corps), attainment of age 50 with 25 years of credited service, and (5), for Mayors of municipalities, attainment of age 50 with 8 years of credited service as a Mayor. In addition, Act No. 447 members who attained 30 years of credited service by December 31, 2013 are eligible to retire at any time.

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

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

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

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

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

Compulsory retirement -
All Act No. 447 and Act No. 1 Public Officers in High Risk Positions must retire upon attainment of age 58 and 30 years of credited service. A two-year extension may be requested by the member from the Superintendent of the Puerto Rico Police, the Chief of the Firefighter Corps, or supervising authority as applicable.

Service retirement annuity benefits -
An annuity payable for the lifetime of the member equal to the annuitized value of the balance in the hybrid contribution account at the time of retirement, plus, for Act No. 447 and Act No. 1 members, the accrued benefit determined as of June 30, 2013. If the balance in the defined contribution hybrid account is $10,000 or less, it shall be paid as a lump sum instead of as an annuity.

i. *Accrued Benefit as of June 30, 2013 for Act No. 447 Members* – The accrued benefit as of June 30, 2013 shall be determined based on the average compensation, as defined, for Act No. 447 members, the years of credited service, and the attained age of the member all as of June 30, 2013.

   If the Act No. 447 member had at least 30 years of credited service as of June 30, 2013, the accrued benefit equals 65% of average compensation if the member was under age 55 as of June 30, 2013 or 75% of average compensation if the member was at least age 55 as of June 30, 2013. For participants selecting to coordinate with social security (the Coordination Plan), the benefit is re-calculated at the Social Security Retirement Age (SSRA), as defined, as 1.5% of average compensation up to $6,600 multiplied by years of credited service, up to 30 years, plus 65% (75% if member was at least age 55 as of June 30, 2013) of average compensation in excess of $6,600.

   If the Act No. 447 member had less than 30 years of credited service as of June 30, 2013, and attains 30 years of credited service by December 31, 2013, the accrued benefit equals 55% of average compensation if the member was under age 55 as of June 30, 2013 or 60% of average compensation if the member was at least age 55 as of June 30, 2013. For participants selecting the Coordination Plan, the benefit is re-calculated at SSRA as 1.5% of average compensation up to $6,600 multiplied by years of credited service, up to 30 years, plus 55% (60% if member was at least age 55 as of June 30, 2013) of average compensation in excess of $6,600. Member contributions received from Act No. 447 members eligible for this transitory benefit during the period beginning July 1, 2013 and ending upon the attainment of 30 years of credited service are considered pre-July 1, 2013 contributions; the contributions to the hybrid contribution account begin after the member attains 30 years of credited service.

   If the Act No. 447 member had less than 30 years of credited service as of December 31, 2013, the accrued benefit equals 1.5% of average compensation multiplied by years of credited service up to 20 years, plus 2% of average compensation multiplied by years of credited service in excess of 20 years. Maximum benefit is 75% of average compensation. Except for Commonwealth Police and Commonwealth Firefighters, the benefit is actuarially reduced for each year payment commences prior to age 58. For participants selecting the Coordination Plan, the basic benefit is re-calculated at SSRA as 1% of average compensation up to $6,600 multiplied by years of credited service up to 20 years, plus 1.5% of average compensation up to $6,600 multiplied by years of credited service in excess of 20 years, plus 1.5% of average compensation in excess of $6,600 multiplied by years of credited service up to 20 years, plus 2.0% of average compensation in excess of $6,600 multiplied by years of credited service in excess of 20 years. Except for Police and Firefighters, the benefit is actuarially reduced for each year payment commences prior to age 58.

ii. *Accrued Benefit as of June 30, 2013 for Act No. 1 Members* – The accrued benefit as of June 30, 2013 shall be determined based on the average compensation for Act No. 1 members, the years of credited service, and the attained age of the member all as of June 30, 2013. For Act No. 1 Mayors, the highest compensation as a Mayor is determined as of June 30, 2013.

If the Act No. 1 member is a police officer or firefighter with at least 30 years of credited service as of June 30, 2013, the accrued benefit equals 65% of average compensation if the member was under age 55 as of June 30, 2013 or 75% of average compensation if the member was at least age 55 as of June 30, 2013.

For all other Act No. 1 members, the accrued benefit equals 1.5% of average compensation multiplied by years of credited service. The benefit is actuarially reduced for each year payment commences prior to age 65.

(b) Change in plan provisions – Act 80-2020 retirement incentive -

On April 1, 2024, a partial implementation of Act 80-2020 was approved, providing an early retirement incentive for eligible government employees in non-essential positions. Eligible participants included Act 447 members with at least 20 years of service as of June 30, 2017, and Act 1 members with at least 15 years of service as of June 30, 2017.

Under this incentive, 1,129 employees of the Commonwealth retired early and began receiving a lifetime annual pension equal to 50% of their highest annual salary in the three years prior to retirement.

The implementation of Act 80-2020 increased the Total Pension Liability by $207 million as of June 30, 2024.

(c) Total pension liability, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions -

As of June 30, 2024, measurement date, the proportionate share is based on the ratio of the total pension liability determined based on the Office members to the total liability for all Commonwealth members as of measurement day. At June 30, 2024, the Office recorded a liability of approximately $115,336,000 for its proportionate share of the Commonwealth's collective total pension liability. The collective total pension liability for the plan was measured as of June 30, 2024 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023 that was rolled forward to June 30, 2024. The Office's proportionate share for allocation of the Commonwealth's total pension liability was based on the ratio of the Office's actual benefit payments for allocation of approximately $6,059,000 for the year ended June 30, 2024, relative to the Commonwealth's total benefit payments for allocation of approximately $1,342,620,000. At June 30, 2024, the Office's proportionate share of the Commonwealth's allocation was 0.58073%, which increased by 0.00917% when compared to the proportionate share as of June 30, 2023 of 0.57156%.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Office recognized a pension expense of approximately $6,814,000.

At June 30, 2025, the Office reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources from the following sources:

	Deferred Outlows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Balance of defferred outflows and inflows of resources due to:		
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ -
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Changes in proportion	-	-
Employer pension benefits paid subsequent to the measurement date	6,640,812	-
Total	$ 6,640,812	$ -

Approximately $6,641,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources to pensions resulting from pension benefits paid subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized during the year ended June 30, 2025 as a reduction of the total pension liability.

(d) Actuarial assumptions -

Actuarial valuations of the Plan involves estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality and future salary increases. Amounts determined regarding the total pension liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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Significant actuarial assumptions and other inputs used to measure the total pension liability include the following:

Measurement Date	June 30, 2024
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Discount rate	3.93%
Total Payroll Growth	
Future Salary Increases	3.00% per year. No compensation increases are assumed until July 1, 2022 as a result of Act No. 3- 2017, four year extension of Act No. 66-2014 and the current general economy.
Cost-of-Living Increases	Not assumed.
Mortality Assumption	Pre-retirement Mortality: For general employees not covered under Act 127-958, PubG-2010 Employee Mortality Rates, adjusted 100% for males and 110% for females, projected to reflect Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 on a generational basis. For members covered under Act No. 127, PubS-2010 Employee Mortality Rates are assumed for males and females, projected to reflect Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2021 on generational basis. As generational tables, they reflect mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date. 100% of deaths while in active service are assumed to be occupational for members covered under Act 127-958. Post-retirement Mortality: Rates which vary by gender are assumed for healthy retirees and beneficiaries based on a study of the Plan's experience from 2013 to 2018 and updated expectations regarding future mortality improvement. The PubG-2010 healthy retiree rates, adjusted by 100% for males and 110% for females, projected using MP-2021 on a generational basis. As a generational table, it reflects mortality improvements both before and after measurement date. This assumption is also used for beneficiaries prior to the member's death. Post-retirement Disabled Mortality: Rates which vary by gender are assumed for disabled retirees based on a study of the Plan's experience from 2013 to 2018 and updated expectations regarding future mortality improvement. The PubG-2010 disabled retiree rates, adjusted by 80% for males and 100% for females. The base rates are projected using Mortality Improvement scale MP-2021 on a generational basis. As a generational table, it reflects mortality improvements both before and after measurement date. Post-retirement Beneficiary Mortality: Prior to retiree’s death, beneficiary mortality is assumed to be the same as the post-retirement retiree mortality. For periods after the retiree's death, the PubG-2010(B) contingent survivor rates, adjusted by 110% for males and 120% for females, projected using MP-2021 on a generational basis. As a generational table, it reflects mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date.

(e) Discount rate -

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

(f) Sensitivity of total pension liability to changes in the discount rate -

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

	At 1% decrease (2.93%)	At current discount rate (3.93%)	At 1% increase (4.93%)
Total pension liability	$ 127,919,020	$ 115,336,072	$ 104,761,314

(11) Other postemployment healthcare benefit plan:

(a) General information about the OPEB Plan -

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

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

(b) Actuarial assumptions and methods -

The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2024 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2024. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods in the measurement period.

Measurement Date	June 30, 2024
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Discount rate	3.93%
Mortality Assumption	Post-retirement Mortality: Rates which vary by gender are assumed for healthy retirees and beneficiaries based on a study of the Plan's experience from 2013 to 2018 and updated expectations regarding future mortality improvement. The PubG-2010 healthy retiree rates, adjusted by 100% for males and 110% for females, projected using MP-2021 on a generational basis. As a generational table, it reflects mortality improvements both before and after measurement date. Post-retirement Disabled Mortality: Rates which vary by gender are assumed for disabled retirees based on a study of the Plan's experience from 2013 to 2018 and updated expectations regarding future mortality improvement. The PubG-2010 disabled retiree rates, adjusted by 80% for males and 100% for females. The base rates are projected using Mortality Improvement scale MP-2021 on a generational basis. As a generational table, it reflects mortality improvements both before and after measurement date

(c) Discount rate -

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

(d) Retiree Healthcare OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflow of Resources -

As an employer in the Plan, the Commonwealth is allocated its proportionate share of pension amounts as of the measurement date. The Commonwealth allocate its proportionate share to various internal organizations, including the Office. At June 30, 2025 the Office recorded a liability of approximately $1,401,000 for its proportionate share of 0.2352% of the Commonwealth's total OPEB liability of approximately $595,548,000. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Office recognized OPEB expense of approximately $40,589. The collective OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2024 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023 that was rolled forward to June 30, 2024. The Office's proportionate share for allocation of the Commonwealth's OPEB liability was based on the ratio of the Office's members to the total OPEB liability for the Commonwealth members.

At June 30, 2025, the employer reported deferred outflows of resources of $161,400 resulting from amounts associated with benefits paid subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026.

Because all participants are inactive, there are no deferred outflows or inflows of resources as changes in actuarial assumptions, economic or demographic gains and losses, and changes in proportionate share are recognized immediately during the measurement year.

(e) Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate -
The following presents the proportionate share of the Office's total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2025, calculated using the discount rate of 3.93%, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (2.93%) or 1-percentage point higher (4.93%) than current rate:

	At 1% decrease 2.93%	At current discount rate 3.93%	At 1% increase 4.93%
Total OPEB liability	$ 1,515,738	$ 1,401,001	$ 1,301,529

(12) General Fund – Fund balance:

At June 30, 2025, portions of the General Fund balances were committed and assigned for specific amounts as follows:

Fund balance	Amount
Committed:	
Repair of vehicles damaged in a collision	$ 2,217
Assigned:	
PayGo	936,132
Professional services	100,302
	1,036,434
Restricted - special appropiation	1,000,000
Unassigned	16,109,829
	$ 18,148,480

(13) Subsequent events:

On February 27, 2026, the Office purchased a building for approximately $8,300,000.

The Office has evaluated subsequent events through April 7, 2026, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(UNAUDITED)

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Office of the Comptroller
(An Agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

Schedule of the Office's Proportionate Share of Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios
June 30, 2025

	2025*	2024*	2023*	2022*	2021*	2020*	2019*
Office's Proportion of the Commonwealth's Total Pension Liability	0.58073%	0.57160%	0.57040%	0.45956%	0.45116%	0.45657%	0.45159%
Office's Proportionate Share of the Commonwealth's Total Pension	$ 115,336,072	$ 118,716,497	$ 126,359,436	$ 124,927,057	$ 126,640,984	$ 113,460,378	$ 110,591,530
**Office's covered-employee payroll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
**Office's proportionate share of the Commonwealth's total pension liability as a percentage of the Office's covered-employee payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Notes:

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

*Currently there are no active participants in this plan. Benefits are not determained based on payroll.

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

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information and independent auditors' report.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Office of the Comptroller
(An Agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

Schedule of the Office's Proportionate Share of Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios
June 30, 2025

	2025*	2024*	2023*	2022*	2021*	2020*
Office's Proportion of the Commonwealth's total OPEB Liability	0.2352%	0.23480%	0.23820%	0.24462%	0.22999%	0.22763%
Office's Proportion of the Commonwealth's total OPEB Liability	$ 1,401,001	$ 1,518,112	$ 1,656,848	$ 1,952,394	$ 2,011,530	$ 1,894,419

Notes:

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

*Currently there are no active participants in this plan. Benefits are not determined based on payroll.

*Fiscal year 2020 was the first year that the new requirements of GASB Statement No.75 were implemented by the Office. This schedule is required to illustrate 10 years of information. However, until the 10-year period has been completed, information is presented only for the years for which the required supplementary information is available.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information and independent auditors' report.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Office of the Comptroller
(An Agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico)

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget to Actual – Non GAAP Budgetary Basis (General Fund)
June 30, 2025

	Original budget	Final budget	Actual amounts (Budgetary basis)	Variance-favorable (unfavorable)
Revenue:				
Interest income	$ -	$ -	$ 673,541	$ 673,541
Other income	-	-	2,012	2,012
	-	-	675,553	675,553
Expenditures:				
Salaries and payroll-related expenditures	39,570,862	47,226,310	43,037,756	4,188,554
Facilities and payments of public services	880,000	880,000	708,222	171,778
Purchased services	3,654,800	3,654,800	3,397,520	257,280
Transportation expenditures	1,703,500	1,703,500	1,191,454	512,046
Professional services	1,213,000	1,504,000	846,521	657,479
Other expenditures	354,000	354,000	334,430	19,570
Materials and supplies	518,300	452,300	279,153	173,147
Capital outlays	593,000	368,000	39,971	328,029
Announcements and media communications required by law	27,400	27,400	16,170	11,230
	48,514,862	56,170,310	49,851,197	6,319,113
Other financing sources - transfers in:				
Commonwealth appropriations	48,514,862	56,170,310	56,170,310	-
Excess of revenue and other financing sources over expenditures	$ -	$ -	$ 6,994,666	$ 6,994,666

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information and independent auditors' report.

(1) Changes of benefit terms and assumptions:

On August 23, 2017, the Governor of the Commonwealth signed into law the Act to Guarantee the Payment to Our Pensioners and Establish New Plan Defined Contributions for Public Servants (Act No. 106-2017). Act No 106-2017 established the pay as you go mechanism effective July 1, 2017 for all the Commonwealth's pension plans. Accordingly, no assets are accumulated in a qualifying trust.

(2) Changes in assumptions:

In the revised June 30, 2024 actuarial valuation, there was an increase relating to the discount rate from 3.65% in 2023 to 3.93% in 2024.

In the revised June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation, there was an increase relating to the discount rate from 3.54% in 2022 to 3.65% in 2023.

In the revised June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, there was an increase relating to the discount rate from 2.16% in 2021 to 3.54% in 2022.

In the revised June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation, there was a decrease relating to the discount rate from 2.21% in 2020 to 2.16% in 2021.

In the revised June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation, there was a decrease relating to the discount rate from 3.50% in 2019 to 2.21% in 2020.

In the revised June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, there was a decrease relating to the discount rate from 3.87% in 2018 to 3.50% in 2019.

(3) Budgetary Control:

The Office of the Comptroller's (the Office) budgetary system is its primary control over expenditures. The Office conducts the following procedures in order to establish the budgetary information:

- The Office prepares its annual budget and submits it to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for its approval.
- The budget is approved on the basis of a global assignment.
- The budget is prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting, except for encumbrances, as explained below.

The budgeted revenue presented in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis, consisted of a Legislative Appropriation, for the year ended June 30, 2025 for operational appropriations of $56,170,310.

The primary difference between the budgetary basis and the modified accrual basis under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis) is the encumbrances that are presented as expenditures under the budgetary basis.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2025

The reconciliation of the expenditures between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis is as follows:

Change in Fund Balance according to the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual Non–GAAP Budgetary Basis – General Fund	$	6,994,666
Plus current year encumbrances not recorded as expenditures under the modified-accrual basis		79,525
Less expenditures recorded against unencumbered appropiations carried forward from prior year		(1,717,860)
Less prior year encumbrances recorded as expenditures under the modified accrual basis		-
Change in Fund Balance according to the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – General Fund	$	5,356,331

It is the Office's policy that all unencumbered funds at the end of the fiscal year be carried forward to future periods as permitted by Act No. 230 of July 23, 1974.These unencumbered funds are allowed to be partially or totally encumbered for nonrecurrent expenditures.

Report of Independet Certified Public Accountants
On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and
On Compliance and Other Matters Required
By Government Auditing Standards

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To the Comptroller of Puerto Rico
Office of the Comptroller:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities and general fund of the **Office of the Comptroller** as an agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Commonwealth) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the **Office of the Comptroller**'s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 7, 2026.

Report on internal control over financial reporting
In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the **Office of the Comptroller**'s internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **Office of the Comptroller**'s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the **Office of the Comptroller**'s internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the **Office of the Comptroller**'s financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

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Report on compliance and other matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the **Office of the Comptroller**'s financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the **Office of the Comptroller**'s internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the **Office of the Comptroller**'s internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

San Juan, Puerto Rico,
April 7, 2026.

Grant Thornton Puerto Rico LLP





DLLP217-1724

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Office of the Comptroller

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agosto 2026

Contraloría a sus órdenes...