

POPULAR INC
Form 10-Q/A
November 22, 2006

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-Q / A
(Amendment No. 1)

Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006

Commission File Number: 000-13818

POPULAR, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Puerto Rico

66-0667416

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

Popular Center Building
209 Muñoz Rivera Avenue, Hato Rey
San Juan, Puerto Rico

00918

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip code)

(787) 765-9800

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

NOT APPLICABLE

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: Common Stock \$6.00 par value 278,827,612 shares outstanding as of October 31, 2006.

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Explanatory Note

The Registrant hereby amends Item 1A. Risk Factors of Part II Other Information of its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2006 solely to correct the percentage of Popular Financial Holdings (PFH) non-prime mortgage loan portfolio as of September 30, 2006 and the percentage that this portfolio represents of Popular, Inc. s total mortgage loan portfolio.

In order to preserve the nature and character of the disclosures set forth in such items as originally filed, this Amendment No. 1 does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the original Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q on November 9, 2006, or modify or update the disclosures presented in the original Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, except to reflect the revisions as described above.

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Part II Other Information

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Except as noted below, there have been no material changes to the risk factors as previously disclosed under Item 1A. in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Puerto Rico's current economic condition

The slowdown in the island's growth rate, which appears to have started in 2005 according to P.R. Planning Dept. (PRPD) statistics, has continued during the first half of 2006.

Manufacturing has shown an outright decline in overall activity during the first half of 2006 as compared to the same period in 2005, for the first time since 2002. The trend worsened somewhat as the semester progressed, but appeared to be leveling off towards the end.

Construction remained relatively weak during the first half of 2006, as the combination of rising interest rates, the Commonwealth's fiscal situation and decreasing public investment in construction projects affected the sector. However, it did manage to expand very modestly vs. the prior-year period. The value of construction permits during the year ending June 2006 declined 4.3%, with most of the drop coming from the public sector. Retail sales during the six months ending June 2006 also reflected the uncertainty prevalent at the time related to the Commonwealth's fiscal situation, as well as increased oil and utility prices. Sales registered a decline of 1.9% as compared to the same period in 2005, as the months surrounding the temporary government shutdown were particularly affected. The unemployment rate, after spiking temporarily to almost 20% in May as a result of the shutdown, has declined to 10.7% as of August 2006.

Tourism is the one sector that has been resilient. Activity in the sector has expanded consistently since 2004, and in the year ending June 2006 it registered the strongest increase in four years. Factors that may be boosting the tourism sector are geo-political tensions throughout the world, a relative benign hurricane season for the past two years, and a relative firm U.S. economy.

In general, it is apparent that in 2006 the P.R. economy continued its trend of decreasing growth and ended the first half of the year with minimal momentum, primarily due to weaker manufacturing, softer consumption and decreased government investment in construction.

The above economic concerns and uncertainty in the private and public sectors may also have an adverse effect in the credit quality of the Corporation's loan portfolios, as delinquency rates are expected to increase in the short-term, until the economy stabilizes. Also, a potential reduction in consumer spending may also impact growth in other interest and non-interest revenue sources of the Corporation.

Rating downgrades on the Government of Puerto Rico's debt obligations

Even though Puerto Rico's economy is closely integrated to that of the U.S. mainland and its government and many of its instrumentalities are investment-grade rated borrowers in the U.S. capital markets, the current fiscal situation of the Government of Puerto Rico has led nationally recognized rating agencies to downgrade its debt obligations.

In May 2006, Moody's Investors Service downgraded the Government's general obligation bond rating to Baa3 from Baa2, and put the credit on "watch list" for possible further downgrades. The Commonwealth's appropriation bonds and some of the subordinated revenue bonds were also downgraded by one notch and are now rated just below investment grade at Ba1. Moody's commented that this action reflects the Government's strained financial condition, the ongoing political conflict and lack of agreement regarding the measures necessary to end the government's multi-year trend of financial deterioration. Standard & Poor's Rating Services (S&P) still rates the Government's general obligations two notches above junk at BBB, and the Commonwealth's appropriation bonds and some of the subordinated revenue bonds BBB-, a category that

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continues to be investment-grade rated.

In July 2006, S&P and Moody's affirmed their credit ratings on the Commonwealth debt, and removed the debt from their respective watch lists, thus reducing the possibility of an immediate additional downgrade. These actions resulted after the Government approved the budget for the fiscal year 2007, which runs from July 2006 through June 2007, which included the adoption of a new sales tax. Revenues from the sales tax will be dedicated primarily to fund the government's operating expenses, and to a lesser extent, to repay government debt and fund local municipal governments.

Both rating agencies maintained the negative outlook for the Puerto Rico obligation bonds. Factors such as the government's ability to implement meaningful steps to curb operating expenditures, improve managerial and budgetary controls, and eliminate the government's reliance on operating budget loans from the Government Development Bank of Puerto Rico will be key determinants of future rating stability and restoration of a stable long-term outlook. Also, the inability to agree on future fiscal year Commonwealth budgets could result in ratings pressure from the rating agencies.

It is uncertain how the financial markets may react to any potential future ratings downgrade in Puerto Rico's debt obligations. However, the fallout from recent budgetary crisis and a possible ratings downgrade could adversely affect the value of Puerto Rico's Government obligations.

A substantial portion of the Corporation's credit exposure to the Government of Puerto Rico has an identified repayment stream assigned, which includes in some cases the good faith and credit and the unlimited taxation authority of certain municipalities, an assignment of basic property taxes and other revenues.

A prolonged economic slowdown or a decline in the real estate market in the U.S mainland could harm the results of operations of one of our business segments

The residential mortgage loan origination business has historically been cyclical, enjoying periods of strong growth and profitability followed by periods of shrinking volumes and industry-wide losses. Any decline in residential mortgage loan originations in the market could also reduce the level of mortgage loans the Corporation may produce in the future and adversely impact our business. During periods of rising interest rates, refinancing originations for many mortgage products tend to decrease as the economic incentives for borrowers to refinance their existing mortgage loans are reduced. In addition, the residential mortgage loan origination business is impacted by home values. Over the past several years, residential real estate values in some areas of the U.S. mainland have increased greatly, which has contributed to the recent rapid growth in the residential mortgage industry, particularly with respect to refinancings. If residential real estate values decline, this could lead to lower volumes and higher losses across the industry, adversely impacting our business.

Because the Corporation makes a substantial number of loans to credit-impaired borrowers through its subsidiary PFH, the actual rates of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses on these loans could be higher during economic slowdowns. Rising unemployment, higher interest rates or declines in housing prices tend to have a greater negative effect on the ability of such borrowers to repay their mortgage loans. As of September 30, 2006, approximately 70% of PFH's mortgage loan portfolio was non-prime, meaning that they have a credit score of 660 or below. This represented approximately 43% of the Corporation's mortgage loan portfolio as of such date. Any sustained period of increased delinquencies, foreclosures or losses could harm our ability to sell loans, the prices we receive for our loans, the values of our mortgage loans held-for-sale or our residual interests in securitizations, which could harm our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, any material decline in real estate values would weaken our collateral loan-to-value ratios and increase the possibility of loss if a borrower defaults. In such event, we will be subject to the risk of loss on such mortgage asset arising from borrower defaults to the extent not covered by third-party credit enhancement.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

POPULAR, INC.

(Registrant)

Date: November 22, 2006

By: /s/ Jorge A. Junquera

Jorge A. Junquera
Senior Executive Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer

Date: November 22, 2006

By: /s/ Ileana González Quevedo

Ileana González Quevedo
Senior Vice President & Corporate
Comptroller