

**STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
OF ILLINOIS**

FINANCIAL AUDIT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

PERFORMED AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT AUDITORS
FOR THE AUDITOR GENERAL, STATE OF ILLINOIS

State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois

Financial Audit For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Table of Contents

System Officials and Office Locations	1
Financial Statement Report	
Summary	3
Independent Auditor's Report	4
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)	7
Basic Financial Statements	
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	10
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12
Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)	
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios	34
Notes to the Schedule of Changes in the State's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios	36
Schedule of Investment Returns	38
Schedule of Contributions	38
Notes to Schedule of Contributions	38
Supplementary Financial Information	
Schedule of Payments to Consultants and Advisors	40
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	41
Other Reports Issued Under a Separate Cover	
The State Employees' Retirement System's State Compliance Examination for the two years ended June 30, 2025, will be issued under a separate cover.	

Additionally, the State Employees' Retirement System will issue the Independent Auditor's Report on Pension Allocation Amounts under separate cover. The purpose of that report is to provide the audited information necessary to certain agencies and fund employers of the State of Illinois to report their proportionate share of the collective pension amounts in their financial statements as required by GASB Statement No. 68.

State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois

Financial Audit For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

System Officials

Executive Secretary	Timothy B. Blair
Accounting Division Manager	Kristi Conrad
Legal Counsel	Samantha Goetz
Chief Internal Auditor	Casey Evans

Governing Board Members

Chair of the Board	Susana Mendoza
Trustee (Vice-Chair of the Board)	Arnold Black David Morris (6/29/2009 – 7/14/2024)
Trustee	Danny Silverthorn
Trustee	Mohamad Nasir
Trustee	David A. Schultz (7/15/2024 – present) Jeremy Hawk (4/19/2016 – 7/14/2024)
Trustee	Jack Matthews
Trustee	John Day (7/15/2024 – present)
Trustee	Melverta Wilkins
Trustee	John Tilden
Trustee	Barbara J.C. Baird
Trustee	Jameson Ramirez
Trustee	Mona Naser
Trustee	Ray Koenig III

State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois

**Financial Audit
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025**

Office Locations

Springfield Office

2101 South Veterans Parkway
P.O. Box 19255
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9255

Chicago Office

State of Illinois Building
160 North LaSalle Street, Suite N725
Chicago, Illinois 60601

State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois

Financial Audit For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Financial Statement Report

Summary

The audit of the accompanying financial statements of the State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois (System) was performed by RSM US LLP.

Based on their audit and the report of other auditors, the auditors expressed an unmodified opinion on the System's basic financial statements.

Exit Conference

The System waived an exit conference in correspondence from Timothy Blair, Executive Secretary, on March 17, 2026.

Independent Auditor's Report

RSM US LLP

Honorable Frank J. Mautino, Auditor General – State of Illinois

Board of Trustees, State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

As Special Assistant Auditors for the Auditor General, we have audited the financial statements of the State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois (the System), a component unit of the State of Illinois, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the System's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matters

As discussed in Notes 5 and 6 of the financial statements, the actuarially determined net pension liability, calculated as required by GASB Statement No. 67, is dependent on several assumptions including the assumption that future required contributions from State sources are made based on statutory requirements in existence as of the date of this report.

As discussed in Note 7 of the financial statements, the System has restated fiduciary net position as of July 1, 2024 for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*.

Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the System's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 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 the System'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 System'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, the schedule of changes in the State's net pension liability and related ratios, the schedule of investment returns, the schedule of State contributions, and the notes to the schedules be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the System’s basic financial statements. The supplementary information comprising the schedule of payments to consultants and advisors is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the supplementary information comprising the schedule of payments to consultants and advisors is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 18, 2026, on our consideration of the System'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 System'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 System's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

SIGNED ORIGINAL ON FILE

Schaumburg, Illinois
March 18, 2026

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section presents management's discussion and analysis of the financial position and performance of the State Employees' Retirement Systems of Illinois (System) for the year ended June 30, 2025. It is presented as a narrative overview and analysis.

The System is a defined benefit, single-employer public employee retirement system. It provides services to approximately 67,700 active state employees, 3,600 vested inactive members, and 79,200 benefit recipients. Throughout this discussion and analysis, units of measure (i.e. billions, millions, thousands) are approximate, being rounded up or down to the nearest tenth of the respective unit value.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the System's financial reporting which is comprised of the following components:

1. **Basic Financial Statements and Notes.** For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, basic financial statements are presented for the System. This information presents the fiduciary net position restricted for pensions for the System as of June 30, 2025. This financial information also summarizes the changes in fiduciary net position restricted for pensions for the year then ended. The notes to the Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential to achieve a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements.
2. **Required Supplementary Information.** The required supplementary information consists of three schedules and related notes concerning actuarial information, funded status, investment returns and information on State contributions.
3. **Other Supplementary Schedules.** Other schedules include more detailed information pertaining to the System, specifically the payments to consultants and advisors.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The fiduciary net position increased by \$2,335.4 million, from \$25,303.0 in fiscal year 2024, prior to restatement, to \$27,638.4 in fiscal year 2025. This change was primarily the result of an increase in investments of \$2,333.6 million.
- The System's Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the Total Pension Liability was 45.9% as of June 30, 2025.
- The overall rate of return for the Illinois State Board of Investment (ISBI) Commingled Fund was a gain of 9.7% in fiscal year 2025. The System's annual money-weighted rate of return on its investment in the ISBI Commingled Fund was a gain of 9.8% for fiscal year 2025.

Condensed Statements of Fiduciary Net Position (in millions)

	As of June 30		Increase/(Decrease) from
	2025	2024	2024 to 2025
Cash	\$ 296.0	\$ 285.2	\$ 10.8
Receivables	371.8	366.6	5.2
Investments, at fair value *	27,044.5	24,710.9	2,333.6
Capital Assets, net	17.2	16.1	1.1
Total assets	27,729.5	25,378.8	2,350.7
Liabilities *	91.1	75.8	15.3
Total fiduciary net position	\$ 27,638.4	\$ 25,303.0	\$ 2,335.4

* Including securities lending collateral

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

ADDITIONS TO FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

Additions to Fiduciary Net Position include employer and participant contributions and net income from investment activities. Participant contributions were approximately \$323.2 million and \$344.0 million for the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2025, respectively. Participant contribution rates are set by statute as a percentage of gross salary. For fiscal year 2025, employer contributions increased to approximately \$3,019.9 million from \$2,840.0 million in fiscal year 2024. The net investment gain for fiscal year 2025 was \$2,398.2 million, which increased from the net investment gain from fiscal year 2024 of \$ 2,086.8 million.

DEDUCTIONS FROM FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

Deductions from Fiduciary Net Position are primarily benefit payments. During fiscal years 2025 and 2024, the System paid out approximately \$3,373.4 million and \$3,255.0 million, respectively, in benefits. This increase in benefit payments of approximately 3.6% from 2024 to 2025 is mainly the result of the annual scheduled 3% increase in retirement and other benefit payments. Also attributing to the increase was the increased number of beneficiaries, with approximately a 1.0% increase from 2024 to 2025. Refunds were consistently just under 1% of the total deductions in each of the fiscal years presented and administrative costs of the System represented less than 1% of the total deductions in each of the fiscal years presented within the condensed statements.

Condensed Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position (in thousands)

	For the Year Ended June 30,		Increase/(Decrease)
	2025	2024	from 2024 to 2025
Additions			
Participant contributions	\$ 344.0	\$ 323.2	\$ 20.8
Employer contributions	3,019.9	2,840.0	179.9
Net Investment income (loss)	2,398.2	2,086.8	311.4
Total additions	5,762.1	5,250.0	512.1
Deductions			
Benefits	3,373.4	3,255.0	118.4
Refunds	31.3	24.4	6.9
Administrative expenses	21.2	20.3	0.9
Total deductions	3,425.9	3,299.7	126.2
Net increase/(decrease) in fiduciary net position	2,336.2	1,950.3	\$ 385.9
Net position restricted for pensions			
Beginning balance	25,303.0	23,352.7	
Ending balance, prior to restatement,	27,639.2	\$ 25,303.0	
Adjustment for Compensated Absences, GASB 101	(0.8)	-	
Restated ending balance	\$27,638.4	\$25,303.0	

FUNDED RATIO

The funded ratio of the plan measures the ratio of the fiduciary net position against the total pension liability and is one indicator of the fiscal strength of a pension fund's ability to meet obligations to its members. An annual actuarial valuation is performed. The most recent available valuation showed the funded status of the System was 45.9% on June 30, 2025. The amount by which the total pension liability exceeded the fiduciary net position was \$32.6 billion at June 30, 2025.

INVESTMENTS

Investments of the System are combined in an internal commingled investment pool held by the Illinois State Board of Investment (ISBI). The other entities participating in this commingled pool are the Judges' Retirement System, the General Assembly Retirement System and one other state agency. The investments of this other state agency are immaterial to the total commingled investment pool. Each participating entity owns an equity position in the pool and receives proportionate investment income from the pool in accordance with respective ownership percentage. Investment gains or losses are reported in the Statement of Changes in Net Position of each retirement system.

The net investment gain of the total ISBI Commingled Fund was approximately \$2,510.5 million during fiscal year 2025, resulting in a positive return of 9.7%. The actual rate of return earned by the System will vary from the return earned on the total ISBI Commingled Fund as the result of overall market conditions at the time of additional investments in or withdrawals from the ISBI Commingled Fund. For the three, five, and ten year period ended June 30, 2025, the ISBI Commingled Fund earned a compounded rate of return of 8.4%, 8.5%, and 7.3%, respectively.

The ISBI is exposed to general market risk. This general market risk is reflected in asset valuations fluctuating with market volatility. Any impact from market volatility on the ISBI's investment portfolio depends in large measure on how deep the market downturn is, how long it lasts, and how it fits within fiscal year reporting periods. The resulting market risk and associated realized and unrealized gains and losses could significantly impact the ISBI's financial condition. In light of current global events and associated national and global economic volatility, readers of these financial statements are advised that financial markets remain volatile and may experience significant changes on a daily basis.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

All actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2025 funding valuation were based on the experience review for the three years ended June 30, 2024. The state's statutory (employer) contribution rate for fiscal year 2026, determined by the actuarial valuation, will decrease from 51.180% to 46.486% or a reduction of 4.694% of employee covered payroll. Total employee headcount is expected to remain level.

Tier 2 active members' annual pensionable earnings were capped at \$127,283 in 2025 and will be capped at \$129,192 in 2026. The caps on Tier 2 members' calendar year earnings decrease the anticipated amount of future earnings credit as well as the associated contributions.

Eligible retiring SERS members have the option to elect the COLA buyout created by Public Act 100-0587. Retiring Tier 1 members may elect to receive a delayed and reduced COLA, and in return receive a lump sum accelerated benefit equal to 70% of the actuarially determined present value of the difference between the traditional COLA and the reduced COLA. The amount of the accelerated benefit is paid from the Pension Trust Fund but then reimbursed from a dedicated bond fund. The participation rate for this new benefit option has been approximately 21.5% among eligible regular formula members. Participation rates among those in the alternative formula who are coordinated with Social Security is 43.1% whereas the participation rate for alternative formula members that are not coordinated with Social Security is 47.7%. Participation is expected to be maintained at these levels for the foreseeable future.

Public Act 100-0587 also created a Total buyout option for inactive vested SERS participants. This program allows vested inactive members to receive a lump sum payment equal to 60% of the present value of projected benefits. This component of the program has had a much lower participation rate, at roughly 2% of those eligible.

Benefit payments are projected to continue to grow at a rate of approximately 6% to 8% annually, primarily due to the growth in the number of annuitants and the 3% annual COLA.

The ISBI plans to continue to accomplish its strategy of seeking to maximize the likelihood of meeting long-term return objectives while maintaining prudent risk exposure and controlling fees and expenses related to the management of the fund.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the System's finances. For questions concerning the information in this report or for additional information, contact the Accounting Division of the State Employees' Retirement System at srsacctgdiv@srs.illinois.gov.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2025

Assets

Cash	\$ 296,012,274
Receivables:	
Participants' contributions	18,901,369
Employer contributions	340,807,053
Other accounts	12,116,133
Total receivables	<u>371,824,555</u>
Investments:	
Investments - held in the Illinois State Board of Investment Commingled Fund at fair value	26,987,731,428
Securities lending collateral with State Treasurer	56,753,000
Total Investments	<u>27,044,484,428</u>
Capital Assets, net	<u>17,205,924</u>
Total Assets	<u>27,729,527,181</u>

Liabilities

Benefits payable	11,771,568
Refunds payable	12,875,814
Administrative expenses payable	2,713,554
Participants' deferred service credit accounts	1,074,860
Due to the State of Illinois	5,880,326
Securities lending collateral	56,753,000
Total Liabilities	<u>91,069,122</u>
Net position-restricted for pensions	<u>\$ 27,638,458,059</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
OF ILLINOIS**

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
for the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Additions:	
Contributions:	
Participants	\$ 344,049,682
Employer	3,019,912,871
Total Contributions	<u>3,363,962,553</u>
Investment income:	
Net appreciation/(depreciation) in fair value of investments	2,081,828,460
Interest and dividends	338,820,992
Less investment expense	(22,444,245)
Net investment income/(loss)	<u>2,398,205,207</u>
 Total Additions	 <u>5,762,167,760</u>
Deductions:	
Benefits:	
Retirement annuities	3,086,655,361
Survivor annuities	217,478,581
Disability benefits	50,856,427
Lump sum benefits	18,387,970
Total Benefits	<u>3,373,378,339</u>
Refunds <i>(including transfers to reciprocating systems)</i>	31,351,737
Administrative	21,223,924
Total Deductions	<u>3,425,954,000</u>
 Net increase/(decrease) in net position	 <u>2,336,213,760</u>
Net position restricted for pensions	
Beginning Net Position, as previously presented	25,303,027,219
Prior Period Adjustment for Change in Compensated Absences, GASB 101	(782,920)
Beginning Net Position, as restated	<u>25,302,244,299</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 27,638,458,059</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2025

1. Reporting Entity

Generally accepted accounting principles require that the financial reporting entity include: 1) the primary government; 2) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and 3) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois (System) is administered by a Board of Trustees consisting of thirteen persons, which includes: a. the Comptroller, who shall be the Chairperson; b. six persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate who may not be members of the System or hold an elective State office and who shall serve for a term of 5 years, except that the terms of the initial appointees under the amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly shall be as follows: 3 for a term of 3 years and 3 for a term of 5 years; c. four active participants of the System having at least 8 years of creditable service, to be elected from the contributing members of the System by the contributing members; and d. two annuitants of the System who have been annuitants for at least one full year, to be elected from and by the annuitants of the System. Operation of the System and the direction of its policies are the responsibility of the Board of Trustees of the System.

Based on the criteria of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) No. 61, there are no other state agencies, boards or commissions, or other organizations required to be combined with the System. However GASB 84 stipulates that the System is a fiduciary component unit and pension trust fund of the State of Illinois financial reporting entity, and is to be combined and included in the State of Illinois' annual financial report.

At June 30, 2025, participation levels in the System were as follows:

State agencies	45
State boards and commissions	40
TOTAL	<u>85</u>
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits:	
Retirement annuities	65,209
Survivors' annuities	11,421
Disability benefits	1,305
TOTAL	<u>77,935</u> ^a
Inactive employees entitled to benefits, but not yet receiving them	3,612
TOTAL	<u>81,547</u>
Current Employees:	
Vested: Coordinated with Social Security	30,935
Noncoordinated	1,408
Nonvested: Coordinated with Social Security	34,207
Noncoordinated	1,173
TOTAL	<u>67,723</u>

a. The total excludes 1,241 Qualified Illinois Domestic Relations Orders (Qildro) payees who receive a portion of the Retirement Annuitants monthly benefit.

2. Plan Description

The System is the administrator of a single-employer, defined benefit public employee retirement system (PERS) established and administered by the State of Illinois to provide pension benefits for its employees. The plan is comprised of two tiers of contribution requirements and benefit levels. The provisions below apply to both Tier 1 & 2 employees, except where noted. A summary of the plan provisions pertaining to eligibility and membership, contributions, and benefits are displayed in the table below:

a. Eligibility and Membership

Generally, anyone entering state service, except those in positions subject to membership in certain other state sponsored retirement systems, persons employed after June 30, 1979 as public service employment program participants under the Federal CETA program, and other exceptions as indicated in state law, become members of the System immediately.

Employees appointed by the Governor and requiring confirmation by the State of Illinois Senate may elect to become members of the System.

b. Employee Contributions

Participating members contribute specified percentages of their salaries for retirement annuities and survivors' annuities in accordance with Chapter 40, Section 5/14-133 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS).

Contributions are excluded from gross income for Federal and State income tax purposes. The total contribution rate is 4% if the member is covered by Social Security and 8% if the member is not covered. Certain employment categories which are eligible for benefits under alternative formulas contribute at the rate of 8 1/2% or 12 1/2% depending upon whether or not the employee is covered by Social Security. Participants' contributions are fully refundable, without interest, upon withdrawal from state employment.

Tier 1	Tier 2
No annual compensation limit on contributions.	Beginning on or after January 1, 2011, annual compensation on which contributions are taken cannot exceed \$106,800. This amount increases annually by 3% or one-half of the Consumer Price Index, whichever is less. The salary limit for calendar year 2025 is \$127,283.

c. Employer Contributions

The State of Illinois is obligated to make payment for the required departmental employer contributions, all allowances, annuities, any benefits granted under Chapter 40, Article 5/14 of the ILCS and all administrative expenses of the System to the extent specified in the ILCS. State law provides that the employer contribution rate be determined based upon the results of each annual actuarial valuation.

d. Retirement Annuity Benefits

The System is governed by Chapter 40, Article 5/14 of the ILCS. Vesting and benefit provisions of the System are defined in the ILCS. The retirement annuity is based on the member's final average compensation and the number of years of service credit that have been established. The retirement benefit formula available to general state employees is 1.67% for each year of covered service and 2.2% for each year of noncovered service. Alternative formula employees have a formula of 2.5% for covered service and 3.0% for noncovered service.

The maximum retirement annuity payable is 75% of final average compensation for regular employees and 80% for alternative formula employees. The minimum retirement annuity payable is \$15.00 for each year of covered employment and \$25.00 for each year of noncovered employment.

Regular Formula Tier 1

A member must have a minimum of eight years of service credit and may retire at:

- Age 60, with 8 years of service credit.
- Any age, when the member's age (years & whole months) plus years of service credit (years & whole months) equal 85 years (1,020 months) (Rule of 85) with eight years of credited service.
- Between ages 55-60 with 25-30 years of service credit (reduced 1/2 of 1% for each month under age 60).

The retirement benefit is based on final average compensation and credited service. Final average compensation is the 48 highest consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of service.

Under the Rule of 85, a member is eligible for the first 3% increase on January 1 following the first full year of retirement, even if the member is not age 60. If the member retires at age 60 or older, he/she will receive a 3% pension increase every year on January 1, following the first full year of retirement.

If the member retires before age 60 with a reduced retirement benefit, he/she will receive a 3% pension increase every January 1 after the member turns age 60 and has been retired at least one full year. These pension increases are not limited by the 75% maximum.

Alternative Formula Tier 1

Members eligible for the alternative formula may retire at age 50 with 25 years of service credit, or at age 55 with 20 years of service credit.

Final average compensation is figured one of three ways:

- The average of the highest 48 consecutive months over the last 120 months of service (for members in service prior to January 1, 1998).
- Average of last 48 months of service.
- Final rate of pay: cannot exceed the average of the last 24 months of pay by 115%.

Alternative formula retirees receive their first 3% pension increase on January 1 following the first full year of retirement after age 55. These increases are not limited by the 80% maximum.

Regular Formula Tier 2

A member must have a minimum of 10 years of credited service and may retire at:

- Age 67, with 10 years of credited service.
- Between ages 62-67 with 10 years of credited service (reduced 1/2 of 1% for each month under age 67).

The retirement benefit is based on final average compensation and credited service. For regular formula employees, final average compensation is the average of the 96 highest consecutive months of service within the last 120 months of service. The retirement benefit is calculated on a maximum salary of \$106,800. This amount increases annually by 3% or one-half of the Consumer Price Index, whichever is less.

If the member retires at age 67 or older, he/she will receive a pension increase of 3% or one-half of the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year, whichever is less, every year on January 1, following the first full year of retirement. The salary limit for calendar year 2025 is \$127,283.

If the member retires before age 67 with a reduced retirement benefit, he/she will receive a pension increase of 3% or one-half of the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year, whichever is less, every January 1 after the member turns age 67 and has been retired at least one full year. These pension increases are not limited by the 75% maximum.

Alternative Formula Tier 2

Members eligible for the alternative formula may retire at age 60 with 20 years of service.

Final average compensation is the average monthly salary during the 96 highest consecutive months of service within the last 120 months. The retirement benefit is calculated on a maximum salary of \$106,800. This amount increases annually by 3% or one-half of the Consumer Price Index, whichever is less. The salary limit for calendar year 2025 is \$127,283.

Alternative formula retirees receive their first pension increase of 3% or one-half of the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year, whichever is less, following the first full year of retirement after age 60. These increases are not limited by the 80% maximum.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

e. Disability & Death Benefits

Occupational and nonoccupational (including temporary) disability benefits are available through the System. To be eligible for nonoccupational (including temporary) disability benefits, an employee must have at least eighteen months of credited service with the System.

The nonoccupational (including temporary) disability benefit is equal to 50% of the monthly rate of compensation of the employee on the date of removal from the payroll. Occupational disability benefits are provided when the member becomes disabled as a direct result of injuries or diseases arising out of and in the course of state employment. The monthly benefit is equal to 75% of the monthly rate of compensation on the date of removal from the payroll. This benefit amount is reduced by Workers' Compensation or payments under the Occupational Diseases Act.

Occupational and nonoccupational death benefits are also available through the System. Certain nonoccupational death benefits vest after eighteen months of credited service. Occupational death benefits are provided from the date of employment.

Tier 1

For disability benefits, final average compensation is the rate of pay on the date of the disability, or the 48 highest consecutive months of service within the last 10 years, whichever is greater.

Tier 2

For disability benefits, final average compensation is the rate of pay on the date of the disability, or the 96 highest consecutive months of service within the last 10 years, whichever is greater. The disability benefit is calculated on a maximum salary of \$106,800. The salary limit for calendar year 2025 is \$127,283.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies & Plan Asset Matters

a. Basis of Accounting

The financial transactions of the System are maintained and these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Employee and employer contributions are recognized as revenues when due pursuant to statutory requirements.

Benefits and refunds are recognized as expenses when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

b. Cash

The System retains all of its available cash in a commingled investment pool managed by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois (Treasurer). All deposits are fully collateralized by the Treasurer.

“Available cash” is determined to be that amount which is required for the current operating expenditures of the System. The excess of available cash is transferred to the Illinois State Board of Investment (ISBI) for purposes of long-term investment for the System.

c. Implementation of New Accounting Standards

GASB Statement No. 101 “Compensated Absences” requires compensated absences’ liabilities be recognized for a) leave that has not been used and b) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or non-cash means. The GASB is effective for reporting periods after December 15, 2023 (fiscal year 2025) and is reflected in Footnote 7 and as a noted prior period adjustment in the applicable financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 102 “Certain Risk Disclosures” requires an assessment as to whether a “concentration” or “constraint” makes the System vulnerable to risk of a substantial impact. Furthermore, the Statement requires determination as to whether the “concentration” or “constraint” could cause the substantial impact to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued. The GASB is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024 (fiscal year 2025). There was no impact on the System’s financial statements for fiscal year 2025.

GASB Statement No. 103 “Financial Reporting Model Improvements” requires information presented in MD&A be limited to the related topics discussed in five sections: (1) Overview of the Financial Statements, (2) Finan-

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

cial Summary, (3) Detailed Analyses, (4) Significant Capital Asset and Long-Term Financing Activity, and (5) Currently Known Facts, Decisions, or Conditions. Furthermore, detailed analyses should explain why balances and results of operations changed rather than simply presenting the amounts or percentages by which they changed. The statement also includes guidance on (1) unusual or infrequent items, (2) the presentation of the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position, (3) major component information and (4) budgetary comparison information. The GASB is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025 (fiscal year 2026), and is being reviewed for possible impact on the System's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 104 "Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets" requires certain types of: capital, lease, intangible right-to-use, and subscription assets to be disclosed separately in the applicable asset note disclosures. In addition, this Statement requires intangible assets other than the aforementioned asset types to be disclosed separately by major class. The GASB is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025 (fiscal year 2026), and is being reviewed for possible impact on the System's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 105 "Subsequent Events" clarifies: the subsequent event time frame for reporting purposes, the events that are to be categorized as recognized and non-recognized, and the required disclosure information items. The GASB is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2026 (fiscal year 2026) and is being reviewed for possible impact on the System's financial statements.

d. Methods Used to Value Investments

Investments are managed by the ISBI pursuant to Chapter 40, Article 5/22A of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS) and are maintained in the ISBI Commingled Fund.

Investments owned are reported at fair value. Units of the ISBI Commingled Fund are issued to the participating entities on the last day of the month based on the unit net asset value calculated as of that date. Net investment income of the ISBI Commingled Fund is allocated to each of the participating entities on the last day of the month on the basis of percentage of accumulated units owned by the respective systems. Management expenses are deducted monthly from income before distribution.

The investment authority of the ISBI is provided in Chapter 40, Section 5/22A-112 of the ILCS. Such investment authority requires that all opportunities be undertaken with care, skill, prudence and diligence given prevailing circumstances that a prudent person acting in like capacity and experience would undertake.

e. Actuarial Experience Review

In accordance with Illinois Compiled Statutes, an actuarial experience review is to be performed at least once every three years to determine the adequacy of actuarial assumptions regarding the mortality, retirement, disability, employment, turnover, interest and earnable compensation of the members and beneficiaries of the System. An experience review was last performed for the three-year period July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2024 resulting in the adoption of new assumptions as of June 30, 2025. Assumption changes include changes to the investment returns, rate of inflation, mortality and other as detailed in the Required Supplementary Information of this financial report.

f. Administrative Expenses

Expenses related to the administration of the System are financed through investment earnings and employer retirement contributions. These expenses are budgeted and approved by the System's Board of Trustees.

g. Risk Management

The System, as part of the primary government of the State, provides for risks of loss associated with workers' compensation and general liability through the State's self-insurance program. The System obtains commercial insurance for fidelity, surety, and property. There have been no commercial insurance claims in the past four fiscal years.

h. General Litigation

The System is subject to claims and lawsuits that arise primarily in the ordinary course of business. It is the opinion of management that the disposition or ultimate resolution of such claims and lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the fiduciary net position or the changes in fiduciary net position of the System.

i. Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the System makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. Investments

Introduction

Investments of the System are combined in a commingled internal investment pool and held by the Illinois State Board of Investment (ISBI). The System owns approximately 94.4% (\$26,987,731,428) of the net position of the ISBI commingled fund as of June 30, 2025. A schedule of investment expenses is included in the ISBI's annual report.

For additional information on ISBI's investments, please refer to their Annual Report as of June 30, 2025. A copy of the report can be obtained from the ISBI at 180 North LaSalle Street, Suite 2015, Chicago, Illinois 60601 or by visiting their website, <https://www.isbinvestment.com>.

Summary of the ISBI Fund's investments at fair value by type

	June 30, 2025
U.S. govt. agency and municipal obligations	\$ 631,702,208
Domestic Equities	7,040,318,052
International Equities	207,590,568
Domestic Bank Loans	131,671,806
Domestic Obligations	217,339,783
International Obligations	26,873,454
Commingled Funds	11,220,961,050
Real Estate Funds	2,720,352,983
Private Equity Funds	2,936,390,509
Private Credit Funds	2,522,410,967
Infrastructure Funds	836,935,016
Hedge Funds	149,256
Money market instruments	175,865,275
Deposit (Subscription advance)	-
Total investments	<u>\$ 28,668,560,927</u>

Rate of Return

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the annual money-weighted rate of return on the System's pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was 9.8%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a financial institution failure, the System's and ISBI's deposits may not be returned. All non-investment related bank balances at year-end are insured or collateralized with securities held by the Illinois State Treasurer or agents in the name of the State Treasurer. As of June 30, 2025, the ISBI had a non-investment related bank balance of \$647,914. A Custodial Credit Risk Policy was implemented by the ISBI staff and formally adopted by the ISBI Board in July of 2007. The policy outlines the control procedures used to monitor custodial credit risk. These assets are under the custody of Northern Trust. Northern Trust has an A+ Long-term Deposit/Debt rating by Standard & Poor's and an A2 rating by Moody's. Certain investments of the ISBI with maturities of 90 days or less would be considered cash equivalents; these consist of short-term investment funds and U.S. Treasury bills with maturities of 90 days or less. For financial statement presentation and investment purposes, the ISBI reports these types of cash equivalents as Money Market Instruments within their investments. As of June 30, 2025, the ISBI had an investment related bank balance of \$15,251,570. These balances include various foreign cash balances at year end. Cash held in the investment related bank account is neither federally insured nor collateralized for amounts in excess of \$250,000. However, the ISBI is the beneficiary of multiple policies and bonds held by Northern Trust providing for recovery of various potential losses related to services provided by Northern Trust as the ISBI's custodian. At any given point and time, the foreign cash balances may be exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investment Commitments

The ISBI had total investment commitments of \$4.9 billion at the end of fiscal year 2025. The ISBI's real estate, private equity, infrastructure and private credit investment portfolios consist of passive interests in limited partnerships. The ISBI would fund outstanding commitments by utilizing available cash and then selling liquid securities in the portfolio as necessary.

Investment Liquidity

The majority of the ISBI's portfolio is highly liquid. However, the ISBI holds investments in hedge funds, real estate funds, private credit funds, private equity funds, commingled funds, bank loans and infrastructure funds that are considered illiquid by the very nature of the investment. Market risk exists with respect to these investments as the ISBI may not be able to exit from the illiquid investments during periods of significant fair value declines.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the amount that would be received to sell the investment in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. exit price). The fair value measurements are determined within a framework that utilizes a three-tier hierarchy, which maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. Investments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly. These inputs include:
 - a. quoted prices for similar assets in active markets;
 - b. quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active;
 - c. inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset; or
 - d. inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.
- Level 3 – Inputs that are unobservable for the asset. The valuation of these investments requires significant judgment due to the absence of quoted market values, inherent lack of liquidity, and changes in market conditions.

Money market instruments are valued at amortized cost which approximates fair value.

The valuation methodologies are as follows:

- U.S. Treasuries and U.S. Agencies: quoted prices for identical securities in markets that are not active;
- International Obligations: quoted prices for similar securities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active;
- Corporate Obligations: quoted prices for similar securities in active markets;
- Municipal Obligations: quoted prices for similar securities in active markets;
- Bank Loans: inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset;
- Derivative Instruments (currently comprised of rights/warrants reported within equity securities): valued using a market approach that considers foreign exchange rates.

Investments classified as Level 3 are valued using best available sources, including discounted cash flow models, weighting of best available pricing inputs and third-party pricing services. The values are supplied by investment managers or general partners who hold those or similar assets in investment vehicles they oversee. These pricing sources may or may not be indicative of realizable exit values attainable for the assets.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The recurring fair value measurements for ISBI total portfolio for the year ended June 30, 2025 are as follows:

At June 30, 2025				
Fair Value Measurements Using				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Totals
Investments by fair value level				
Debt Securities				
US Government, agency, and municipal obligations	\$ 471,987,071	\$ 159,715,137	\$ -	\$ 631,702,208
Domestic bank loans	-	114,468,797	17,203,009	131,671,806
Domestic corporate obligations	1,503,565	202,052,853	13,783,365	217,339,783
International obligations	-	26,734,336	139,118	26,873,454
Total debt securities	<u>\$ 473,490,636</u>	<u>\$ 502,971,123</u>	<u>\$ 31,125,492</u>	<u>\$ 1,007,587,251</u>
Equity Securities				
Domestic equities	\$ 7,025,383,299	\$ -	\$ 14,934,753	\$ 7,040,318,052
International equities	206,625,388	-	965,180	207,590,568
Total equity securities	<u>\$ 7,232,008,687</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,899,933</u>	<u>\$ 7,247,908,620</u>
Other				
Commingled funds ¹	\$ 8,604,614,492	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,604,614,492
Total other	<u>\$ 8,604,614,492</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,604,614,492</u>
Total investments by fair value level	<u>\$ 16,310,113,815</u>	<u>\$ 502,971,123</u>	<u>\$ 47,025,425</u>	<u>\$ 16,860,110,363</u>
Investments measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)				
Commingled fund				\$ 2,616,346,558
Real estate funds				2,720,352,983
Private equity funds				2,936,390,509
Private credit funds				2,522,410,967
Infrastructure funds				836,935,016
Hedge funds				149,256
Total investments measured at the NAV				<u>\$ 11,632,585,289</u>
Investments not measured at fair value				
Money market instruments				\$ 175,865,275
Total investments not measured at fair value				<u>\$ 175,865,275</u>
Total investments				<u>\$ 28,668,560,927</u>

1. Commingled funds with readily determinable fair value reported as Level 1.

Investments valued using the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) are considered “alternative investments” and, unlike more traditional investments, generally do not have readily obtainable market values and take the form of limited partnerships. The ISBI values these investments based on the partnerships’ audited financial statements. If June 30 statements are available, those values are used preferentially. However, some partnerships have fiscal years ending at other than June 30. If June 30 valuations are not available, the value is adjusted from the most recently available valuation taking into account subsequent calls and distributions, adjusted for unrealized appreciation/depreciation, other income and fees.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents the unfunded commitments, redemption frequency (if currently eligible), and the redemption notice period for alternative investments measured at NAV:

	June 30, 2025			
	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Commingled funds	\$ 2,616,346,558	\$ -	Quarterly	90 Days
Real estate funds	2,720,352,983	849,117,668	Quarterly	90 Days
Private equity funds	2,936,390,509	1,729,055,913	N/A	N/A
Private credit funds	2,522,410,967	1,963,643,003	N/A	N/A
Infrastructure funds	836,935,016	326,509,224	Quarterly	90 Days
Hedge funds	149,256	-	Quarterly	90 Days
Total Investments measured at the NAV	\$11,632,585,289			

1) Commingled Funds measured at NAV – The ISBI’s assets in this category consist of various investments that are blended together in order to provide economies of scale, allowing for lower trading costs per dollar of investment and diversification. These investments provide primarily liquid exposure to publicly traded equity and fixed income markets. The equity and fixed income portfolios provide diversification benefits and return enhancement to the overall fund in both domestic and international markets. Commingled funds are also called “pooled funds” and “master trusts”. The ISBI’s current NAV measured Commingled fund exposure consists of investments in sixty-one domestic and international public equity (fifty-five) and fixed income (six) funds. Twenty-four of these funds are domestic and thirty-seven are international. The fair value of these investments is based on audited financial statements of the funds adjusted for activity from the audit date to year-end. The ISBI has no plans to liquidate these investments as of June 30, 2025.

2) Real Estate Funds – The ISBI’s assets in this category consist of investments in Core and Non-Core Real Estate Fund categories. The ISBI’s current Real Estate exposure consists of investments in eighty-two funds with the goals of diversifying the ISBI’s overall portfolio, providing capital appreciation and supplementing the total return of the portfolio through exposure to private real estate assets in both open-end and closed-end structures. Investments in this category are globally diversified and consist of office, industrial, multi-family, retail, storage and other types of assets. Core assets are expected to provide strong diversification through primary markets and high-income potential. Non-Core assets are typically higher risk assets with stronger capital appreciation. The fair value of these investments is based on audited financial statements of the funds adjusted for activity from the audit date to year-end. The ISBI has no plans to liquidate these investments as of June 30, 2025.

3) Private Equity Funds – The ISBI’s assets in this category consist of investments in funds not listed on public exchanges. The ISBI’s current Private Equity exposure consists of investments in one hundred and thirty-six funds with the goals of generating returns significantly greater than typically available in the public market and diversifying the ISBI’s overall portfolio that is comprised predominantly of equity and fixed income assets. The strategies of Private Equity funds include, but are not limited to, leveraged buyouts, venture capital and growth capital. Returns are commensurate with the risks presented by this asset class which include illiquidity. These funds have underlying portfolio investments that cannot be redeemed with the funds but rather these funds will make distributions of capital as the funds liquidate their underlying portfolio investments over the average 10-year life of the funds. The fair value of these investments is based on

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

audited financial statements of the funds adjusted for activity from the audit date to year-end. The ISBI has no plans to liquidate these investments as of June 30, 2025.

4) Private Credit Funds – The ISBI’s assets in this category consist of investments in private fixed income markets. The ISBI’s current Private Credit exposure consists of investments in one hundred and twenty-three funds with the goals of diversifying ISBI’s overall portfolio, providing downside protection through assets that are capital collateralized, and supplementing the total return of the portfolio which is comprised predominantly of equity and fixed income assets. These funds have underlying portfolio investments that cannot be redeemed with the funds but rather these funds will make distributions of capital as the funds liquidate their underlying portfolio investments over the average 10-year life of the funds. The fair value of these investments is based on audited financial statements of the funds adjusted for activity from the audit date to year-end. The ISBI has no plans to liquidate these investments as of June 30, 2025.

5) Infrastructure Funds– The ISBI’s assets in this category consist of investments in funds that target infrastructure assets that provide essential services or facilities to a community (ports, bridges, toll roads, etc.). The ISBI’s current infrastructure exposure consists of investments in twenty seven funds that seek to diversify the ISBI’s overall portfolio (comprised predominantly of equity and fixed income assets) and provide capital appreciation and income generation through both open-end and closed-end structures. Investments in this category are globally diversified and consist of Core and Non-Core assets. Core assets are expected to provide strong diversification through primary markets and high-income potential. Non-Core assets are typically higher risk assets with stronger capital appreciation. The fair value of these investments is based on audited financial statements of the funds adjusted for activity from the audit date to year-end. The ISBI has no plans to liquidate these investments as of June 30, 2025.

6) Hedge Funds – The ISBI historically invested in hedge funds that sought to generate better than average return and provide a hedge against a downward trend in the overall market. The ISBI transitioned its investments in these hedge fund vehicles to long-only equity vehicles. The ISBI’s current Hedge Fund exposure consists of long only equity assets and a residual investment in one hedge fund. Returns are commensurate with the risks presented by this asset class which include illiquidity. The fair value of these investments is based on audited financial statements of the funds adjusted for activity from the audit date to year-end.

Custodial Credit Risk for Investments

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the ISBI will not be able to recover the value of investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of a counterparty. ISBI’s investment policy places no limit on the amount ISBI may invest in any one issuer. As of June 30, 2025, there were no investments that were uninsured and unregistered securities held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent but not in the ISBI’s name.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Interest Rate Risk

The ISBI manages its exposure to fair value losses arising from interest rate risk by diversifying the debt securities portfolio and maintaining the debt securities portfolio to an effective weighted duration consistent with the Barclay's U.S. Universal Index (benchmark index). As of June 30, 2025, the effective weighted duration of the ISBI's fixed income portfolio was 6.1 years and the effective duration of the benchmark index was 5.8 years.

Duration is the measure of a debt investment's exposure to fair value changes arising from changing interest rates. It uses the present value of cash flows, weighted for those cash flows as a percentage of the investment's fair value. The effective duration measures the sensitivity of market price to parallel shifts in the yield curve. The table below shows the detail of the duration by investment type as of June 30, 2025:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Effective Weighted Duration Years
U.S. government, agency, and municipal obligations		
U.S. Government	\$ 631,462,083	7.5
U.S. federal agency	240,125	0.0
Total U.S. government, agency, and municipal obligations	<u>631,702,208</u>	
Domestic obligations		
Banks	15,053,810	0.3
Insurance	4,694,313	0.1
Other	197,591,660	2.6
Total domestic obligations	<u>217,339,783</u>	
International obligations	<u>26,873,454</u>	2.8
Grand Total	<u>\$ 875,915,445</u>	

For the ISBI's bank loan portfolio, the appropriate measure of interest rate risk is weighted average maturity. Weighted average maturity is the average time it takes for securities in a portfolio to mature, weighted in proportion to the dollar amount that is invested in the portfolio. Weighted average maturity measures the sensitivity of fixed-income portfolios to interest rate changes. At June 30, 2025, the weighted average maturity of the ISBI's bank loan portfolio was 0.3 years.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Credit Risk for Investments

The ISBI's portfolio of investments is managed by professional investment management firms. These investment management firms are required to maintain diversified portfolios. Each investment manager must comply with risk management guidelines individually assigned to them as part of their investment management agreement. The ISBI did not have any single issuer investment that exceeded 5% of the total investments of the fund as of June 30, 2025. The table on the next page, presents the quality ratings of debt securities held by the ISBI as of June 30, 2025.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Moody's Quality Rating	
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations		
	AAA	\$ 304,065,341
	AA	327,636,867
Total U.S. Government and Agency Obligations		<u>\$ 631,702,208</u>
Domestic corporate obligations		
Banks		
	AAA	\$ 7,507,470
	NR	7,546,340
Total banks		<u>\$ 15,053,810</u>
Insurance	B	\$ 4,694,313
Total insurance		<u>\$ 4,694,313</u>
Other		
	AAA	\$ 40,601,081
	AA	15,202,103
	A	2,029,093
	BA	40,397,444
	B	33,124,588
	CAA	3,672,240
	Not rated	62,565,111
Total other		<u>\$ 197,591,660</u>
Total domestic corporate obligations		<u>\$ 217,339,783</u>
Domestic bank loans		
	BA	\$ 2,393,672
	B	20,972,482
	CAA	9,099,744
	Not rated	99,205,908
Total bank loans		<u>\$ 131,671,806</u>
International obligations		
	B	\$ 8,136,527
	CAA	7,630,642
	Not rated	11,106,285
Total international obligations		<u>\$ 26,873,454</u>
Money market instruments		
	Not rated	\$ 175,865,276
Total Securities Subject to Credit Risk		<u>\$ 1,183,452,527</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Foreign Currency Risk

The ISBI's international portfolio is constructed on the principles of diversification, quality, growth, and value. Risk of loss arises from changes in currency exchange rates and other factors. Certain investments held in infrastructure, private credit, private equity and real estate funds trade in a reported currency of Euro-based or British pound based dollars valued at \$108,574,253 as of June 30, 2025. The ISBI does not set specific foreign denominated investment limits within its investment policy. The table below presents the foreign currency risk by type of investment as of June 30, 2025.

Currency	International Equities	Foreign Obligations
Brazilian Real	\$ 3,368,405	\$ -
British Pound Sterling	14,700,717	-
Canadian Dollar	-	1,011,787
Euro Currency	81,393,746	-
Hong Kong Dollar	5,832,866	-
Indonesian Rupiah	1,420,011	-
Japanese Yen	22,471,029	-
Norwegian krone	-	505,106
South Korean Won	7,716,247	-
Swiss Franc	1,109,814	-
Taiwan Dollar	8,634,191	-
United Arab Emirates dirham	3,915,523	-
Foreign investments denominated in U.S. Dollars	57,028,019	25,356,561
Total	<u>\$ 207,590,568</u>	<u>\$ 26,873,454</u>

Securities Lending

Cash and cash equivalents included in the System's Statement of Fiduciary Net Position consist of deposits held in the State Treasury. The Illinois Office of the Treasurer invests the deposits held and allocates investment income on a monthly basis.

The State Treasurer lends securities to broker-dealers and other entities for collateral that will be returned for the same securities in the future. The State Treasurer has, through a Securities Lending Agreement, authorized Deutsche Bank AG to lend the State Treasurer's securities to broker-dealers and banks pursuant to a form of loan agreement.

During fiscal year 2025, Deutsche Bank AG lent U.S. Agency securities and U.S. Treasury securities and received as collateral U.S. dollar denominated cash. Borrowers were required to deliver collateral for each loan equal to at least 100% of the aggregate fair value of the loaned securities. Loans are marked to market daily. If the fair value of collateral falls below 100%, the borrower must provide additional collateral to raise the fair value to 100%.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The State Treasurer did not impose any restrictions during fiscal year 2025 on the amount of the loans of available, eligible securities. In the event of borrower default, Deutsche Bank AG provides the State Treasurer with counterparty default indemnification. In addition, Deutsche Bank AG is obligated to indemnify the State Treasurer if Deutsche Bank AG loses any securities, collateral or investments of the State Treasurer in Deutsche Bank AG's custody. There were no losses during fiscal year 2025 resulting from a default of the borrowers or Deutsche Bank AG.

During fiscal year 2025, the State Treasurer and the borrowers maintained the right to terminate all securities lending transactions on demand. The cash collateral received on each loan was invested in repurchase agreements with approved counterparties collateralized with securities approved by Deutsche Bank AG and marked to market daily at no less than 102%. Because the loans are terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with cash collateral. The State Treasurer had no credit risk as a result of its securities lending program as the collateral held exceeded the fair value of the securities lent. The securities lending collateral received that was invested in repurchase agreements and the fair value of securities on loan for the State Treasurer as of June 30, 2025 were \$5,394,208,362 and \$5,299,498,359, respectively. The System's portion of securities lending collateral that was invested in repurchase agreements as of June 30, 2025 was \$56,753,000.

Derivative Securities

A derivative security is an investment whose payoff depends upon the value of other assets such as commodity prices, bond and stock prices, or a market index. The ISBI invests in derivative instruments consisting of rights and warrants. The ISBI's derivatives are considered investment derivatives.

Rights and warrants allow the ISBI investment managers to replicate an underlying security they wish to hold (sell) in the portfolio. Rights and warrants provide the holder with the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a company's stock at a predetermined price. Rights usually expire after a few weeks and warrants can expire from one to several years. These investments are reported at fair value in the investment section of the Statement of Net Position within the domestic and international equity classifications. The gain or loss associated with rights and warrants is recognized in the net increase/decrease in the fair value of investments in the ISBI Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

The table below presents the investment derivative instruments aggregated by type that were held by the ISBI as of June 30, 2025.

	<u>Changes in Fair Value</u>	<u>Fair Value at Year-End</u>	<u>Notional Amount Number of Shares</u>
Rights/Warrants	\$ 7,040	\$ 369,137	139,184
	<u>\$ 7,040</u>	<u>\$ 369,137</u>	<u>139,184</u>

Derivative transactions involve, to varying degrees, credit risk and market risk. Credit risk is the possibility that a loss may occur because a party to a transaction fails to perform according to terms. Derivatives which are exchange traded are not subject to credit risk. No derivatives held are subject to custodial credit risk. Market risk is the possibility that a change in interest (interest rate risk) or currency rates (foreign currency risk) will cause the value of a financial instrument to decrease or become more costly to settle. The market risk associated with derivatives, the prices of which are constantly fluctuating, is regulated by imposing strict limits as to the types, amounts and degree of risk that investment managers may undertake. These limits are approved by the Board of Trustees and management of the ISBI and the risk positions of the investment managers are reviewed on a periodic basis to monitor compliance with the limits.

5. Funding - Statutory Contributions Required & Contributions Made

On an annual basis, a valuation of the liabilities and reserves of the System is performed by the System's actuarial consultants in order to determine the amount of contributions statutorily required from the State of Illinois. For fiscal year 2025, the actuary used the projected unit credit actuarial method for determining the proper employer contribution rate and amount.

For fiscal year 2025, the required employer contributions were computed in accordance with the State's funding plan. This funding legislation provides for a systematic 50 year funding plan with an ultimate goal to fund the cost of maintaining and administering the System at an actuarial funded ratio of 90%.

In addition, the funding plan provided for a 15 year phase-in period to allow the state to adapt to the increased financial commitment. Since the 15 year phase-in period ended June 30, 2010, the state's contribution will remain at a level percentage of payroll for the next 35 years until the 90% funded level is achieved.

The employer contributions associated with the payrolls from the general revenue fund are paid in equal installments each month to the System based on the projected payroll for the year. At the end of the fiscal year, a reconciliation is performed with the State Comptroller's Office to calculate the actual general revenue wages subject to retirement and actual employer contributions due the System from the general revenue fund. If this calculation is greater than the general revenue employer contributions paid, an employer contribution receivable is accrued. If this calculation is less than the general revenue employer contributions paid, a Due to the State of Illinois (General Revenue Fund) is accrued. For fiscal year 2025, a receivable from the State of Illinois was accrued in the amount of \$303,313,310 for the general revenue fund underpayment (shortfall).

The total amount of statutorily required employer contributions, net of the debt service contributions, for fiscal year 2025 was \$3,017,998,634. The total amount of employer contributions received from the State and other sources during fiscal year 2025 was \$3,019,912,871.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. Net Pension Liability of the State

The components of the State's net pension liability for this plan at June 30, 2025 are as follows:

The System is significantly underfunded which raises concerns about its future financial solvency should there be a significant market downturn coupled with the State's inability or unwillingness to pay the employer contributions.

Total Pension Liability (TPL)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (FNP)	Net Pension Liability	Plan FNP as % of TPL
\$ 60,250,116,049	\$ 27,638,458,059	\$ 32,611,657,990	45.9%

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2025, using the following actuarial assumptions, which were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2024, applied to all periods included in the measurement. The history of key assumption changes include changes to the investment returns, rate of inflation, mortality and others as detailed in the Required Supplementary Information of this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Additionally, assumptions pertaining to the accelerated pension benefit (Total Buyout Program and COLA Buyout Program) were built into the model. These programs (Public Act 100-0587) allow certain members eligible for a pension to elect an accelerated present value payment based on a percentage of future benefits payable in exchange for giving up those future benefits. The accelerated payment is financed through the sale of bonds.

The June 30, 2025 actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

- Actuarial Cost Method:** Entry Age Normal
- Mortality:** Pre-retirement - Pub-2010 General Employee and Public Safety mortality tables, sex distinct, with rates projected to 2021 generational mortality improvement factors were updated to projection scale MP-2021.
Post retirement - Pub-2010 Below Median Income, General and Public Safety Healthy Retiree mortality tables, sex distinct, with rates projected to 2021 generational mortality improvement factors were updated to projection scale MP-2021
- Inflation:** 2.40%
- Investment rate of return:** 6.75%
- Salary increases:** Salary increase rates based on wage inflation plus age-based component for merit, promotion and longevity.
- Post-retirement increase:** Post-retirement benefit increases of 3.00%, compounded, for Tier 1 and 3.00% or one-half of the annual increase in the Consumer Price Index, whichever is less, simple, for Tier 2.
- Retirement age:** Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the June 30, 2025, valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2024.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Long-term Expected Return on Plan Assets

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is reviewed annually by the System's actuary, Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company (GRS), as part of the economic assumptions review. The actuarial assumptions are developed using historical data and projections employed to model future returns as provided by the Illinois State Board of Investments (ISBI) in conjunction with its investment consultant. The assumed rate of inflation which must be combined with the projected real return is 2.40%.

The target allocations and forward looking annualized geometric real rates of return for each major asset class, which are applicable for a 20-year projection period, are summarized in the following table. The 20-year projections produced an estimated annual real return of 5.60% and a standard deviation of 12.27% for the aggregate portfolio.

Asset Class	Asset Allocation	
	Target Allocation	20 Year Simulated Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity	22%	6.1%
Developed Foreign Equity	13%	6.5%
Emerging Market Equity	8%	6.5%
Private Equity	10%	8.8%
High Yield Bonds	2%	4.4%
Private Debt	10%	6.8%
Investment Grade Bonds	14%	2.4%
Long-term Government Bonds	5%	2.6%
TIPS	3%	2.3%
Real Estate	10%	5.6%
Infrastructure	3%	6.6%
Total	<u>100%</u>	

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 6.69% was used to measure the total pension liability as of June 30, 2025. This represents an increase of 0.10% from the discount rate used for the June 30, 2024 valuation.

The single discount rate was based on the June 30, 2025 expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 6.75%, and a municipal bond rate of 5.20% as of June 30, 2025. The projection of cash flows used to determine the single discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between the statutory contributions and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance the benefit payments through the year 2078 at June 30, 2025. As a result, for fiscal year 2025, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to projected benefit payments through 2078, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all benefit payments after that date.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

For fiscal year 2025, the following table presents the plan's net pension liability using a single discount rate of 6.69%, as well as what the plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a single discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher.

	June 30, 2025		
	1% decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% increase
	5.69%	6.69%	7.69%
State's net pension liability	\$40,186,773,772	\$32,611,657,990	\$26,332,088,286

7. Compensated Absences

Employees of the System are entitled to receive compensation for all accrued but unused vacation time upon termination of employment. Additionally, employees of the System are entitled to receive compensation for one-half of the unused sick days that were earned on and after January 1, 1984 and before January 1, 1998, upon termination of employment.

Effective for reporting periods after December 15, 2023 (or fiscal year 2025), GASB Statement No. 101 "Compensated Absences" requires compensated absences' liabilities be recognized for a) leave that has not been used and b) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or non-cash means. This change in estimate resulted in a restatement of Beginning of Net Position for fiscal year 2025.

The table below presents restated accrued compensated absences (included in Administrative Expenses Payable), due to the prior period impact of GASB Statement No. 101 as well as the current year additions.

	Beginning	Prior Year	Restated	Current	
	Balance Before Restatement	Restate ment	Beginning Balance	Year Additions/ (Deletions)	Ending Balance
Accrued Compensated Absences	\$872,914	\$782,920	\$1,655,834	\$5,713	\$1,661,547
Net Position Restatement:					
Fiscal Year 2025 Net Postion	25,303,027,219	(782,920)	25,302,244,299		

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Collection and Remittance of Bond and Interest Payments

On April 7, 2003, House Bill 2660 was signed into law as Public Act 93-0002. This legislation authorized the State to issue \$10 billion in general obligation bonds for the purpose of making required contributions to the five state-funded retirement systems, including the State Employees' Retirement System. On July 1, 2003, the net bond proceeds were allocated and distributed to each of the five state-funded retirement systems based on each system's relative percentage of the total unfunded liability at June 30, 2002. The State Employees' Retirement System received an allocation of bond proceeds totaling \$1,385,895,278 and deposited all of the proceeds into the Illinois State Board of Investment Commingled Fund on July 2, 2003.

Public Act 93-0839, effective July 30, 2004, requires that employer contributions to the System shall include an additional amount to be paid over to the General Obligation Bond Retirement and Interest Fund to pay principal of and interest on those general obligation bonds due that fiscal year. This debt service payment is to be made on the first day of each month, or as soon thereafter as practical.

The total debt service payments received for all fiscal year 2025 payrolls amounted to \$46.7 million. The total amount remitted to the State of Illinois as of June 30, 2025 was \$40.8 million.

As of June 30, 2025, the following amounts are included in the System's Statement of Plan Net Position regarding the collection of bond principal and interest payments:

Cash - payments collected but not yet remitted to the State of Illinois	\$ (4,135,307)
Accounts receivable - for June payrolls received in July & August	<u>(1,745,019)</u>
Due to the State of Illinois	<u>\$ (5,880,326)</u>

9. Administrative Expenses & Other Post-Employment Benefits

Expenses related to the administration of the System are financed through investment earnings and employer retirement contributions. These expenses which are budgeted and approved by the System's Board of Trustees, are displayed in the table below for June 30, 2025.

Personal Services	\$ 6,845,680
Employee Retirement Pickup	69,186
Retirement Contributions	3,507,784
Social Security Contributions	499,901
Group Insurance	2,519,789
Contractual Services	1,788,076
Travel	9,438
Commodities	13,141
Printing	13,099
Equipment	5,694
Electronic Data Processing	4,520,014
Telecommunications	53,343
Automotive	4,468
Depreciation/Amortization	1,357,875
Other (net)	16,436
Total	<u>\$ 21,223,924</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The State provides health, dental, vision, and life insurance benefits for retirees and their dependents in a program administered by the Department of Central Management Services. Substantially all State employees become eligible for post-employment benefits if they eventually become annuitants of one of the State sponsored pension plans.

Health, dental, and vision benefits include basic benefits for annuitants and dependents under the State's self-insurance plan and insurance contracts currently in force. Annuitants may be required to contribute towards health, dental, and vision benefits with the amount based on factors such as date of retirement, years of credited service with the State, whether the annuitant is covered by Medicare, and whether the annuitant has chosen a managed health care plan. Annuitants who retired prior to January 1, 1998, and who are vested in the State Employees' Retirement System do not contribute towards health, dental, and vision benefits. For annuitants who retired on or after January 1, 1998, the annuitant's contribution amount is reduced five percent for each year of credited service with the State allowing those annuitants with twenty or more years of credited service to not have to contribute towards health, dental, and vision benefits. Annuitants also receive life insurance coverage equal to the annual salary of the last day of employment until age 60, at which time the benefit becomes \$5,000.

The State pays the System's portion of employer costs for the benefits provided. The total cost of the State's portion of health, dental, vision, and life insurance benefits of all members, including post-employment health, dental, vision, and life insurance benefits, is recognized as an expenditure by the State in the Illinois Annual Financial Report. The State finances the costs on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total costs incurred for health, dental, vision, and life insurance benefits are separated by individual department or fund for annuitants and their dependents and active employees and their dependents after the State adopted GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions. The System and the State Comptroller has determined that it would be inappropriate for the System to record its allocated share of the State's other post-employment benefits (OPEB) expense and liability associated with its employees because accounting standards would require that those costs be reallocated and recovered from other state agencies and funds through employer pension contributions.

A summary of post-employment benefit provisions, changes in benefit provisions, employee eligibility requirements including eligibility for vesting, and the authority under which benefit provisions are established are included as an integral part of the financial statements of the Department of Central Management Services. A copy of the financial statements of the Department of Central Management Services may be obtained by writing to the Department of Central Management Services, Stratton Office Building, 401 South Spring Street, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. Social Security Division - Administrative Expenses

The Social Security Division of the State Employees' Retirement System was created by 40 ILCS 5/21, to administer the state's responsibilities under Title II Section 218 of the Federal Social Security Act and the master federal-state agreement.

The state's responsibilities include extending Social Security coverage by agreement to any of the state's retirement systems or units of local government requesting Social Security or Medicare only coverage for their members or employees.

In addition, the Social Security Division was responsible for collecting wage information and contribution payments from covered retirement systems and units of local government on wages paid prior to January 1, 1987. Administrative expenses for the Social Security Division are appropriated annually by the State Legislature and are as follows for fiscal year 2025:

Contractual services	\$ 7,830
Total	<u>\$ 7,830</u>

11. Capital Assets

Capital assets over \$1,000 are capitalized at their cost at the time of acquisition. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset. The estimated useful lives are as follows: (1) office furniture - 10 years, (2) equipment - 6 years, (3) automobiles and certain electronic data processing equipment - 3 years, (4) building - 30 years, (5) land improvements - 15 years, and (6) capitalized software - 20 years. Land is carried at its original cost, including applicable legal fees, surveying costs, etc. This is a summary of changes in capital assets for 2025:

	Beginning Balance	Current Year Additions	Current Year Deletions	Ending Balance
Capital Assets				
Land	\$ 655,241	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 655,241
Land improvements	315,065	-	-	315,065
Building	4,657,201	38,400	-	4,695,601
Equipment	1,068,210	178,157	(5,583)	1,240,784
Capitalized software costs	19,724,378	2,227,304	-	21,951,682
Leased Assets	85,687	-	(85,687)	-
Subscription-Based IT	323,763	-	-	323,763
TOTAL	<u>26,829,545</u>	<u>2,443,861</u>	<u>(91,270)</u>	<u>29,182,136</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	(33,957)	(2,839)	-	(36,796)
Building	(3,968,534)	(77,928)	-	(4,046,462)
Equipment	(972,799)	(60,179)	5,393	(1,027,585)
Capitalized software costs	(5,497,983)	(1,097,584)	-	(6,595,567)
Leased Assets	(49,983)	(11,425)	61,408	-
Subscription-Based IT	(161,881)	(107,921)	-	(269,802)
TOTAL	<u>(10,685,137)</u>	<u>(1,357,876)</u>	<u>66,801</u>	<u>(11,976,212)</u>
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 16,144,408</u>	<u>\$ 1,085,985</u>	<u>\$ (24,469)</u>	<u>\$ 17,205,924</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. Leases and Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs): The System has one SBITA with remaining contract terms of one year and a discount rate of 5.39%. As renewal is reasonably assured, it is considered a non-cancelable agreement for financial reporting purposes. The renewal and termination options are not included in the subscription asset or subscription liability balance until they are reasonably certain of exercise.

The SBITAs do not contain variable subscription payments, only fixed payments. At June 30, 2025 subscription assets under SBITAs are as follows:

Subscription Assets	\$323,763
Less: Accumulated Amortization	<u>(269,802)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 53,961</u>

There are no future minimum commitments for the non-cancelable SBITAs as of June 30, 2025.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2025 through 2016

	2025	2024	2023
Total pension liability			
Service cost	\$ 824,179,928	\$ 777,743,858	\$ 766,193,575
Interest	3,763,310,089	3,639,198,778	3,512,853,891
Change of Benefit Terms (1)	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	641,512,458	806,293,020	832,252,554
Assumption changes	49,778,362	(21,715,079)	(65,491,303)
Benefit payments	(3,373,378,339)	(3,255,006,121)	(3,128,312,244)
Refunds	(31,351,737)	(24,344,571)	(24,968,832)
Administrative expense (2)	-	-	-
Net change in total pension liability	1,874,050,761	1,922,169,885	1,892,527,641
Total pension liability - beginning	58,376,065,288	56,453,895,403	54,561,367,762
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 60,250,116,049	\$ 58,376,065,288	\$ 56,453,895,403
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer	\$ 3,019,912,871	\$ 2,840,015,050	\$ 2,666,685,015
Contributions - participant	344,049,682	323,158,400	297,411,268
Net investment income	2,398,205,207	2,086,844,317	1,335,876,583
Benefit payments	(3,373,378,339)	(3,255,006,121)	(3,128,312,244)
Refunds	(31,351,737)	(24,344,571)	(24,968,832)
Administrative expense	(21,223,924)	(20,317,592)	(18,516,803)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position (3)	2,336,213,760	1,950,349,484	1,128,174,987
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	25,302,244,299	23,352,677,735	22,224,502,748
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 27,638,458,059	\$ 25,303,027,219	\$ 23,352,677,735
State's net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$ 32,611,657,990	\$ 33,073,038,069	\$ 33,101,217,668
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	45.87%	43.34%	41.37%
Covered payroll	\$ 6,129,594,787	\$ 5,609,996,078	\$ 5,029,075,877
State's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	532.04%	589.54%	658.20%
Single discount rate, Beginning of Year	6.59%	6.59%	6.58%
Single discount rate, End of Year	6.69%	6.59%	6.59%
Long-term municipal bond rate	5.2%	3.97%	3.86%
Long-term municipal bond rate date	06/30/25	06/30/24	06/30/23

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
\$	890,712,479	\$ 844,746,330	\$ 818,759,630	\$ 801,415,244	\$ 828,485,950	\$ 893,147,418	\$ 843,376,643
	3,468,046,909	3,369,337,076	3,295,058,848	3,378,803,879	3,295,855,347	3,217,531,841	2,989,387,125
	(203,809,812)	3,353,888	-	(462,609,552)	-	-	-
	367,352	585,692,133	114,763,238	(24,683,325)	(185,488,891)	(601,530,567)	(730,622,389)
	(3,559,664,976)	1,002,207,365	716,029,264	313,744,264	(348,811,194)	(884,705,099)	5,048,087,579
	(2,991,760,475)	(2,853,548,896)	(2,727,820,833)	(2,601,306,593)	(2,464,832,022)	(2,328,620,783)	(2,190,501,203)
	(26,582,459)	(17,102,185)	(19,366,029)	(24,133,508)	(27,469,348)	(26,608,011)	(26,708,730)
	-	(16,577,412)	(17,412,562)	(14,978,852)	(15,257,526)	(15,957,439)	(16,126,997)
	(2,422,690,982)	2,918,108,299	2,180,011,556	1,366,251,557	1,082,482,316	253,257,360	5,916,892,028
	56,984,058,744	54,065,950,445	51,885,938,889	50,519,687,332	49,437,205,016	49,183,947,656	43,267,055,628
\$	54,561,367,762	\$ 56,984,058,744	\$ 54,065,950,445	\$ 51,885,938,889	\$ 50,519,687,332	\$ 49,437,205,016	\$ 49,183,947,656
\$	2,665,685,426	\$ 2,478,209,949	\$ 2,368,905,396	\$ 2,274,925,279	\$ 1,929,175,044	\$ 1,798,348,440	\$ 1,882,243,268
	288,829,988	280,583,917	271,749,009	275,675,175	254,442,466	251,610,974	256,198,172
	(1,576,822,653)	4,814,500,869	829,328,719	1,118,428,910	1,257,039,835	1,812,878,460	(125,442,931)
	(2,991,760,475)	(2,853,548,896)	(2,727,820,833)	(2,601,306,593)	(2,464,832,022)	(2,328,620,783)	(2,190,501,203)
	(26,582,459)	(17,102,185)	(19,366,029)	(24,133,508)	(27,469,348)	(26,608,011)	(26,708,730)
	(18,185,673)	(16,577,412)	(17,412,562)	(14,978,852)	(15,257,526)	(15,957,439)	(16,126,997)
	(1,658,835,846)	4,686,066,242	705,383,700	1,028,610,411	933,098,449	1,491,651,641	(220,338,421)
	23,883,338,594	19,197,272,352	18,491,888,652	17,463,278,241	16,530,179,792	15,038,528,151	15,258,866,572
\$	22,224,502,748	\$ 23,883,338,594	\$ 19,197,272,352	\$ 18,491,888,652	\$ 17,463,278,241	\$ 16,530,179,792	\$ 15,038,528,151
\$	32,336,865,014	\$ 33,100,720,150	\$ 34,868,678,093	\$ 33,394,050,237	\$ 33,056,409,091	\$ 32,907,025,224	\$ 34,145,419,505
	40.73%	41.91%	35.51%	35.64%	34.57%	33.44%	30.58%
\$	4,807,031,450	\$ 4,697,844,558	\$ 4,517,748,809	\$ 4,621,647,466	\$ 4,240,108,939	\$ 4,192,582,495	\$ 4,282,020,350
	672.70%	704.59%	771.82%	722.56%	779.61%	784.89%	797.41%
	6.20%	6.35%	6.47%	6.81%	6.78%	6.64%	7.02%
	6.58%	6.20%	6.35%	6.47%	6.81%	6.78%	6.64%
	3.69%	1.92%	2.45%	3.13%	3.62%	3.56%	2.85%
	06/30/22	06/30/21	06/30/20	06/30/19	06/30/18	06/30/17	06/30/16

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Notes to the Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

Valuation Date: June 30, 2025

- (1) “Change of Benefit Terms” relates to the Buyout Program that was extended by Public Act 101-0010.
- (2) Prior to fiscal year 2022, administrative expenses were included in service cost.
- (3) Fiscal year 2024 includes \$1 attributable to “other” in the net change in plan fiduciary net position.
- (4) The plan fiduciary net position for fiscal year 2024 was \$25,303,027,219. Subsequent to the release of the GASB 67 and 68 report as of June 30, 2024, there was a prior period adjustment as of June 30, 2024 of (\$782,920).

Key Assumption Changes Related to the Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

2025 Changes in Assumptions:

- The age-based component of the salary increase assumption was changed to better reflect observed experience.
- Increased inflation from 2.25% to 2.4%
- Increased payroll growth from 2.75% to 2.90%
- Normal retirement rates were decreased to better reflect observed experience.
- Early retirement rates were decreased to better reflect observed experience.
- Turnover rates were increased for all members.
- Increased the total buyout election from 3% to 4%.
- The load factor for inactive members eligible for deferred vested pension benefits was changed to 13% for regular formula and 12% for alternative formula members

2024 Changes in Assumptions:

- Accelerated Pension Payment Program elections for the “COLA Buyout” increased from: 42 percent to 45 percent for alternative formula non-covered members, and from 38 percent to 40 percent for covered members. Inactive members assumed to elect the “Total Buyout” increased from 2 to 3 percent.

2023 Changes in Assumptions:

- There were no significant assumption changes.

2022 Changes in Assumptions:

- The age-based component of the salary increase assumption was changed to better reflect observed experience.
- Mortality tables were updated to
 - Post Retirement: Pub-2010 Below-Median Income General Healthy Retiree for members covered under the regular benefit formula and Pub-2010 Below-Median Income Public Safety Healthy Retiree for members eligible for the alternative benefit formula.
 - Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 Below-Median Income General Employee for regular benefit formula members and Pub-2010 Below-Median Income Public Safety Employee for members covered under the alternative benefit formula.
- Mortality improvement factors were updated to the projection scale MP-2021.
- Normal retirement rates were slightly decreased to better reflect observed experience.
- Early retirement rates were slightly decreased to better reflect observed experience.
- Turnover rates were slightly increased for members eligible for tier 1 benefits and tier 2 regular benefits. The turnover rate was slightly decreased for tier 2 members eligible for the alternative formula.
- The COLA buyout election assumption was increased from 40% to 42% for alternative formula members not covered by social security and from 35% to 38% for alternative formula members covered by social security.
- The load was changed for inactive members eligible for deferred vested pension benefits to 15% for regular formula members and 13% for alternative formula members.
- The unused sick leave and optional service purchase at retirement assumption was increased to 5 months for current and future active members.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2021 Changes in Assumptions:

- Reduced the assumed election for COLA buyout among Regular Formula members from 21% to 20%.
- Increased the assumed election for COLA buyout among Alternative Formula members not covered by Social Security from 28% to 40% and for Alternative Formula members covered by Social Security from 28% to 35%.
- Reduced the assumed election of the Total buyout from 5% to 2% of eligible inactive members.

2020 Changes in Assumptions:

- There were no significant assumption changes.

2019 Changes in Assumptions:

- The rate of inflation decreased from 2.5% to 2.25%.
- The investment return assumption was reduced from 7.00% to 6.75%.
- The payroll growth assumption was decreased from 3.00% to 2.75%.
- The salary increase assumption was decreased from 3.00% to 2.75%.
- Mortality improvement factors were updated to the projection scale MP-2018.
- Mortality tables were updated to
 - Post Retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree for Regular Formula members and Pub-2010 Public Safety Health Retiree for Alternative Formula members.
 - Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee for Regular Formula members and Pub-2010 Public Safety Employee for Alternative Formula members.
- Scaling factors were applied to partially reflect observed mortality experience to the extent it is credible.
- Normal retirement rates were increased to better reflect observed experience.
- Early retirement rates were decreased to better reflect observed experience.
- Turnover rates were increased to better reflect observed experience.
- The load for inactive members eligible for deferred vested pension benefits was changed to 11% for Regular Formula members and 9% for Alternative Formula members.
- The assumed election for accelerated benefit payments under the COLA buyout was set at 21% of eligible Regular Formula members and 28% of eligible Alternative Formula members.
- The assumed election for accelerated benefit payments under the Total buyout was set at 5% of eligible inactive members.

2018 Changes in Assumptions:

- The rate of inflation decreased from 2.75% to 2.50%.
- The salary increase assumption was decreased from 3.25% to 3.00%.

2017 Changes in Assumptions:

- There were no significant assumption changes.

2016 Changes in Assumptions:

- The rate of inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.75%.
- The investment return assumption was decreased from 7.25% to 7.00%.
- The salary increase assumption was decreased from 3.5% to 3.25%.
- Separate Tier 2 turnover rates were implemented for members eligible for regular formula and alternative formula benefits. The new rates increased the expected turnover.
- Generational mortality improvement factors were added to reflect future mortality improvements. The new mortality tables move from a single dimensional age-based table to a two dimensional table where the year of a person's birth influences their mortality rate.
- An assumption was added that all current and future active members would increase service by 4.5 months upon retirement due to the optional service purchase of unused sick and vacation leave upon leaving state employment.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	9.8%	9.0%	6.2%	(6.7)%	26.0%	4.7%	7.1%	7.6%	12.4%	(0.9)%

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Actuarially determined contribution	Contributions received	Contribution (deficiency) excess	Covered Payroll	Contributions received as a percentage of covered payroll
2016	\$ 2,019,691,233	\$ 1,882,243,268	\$ (137,447,965)	\$ 4,282,020,350	43.96%
2017	2,129,482,987	1,798,348,440	(331,134,547)	4,192,582,495	42.89%
2018	2,739,377,709	1,929,175,044	(810,202,665)	4,240,108,939	45.50%
2019	2,995,968,149	2,274,925,279	(721,042,870)	4,621,647,466	49.22%
2020	2,913,649,550	2,368,905,396	(544,744,154)	4,517,748,809	52.44%
2021	3,037,755,779	2,478,209,949	(559,545,830)	4,697,844,558	52.75%
2022	2,989,925,603	2,665,685,426	(324,240,177)	4,807,031,450	55.45%
2023	3,170,955,815	2,666,685,015	(504,270,800)	5,029,075,877	53.03%
2024	3,435,555,750	2,840,015,050	(595,540,700)	5,609,996,078	50.62%
2025	3,723,608,422	3,019,912,871	(703,695,551)	6,129,594,787	49.27%

Notes to Schedule of Contributions:

Note: ADC for fiscal years 2019 forward reflect the buyout program provisions provided in Public Act 100-0587.

Valuation Date: June 30, 2023

Notes Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, which is 12 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in which the contributions will be made.

Covered payroll complies with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 82.

Methods and Assumptions as of the Valuation Date:

Actuarial Cost Method: Projected Unit Credit

Amortization Method: Normal cost plus a level percentage of capped payroll amortization of the unfunded accrued liability.

Remaining Amortization Period: 17 years, closed

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Asset Valuation Method:	5 year smoothed market
Inflation:	2.25%
Salary Increases:	Salary increase rates based on age-related productivity and merit rates plus inflation.
Post Retirement Benefits:	Post-retirement benefit increases of 3.00%, compounded, for Tier 1 and 3.00% or one-half of the annual increase in the Consumer Price Index whichever is less, simple, for Tier 2.
Investment Rate of Return:	6.75%
Retirement Age:	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the June 30, 2022, valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021.
Mortality:	<p>Regular Formula: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality tables, sex distinct, with scaling factors of 91 percent for males and 115 percent for females, and the MP-2021 two-dimensional generational mortality improvement scale.</p> <p>Alternative Formula: Pub-2010 Public Safety Healthy Retiree Mortality tables, sex distinct, with scaling factors of 97 percent for males and 103 percent for females, and the MP-2021 two-dimensional generational mortality improvement scale</p>

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS TO CONSULTANTS & ADVISORS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Legal Services	\$ 21,687
Actuarial Costs	142,400
Audit Expense	217,535
Physicians and Disability Inspections	336,910
Management Consultants	<u>1,145,786</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,864,318</u>

**Report 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**

Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable Frank J. Mautino, Auditor General – State of Illinois

Board of Trustees, State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois

As Special Assistant Auditors for the Auditor General, we have audited, in accordance with the 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 State Employees' Retirement System of Illinois (the System), a fiduciary component unit of the State of Illinois, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the System's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 18, 2026. Our report includes an emphasis of matter paragraph which states "As discussed in Notes 5 and 6 of the financial statements, the actuarially determined net pension liability, calculated as required by GASB Statement No. 67, is dependent on several assumptions, including the assumption that future required contributions from all State sources are made based on statutory requirements in existence as of the date of this report." Our report also has an emphasis of matter which states "As discussed in Note 7 of the financial statements, the System has restated fiduciary net position as of July 1, 2024, for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*." Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the System'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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the System'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 entity'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.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the System'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 entity'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 entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

SIGNED ORIGINAL ON FILE

Schaumburg, Illinois
March 18, 2026