

**JUDGES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS**

FINANCIAL AUDIT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

Judges' Retirement System of the State of Illinois

Financial Audit For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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Judges' Retirement System of the State of Illinois

Financial Audit For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

System Officials

Executive Secretary	Timothy B. Blair
Accounting Division Manager	Kristi Conrad, Acting (1/1/2023 to present) Alan Fowler, CPA (7/1/2021 – 12/31/2022)
Legal Counsel	Samantha Goetz (10/3/2022 to present) James Stivers (7/1/2020 - 2/4/2022)
Division Manager	Angie Ackerson
Internal Audit	Casey Evans

Governing Board

Chair of the Board of Trustees	Judge Debra B. Walker (9/18/2022 to present) Justice Mary S. Schostok (1/1/2014 - 9/17/2012)
Trustee (Vice-Chair) (7/1/2020 – 9/17/2021)	Justice James R. Moore
Trustee (Vice-Chair) (9/18/2021 -12/31/2021)	Vacant
Trustee (Vice Chair) (1/1/2022 to 9/17/2022)	Judge Debra B. Walker
Trustee	Judge Karen Wall (9/18/2022 to present)
Trustee (9/18/2021 to present)	Judge Charles Feeney
Trustee	Judge John C. Anderson
Trustee	State Treasurer Michael Frerichs
Trustee (09/26/2019 to 10/25/2022) present)	Chief Justice Anne Burke Chief Justice Mary Jane Theis (10/26/2022 to

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

Judges' Retirement System of the State of Illinois

Financial Audit For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Summary

The audit of the accompanying financial statements of the Judges' Retirement System of the State 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 January 26, 2023.



Independent Auditor's Report

RSM US LLP

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

Board of Trustees, Judges' Retirement System of the State of Illinois

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

As Special Assistant Auditors for the Auditor General, we have audited the accompanying Statement of Fiduciary Net Position of the Judges' Retirement System of Illinois (the System), a fiduciary fund of the State of Illinois, as of June 30, 2022, and the related Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collective comprise the System's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the System as of June 30, 2022, and the changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the Illinois State Board of Investment, an internal investment pool of the State of Illinois, which represent 98 percent, 99 percent and 100% percent, respectively, of the total assets, net position, and net investment loss of the System as of June 30, 2022. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Illinois State Board of Investment is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

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 Matter

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. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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 twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 schedules of changes in the State's net pension liability and related ratios, the notes to the schedules 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 schedule of State contributions 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, 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 opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the System’s basic financial statements. The schedule of payments to consultants and advisors 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, 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 January 27, 2023, 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 System's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

SIGNED ORIGINAL ON FILE

Schaumburg, Illinois
January 27, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section presents management's discussion and analysis of the financial position and performance of the Judges' Retirement System of Illinois (System) for the year ended June 30, 2022. 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 940 active participants, 10 inactive participants, and 1,293 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, 2022, 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, 2022. 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, information on state contributions and investment returns.
3. **Other Supplementary Schedules.** Other supplementary schedules include more detailed information pertaining to the System, including the schedule of payments to consultants.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The fiduciary net position decreased by \$102.7 million during fiscal year 2022. The change was primarily the result of decreases in investments of \$100.9 million.
- The System's Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the Total Pension Liability was 42.4% as of June 30, 2022.
- The overall rate of return for the Illinois State Board of Investment (ISBI) Commingled Fund was a loss of (6.3)% for fiscal year 2022 and the System's annual money-weighted rate of return on its investment in the ISBI Commingled Fund was a loss of (6.7)%.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Condensed Statements of Fiduciary Net Position (in thousands)

	As of June 30,		Increase/(Decrease) from
	2022	2021	2021 to 2022
Cash	\$ 18,876.2	\$ 24,737.7	\$ (5,861.5)
Receivables	89.7	93.4	(3.7)
Investments, at fair value *	1,261,194.3	1,362,093.3	(100,899.0)
Capital Assets, net	162.8	149.2	13.6
Total assets	<u>1,280,323.0</u>	<u>1,387,073.6</u>	(106,750.6)
Liabilities *	2,558.7	6,636.0	(4,077.3)
Total fiduciary net position	<u>\$ 1,277,764.3</u>	<u>\$ 1,380,437.6</u>	<u>\$(102,673.3)</u>

* Including securities lending collateral

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 \$14.6 million for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively. Participant contribution rates are set by statute as a percentage of gross salary. For fiscal year 2022, employer contributions increased to approximately \$156.0 million from \$148.6 million in fiscal year 2021. These changes were the result of the actuarially determined employer contributions required by the State's funding plan.

DEDUCTIONS FROM FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

Deductions from Fiduciary Net Position are primarily benefit and refund payments. During fiscal years 2022 and 2021, the System paid out approximately \$181.2 million and \$173.5 million in benefits and refunds, respectively. This increase of 4.4% from 2021 to 2022 is mainly the result of the annual scheduled 3% increase in retirement and other benefit payments as well as the increase in the number of retirees and beneficiaries. The 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) from
	2022	2021	2021 to 2022
Additions			
Participant contributions	\$ 14,573.8	\$ 14,600.2	\$ (26.4)
Employer contributions	155,993.0	148,624.6	7,368.4
Net Investment income (loss)	(90,889.3)	278,836.0	(369,725.3)
Total additions	<u>79,677.5</u>	<u>442,060.8</u>	<u>(362,383.3)</u>
Deductions			
Benefits	180,422.9	172,641.6	7,781.3
Refunds	804.0	853.9	(49.9)
Administrative expenses	1,123.9	1,012.9	111.0
Total deductions	<u>182,350.8</u>	<u>174,508.4</u>	<u>7,842.4</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in fiduciary net position	<u>\$(102,673.3)</u>	<u>\$ 267,552.4</u>	<u>\$(370,225.7)</u>

FUNDED RATIO

The funded ratio of the plan measures the ratio of the fiduciary net position against total pension liability as measured by the actuary 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 42.4% on June 30, 2022. The amount by which total pension liability exceeded the fiduciary net position was \$1,736.1 million on June 30, 2022.

INVESTMENTS

Investments of the System are combined in an internal commingled investment pool and held by the Illinois State Board of Investment (ISBI) with the State Employees' Retirement System, 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 Fiduciary Net Position of each participating entity.

The net investment loss of the total ISBI Commingled Fund was approximately \$1,676.9 million during fiscal year 2022, resulting in a negative return of 6.3%. 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, 2022, the ISBI Commingled Fund earned a compounded rate of return of 7.2%, 7.3%, and 8.3%, 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 the 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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 funding valuation were based on the experience review for the three years ended June 30, 2021, and the annual review of all economic assumptions. The state's statutory employer contribution for fiscal year 2023 will decrease by \$9.8 million, or 6.4%

Tier 2 active members' annual earnings on which they can contribute were capped at \$130,166 in 2022 and will be capped at \$134,071 in 2023. The caps on Tier 2 members' earnings decreases the anticipated amount of future earnings credit as well as the associated contributions.

Benefit payments are projected to continue to grow at a rate of approximately 4% to 6%, primarily as a result of the increasing numbers of retirees and the 3% annual COLA.

The COVID-19 global pandemic continues to have an impact on our day to day business operations. Staff have modified work schedules so that they work from home but rotate into the office, as needed, to handle some of the priority transactions that can't be done, remotely. We will continue our operations in the safest possible way for the JRS staff while ensuring that transactions continue to be processed for all JRS members.

The ISBI plans to continue to improve the overall investment portfolio performance by increasing reliance on passive investment strategies and reducing investment advisor and management fees.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUDGES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE OF ILLINOIS

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2022

Assets	
Cash	\$ 18,876,181
Receivables:	
Participants' contributions	13,537
Interest on cash balances	13,277
Due from General Assembly Retirement System	<u>62,871</u>
Total receivables	<u>89,685</u>
Investments:	
Investments - held in the Illinois State Board of Investment Commingled Fund at fair value	1,258,906,346
Securities lending collateral with State Treasurer	<u>2,288,000</u>
Total Investments	<u>1,261,194,346</u>
Capital Assets, net	<u>162,793</u>
Total Assets	<u>1,280,323,005</u>
Liabilities	
Refunds payable	108,334
Administrative expenses payable	162,397
Securities lending collateral	<u>2,288,000</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>2,558,731</u>
Net position – restricted for pensions	<u>\$ 1,277,764,274</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUDGES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM, STATE OF ILLINOIS

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
for the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Additions:	
Contributions:	
Participants	\$ 14,573,802
Employer	155,993,000
Total contributions	<u>170,566,802</u>
Investment income:	
Net appreciation/(depreciation) in fair value of investments	(114,887,815)
Interest and dividends	25,621,699
Less investment expense	(1,623,235)
Net investment income (loss)	<u>(90,889,351)</u>
Total Additions	<u>79,677,451</u>
Deductions:	
Benefits:	
Retirement annuities	151,707,410
Survivors' annuities	28,715,459
Total benefits	<u>180,422,869</u>
Refunds of contributions	804,052
Administrative expenses	1,123,921
Total Deductions	<u>182,350,842</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in net position	<u>(102,673,391)</u>
Net position - restricted for pensions:	
Beginning of year	<u>1,380,437,665</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 1,277,764,274</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUDGES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

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 Judges' Retirement System of Illinois (System) is administered by a Board of Trustees consisting of five persons, which include the State Treasurer, the Chief of the Supreme Court, ex officio, and three participating judges appointed by the Supreme Court. Operation of the System and the direction of its policies are the responsibility of the Board of Trustees.

Based on the criteria of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 61, there are no other state agencies, boards or commissions, or other organizations required to be combined with the System, however, the System is a 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, 2022, the System membership consisted of:

2022	
Retirees and beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits:	
Retirement annuities	973
Survivors' annuities	320
* Temporary disability	-
	<u>1,293</u>
Inactive participants entitled to benefits	
but not yet receiving them	10
Total	<u>1,303</u>
Active participants:	
Vested	402
Nonvested	538
Total	<u>940</u>

* Excludes 30 alternate payees resulting from Qualified Illinois Domestic Relations Orders (QILDRO's)

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 participants. The plan is comprised of two tiers of contribution requirements and benefit levels. Tier 1 pertains to participants who first became a participant of the System prior to January 1, 2011. Tier 2 pertains to participants who first became a participant of the System on or after January 1, 2011.

a. Eligibility and Membership

The Judges' Retirement System covers Judges, Associate Judges and, under certain conditions, the Administrative Director of the Illinois courts. Participation by Judges, either appointed or elected, is mandatory unless the Judge files an election not to participate within thirty days of receipt of notice of this option.

b. Contributions

In accordance with Chapter 40, Section 5/18-133 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes, participants contribute specified percentages of their salaries for retirement annuities, survivors' annuities, and annual increases.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Tier 1 participants contribute based on total annual compensation. Beginning January 1, 2011, Tier 2 participants contribute based on an annual compensation rate not to exceed \$106,800 with limitations for future years increased by the lesser of 3% or the annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index. The rate is \$130,166 for calendar year 2022. Contributions are excluded from gross income for Federal and State income tax purposes.

Participants who are eligible to receive the maximum rate of annuity may irrevocably elect to discontinue contributions and have their benefits “frozen” based upon the applicable salary in effect immediately prior to the effective date of such election.

Participants who have attained age 60 and are eligible to receive the maximum rate of annuity and have not elected to discontinue contributing to the System may irrevocably elect to have their contributions based only on the salary increases received on or after the effective date of such election rather than on the total salary received. The total contribution rate is 11% if the participants elect to contribute for their spouse and dependents as shown below:

7.5%	Retirement annuity
2.5%	Survivors' annuity
<u>1.0%</u>	Automatic annual increases
<u>11.0%</u>	

The statutes governing the Judges' Retirement System provide for optional contributions by participants, with interest at prescribed rates, to retroactively establish service credits for periods of prior creditable service.

The Board of Trustees has adopted the policy that interest payments by a participant, included in optional contributions to retroactively establish service credits, shall be considered an integral part of the participant's investment in annuity expectancies and, as such, shall be included as a part of any refund payable.

The payment of (1) the required State contributions, (2) all benefits granted under the System and (3) all expenses in connection with the administration and operation thereof are the obligations of the State to the extent specified in Chapter 40, Article 5/18 of the Illinois Compiled Statutes.

c. Benefits Retirement Annuity: Tier 1

Participants have vested rights to full retirement benefits beginning at age 60 with at least 10 years of credited service or reduced retirement benefits beginning at age 55. Participants also have vested rights to full retirement benefits at age 62 upon completing 6 years of credited service or at age 55 upon completing 26 years of credited service.

The retirement annuity provided is 3-1/2% for each of the first 10 years of service, plus 5% for each year of service in excess of 10, based upon the applicable final salary. The maximum retirement annuity is 85% of the applicable final salary. Annual automatic increases of 3% of the current amount of retirement annuity are provided.

Retirement Annuity: Tier 2

Participants have vested rights to full retirement benefits at age 67 with at least 8 years of credited service or reduced retirement benefits at age 62 with at least 8 years of credited service.

The retirement annuity provided is 3% for each year of service based upon the applicable final average salary. The maximum retirement annuity is 60% of the applicable final average salary. Annual automatic increases equal to the lesser of 3% or the annual change in the Consumer Price Index are provided.

Other Benefits

The Judges' Retirement System also provides survivors' annuity benefits, temporary and/or total disability benefits and, under certain specified conditions, lump-sum death benefits.

Participants who terminate service and are not eligible for an immediate annuity may receive, upon application, a refund of their total contributions. Participants or annuitants who are not married are entitled to refunds of their contributions for survivors.

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.

Participant 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. 87, “Leases”, requires the recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that were previously classified as operating leases. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments’ leasing activities. This GASB is effective for fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2021 (FY 2022). The System has implemented this GASB during fiscal year 2022.

GASB Statement No. 92, “Omnibus 2020” modifies requirements related to leases, reinsurance recoveries, and the terminology used to refer to derivative instruments. This portion of this GASB that pertains to the System is now effective for FY 2022 (terminology used for derivative instruments), however, it has already been implemented by the System and the ISBI.

GASB Statement No. 93, “Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates” addresses accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate (IBOR). This GASB has no impact on the System nor on the Illinois State Board of Investment.

GASB Statement No. 96, “Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements” provides guidance for the account and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements. This GASB is effective for fiscal year 2023 and is being reviewed for possible impact on the System’s financial statements.

d. 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 plan net position or the changes in plan net position of the System.

e. 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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

f. 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 period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021 resulting in the adoption of new assumptions as of June 30, 2022. Assumptions changes include changes to the investment returns, rate of inflation, mortality and others as detailed in the Required Supplementary Information of this financial report.

g. 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.

Administrative expenses common to the Judges' Retirement System and the General Assembly Retirement System are allocated 80% to the Judges' Retirement System and 20% to the General Assembly Retirement System. Invoices/vouchers covering common expenses incurred are paid by the Judges' Retirement System, and the appropriate amount is allocated to and reimbursed by the General Assembly Retirement System. Administrative expenses allocated to and reimbursed by the General Assembly Retirement System as of June 30, 2022 was \$215,112. The total administrative expenses attributable to the Judges' Retirement System was \$1,123,921 for fiscal year 2022.

h. 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 three fiscal years.

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.

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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 5.4% (\$1,258,906,346) of the net position of the ISBI commingled fund as of June 30, 2022. 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, 2022. 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, 2022
U.S. govt. agency and municipal obligations	\$ 446,203,174
Domestic Equities	3,973,541,539
International Equities	291,857,727
Domestic Bank Loans	142,598,047
Domestic Obligations	277,598,925
International Obligations	13,336,421
Commingled Funds	11,077,749,826
Real Estate Funds	2,853,235,142
Private Equity Funds	2,059,446,250
Private Credit Funds	1,384,143,425
Infrastructure Funds	447,873,206
Hedge Funds	558,141
Money market instruments	167,509,479
Deposit (Subscription advance)	5,000,000
Total investments	<u>\$ 23,140,651,302</u>

Rate of Return

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was a loss of 6.7%. 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, 2022, the ISBI had a non-investment related bank balance of \$761,340. 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, which are not subject to the custodial credit risk. 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, 2022, the ISBI had an investment related bank balance of \$10,581,845. This balance includes USD and foreign cash balances. 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.

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Investment Commitments

The ISBI had total investment commitments of \$3.4 billion at the end of fiscal year 2022. 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, opportunistic debt 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 market value declines.

Alternative Investments

The ISBI's investments in alternative investment vehicles consist of Commingled Funds, Private Equity Funds, Hedge Funds, Infrastructure Funds, Opportunistic Debt Funds and Real Estate Funds. These types of vehicles are used for making investments in various equity and debt securities according to the investment strategies as determined by the fund managers at the commencement of the fund.

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.

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 Government and Corporate Obligations: broker's quote in an active market;
- Corporate Bonds: quoted prices for similar securities in active markets;
- Municipal Bonds: quoted prices for similar securities in active markets;
- Bank Loans: discounted cashflow, internal assumptions, weighting of the best available pricing inputs and third party pricing services;
- Common Stock and Equity Funds, International Preferred Stocks, International Equity Securities and Commingled Funds made up entirely of index tracking marketable securities: quoted prices for identical securities in an active market. Broker's quote in an active market;
- Money Market Funds: amortized cost which approximates fair value;
- Derivative Instruments: valued using a market approach that considers foreign exchange rates.

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The recurring fair value measurements for the year ended June 30, 2022 are as follows:

At June 30, 2022

Fair Value Measurements Using

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Totals
Investments by fair value level				
Debt Securities				
US Government, agency, and municipal obligations	\$ 241,763	\$ 445,961,411	\$ -	\$ 446,203,174
Domestic bank loans	6,276,099	122,459,154	13,862,794	142,598,047
Domestic corporate obligations	4,326,722	257,928,753	15,343,450	277,598,925
International obligations	2,289,423	10,172,680	874,318	13,336,421
Total debt securities	<u>\$ 13,134,007</u>	<u>\$ 836,521,998</u>	<u>\$ 30,080,562</u>	<u>\$ 879,736,567</u>
Equity Securities				
Domestic equities	\$ 3,962,708,697	\$ -	\$ 10,832,842	\$ 3,973,541,539
International equities	291,599,417	-	258,310	291,857,727
Total equity securities	<u>\$ 4,254,308,114</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,091,152</u>	<u>\$ 4,265,399,266</u>
Other				
Commingled funds ¹	\$ 9,423,825,696	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,423,825,696
Total other	<u>\$ 9,423,825,696</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,423,825,696</u>
Total investments by fair value level	<u>\$ 13,691,267,817</u>	<u>\$ 836,521,998</u>	<u>\$ 41,171,714</u>	<u>\$ 14,568,961,529</u>
Investments measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)				
Commingled funds ²				\$ 1,653,924,130
Real estate funds				2,853,235,142
Private equity funds				2,059,446,250
Private credit funds				1,384,143,425
Infrastructure funds				447,873,206
Hedge funds				558,141
Total investments measured at the NAV				<u>\$ 8,399,180,294</u>
Investments not measured at fair value				
Money market instruments				\$ 167,509,479
Deposit (Subscription advance)				5,000,000
Total investments not measured at fair value				<u>172,509,479</u>
Total investments				<u>\$ 23,140,651,302</u>

1. Commingled funds with readily determinable fair value reported as Level 1.
2. Commingled funds with limited individual investment look through priced using Net Asset Value.

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.

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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, 2022			
	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments*	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Commingled funds	\$ 1,653,924,130	\$ -	Quarterly	90 Days
Real estate funds	2,853,235,142	692.1	Quarterly	90 Days
Private equity funds	2,059,446,250	1,257.9	N/A	N/A
Private credit funds	1,384,143,425	1,201.0	N/A	N/A
Infrastructure funds	447,873,206	253.0	Quarterly	90 Days
Hedge funds	558,141	-	Quarterly	90 Days
Total Investments measured at the NAV	<u>\$ 8,399,180,294</u>			

* In millions

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 thirty-five domestic and international public equity (thirty-four) and fixed income (one) funds. Sixteen of these funds are domestic and nineteen 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, 2022. It is not probable that any investment will be sold at an amount different from the NAV of the plan’s ownership interest.

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 seventy-one 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, 2022. It is not probable that any investment will be sold at an amount different from the NAV of the plan’s ownership interest.

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 seven 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. 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, 2022. It is not probable that any investment will be sold at an amount different from the NAV of the plan’s ownership interest.

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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 eighty-two 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. 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, 2022. It is not probable that any investment will be sold at an amount different from the NAV of the plan’s ownership interest.

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 nineteen 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, 2022. It is not probable that any investment will be sold at an amount different from the NAV of the plan’s ownership interest.

6) Hedge Funds – The ISBI’s assets in this category have historically consisted of investments in funds that seek to generate better than average return and provide a hedge against a downward trend in the overall market. The ISBI is currently in the process of transitioning investments in hedge fund vehicles to long-only equity vehicles. The ISBI’s current Hedge Fund exposure consists of investments in two funds including hedge fund and long only equity assets. 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. It is not probable that any investment will be sold at an amount different from the NAV of the plan’s ownership interest.

7) Deposit (subscription advance) – The ISBI’s assets in this category consist of cash contributed to alternative investment managers prior to June 30 that is being held for a pending new investment subscription on July 1. The ISBI’s current exposure consists of one subscription advance in WindAcre Partnership International Fund (an international equity commingled fund). The deposit (subscription advance) will be invested into the designated traditional commingled investment effective July 1, 2022.

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. As of June 30, 2022, 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.

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, 2022, the effective weighted duration of the ISBI’s fixed income portfolio was 6.9 years and the effective duration of the benchmark index was 6.4 years.

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 measure 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, 2022, the weighted average maturity of the ISBI’s bank loan portfolio was 5.2 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 on the next page shows the detail of the duration by investment type as of June 30, 2022:

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Investment Type	Fair Value	Effective Weighted Duration Years
U.S. government, agency, and municipal obligations		
U.S. Government	\$ 445,961,411	8.6
U.S. federal agency	<u>241,763</u>	4.3
Total U.S. government, agency, and municipal obligations	446,203,174	
Domestic obligations		
Banks	143,995,302	5.3
Insurance	27,045,975	3.4
Other	<u>106,557,648</u>	3.4
Total domestic obligations	277,598,925	
International obligations	<u>13,336,421</u>	2.5
Grand Total	<u>\$ 737,138,520</u>	

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 \$367,448,304 as of June 30, 2022. The table below presents the foreign currency risk by type of investment as of June 30, 2022.

Currency	International Equities	International Obligations
Australian Dollar	\$ 6,139,172	\$ -
Brazilian Real	10,830,286	-
British Pound Sterling	34,003,683	360,692
Canadian Dollar	10,769,830	1,100,168
Danish Krone	3,459,734	-
Euro Currency	98,686,656	-
Hong Kong Dollar	6,871,261	-
Japanese Yen	31,840,567	-
Mexican Peso	2,311,268	-
New Israeli Shekel	310,010	-
New Taiwan Dollar	1,274,640	-
New Zealand Dollar	107,701	-
Norwegian Krone	1,265,896	513,626
Singapore Dollar	1,162,627	-
South African Rand	336,961	-
South Korean Won	17,491,090	-
Swedish Krona	4,117,593	-
Swiss Franc	22,788,031	-
Foreign investments denominated in U.S. Dollars	<u>38,090,721</u>	<u>11,361,935</u>
Total	<u>\$ 291,857,727</u>	<u>\$ 13,336,421</u>

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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, 2022. The table below, presents the quality ratings of debt securities held by the ISBI as of June 30, 2022.

	Moody's Quality Rating	
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	AAA	\$ 446,203,174
Total U.S. Government and Agency Obligations		<u>\$ 446,203,174</u>
Domestic corporate obligations		
Banks	A	\$ 143,995,302
Total banks		<u>\$ 143,995,302</u>
Insurance	A	\$ 26,852,975
	CAA	193,000
Total insurance		<u>\$ 27,045,975</u>
Other	AA	\$ 9,641,434
	A	6,156,865
	BAA	2,952,171
	BA	5,485,890
	B	7,044,294
	CAA	5,653,293
	CA	174,492
	Not rated	69,449,209
Total other		<u>\$ 106,557,648</u>
Total domestic corporate obligations		<u>\$ 277,598,925</u>
Domestic bank loans		
	B	\$ 3,242,658
	CAA	33,629,377
	CA	40,020
	Not rated	105,685,992
Total bank loans		<u>\$ 142,598,047</u>
International obligations		
	BA	\$ 2,979,677
	Not rated	10,356,744
Total international obligations		<u>\$ 13,336,421</u>
Money market instruments		
	Not rated	\$ 167,509,479
Total money market instruments		<u>\$ 167,509,479</u>

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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 2022, 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%.

The State Treasurer did not impose any restrictions during fiscal year 2022 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 2022 resulting from a default of the borrowers or Deutsche Bank AG.

During fiscal year 2022, 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, 2022 were \$4,061,655,934 and \$3,998,567,638, respectively. The System's portion of securities lending collateral that was invested in repurchase agreements as of June 30, 2022 was \$2,288,159.

Derivative Securities

In fiscal year 2010, the ISBI implemented GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, with respect to investments held in 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 including futures, options, rights and warrants, and swaps. 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 common stock and foreign 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 Net Position.

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The table below presents the investment derivative instruments aggregated by type that were held by the ISBI as of June 30, 2022.

	Changes in Fair Value	Fair Value at Year-End	Notional Amount Number of Shares
Rights/Warrants	\$ (96,366)	\$ 362,064	249,323
	<u>\$ (96,366)</u>	<u>\$ 362,064</u>	<u>249,323</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 2022, the actuary used the projected unit credit actuarial method for determining the proper employer contribution amount.

For fiscal year 2022, the required employer contribution was 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 provides 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 total amount of statutorily required employer contributions for fiscal year 2022 was \$152,422,000. The total amount of employer contributions received from the state and other sources during fiscal year 2022 was \$155,993,000.

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6. Net Pension Liability of the State

The components of the State's net pension liability for this plan at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Total Pension Liability (TPL)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (FNP)	Net Pension Liability	Plan FNP as % of TPL
\$ 3,013,909,782	\$ 1,277,764,274	\$ 1,736,145,508	42.40 %

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.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, using the following actuarial assumptions, which were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021:

Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age Normal
<u>Mortality rates:</u>	
Post retirement:	Pub-2010 Above-Median Income General Healthy Retiree Mortality tables, sex distinct, with no scaling factors, and the MP-2021 two-dimensional generational mortality improvement scale, providing a margin for future mortality improvements.
Pre-retirement:	Included terminated vested members prior to attaining age 50. Pub-2010 Above-Median Income General Employee Mortality tables, sex distinct, with no scaling factors, and the MP-2021 two-dimensional generational mortality improvement scale. This assumption provides a margin for future mortality improvements. Future mortality improvements are reflected by projecting the base mortality tables forward from the year 2010 using the MP-2021 projection scale.
Inflation:	2.25%
Investment rate of return:	6.5%
Salary increases:	2.5% per year (consisting of an inflation component of 2.25% per year, a productivity / merit / promotion component of 0.25% per year).
Group size growth rate:	0.0%
Post-retirement increase:	Tier 1: 3.0% per year, compounded annually. Tier 2: 3.0% per year or the annual change in the Consumer Price Index, whichever is less, compounded annually.

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 2.25%.

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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 5.11% and a standard deviation of 12.3% for the aggregate portfolio.

Asset Class	Asset Allocation	
	Target Allocation	20 Year Simulated Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity	23%	4.6%
Developed Foreign Equity	13%	4.9%
Emerging Market Equity	8%	5.9%
Private Equity	9%	6.9%
Intermediate Investment Grade Bonds	15%	(0.5)%
Long-term Government Bonds	5%	0.3%
TIPS	3%	(0.5)%
High Yield and Bank Loans	2%	1.9%
Opportunistic Debt	9%	4.4%
Real Estate	10%	3.3%
Infrastructure	3%	6.8%
Total	100%	

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 6.36% was used to measure the total pension liability as of June 30, 2022. This represents an increase of 0.24% from the discount rate used for the June 30, 2021 valuation, 6.12%.

The single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 6.5% and a municipal bond rate of 3.69% as of June 30, 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the single discount rates 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 statutory contribution rates 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 2064 at June 30, 2022. As a result, for fiscal year 2022, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to projected benefit payments through 2064, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all benefit payments after that date.

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

For fiscal year 2022, the following table presents the plan's net pension liability using a single discount rate of 6.36%, 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, 2022		
	1% decrease 5.36%	Current Discount Rate 6.36%	1% increase 7.36%
State's net pension liability	\$ 2,051,935,173	\$ 1,736,145,508	\$ 1,466,547,531

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Administrative Expenses

A summary of the administrative expenses for the Judges' Retirement System for fiscal year 2022 are listed below.

Personal services	\$440,581
Employee retirement contributions paid by employer	5,567
Employer retirement contributions	247,828
Social Security contributions	31,884
Group insurance	114,994
Contractual services	207,026
Travel	1,463
Printing	189
Commodities	50
Telecommunications	1,115
Information technology	56,874
Automotive	1,555
Loss on disposal of equipment	171
Depreciation/amortization	12,596
Change in accrued compensated absences	2,028
Total	<u>\$1,123,921</u>

8. Compensated Absences

Employees of the Judges' Retirement 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. Accrued compensated absences, which are included in administrative expenses payable, shown in the following table:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Accrued Compensated Absences	\$ 40,959	\$ 51,708	\$ (49,680)	\$ 42,987

9. Pension Plan & Other Post-Employment Benefits

Plan Description. All of the System's full-time employees who are not eligible for participation in another state-sponsored retirement plan participate in the State Employees' Retirement System (SERS), which is a pension trust fund in the State of Illinois reporting entity.

The SERS is a single-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system (PERS) in which state employees participate, except those covered by the State Universities, Teachers', General Assembly, and Judges' Retirement Systems.

The financial position and results of operations of the SERS for fiscal year 2022 is included in the State of Illinois' Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2022. The SERS also issues a separate annual report that may be obtained by writing to the SERS, 2101 South Veterans Parkway, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9255 or by calling 217-785-7202.

The State of Illinois' annual report may be obtained by writing to the State Comptroller's Office, Financial Reporting Department, 325 West Adams St., Springfield, Illinois 62704-1858 or by calling 217-782-2053.

A summary of SERS' 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 SERS' annual report. Also included is a discussion of employer and employee obligations to contribute and the authority under which those obligations are established.

Other Post-Employment Benefits. 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 5% 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 on 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. 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) certain electronic data processing equipment - 3 years, and (4) internally developed software - 20 years. The summary of changes in Capital Assets for fiscal year 2022 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Current Year Additions	Current Year Deletions	Ending Balance
Capital Assets				
Equipment	\$ 25,471	\$ -	\$ (5,488)	\$ 19,983
Capitalized Software Costs	<u>173,889</u>	<u>26,368</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200,257</u>
Total	<u>199,360</u>	<u>26,368</u>	<u>(5,488)</u>	<u>220,240</u>
Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization				
Equipment	(18,137)	(2,583)	5,316	(15,404)
Capitalized Software Costs	<u>(32,031)</u>	<u>(10,012)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(42,043)</u>
Total	<u>(50,168)</u>	<u>(12,595)</u>	<u>5,316</u>	<u>(57,447)</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 149,192</u>	<u>\$ 13,773</u>	<u>\$ (172)</u>	<u>\$ 162,793</u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE STATE'S NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022 through 2014

	2022	2021	2020
Total pension liability			
Service cost	\$ 46,586,718	\$ 48,073,322	\$ 48,964,384
Interest on the total pension liability	182,714,037	179,914,768	177,034,059
Difference between expected and actual experience	23,623,605	19,224,126	3,087,539
Assumption changes	(109,631,607)	42,844,293	23,770,693
Benefit payments	(180,422,869)	(172,641,570)	(165,544,383)
Refunds	(804,052)	(853,921)	(437,766)
Administrative expense (1)	-	(1,012,863)	(1,031,845)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>(37,934,168)</u>	<u>115,548,155</u>	<u>85,842,681</u>
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>3,051,843,950</u>	<u>2,936,295,795</u>	<u>2,850,453,114</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 3,013,909,782</u>	<u>\$ 3,051,843,950</u>	<u>\$ 2,936,295,795</u>
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer	\$ 155,993,000	\$ 148,624,591	\$ 144,160,000
Contributions - participant	14,573,802	14,600,156	14,508,095
Net investment (loss) income	(90,889,351)	278,835,996	48,127,424
Benefit payments	(180,422,869)	(172,641,570)	(165,544,383)
Refunds	(804,052)	(853,921)	(437,766)
Administrative expense	(1,123,921)	(1,012,863)	(1,031,845)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>(102,673,391)</u>	<u>267,552,389</u>	<u>39,781,525</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>1,380,437,665</u>	<u>1,112,885,276</u>	<u>1,073,103,751</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 1,277,764,274</u>	<u>\$ 1,380,437,665</u>	<u>\$ 1,112,885,276</u>
State's net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)	<u>\$ 1,736,145,508</u>	<u>\$ 1,671,406,285</u>	<u>\$ 1,823,410,519</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	42.40%	45.23%	37.90%
Covered payroll	\$ 133,830,177	\$ 137,421,597	\$ 135,392,337
State's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	1,297.28%	1,216.26%	1,346.76%
Single discount rate, Beginning of Year	6.12%	6.26%	6.34%
Single discount rate, End of Year	6.36%	6.12%	6.26%
Long-term municipal bond rate	3.69%	1.92%	2.45%
Long-term municipal bond rate date	6/30/22	6/30/21	6/30/20

(1) Prior to fiscal year end 2022, administrative expenses were included in the service cost.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
\$ 50,008,782	\$ 53,221,872	\$ 56,166,214	\$ 58,041,274	\$ 59,619,744	\$ 57,138,961
180,187,890	175,399,302	168,163,770	158,611,299	151,431,750	145,993,903
37,888,398	6,190,925	23,042,316	(3,260,012)	28,713,856	4,490,010
(42,248,829)	(14,445,948)	(29,511,474)	205,404,829	9,482,302	-
(157,349,969)	(148,146,938)	(140,497,204)	(132,571,796)	(125,654,349)	(118,590,965)
(990,688)	(481,716)	(974,665)	(658,051)	(945,807)	(687,923)
(910,537)	(897,285)	(914,405)	(942,950)	(982,656)	(831,652)
66,585,047	70,840,212	75,474,552	284,624,593	121,664,840	87,512,334
<u>2,783,868,067</u>	<u>2,713,027,855</u>	<u>2,637,553,303</u>	<u>2,352,928,710</u>	<u>2,231,263,870</u>	<u>2,143,751,536</u>
<u>\$ 2,850,453,114</u>	<u>\$2,783,868,067</u>	<u>\$2,713,027,855</u>	<u>\$2,637,553,303</u>	<u>\$ 2,352,928,710</u>	<u>\$ 2,231,263,870</u>
\$ 140,518,962	\$ 135,962,000	\$ 131,334,000	\$ 132,060,000	\$ 134,039,684	\$ 126,815,881
14,610,446	14,295,562	14,770,467	14,962,055	15,431,105	15,918,732
64,740,736	69,949,646	97,796,479	(6,470,553)	36,009,150	110,058,987
(157,349,969)	(148,146,938)	(140,497,204)	(132,571,796)	(125,654,349)	(118,590,965)
(990,688)	(481,716)	(974,665)	(658,051)	(945,807)	(687,923)
(910,537)	(897,285)	(914,405)	(942,950)	(982,656)	(831,652)
60,618,950	70,681,269	101,514,672	6,378,705	57,897,127	132,683,060
<u>1,012,484,801</u>	<u>941,803,532</u>	<u>840,288,860</u>	<u>833,910,155</u>	<u>776,013,028</u>	<u>643,329,968</u>
<u>\$ 1,073,103,751</u>	<u>\$1,012,484,801</u>	<u>\$ 941,803,532</u>	<u>\$ 840,288,860</u>	<u>\$ 833,910,155</u>	<u>\$ 776,013,028</u>
<u>\$ 1,777,349,363</u>	<u>\$1,771,383,266</u>	<u>\$1,771,224,323</u>	<u>\$1,797,264,443</u>	<u>\$ 1,519,018,555</u>	<u>\$ 1,455,250,842</u>
37.65%	36.37%	34.71%	31.86%	35.44%	34.78%
\$ 138,415,234	\$ 132,064,855	\$ 139,737,508	\$ 139,537,967	\$ 145,903,074	\$ 150,280,023
1,284.07%	1,341.30%	1,267.54%	1,288.01%	1,041.11%	968.36%
6.60%	6.58%	6.48%	6.85%	6.89%	6.91%
6.34%	6.60%	6.58%	6.48%	6.85%	6.89%
3.13%	3.62%	3.56%	2.85%	3.80%	4.29%
6/30/19	6/30/18	6/30/17	6/30/16	6/30/15	6/30/14

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

Valuation Date: June 30, 2022

This Schedule is intended to show information for ten (10) years. Information prior to 2014 is not available. The additional years will be added, prospectively, as they become available.

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

2022 Changes in Assumptions:

- The mortality tables were updated to the Pub-2010 Above-Median Income General Healthy Retiree and Employee Mortality Tables with no adjustments and future mortality improvements using the scale MP-2021.
- The normal retirement rates for Tier 1 were updated to better reflect observed experience.
- The current turnover rates were updated to better reflect observed experience.

2021 Changes in Assumptions:

- There were no significant assumption changes.

2020 Changes in Assumptions:

- There were no significant assumption changes.

2019 Changes in Assumptions:

- The investment rate of return assumption decreased from 6.75% to 6.5%.
- The rate of inflation decreased from 2.5% to 2.25%.
- The salary increase assumption decreased from 2.75% to 2.5%.
- The mortality tables were updated to Pub-2010 Above-Median Income General Healthy Retiree and Employee Mortality Tables with adjustments for the System's credibility factors and future mortality improvements using scale MP-2018.
- The normal and early retirement rates were updated to better reflect observed experience.
- The turnover rates were updated to better reflect observed experience.

2018 Changes in Assumptions:

- The rate of inflation decreased from 2.75% to 2.5%.
- The salary increase assumption decreased from 3.00% to 2.75%.

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 7.00% to 6.75%.
- The salary increase assumption was changed from 3.75% to 3.00% per year, compounded annually. That rate includes a 0.25% per year productive/merit/promotion component.
- Turnover rates were increased for both Tier 1 and Tier 2 members. For Tier 2 members with less than five years of service, the turnover rate was increased to a flat rate of 1.75%.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

- The overall normal retirement rates were decreased to better reflect observed experience.
- 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.

2015 Changes in Assumptions:

- There were no significant assumption changes.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	(6.7)%	26.0%	4.7%	7.2%	7.5%	12.4%	(0.6)%	5.1%	17.5%

*** NOTE:** This Schedule is intended to show information for ten (10) years. Information prior to 2014 is not available. The additional years will be added, prospectively, as they become available.

SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Actuarially determined contribution	Contributions received	Contribution (deficiency) excess	Covered Payroll	Contributions received as a percentage of covered payroll
2013	\$125,576,795	\$88,239,564	\$(37,337,231)	\$156,142,183	56.51%
2014	125,061,595	126,815,881	1,754,286	150,280,023	84.39%
2015	124,215,990	134,039,684	9,823,694	145,903,074	91.87%
2016	121,362,703	132,060,000	10,697,297	139,537,967	94.64%
2017	152,699,188	131,334,000	(21,365,188)	139,737,508	93.99%
2018	168,056,916	135,962,000	(32,094,916)	132,064,855	102.95%
2019	169,632,403	140,518,962	(29,113,441)	138,415,234	101.52%
2020	173,704,375	144,160,000	(29,544,375)	135,392,337	106.48%
2021	173,205,430	148,624,591	(24,580,839)	137,421,597	108.15%
2022	175,823,406	155,993,000	(19,830,406)	133,830,177	116.56%

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Notes to Schedule of State Contributions

Valuation Date: June 30, 2020

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 for fiscal years on and after June 30, 2012, were restated to comply with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 82. For fiscal years prior to June 30, 2012, covered payroll was not restated to comply with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 82 due to system limitations.

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates as of the Valuation Date

Actuarial Cost Method:	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization Method:	Normal cost plus a 25 year level percentage of capped payroll closed-period amortization of the unfunded accrued liability.
Remaining Amortization Period:	20 years, closed.
Asset Valuation Method:	5 year smoothed market
Inflation:	2.25%
Salary Increases:	2.5% per year (2.25% inflation and 0.25% productivity components per year).
Post Retirement Benefits:	Post-retirement benefit increases of 3.00%, compounded, for Tier 1 and 3.00% or one-half the annual change in the Consumer Price Index, whichever is less, simple for Tier 2.
Investment Rate of Return:	6.5%
Retirement Age:	Experienced based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition
Mortality:	
Post-retirement:	Pub-2010 Above-Median Income General Employee Mortality tables, sex distinct, with scaling factors of 102 percent for males and 98 percent for females, and the MP-2018 two-dimensional generational mortality improvement scale.
Pre-retirement:	Pub-2010 Above-Median Income General Employee Mortality tables, sex distinct, with scaling factors of 99 percent for males and females, and the MP-2018 two-dimensional generational mortality improvement scale.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS TO CONSULTANTS Year Ended June 30, 2022

Actuary	\$ 92,930
Audit fees	46,014
Legal services	-
Total	<u>\$138,944</u>

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 Government Auditing Standards

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

Board of Trustees, Judges’ Retirement System of the State of Illinois

Report on the Financial Statements

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, the financial statements of the Judges’ Retirement System of the State of Illinois (the System), a pension trust fund of the State of Illinois, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the System’s basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents and we have issued our report thereon dated January 27, 2023. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Illinois State Board of Investment, an internal investment pool of the State of Illinois, as described in our report on the System’s financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors’ testing of internal control over financial reporting (internal control) or compliance and other matters of the Illinois State Board of Investment that are reported on separately by those auditors. Our report also includes a reference to the fact that the actuarially determined net pension liability is dependent on several assumptions, including the assumption that future required contributions from State sources are made based on statutory requirements.

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*.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the System’s 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 may exist that have not been identified.

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 System'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 System's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

SIGNED ORIGINAL ON FILE

Schaumburg, Illinois
January 27, 2023