Keeping our promises

Attaining the full annual required contribution

Addressing our challenges

Growing unfunded liabilities

FINANCIAL

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

Independent Auditors' Report

McGladrey LLP

McGladrey

Honorable William G. Holland, Auditor General – State of Illinois

Board of Trustees, State Universities Retirement System of Illinois

As Special Assistant Auditors for the Auditor General, we have audited the accompanying Statement of Plan Net Assets of the State Universities Retirement System of Illinois (System), a component unit of the State of Illinois, as of June 30, 2012, and the related Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets for the year then ended, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the System's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The prior year summarized comparative information has been derived from the System's 2011 financial statements on which we expressed an unqualified opinion in our report dated December 12, 2011.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing 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 over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the plan net assets of the State Universities Retirement System of Illinois as of June 30, 2012, and the changes in plan net assets for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 15 through 17 and the schedules of funding progress and employer contributions on 39 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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 assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the System's basic financial statements. The accompanying Supporting Schedules, as listed in the table of contents in the financial section, and the accompanying introductory, investment, actuarial and statistical sections are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. All 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 2012 Supporting Schedules in the financial section have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling the 2012 Supporting Schedules directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the 2012 Supporting Schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, taken as a whole. The introductory, investment, actuarial, and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

We have also previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the System's basic financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011 (not presented herein), and have issued our report thereon dated December 12, 2011, which contained an unqualified opinion on those financial statements. The accompanying Supporting Schedules, as listed in the table of contents in the financial section, for the year ended June 30, 2011 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are 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 2011 financial statements. These Supporting Schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the 2011 basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare those financial statements or to those financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the 2011 Supporting Schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole for the year ended June 30, 2011.

McGladrey LLP

Schaumburg, Illinois
December 18, 2012

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section presents management's discussion and analysis of the State Universities Retirement System's (SURS or the System) financial statements and the major factors affecting the operations and investment performance of the System during the year ended June 30, 2012, with comparative reporting entity totals for the year ended June 30, 2011.

Financial Highlights

- The System's benefit payments increased by $135.2 million or 8.3% for fiscal year 2012.
- The System's net assets decreased by $487 million, or 3.2% from the previous fiscal year 2011.
- The System's return on investment, net of investment management fees, was 0.5% for fiscal year 2012.
- The System was actuarially funded at 42.1% as of June 30, 2012, compared to 44.3% as of June 30, 2011.

Overview of Financial Statements and Accompanying Information

- The financial statements presented in this report are the Statement of Plan Net Assets as of June 30, 2012 and the Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets for the year ended June 30, 2012. These statements present separate totals for the defined benefit plan and the self-managed plan, with reporting entity totals for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. The Statement of Plan Net Assets presents the assets on hand as of June 30, 2012 and 2011. The Statement of Plan Net Assets is a useful indicator of the health of SURS' financial position and the funds available to pay benefits. The Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets presents the additions to and deductions from the plan net assets during the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.
- The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements and provide facts and detailed information to assist the reader in understanding the statements. Disclosures include the description of the plan, summary of significant accounting policies, and detailed presentations of major assets and liabilities.
- Required supplementary information presents schedules related to employer contributions and the funding of the plan.
- Other supplementary schedules consist of detailed information supporting administrative and investment expenses, fees paid to consultants, and a summary of cash receipts and disbursements.

General Market Risk

SURS 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 SURS investment portfolios 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 SURS' financial condition.

Financial Analysis of the System

The State Universities Retirement System serves 199,622 members in its defined benefit plan and 17,660 members in its self-managed plan. The funds needed to finance the benefits provided by SURS are accumulated through the collection of member and employer contributions and through income on investments. The total net assets of the System decreased from $15.2 billion as of June 30, 2011 to $14.7 billion as of June 30, 2012, chiefly due to a decrease in investment income.

Plan Net Assets

The summary of plan net assets for the System is presented below:

Condensed Statement of Plan Net Assets

Reporting Entity Total ($ in millions)	**2012**	**2011**	Change Amount	Change %
Cash and short-term investments	$ 499.2	$ 505.5	$ (6.3)	(1.2)
Receivables and prepaid expenses	259.1	57.3	201.8	352.2
Pending investment sales	369.4	597.2	(227.8)	(38.1)
Investments and securities lending collateral	14,347.1	16,124.1	(1,777.0)	(11.0)
Capital assets, net	5.8	6.0	(0.2)	(3.3)
Total assets	15,480.6	17,290.1	(1,809.5)	(10.5)
Payable to brokers-unsettled trades	696.6	511.1	185.5	36.3
Securities lending collateral	11.7	1,516.0	(1,504.3)	(99.2)
Other liabilities	24.3	28.5	(4.2)	(14.7)
Total liabilities	732.6	2,055.6	(1,323.0)	(64.4)
Total plan net assets	$ 14,748.0	$ 15,234.5	$ (486.5)	(3.2)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Overall, plan net assets decreased by $0.5 billion, or 3.2%, chiefly due the excess of benefit payments over the total investment income and contributions received. The investment allocation strategy for the plans making up the reporting entity as of June 30, 2012, and 2011 is as follows:

	2012	2011
Defined Benefit Plan		
Equities	60.0%	60.0%
Opportunity Fund	1.0	2.0
Fixed income	19.0	18.0
Private Equity	6.0	6.0
TIPS*	4.0	4.0
Real Estate Investment Trusts	4.0	4.0
Real Estate	6.0	6.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Self-Managed Plan		
Equities	67.0%	70.0%
Fixed income	32.0	29.0
Real Estate	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%

*TIPS denotes Treasury Inflation Protected Securities

Proper implementation of the investment policy requires that a periodic adjustment, or rebalancing, of assets be made to ensure conformance with policy target levels. Such rebalancing is necessary to reflect sizable cash flows and performance imbalances among investment managers who are hired to manage assets with a specified strategy. SURS' rebalancing policy calls for rebalancing, as soon as practical, if a strategy exceeds or falls below its target allocation by 3%. Ongoing rebalancing of the investment portfolio occurred as needed during the year with the assistance of System cash flows. The allocation of assets within the self-managed plan is totally determined by the individual participants, and also reflects gains or losses over the past year.

Liabilities decreased by $1.3 billion or 64.4%. This was primarily due to a $1.5 billion decrease in the obligation for securities lending collateral, offset by a $0.2 billion increase in payables to brokers-unsettled trades.

Changes in Plan Net Assets

The summary of changes in plan net assets for the System is presented below:

Condensed Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets

Reporting Entity ($ in millions)	2012	2011	Change	
			Amount	%
Employer contributions	$ 1,031.8	$ 818.5	$ 213.3	26.0
Participant contributions	312.4	309.9	2.5	0.8
Net investment income/(loss)	25.7	2,973.6	(2,947.9)	(99.1)
Total additions	1,369.9	4,102.0	(2,732.1)	(66.6)
Benefits	1,757.7	1,622.5	135.2	8.3
Refunds	85.2	73.9	11.3	15.3
Administrative expense	13.5	12.6	0.9	7.1
Total deductions	$ 1,856.4	$ 1,709.0	147.4	8.6
Net increase/(decrease) in plan net assets	$ (486.5)	$ 2,393.0	$ (2,879.5)	(120.3)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Additions

Additions to plan net assets are in the form of employer and participant contributions and investment income or losses. For fiscal year 2012, employer contributions increased by $213.2 million due to higher employer contributions from the State of Illinois as required by Public Act 88-0593. Participant contributions increased by $2.5 million or 0.8%.

The investment net income for fiscal year 2012 was $25.7 million for the System, representing a $2.95 billion decrease from the prior year. For the defined benefit plan, the overall rate of return was 0.5% (net of all investment management fees).

Given the long-term orientation of the SURS defined benefit investment program, it is important to track investment returns over several time periods to correctly assess performance, especially given recent market volatility. The defined benefit plan returns are as follows:

Time Period	1-year	3-year	5-year	10-year	20-year
Annualized Return	0.5%	12.7%	1.9%	6.8%	8.0%

The 20-year return corresponds to the average active service term of the System member. At 8.0%, it can be compared to the actuarial rate of return assumption of 7.75%. While this assumed rate is normally determined every five years as part of the experience study performed by the System actuaries, the rate can be changed outside of this timetable by the System Board of Trustees, should changes in market conditions or plan demographics call for such an adjustment.

Deductions

The expenses of the Retirement System relate to the provision of retirement annuities and other benefits, refunds to terminated employees, and the cost of administering the System. These expenses for fiscal year 2012 were $1.86 billion, an increase of $147.4 million or 8.6% over expenses for 2011. This increase is primarily due to the $137.1 million increase in defined benefit plan retirement and survivor annuity payments, and a $7.0 million increase in portable lump sum distributions and refunds. Administration expenses increased by $0.9 million or 7.1% from fiscal year 2011 to 2012.

Future Outlook

The experience review for the years June 30, 2006, to June 30, 2010, was performed in March 2011 and the assumptions adopted as of June 30, 2011. The anticipated payrolls upon which contributions are based are expected to be lower In the future. In addition to the change in payroll growth, Public Act 96-0889 caps Tier 2 to participants' earnings at $106,800 in 2011, and future cost of living adjustments at the lesser of 3% or 0.5% of the increase in the Consumer Price Index. This modification of Tier 2 participants' earnings decreases the anticipated amount of future payroll and contributions.

The employer contribution for fiscal year 2013, mainly provided by the State of Illinois, increased by approximately $422 million or 43%. The employer contributions for fiscal years 2014 and beyond should remain at a level percent of pay of approximately 36% as required by the funding plan set out by Public Act 88-0593. Under this plan, contributions will be at levels sufficient to fund the employer normal cost while amortizing the unfunded accrued actuarial liability for the period of 2012 to 2045, allowing the System to reach a funding ratio of 90%.

Benefit payments are projected to continue to grow at a rate of approximately 7 - 8 % annually as a result of increasing numbers of retirees, the 3% annual increase, and the impact of salary increases at the participating agencies. This results in expenditure levels greater than combined participant and employer contributions such that the System will continue to liquidate investments by approximately $500 to $700 million annually in order to pay current benefits. SURS will continue to structure its portfolio with the objective of maximizing returns over the long term to help offset the shortage in employer contributions.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the System's finances. For questions concerning the information in this report or for additional information, contact State Universities Retirement System, 1901 Fox Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61820.

Financial Statements

Statement of Plan Net Assets as of June 30, 2012
With Comparative Reporting Entity Totals as of June 30, 2011

	2012			2011
	Defined Benefit Plan	Self-Managed Plan	Total	Total
Assets				
Cash and short-term investments	$ 499,250,768	$ -	$ 499,250,768	$ 505,492,014
Receivables				
Participants	12,680,102	2,497,706	15,177,808	12,198,383
Federal, trust funds, and other	208,318,893	1,399,039	209,717,932	4,627,020
Pending investment sales	369,412,417	-	369,412,417	597,196,141
Interest and dividends	33,913,766	-	33,913,766	40,462,379
Total receivables	624,325,178	3,896,745	628,221,923	654,483,923
Prepaid expenses	243,561	-	243,561	22,777
Investments, at fair value				
Equity investments	9,237,816,964	45,915,566	9,283,732,530	10,131,613,173
Fixed income investments	3,641,674,426	21,207,523	3,662,881,949	3,210,020,243
Real estate investments	416,548,808	710,748	417,259,556	375,589,750
Mutual fund and variable annuities	-	971,088,663	971,088,663	890,678,243
Total investments	13,296,040,198	1,038,922,500	14,334,962,698	14,607,901,409
Securities lending collateral	12,121,093	-	12,121,093	1,516,154,400
Capital assets, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation $18,428,111 and $17,977,466 respectively	5,777,719	-	5,777,719	6,003,179
Total assets	**14,437,758,517**	**1,042,819,245**	**15,480,577,762**	**17,290,057,702**
Liabilities				
Benefits payable	5,093,488	-	5,093,488	7,159,269
Refunds payable	4,758,501	-	4,758,501	3,416,995
Securities lending collateral	11,758,885	-	11,758,885	1,515,998,213
Payable to brokers for unsettled trades	696,571,091	-	696,571,091	511,135,516
Administrative expenses payable	14,433,274	-	14,433,274	17,806,560
Total liabilities	**732,615,239**	**-**	**732,615,239**	**2,055,516,553**
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits	**$ 13,705,143,278**	**$ 1,042,819,245**	**$ 14,747,962,523**	**$ 15,234,541,149**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Financial Statements

Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets For the Year Ended June 30, 2012
With Comparative Reporting Entity Totals For the Year Ended June 30, 2011

	2012			2011
	Defined Benefit Plan	Self-Managed Plan	Total	Total
Additions				
Contributions				
Employer	$ 985,814,621	$ 45,923,874	$ 1,031,738,495	$ 818,435,806
Participant	258,236,014	54,121,798	312,357,812	309,934,408
Total Contributions	1,244,050,635	100,045,672	1,344,096,307	1,128,370,214
Investment Income				
Net appreciation/(depreciation) in fair value of investments	(235,505,443)	16,659,356	(218,846,087)	2,646,764,487
Interest	81,396,519	-	81,396,519	192,587,174
Dividends	200,831,741	-	200,831,741	181,007,663
Securities lending	5,641,433	-	5,641,433	5,347,769
	52,364,250	16,659,356	69,023,606	3,025,707,093
Less investment expense				
Asset management expense	42,734,709	-	42,734,709	51,574,569
Securities lending expense	562,132	-	562,132	518,100
Net investment income	9,067,409	16,659,356	25,726,765	2,973,614,424
Total additions	**1,253,118,044**	**116,705,028**	**1,369,823,072**	**4,101,984,638**
Deductions				
Benefits	1,743,745,957	13,929,534	1,757,675,491	1,622,452,595
Refunds of contributions	65,065,250	20,105,200	85,170,450	73,895,151
Administrative expense	13,166,856	388,901	13,555,757	12,618,044
Total deductions	**1,821,978,063**	**34,423,635**	**1,856,401,698**	**1,708,965,790**
Net increase/(decrease)	**(568,860,019)**	**82,281,393**	**(486,578,626)**	**2,393,018,848**
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits Beginning of year	14,274,003,297	960,537,852	15,234,541,149	12,841,522,301
End of Year	**$ 13,705,143,278**	**$ 1,042,819,245**	**$ 14,747,962,523**	**$ 15,234,541,149**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The System is a component unit of the State of Illinois. As defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the financial reporting entity consists of a primary government, as well as its component units, which are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable, or for which the nature and significance to the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or otherwise incomplete. Financial accountability is defined as:

1. Appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board and either (a) the ability to impose will by the primary government or (b) the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the primary government; or

2. Fiscal dependency on the primary government.

Based upon the required criteria, the System has no component units.

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

For both the defined benefit plan and the self-managed plan (SMP), the financial transactions are recorded using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Member and employer contributions are recognized as revenue when due pursuant to statutory or contractual requirements. Benefits and refunds are recognized as expenses when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plans.

C. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the System's financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and changes therein, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates and those differences could be material. The System uses an actuary to determine the actuarial accrued liability for the defined benefit plan and to determine the actuarially required contribution.

D. Risks and Uncertainties

The System invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risk. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near-term and those such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the Statement of Plan Net Assets.

E. Description of Plans

The system is the administrator of a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plan and a multiple-employer defined contribution plan. Legislation effective January 1, 1998, required State Universities Retirement System (SURS or the System) to introduce a portable benefit package to the existing defined benefit plan and to offer a defined contribution plan. The portable benefit package and the defined contribution plan are available to all participants whose employers elect to make the options available. As of June 30, 2012, the defined benefit plan has two options available. These options are known as the traditional benefit package and the portable benefit package. The defined contribution plan is known as the self-managed plan. The membership, contributions, and benefit provisions related to these plans are presented in the following summary of the provisions of SURS in effect as of June 30, 2012, as defined in the *Illinois Compiled Statutes*. Interested parties should refer to the SURS Member Guide or the Statutes for more complete information.

1. Defined Benefit Plan

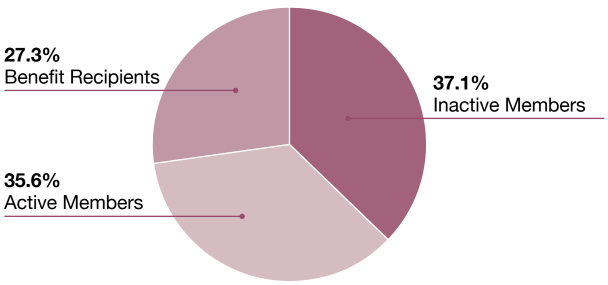
SURS was established on July 12, 1941, to provide retirement annuities and other benefits for staff members and employees of the state universities, certain affiliated organizations and certain other state educational and scientific agencies and for survivors, dependents, and other beneficiaries of such employees.

SURS is included in the State of Illinois' financial reports as a component unit. SURS is governed by Chapter 40, Act 5, Article 15, of the *Illinois Compiled Statutes.* These statutes assign the authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions of the plan to the State Legislature. Operation of the System and the direction of its policies are the responsibility of the Board of Trustees of the System. It is also these statutes that define the scope of SURS'

Notes to the Financial Statements

reporting entity. There are no statutory provisions for termination of the System. The Illinois Constitution provides that the pension obligation of the state *shall be an enforceable contractual relationship, the benefits of which shall not be diminished or impaired.*

Defined Benefit Plan



At June 30, 2012 and 2011, the number of participating employers was:

	2012	2011
Universities	**9**	9
Community Colleges	**39**	39
Allied Agencies	**15**	15
State Agencies	**2**	2
	65	65

At June 30, 2012 and 2011, defined benefit plan membership consisted of:

	2012	2011
Benefit Recipients	**54,532**	51,370
Active Members	**71,056**	71,888
Inactive Members	**74,034**	72,903
	199,622	196,161

a. Membership

Participation is required as a condition of employment. Employees are ineligible to participate if (a) employed less than full-time and attending classes with an employer; (b) receiving a retirement annuity from SURS; or (c) excluded by subdivision (a)(7)(f) or (a)(19) of Section 210 of the Federal Social Security Act from the definition of employment given in that Section.

b. Benefit Provisions

A traditional benefit plan was established in 1941. Public Act 90-448 was enacted effective January 1, 1998, which established an alternative defined benefit program known as the portable benefit package. This option is offered in addition to the traditional benefit option. The traditional and portable plan Tier 1 refers to members that began participation prior to January 1, 2011. Public Act 96-0889 revised the traditional and portable benefit plans for members who begin participation on or after January 1, 2011, and who do not have other eligible Illinois reciprocal system services. The revised plan is referred to as Tier 2. New employees are allowed 6 months after their date of hire to make an irrevocable election. The following is a summary of the benefit provisions as of June 30, 2012.

	Traditional Plan - Tier 1	Traditional Plan - Tier 2	Portable Plan
Retirement Vesting	5 years of service	10 years of service	5 years of service (Tier 1) and 10 years of service (Tier 2)
Retirement Age Requirement	Age 62, with at least 5 years Age 60, with at least 8 years At any age with at least 30 years	Age 67, with at least 10 years of service	• Tier 1-Same as Traditional Plan Tier 1 Age Requirement • Tier 2-Same as Traditional Plan Tier 2 Age Requirement
Final Rate of Earnings (FRE)	• Average earnings during 4 high consecutive academic years; or • Average of the last 48 months prior to termination.	• Average earnings during 8 high consecutive academic years of the last 10; or • Average of the high 96 consecutive months of last 120 months (if applicable).	• Tier 1-Same as Traditional Plan Tier 1 FRE • Tier 2-Same as Traditional Plan Tier 2 FRE
Retirement Benefit AAI (Automatic Annual Increase)	The AAI is 3% compounded annually.	The AAI is calculated using the lesser of 3% or one-half of the consumer price index. The increase will not be compounded.	• Tier 1-Same as Traditional Plan Tier 1 AAI • Tier 2-Same as Traditional Plan Tier 2 AAI
Survivor Benefits	An eligible survivor receives a minimum of 50% of the member's earned retirement annuity.	An eligible survivor receives 66 2/3% of the member's earned retirement annuity.	Based upon selection at retirement of 50%, 75% or 100% of the member's earned retirement annuity.
Survivor AAI (Automatic Annual Increase)	The AAI is 3%, compounded annually.	The AAI is calculated using the lesser of 3% or one-half of the consumer price index. The increase will not be compounded.	• Tier 1-Same as Traditional Plan Tier 1 Survivor AAI • Tier 2-Same as Traditional Plan Tier 2 Survivor AAI

Notes to the Financial Statements

SURS also provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits as authorized in Chapter 40, Act 5, Article 15, of the *Illinois Compiled Statutes.*

Disability benefits are payable to all participants with at least 2 years of service credit if they are unable to reasonably perform the duties of their assigned position due to a physical or mental impairment as certified by a physician. The benefit becomes payable when sick leave payments are exhausted or after 60 days of the disability, whichever is later. The benefit is payable at a rate of 50% of the monthly rate of compensation on the date the disability began. Disability benefits are reduced by any payments received under the Workers' Compensation or the Occupational Diseases Act. If a participant remains disabled after receiving the maximum benefits due, they may be eligible for a disability retirement annuity equal to 35% of the monthly rate of compensation on the date the disability began.

Death benefits are payable to named beneficiaries upon the death of any participant of this System. Under the traditional benefit package, monthly survivor benefits may be paid to eligible survivors if the participant established a minimum of 1.5 years of service credit prior to the date of death. If no qualified survivor exists at the date of retirement, the member is paid a refund of all survivor contributions plus interest. Under the portable benefit package, survivor benefits are available through a reduction of the retirement annuity calculated as described above. No refund of survivor contributions is available if there is no qualified survivor at the time of retirement. These provisions are designed to allow the impact of the portable benefit package's enhanced refund opportunity to be cost neutral.

Upon the death of an annuitant, SURS will pay either a death benefit to a non-survivor beneficiary or a monthly survivor benefit to an eligible survivor. The amount of the monthly survivor benefit will differ depending upon whether the annuitant had selected the traditional benefit package or the portable benefit package.

Upon termination of service, a lump sum refund is available to all members. Under the traditional benefit package, this refund consists of all member contributions and interest at 4-1/2%. Under the portable benefit package, this refund consists of all member contributions and total interest credited, plus for those members with greater than or equal to 5 years of service credit, an equal amount of employer contributions. Under both defined benefit plan options, a member with 5 or more years of service credit who does not apply for a refund may apply for a normal retirement benefit payable at age 62.

c. Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of June 30, 2012, the most recent actuarial valuation date, is as follows (in millions):

Actuarial Value of Assets	Accrued Actuarial Liabilities	Unfunded Accrued Actuarial Liabilities	Funding Ratio*	Covered Payroll	UAAL as % of Covered Payroll
$13,949.9	$33,170.2	$19,220.3	42.1%	$3,477.2	552.8%

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information (RSI) following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

*If calculated using the market value of assets of $13,705.1, the funding ratio would be 41.3%.

d. Actuarial Value of Assets

The actuarial value of assets is used in determining the funding progress of the System and in establishing the employer contribution rates necessary to adhere to the statutory funding plan. The actuarial value of assets is based on a smoothed investment income rate. Investment income in excess or shortfall of the expected 7.75% rate on fair value is smoothed over a five-year period with 20% of a year's excess or shortfall being recognized each year beginning with the current year. The use of this actuarial method began with the valuation for the period ending June 30, 2009, as required by Public Act 96-0043, which was signed into law on July 15, 2009.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Calculation of Actuarial Value of Assets (in thousands)

Actuarial Value of Assets at July 1, 2011		$ 13,945,680.5
Total investment income/(loss)	9,067.4	
Less: Projected investment income @ 7.75%	1,084,258.4	
Investment income/(loss) in excess of projected	(1,075,191.0)	
Less: Deferral to smooth asset values over 5 years	(860,152.8)	
Recognized investment income - current year		(215,038.2)
Projected investment income		1,084,258.4
Recognized investment loss - prior years		(287,068.1)
Excess of contributions over disbursements		(577,927.4)
Actuarial value of assets at June 30, 2012		$ 13,949,905.1

e. Additional actuarial valuation information

Valuation date	June 30, 2012
Actuarial cost method	Projected unit credit
Amortization method	Level percent, open
Remaining amortization period	30 years, open
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return*	7.75%
Projected salary increases**	3.75 - 12.00%
Cost-of-living adjustment	3.0% before January 2011 hires and 1.375% after
Assumed wage inflation rate	2.75%
Postretirement benefits	3.0%
Mortality table	RP 2000 Combined Mortality Table projected to 2017, with the rates multiplied by 80 percent for males and 85 percent for females.

*Assumed investment rate of return change from 8.5 percent in Fiscal Year 2009 to 7.75 percent in Fiscal Year 2010 by action of the System Board of Trustees.
**Includes assumed wage inflation of 2.75 percent.

2. Self-Managed Plan

SURS is the plan sponsor and administrator of a defined contribution plan established as of January 1, 1998, by the Illinois General Assembly as an amendment to the Illinois Pension Code through Illinois Public Act 90-448. This plan is referred to as the self-managed plan (SMP) and is offered to employees of all SURS employers who elect to participate. This plan is a qualified money purchase pension plan under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. The assets of the SMP are maintained under a trust administered by the SURS Board of Trustees in accordance with the Illinois Pension Code, and are made up of the account balances of individual participants.

At June 30, 2012 and 2011, the number of SMP participating employers was:

	2012	2011
Universities	**9**	9
Community Colleges	**39**	39
Allied Agencies	**13**	13
State Agencies	**1**	1
	62	62

At June 30, 2012 and 2011, the SMP membership consisted of:

	2012	2011
Annuity Benefit Recipients	253	182
Active Members	10,100	9,723
Inactive Members	7,307	7,019
	17,660	16,924

a. Membership

A member may elect participation in the SMP if (a) all participation criteria for the defined benefit plan are met; (b) the employer has elected through Board action to offer the self-managed plan; (c) the employee is on active status at the plan offering date; and (d) the employee is not eligible to retire as of the employer plan offering date. The member election is irrevocable. New employees are allowed 6 months from the date of hire in which to make their election. If no election is received, members are considered to be part of the defined benefit plan, under the traditional benefit option.

Notes to the Financial Statements

b. Benefit Provisions

The SMP provides retirement, disability, death, and survivor benefits as authorized in Chapter 40, Act 5, Article 15, of the *Illinois Compiled Statutes*, and amended by Public Act 90-448.

Retirement benefits are payable to participants meeting minimum vesting requirements of 5 years of service credit at age 62, 8 years of service credit at age 55, or 30 years of service credit regardless of age. The distribution options available upon reaching retirement eligibility are the following: a lump sum distribution consisting of all employee and employer contributions and related investment earnings; a single life annuity; a 50% or 100% joint and survivor annuity; a single life annuity with a guaranteed period of 10, 15, or 20 years as elected by the participant; and a 50% or 100% joint and survivor annuity with a guaranteed period of 10, 15, or 20 years as elected by the participant.

Disability benefits are payable to all participants with at least 2 years of service credit if they are unable to reasonably perform the duties of their assigned position due to physical impairment as certified by a physician. The benefit becomes payable when sick leave payments are exhausted or after 60 days of the disability, whichever is later. The benefit is payable at a rate of 50% of the monthly rate of compensation on the date the disability began. Disability benefits are reduced by any payments under the Workers' Compensation or the Occupational Diseases Act.

Upon termination of service with less than 5 years of service credit, a lump sum distribution is available which consists of employee contributions and related investment earnings. The employer contributions and related investment earnings are forfeited. Upon termination of service with greater than 5 years of service credit but where the participant is not yet eligible for retirement, a lump sum distribution is available which consists of employee and employer contributions and related investment earnings.

Death benefits are payable to named beneficiaries upon the death of any participant of this plan. If the participant has less than 1.5 years of service credit, the death benefit payable is the employee contributions and related investment earnings. If the participant has 1.5 or more years of service credit, the death benefit payable is the employee and employer contributions and related investment earnings.

3. SURS as an Employer

Chapter 40, Act 5, Article 15-106 of the *Illinois Compiled Statutes* defines the participating employers in the System. SURS, as a participating employer, provides a defined benefit plan of either a traditional benefit or portable benefit, or the defined contribution plan (self-managed plan) for all of its employees through the System. The employer contributions to SURS for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were $996,330, $855,621, and $690,306, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

F. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Included in the $499,250,768 of cash and short-term investments presented in the Statement of Plan Net Assets is $76,929,543 of short-term investments with original maturities less than 90 days. For purposes of the various data tables presented in Note III, this group of short-term investments is included as part of fixed income investments. Short-term investments are generally reported at cost, which approximates fair value.

G. Investments

Investments are governed by Chapter 40, Act 5, Articles 1 and 15, of the *Illinois Compiled Statutes*. The most important aspect of the statutes is the prudent expert rule, which establishes a standard of care for all fiduciaries. (A fiduciary is any person who has authority or control with respect to the management or administration of plan assets.) The prudent expert rule states that fiduciaries must discharge their duties with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use under conditions prevailing at the time. Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income is reported on the accrual basis. Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

For the defined benefit plan, investments are reported at fair value. Marketable securities (stocks, bonds, warrants, and options) are traded on public exchanges. The Northern Trust Company, SURS' custodial bank, establishes these prices using third-party pricing services. Generally, these values are reported at the last reported sales price. Certain investments that do not have an established market value are reported at estimated fair value obtained from a custodial bank or investment management firm. These investments include commingled investment pools, where the underlying assets are individually marked to market (i.e., estimated fair value) on a daily basis and individually traded on publicly recognized exchanges. The investment manager, using methods approved by the CFA Institute (formerly known as the Association for Investment Management Research) or other industry standards, values non-marketable securities (real estate and venture capital). These methods generally include detailed property level appraisals and discounted cash flow analysis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the SMP, investments are reported at fair value by the Service Providers. These investments include both mutual and variable annuity funds where the underlying assets are marked to market (i.e., estimated fair value) on a daily basis and individually traded on publicly recognized exchanges. Generally, the values on the underlying investments are reported at the last reported sales price.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost and depreciated over the estimated useful life of each asset. Annual depreciation is computed using the straight-line method.

I. Administrative Expenses

System administrative expenses (which include amounts for both the defined benefit and self-managed plans) are budgeted and approved by the System's Board of Trustees. Funding for these expenses is included in the employer contribution as determined by the annual actuarial valuation and appropriated by the State of Illinois.

J. Prior Year Comparative Information

The basic financial statements include certain prior-year summarized comparative information in total but not at the level of detail required for a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the System's financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, from which the summarized comparative information was derived.

K. New Accounting Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) No. 61, Financial Reporting Entity Omnibus, an amendment to GASB Statements No. 14 and 34, will be effective for the System beginning with its year ending June 30, 2013. This statement modifies certain requirements for inclusion of component units in the financial statements of the reporting entity. The Notes to the Financial Statements will continue to disclose the System as a component unit of the State of Illinois.

GASB Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, is a codification of all sources of generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments. This statement was implemented for the System beginning with its year ending June 30, 2012.

GASB Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position, was established to provide guidance on the reporting of deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources, assets, liabilities, and the new position. SURS is required to implement this Statement for its year ending June 30, 2013.

GASB Statement No. 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities, was established to improve financial reporting by clarifying the appropriate use of the financial statement elements deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources to ensure consistency. SURS is required to implement this Statement for its year ending June 30, 2014.

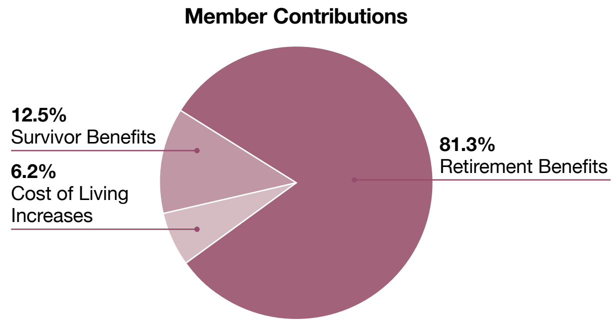
GASB Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans was established to improve financial reporting by state and local governmental pension plans through enhanced note disclosures and schedules of required supplementary information. SURS is required to implement this Statement for its year ending June 30, 2014. GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, was established to improve the standards for measurement, recognition and display of pension expense, liabilities and assets of employers of the plan. SURS will facilitate the implementation of this Statement for our employers for the System beginning with its year ending June 30, 2015.

Notes to the Financial Statements

II. Contributions and Net Assets Designations

A. Defined Benefit Plan

1. Membership Contributions



In accordance with Chapter 40, Act 5, Article 15, of the *Illinois Compiled Statutes*, members of the traditional benefit package contribute 8% of their gross earnings; 6-1/2% of those are designated for retirement annuities, 1/2% for post-retirement increases, and 1% for survivor benefits. Police officers and fire fighters contribute 9-1/2% of earnings; the additional 1-1/2% is a normal retirement contribution. Members of the portable benefit package contribute 8% of their gross earnings; 6-1/2% of those are designated for retirement annuities, 1/2% for post-retirement increases, and 1% for enhanced refund benefits. Police officers and fire fighters contribute 9-1/2% of earnings; the additional 1-1/2% is a normal retirement contribution. These statutes assign the authority to establish and amend the contribution provisions of the plan to the State Legislature. The member contributions are picked up by the employer and treated as employer contributions for income tax purposes. Retirement contributions are based on the gross earnings before the employer pick-up and are included in earnings.

All contributions on pre-1981 earnings and service credit payments, plus future other public employment, prior service, refund repayments, leave payments, military service payments, and the employee portion of Early Retirement Option payments are considered as previously taxed, unless qualifying funds are rolled over to SURS to make these purchases, or unless the payments are made in installments through employer deductions from payroll. Previously taxed contributions will be recovered tax-free when distributed to the employee in the form of benefits or payments or to his or her beneficiary as a death and/or survivor benefit.

2. Interest Credited on Member Contributions

For the traditional and portable benefit packages, the interest rate credited is fixed by the Board of Trustees and is 7.5% for the year ended June 30, 2012. As of July 1, 2012, the rate will remain at 7.5%. For purposes of lump sum refunds to former members, the traditional benefit package offers an interest rate of 4-1/2%, compounded annually, and the portable benefit package offers an interest rate equal to the credited rate, compounded annually. A change brought forth by the enactment of Public Act 94-0004 and effective July 1, 2005, calls for the Comptroller of the State of Illinois to set the interest rate credited to member contribution balances for purposes of the calculation of retirement annuities under the money purchase formula. That rate is 6.75% for the year ended June 30, 2012 and is 6.5% as of July 1, 2012.

Members certified after July 1, 2005 will not be eligible for the money purchase formula calculation. Rather, their retirement annuity will be calculated using the general formula.

3. Employer Contributions

On an annual basis, an actuarial valuation is performed in order to determine the amount of statutorily required contributions from the State of Illinois. An actuarial experience study is performed every 5 years to determine the assumptions to be used in the annual valuation. The actuarial assumptions are also reviewed at least annually by the System. The last actuarial experience study was performed in March 2011. To determine the funding method, Public Act 88-0593 was passed by the Illinois General Assembly in 1994. This act, which took effect on July 1, 1995, provides a 50-year schedule of State contributions to the System designed to achieve a 90% funded ratio by fiscal year 2045. The Statutory Funding Plan consisted of two parts: (i) a ramp-up period from 1996 to 2010 and (ii) a period of contributions equal to a level percentage of the payroll of active members of the System to reach 90% of the total Actuarial Accrued Liability by the end of fiscal year 2045. The Plan requires the State to make continuing appropriations to meet the normal actuarially-determined cost of the System, plus amortize the unfunded accrued liability.

4. Net Asset Accounts

The System maintains two designated accounts that reflect the assignment of net assets to employee and benefit accounts:

a. The Employee Contribution Account records the pension assets contributed by each employee and the interest income earned by those contributions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

b. The Benefits from Employee and Employer Contributions Account records the net assets available for annuities in force and available for future retirement, death and disability benefits, the undistributed investment income, the unexpended administrative expense allocation, and the variations in actuarial assumptions.

Balances in these designated accounts as of June 30, 2012 are as follows:

Employee contributions	$ 5,962,383,896
Benefits from employee and employer contributions	7,742,759,382
Total Net Assets	**$ 13,705,143,278**

5. Ownership of Greater than 5 Percent of Net Assets Available for Benefits

There are no significant investments in any one organization that represents 5% or more of net assets available for benefits.

B. Self-Managed Plan

1. Membership Contributions

In accordance with Chapter 40, Act 5, Article 15, of the *Illinois Compiled Statutes*, members contribute 8% of their gross earnings. These statutes assign the authority to establish and amend the contribution provisions of the plan to the State Legislature.

The member contributions are picked up by the employer and treated as employer contributions for income tax purposes. Retirement contributions are based on the gross earnings before the employer pick-up and are included in earnings.

Service credit purchase payments are considered as previously taxed, unless qualifying funds are rolled over to SURS to make these purchases. Previously taxed contributions will be recovered tax-free when distributed to the employee in the form of benefits or refunds or to his or her beneficiary as a death and/or survivor benefit.

2. Employer Contributions

In accordance with Chapter 40, Act 5, Article 15, of the *Illinois Compiled Statutes*, employer contributions credited to the SMP participant are at a rate of 7.6% of the participant's gross earnings, less the amount retained by SURS (0.5% as of June 30, 2012; 0.4% as of July 1, 2012) to provide disability benefits to the participant. The amounts credited are paid into the participant's account. The State of Illinois shall make the employer contribution to SURS on behalf of the SMP participants.

3. Net Asset Accounts

The SMP maintains three designated accounts that reflect the assignment of net assets to employee contributions, disability benefits, and employer forfeiture accounts:

a. The Employee Contribution Account records the pension assets contributed by each employee and the corresponding employer contribution, and the investment income earned by those contributions.

b. The Disability Benefits Account reflects the pension assets contributed by the employer and held to fund member disability benefits.

c. The Employer Forfeiture Account reflects the pension assets contributed by the employer but forfeited from member accounts due to termination prior to reaching 5 years of service. Future employer contributions are reduced by the total forfeitures held by the defined contribution plan.

The assets related to disability benefits and employer forfeitures are commingled with the investment assets of the defined benefit plan. Investment income or loss is credited to these balances based upon the annual investment return or loss of the commingled assets. For fiscal year 2012, the investment income credited to these balances was $317,763.

Balances in these designated accounts as of June 30, 2012 are as follows:

Employee contributions	$ 974,978,930
Disability benefits	59,685,326
Employer forfeitures	8,154,989
Total Net Assets	**$ 1,042,819,245**

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Ownership of Greater than 5 Percent of Net Assets Available for Benefits

There are no significant investments in any one organization that represent 5% or more of net assets available for benefits.

III. Deposits and Investments

Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, State Universities Retirement System deposits may not be returned. Cash held in the investment related bank account in excess of $250,000 is uninsured and uncollateralized. SURS has a formal policy to address custodial credit risk. Deposits are under the custody of The Northern Trust Company which has an AA- Long Term Deposit/Debt rating by Standard & Poor's, an Aa3 rating by Moody's and an AA/AA- rating by Fitch. At June 30, 2012, the carrying amount of cash was $422,321,225 and the bank balance was $433,912,770 of which $11,494,008 was foreign currency deposits and was exposed to custodial credit risk. The remaining $76,929,543 was made up of short-term invested funds which are considered to be investments for the purpose of assessing custodial credit risk.

Investment Policies

Investments are governed by Chapter 40, Act 5, Articles 1 and 15, of the *Illinois Compiled Statutes*. The most important aspect of the statutes is the prudent expert rule, which establishes a standard of care for all fiduciaries. (A fiduciary is any person who has authority or control with respect to the management or administration of plan assets.) The prudent expert rule states that fiduciaries must discharge their duties with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use under conditions prevailing at the time. The SURS Board of Trustees has adopted an Investment Policy that contains general policies for investments. The Investment Section of this report contains a summary of these policies. Within the prudent expert framework, the SURS Board of Trustees establishes specific investment guidelines in the investment management agreement of each individual investment management firm, and monitors the firms accordingly.

Investment Commitments

Alternative investment portfolios consist of passive interests in limited partnerships. The System had outstanding commitments to private equity limited partnerships of approximately $300.2 million as of June 30, 2012. The System had outstanding commitments to real estate partnerships of approximately $70.0 million, to infrastructure partnerships of approximately $23.1 million, and to Public-Private Investment Program (PPIP) partnerships of approximately $33.4 million at June 30, 2012.

Investments

The carrying values of investments by type at June 30, 2012 are summarized below:

Equity investments	
U.S. equities	$ 6,215,437,936
Non-U.S. equities	1,934,680,002
U.S. private equity	1,270,932,386
Non-U.S. private equity	72,912,196
Equity derivatives	(210,229,990)
Fixed income investments	
U.S. government obligations	1,209,215,490
U.S. agency obligations	1,021,361,106
U.S. corporate fixed income	1,142,947,178
U.S. fixed income, other	22,961,646
Non-U.S. fixed income securities	310,774,195
U.S. short-term investments	95,496,775
Non-U.S. short-term investments	(73,299,379)
U.S. fixed income derivatives	2,262,641
Non-U.S. fixed income derivatives	8,091,841
Real estate investments	
Real estate	417,259,556
Mutual fund and variable annuities	
Self-managed plan mutual funds and variable annuity funds	971,088,663
Total investments	**$ 14,411,892,241**

(a) Fixed income investments presented in this table include $76,929,543 of short-term investments with maturities of less than 90 days, which are included in the cash and short-term investments total on the financial statements.

(b) U.S. short-term investments principally consist of money market funds and options.

(c) Fixed income investments presented in this table include $208,125,500 of short-term bills and notes with maturities greater than 90 days.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the System will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. SURS has not adopted a formal policy specific to custodial credit risk. At June 30, 2012, no investments were uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent but not in the System's name.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be attributed to the magnitude of the System's investment in a single issue. SURS has not adopted a formal policy specific to concentration of credit risk. However, this area is addressed with each of the relevant investment managers in the Investment Management Agreement between the parties. The System's investment portfolios are managed by professional investment management firms. These firms must maintain diversified portfolios and must comply with risk management guidelines specific to each of their investment management agreements. Excluding U.S. government and agency issues, the portfolios are limited to a 5% allocation in any single investment grade U.S. issuer. Allocation limits also apply to international issuers. At June 30, 2012, SURS had no investments in any one issuer that represented 5% or more of the System's total investments.

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill obligations. SURS has not adopted a formal policy specific to credit risk of debt securities. However, this area is addressed with each of the relevant investment managers in the Investment Management Agreement between the parties. The quality ratings of investments in fixed income securities of the System as described by Standard & Poor's rating agency at June 30, 2012 are as follows:

Quality Rating: Standard & Poor's	Domestic**	International	Total
AAA	$ 122,225,976	$ 31,852,614	$ 154,078,590
AA+	1,026,202,635	2,804,056	1,029,006,691
AA	30,765,444	9,300,812	40,066,256
AA-	13,891,339	35,220,744	49,112,083
A+	45,859,964	20,630,278	66,490,242
A	73,967,790	38,969,828	112,937,618
A-	154,018,121	29,796,102	183,814,223
BBB+	56,522,128	33,294,356	89,816,484
BBB	77,783,016	20,638,121	98,421,137
BBB-	53,100,579	32,643,043	85,743,622
BB+	15,233,064	4,623,098	19,856,162
BB	34,498,327	10,824,740	45,323,067
BB-	14,271,160	-	14,271,160
B+	16,872,918	808,000	17,680,918
B	5,838,794	-	5,838,794
B-	9,814,175	-	9,814,175
CCC+	4,478,330	-	4,478,330
CCC	18,439,730	243,125	18,682,855
CCC-	1,415,751	-	1,415,751
CC	9,827,335	-	9,827,335
D	13,388,558	1,150,135	14,538,693
Not Rated **	469,552,265	37,975,143	507,527,408
Total Credit Risk: Debt Securities	$ 2,267,967,399	$ 310,774,195	$ 2,578,741,594
U.S. Government & Agencies *	1,209,315,474	-	1,209,315,474
Total Debt Securities Investments	**$ 3,477,282,873**	**$ 310,774,195**	**$ 3,788,057,068**

* Obligations of the U.S. government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk.

** Domestic includes $125,587,636 from self-managed plan variable annuities and mutual funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The State Universities Retirement System manages its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates by diversifying the debt securities portfolio. The System has not adopted a formal policy specific to interest rate risk. However, this area is addressed with each of the relevant investment managers in the Investment Management Agreement between the parties.

At June 30, 2012, the segmented time distribution of the various investment types of debt securities of the System are as follows:

		Maturities in Years				
Type	**2012 Fair Value**	**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**6 to 10 years**	**10 to 20 years**	**More than 20 years**
U.S. Gov't & Agency Fixed Income*	$ 2,208,597,983	$ 239,393,082	$ 509,581,030	$ 424,585,341	$ 323,062,808	$ 711,975,722
U.S. Corporate Fixed Income **	1,268,684,890	46,355,140	385,589,505	388,494,097	58,444,872	389,801,276
Non-U.S. Fixed Income	310,774,195	34,627,753	145,125,921	84,534,844	14,322,599	32,163,078
Total	**$ 3,788,057,068**	**$ 320,375,975**	**$1,040,296,456**	**$ 897,614,282**	**$ 395,830,279**	**$ 1,133,940,076**

* Includes $22,811,568 from self-managed plan mutual fund.
** Includes $102,776,068 from self-managed plan variable annuities and mutual funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in currency exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. SURS has not adopted a formal policy specific to foreign currency risk. However, this area is addressed with each of the relevant investment managers in the Investment Management Agreement between the parties. International investment management firms maintain portfolios with diversified foreign currency risk for SURS. The System's exposure to foreign currency risk derives from its positions in foreign currency and foreign currency-denominated equity and fixed income investments. At June 30, 2012 the System's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows:

Currency	Equity	Fixed Income*	Total
Australian dollar	$ 87,192,634	$ (6,360,880)	$ 80,831,754
Brazilian real	16,195,083	1,453,610	17,648,693
British pound sterling	319,625,261	4,688,212	324,313,473
Canadian dollar	93,170,030	14,514,335	107,684,365
Chinese yuan renminbi	-	7,791,549	7,791,549
Czech koruna	948,463	-	948,463
Danish krone	29,662,355	42,778	29,705,133
Euro	376,206,343	8,017,130	384,223,473
Hong Kong dollar	92,923,783	373,904	93,297,687
Indonesian rupiah	2,453,633	-	2,453,633
Japanese yen	232,799,087	9,148,208	241,947,295
Malaysian ringgit	2,192,828	-	2,192,828
Mexican peso	7,583,626	675,611	8,259,237
New Israeli shekel	2,753,200	-	2,753,200
New Taiwan dollar	24,718,802	(152,298)	24,566,504
New Zealand dollar	714,022	2,234,372	2,948,394
Norwegian krone	17,204,592	5,470,675	22,675,267
Philippine peso	3,097,926	348,828	3,446,754
Polish zloty	1,716,445	-	1,716,445
Singapore dollar	41,147,648	5,953,125	47,100,773
South African rand	11,718,672	67,542	11,786,214
South Korean won	18,520,793	405,149	18,925,942
Swedish krona	24,168,597	6,888,473	31,057,070
Swiss franc	130,460,284	532,395	130,992,679
Thai baht	10,661,498	14,303	10,675,801
Turkish lira	550,694	6,326	557,020
Total Securities subject to foreign currency risk	**$ 1,548,386,299**	**$ 62,113,347**	**$ 1,610,499,646**
Foreign investments denominated in U.S. Dollars	**466,488,475**	**183,453,310**	**649,941,785**
Total foreign investment securities	**$ 2,014,874,774**	**$245,566,657**	**$2,260,441,431**

* Includes Swaps, Options and Short Term Investments

Notes to the Financial Statements

Derivative Securities

The System invests in derivative securities through its investment managers. A derivative security is an investment whose value is derived from other financial instruments such as commodity prices, bond and stock prices, or a market index. The System's derivatives are considered investments. The fair value of all derivative financial instruments is reported in the Statement of Plan Net Assets, and the change in the fair value is recorded in the Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets as net appreciation in fair value of investments.

In the case of an obligation to purchase (long a financial future or a call option), the full value of the obligation is held in cash or cash equivalents. For obligations to sell (short a financial future or a put option), the reference security is held in the portfolio. 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. Market risk is the possibility that a change in interest rate risk or 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 senior management, and the risk positions of the investment managers are reviewed on a periodic basis to monitor compliance with the limits. The System has not adopted a formal policy specific to master netting arrangements. As of June 30, 2012, SURS' derivative investments included foreign currency forward contracts, rights and warrants, futures, options, swaps and swaptions. At June 30, 2012, SURS' investments in derivatives had the following balances:

	Notional Value 2012	Fair Value 2012	Change in Fair Value
Forwards	$ -	$ (575,246)	$ 35,274
Rights and Warrants	457,970	148,917	(4,947,667)
Futures			
Equity			
Long	210,229,990	5,540,160	2,620,444
Fixed Income			
Long	151,475,538	(90,635)	(227,505)
Short	(5,080,478)	44,230	24,230
Total Futures	$ 356,625,050	$ 5,493,755	$ 2,417,169
Options			
Fixed Income			
Call	(53,800,058)	(171,731)	69,430
Put	(7,900,000)	(16,588)	2,001,712
Cash and Cash Equivalent			
Call	-	-	23,494
Put	3,934,055	53,167	59,012
Swaptions			
Call	(84,100,000)	(1,217,139)	(875,395)
Put	(519,892,340)	73,687	231,372
Total Options	$ (661,758,343)	$ (1,278,604)	$ 1,509,625
Swaps			
Credit Default			
Buying Protection	629,776,745	9,768,175	5,225,919
Selling Protection	355,894,488	781,158	(2,278,298)
Interest Rate			
Pay Fixed	91,500,000	(3,694,137)	7,885,386
Receive Fixed	315,658,074	3,825,734	1,437,582
Total Return	17,480	771,648	(942,734)
Total Swaps	$ 1,392,846,787	$ 11,452,578	$ 11,327,855

Notes to the Financial Statements

Foreign currency forward contracts are used to protect against the currency risk in SURS' foreign stock and fixed income security portfolios. A foreign currency forward contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specific amount of a foreign currency at a specified delivery or maturity date for an agreed-upon price. Fluctuations in the market value of foreign currency forward contracts are marked to market on a daily basis. The gain or loss arising from the difference between the original contracts and the closing of such contracts is included in the investment income in the Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets. At June 30, 2012, SURS' investments in foreign currency forward contracts are as follows:

Currency	Pending Foreign Exchange Purchases	Pending Foreign Exchange Sales	Fair Value 2012	Change In Fair Value
Australian dollar	$ 7,602	$ (424,115)	$ (416,513)	$ (348,120)
Brazilian real	40,247	(6,130)	34,117	162,419
British pound sterling	20,141	(22,329)	(2,188)	(107,894)
Canadian dollar	-	(94,640)	(94,640)	383,534
Chinese yuan renminbi	234,438	-	234,438	242,120
Euro	239,089	(868,286)	(629,197)	1,141,918
Hong Kong dollar	-	-	-	2
Indian rupee	168,414	-	168,414	168,414
Indonesian rupiah	8,254	(6,511)	1,743	8,554
Japanese yen	231,960	(12,246)	219,714	878,268
Mexican peso	158,347	(25,812)	132,535	77,832
New Zealand dollar	-	-	-	2,180
Norwegian krone	-	-	-	280,005
Philippine peso	-	-	-	(3)
Russian ruble (new)	-	-	-	(3,530)
Singapore dollar	-	(134)	(134)	13,337
South African rand	-	(19,615)	(19,615)	(3,908)
South Korean won	-	(3,447)	(3,447)	11,235
Swedish krona	-	-	-	7,106
Swiss franc	-	(1,067)	(1,067)	189,946
Turkish lira	-	-	-	17,915
Total securities subject to foreign currency risk	**$ 1,108,492**	**$ (1,484,332)**	**$ (375,840)**	**$ 3,121,330**
Foreign investments denominated in U.S. dollars	**848,350**	**(1,047,756)**	**(199,406)**	**(3,086,056)**
Total foreign investment securities	**$ 1,956,842**	**$ (2,532,088)**	**$ (575,246)**	**$ 35,274**

Rights and warrants provide SURS investment managers the right, but not the obligation, to purchase or sell a company's stock at a fixed price until a specified expiration date. Rights normally are issued with common stock and expire after two to four weeks. Warrants typically are issued together with a bond or preferred stock and may not expire for several years. The fair value of rights and warrants is reported in the investments in the Statement of Plan Net Assets. The gain or loss from rights and warrants is included in the investment income in the Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets.

SURS investment managers use financial futures to replicate an underlying security they wish to hold (sell) in the portfolio. In certain instances, it may be beneficial to own a futures contract rather than the underlying security (arbitrage). Additionally, SURS investment managers use futures contracts to improve the yield or adjust the duration of the fixed income portfolio. A financial futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specific amount at a specified delivery or maturity date for an agreed-upon price. Futures contracts are traded on organized exchanges, thereby minimizing the System's credit risk. The net change in the futures contracts value is settled daily in cash with the exchanges. The cash or securities to fulfill these obligations are held in the investment portfolio. As the market value of the futures contract varies from the original contract price, a gain or loss is paid to or received from the clearinghouse and recognized in the Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets.

SURS investment managers use options in an attempt to add value to the portfolio (collect premiums) or protect (hedge) a position in the portfolio. Financial options are an agreement that gives one party the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a specific amount of an asset for a specified price, called the strike price, on or before a specified expiration date. As a writer of financial options, the System receives a premium at the outset of the agreement and bears the risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the financial instrument underlying the option. All written financial options are recognized as a liability on the System's financial statements. As a purchaser of financial options, the System pays a premium at the outset of the agreement and the counterparty bears the risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the financial instrument underlying the option.

Notes to the Financial Statements

SURS fixed income managers invest in swaps and swaptions to manage exposure to credit, currency, inflation and interest rate risks. Swaptions are options on swaps that give the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap at a specific date in the future. Swap agreements are privately negotiated agreements with a counterparty to exchange or swap investment cash flows, assets, foreign currencies or market-linked returns at specified, future intervals. In connection with swap agreements, securities or cash may be identified as collateral in accordance with the terms of the respective swap agreements to provide assets of value and recourse in the event of default, bankruptcy or insolvency. Swaps are marked to market daily based upon values from third party vendors or quotations from market makers to the extent available and any change in value is recorded as an unrealized gain or loss. SURS investment managers have entered into credit default, inflation-linked, total return and interest rate swap agreements.

			Maturities in Years					
	Notional Value 2012	**Fair Value 2012**	**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**6 to 10 years**	**10 to 20 years**	**More than 20 years**	**Change In Fair Value**
Swaps								
Credit Default	$ 97,392,554	$ 6,475,360	$ 25,488	$ 5,145,427	$ 543,728	$ -	$ 760,717	
Credit Default	7,700,000	75,559	-	75,559	-	-	-	
Credit Default	880,578,679	3,998,414	-	3,998,414	-	-	-	
Total, Credit Default	985,671,233	10,549,333	25,488	9,219,400	543,728	-	760,717	2,947,621
Interest Rate	21,150,499	549,539	-	465,774	83,765	-	-	
Interest Rate	20,074,814	590,947	-	527,094	63,853	-	-	
Interest Rate	365,932,761	(1,008,889)	-	162,809	(2,895,809)	1,895,113	(171,002)	
Total, Interest Rate	407,158,074	131,597	-	1,155,677	(2,748,191)	1,895,113	(171,002)	9,322,968
Total Return	17,480	771,648	771,648	-	-	-	-	(942,734)
Total Swaps	**$1,392,846,787**	**$11,452,578**	**$ 797,136**	**$10,375,077**	**$(2,204,463)**	**$ 1,895,113**	**$ 589,715**	**$11,327,855**
Swaptions	**$ (603,992,340)**	**$(1,143,452)**	**$(1,482,947)**	**$ 339,495**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**(644,023)**
Forwards	**$ -**	**$ (575,246)**	**$ (575,246)**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 35,274**

	Fair Value 2012	**Counterparty Credit Rating**
Swaps		
Credit Default	$ 6,475,360	A
Credit Default	75,559	AA
Credit Default	3,998,414	No Rating
Total, Credit Default	10,549,333	
Interest Rate	549,539	A
Interest Rate	590,947	AA
Interest Rate	(1,008,889)	No Rating
Total, Interest Rate	131,597	
Total Return	771,648	A
Total Swaps	**$11,452,578**	
Swaptions	**$(1,143,452)**	A
Forwards	**$ (575,246)**	No Rating

Credit default swap agreements involve one party making a stream of payments (the buyer of protection) to another party (the seller of protection) in exchange for the right to receive a specified return in the event of a default or other credit event for the referenced entity, obligation or index. The seller of protection generally receives from the buyer of protection a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the swap provided there is no credit event. The seller effectively adds leverage to its portfolio as it is subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap.

Total return swap agreements involve a stream of payments based on a set rate, either fixed or variable, by one party while the other party makes payments based on the return of an underlying asset, which includes both the income it generates and any capital gains. In total return swaps, the underlying asset (reference asset), usually an equity index, loans, or bonds, is owned by the party receiving the set rate payments. These swaps allow the party receiving the total return to gain exposure and benefit from a reference asset without owning it.

Interest rate swap agreements involve the exchange of a set of variable and fixed-rate interest payments linked to a referenced interest rate without an exchange of the underlying principal amount. These agreements are used to limit or manage exposure to fluctuations in interest rates or to obtain a marginally lower interest rate than would be available without the swap. Gains and losses on swaps are determined based on market values and are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets.

Derivatives which are exchange traded are not subject to credit risk. No derivatives held are subject to custodial credit risk. The maximum loss that would be recognized at June 30, 2012, if all counterparties fail to perform as contracted is $48.5 million. This maximum exposure is reduced by approximately $3.5 million in collateral held and $38.5 million in liabilities, resulting in approximately $6.5 million net exposure to credit risk.

SURS Rate	Counterparty Rate	Notional Value 2012	Fair Value 2012	Pay Fixed / Receive Fixed
2.0% to 2.75%	3 month LIBOR	$ 91,500,000	$ (3,694,137)	pay fixed
3 month LIBOR *	2.0% to 5.0%	108,820,257	(25,617,263)	receive fixed
Daily CDI **	9.97% to 10.58%	57,900,000	17,630,963	receive fixed
3 month CDOR ***	2.0% to 6.2%	3,299,530	(276,325)	receive fixed
6 month EURIB ****	2.5% to 3.5%	118,373,207	11,757,828	receive fixed
28 day TIIE *****	5.5% to 5.6%	12,544,100	(1,257,546)	receive fixed
6 month BBSW ******	3.75%	14,720,980	1,588,076	receive fixed
		$ 315,658,074	$ 3,825,733	

* London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)
** Cetip Interbank Deposit (CDI)
*** Canadian Dealer Offered Rate (CDOR)
**** Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIB)
***** Tasa de Interest Interbancaria de Equilibrio (TIIE)
****** Australian Bank Bill Short Term

Securities Lending

The SURS Board of Trustees policies permit the System to lend its securities to broker-dealers and other entities with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. Credit Suisse AG, New York Branch, the System's third party agent lender in fiscal year 2012, loaned securities in exchange for cash collateral at 102% for U.S. securities and 105% for international securities. Cash collateral is shown on the System's financial statements. Securities lent are included in the Statement of Plan Net Assets. At year end, the System had no credit risk as a result of its securities lending program as the collateral received exceeded the fair value of the securities loaned. The contract with the System's third party agent lender requires it to indemnify the System if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or fail to pay the System for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are out on loan. The System entered into a contract with Deutsche Bank on July 18, 2012. As a result, the securities on loan and fair value of collateral represent the amount remaining in the program with Credit Suisse at June 30, 2012.

All securities loans can be terminated on demand by either the System or the borrower, although the average term of the loans was 1.92 days. Cash collateral is invested in the System's short-term investment pool, which at year end had a weighted average final maturity of 2.00 days and a weighted average reset of 2.00 days, and with a fair value of $12.1 million.

Collateral as of June 30, 2012 ($ in millions)

Securities on loan as of June 30, 2012	$	10.7
Fair value of cash collateral invested	$	12.1
Fair value of collateral received	$	11.8
Change in fair value*	$	0.3

*Included in net appreciation in fair value of investments in Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets.

Self-Managed Plan

The SMP participants have the ability to invest their account balances in 31 mutual and variable annuity funds. These funds are offered by two providers: Fidelity Investments and Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association-College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF). As of June 30, 2012, the SMP had investments of $1,038,922,500. A detailed schedule (unaudited) of the funds and balances at June 30, 2012 is located in the Investment Section of The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

IV. Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2012 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending Balance
Land	$ 531,834	$ –	$ –	$ 531,834
Office building	6,896,790	-	–	6,896,790
Information system equipment & software	14,427,913	237,991	37,421	14,628,483
Furniture and fixtures	2,124,108	24,615	–	2,148,723
	23,980,645	262,606	37,421	24,205,830
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Office building	2,321,690	179,400	–	2,501,090
Information system equipment and software	13,571,342	268,539	37,421	13,802,460
Furniture and fixtures	2,084,434	40,127	–	2,124,561
	17,977,466	488,066	37,421	18,428,111
	$ 6,003,179	$ (225,460)	$ –	$ 5,777,719

The average estimated useful lives for depreciable capital assets are as follows:

Office building	40 years	Information systems equipment	3 years
Information systems software	10 years	Furniture and fixtures	3 years

V. Compensated Absences

The System is obligated to pay employees at termination for unused vacation and sick time. The maximum time for which any individual may be paid is 448 hours of vacation and one-half of unused sick time earned between January 1, 1984 and December 31, 1997. No sick time earned after December 31, 1997 will be compensable at termination.

At June 30, 2012, the System had a liability of $1,040,744 for compensated absences, based upon the vesting method used for calculation of sick leave payable. The liability is included in the administrative expenses payable on the Statement of Plan Net Assets, and the annual increase or decrease in liability is reflected in the financial statements as an increase or decrease in salary expense.

Compensated absences payable for the year ended June 30, 2012 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Estimate Amount Due Within One Year
Compensated absences payable	$ 1,025,840	$ 744,871	$ 729,967	$ 1,040,744	$ 50,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

VI. Insurance Coverage

The System is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The System has minimized the risk of loss through private insurance carriers for commercial, business owners, and automobile policies. The deductible for this insurance coverage ranges from $250 to $500 per occurrence. There has been no significant reduction of insurance coverage from the prior year. The System has not had any insurance claims filed or paid in the past five fiscal years.

VII. 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 Healthcare and Family Services along with 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 toward 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 Universities Retirement System do not contribute toward health, dental, and vision benefits. For annuitants who retired on or after January 1, 1998, the annuitant's contribution amount is reduced five percent for each year of credited service with the State; therefore, those annuitants with twenty or more years of credited service do not have to contribute toward health, dental, and vision benefits. Annuitants also receive life insurance coverage equal to the annual salary of the last day of employment until age 60, at which time the benefit becomes $5,000.

The State pays the State Universities Retirement 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 Comprehensive 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 not separated by department or component unit for annuitants and their dependents nor active employees and their dependents.

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 Healthcare and Family Services. A copy of the financial statements of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services may be obtained by writing to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, 201 South Grand Ave., Springfield, Illinois, 62763.

VIII. Lease Agreements

The System leases office space in Naperville for its Northern Counseling Center. The commitment for this lease is $2,170 for fiscal year 2012 and $13,020 for fiscal year 2013.

Required Supplementary Information

Defined Benefit Plan
Schedule of Funding Progress ($ millions)

Fiscal Year**	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Accrued Actuarial Liabilities	Unfunded Accrued Actuarial Liabilities	Funding Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as % of Covered Payroll
2003	$ 9,714.5	$ 18,025.0	$ 8,310.5	53.9%	$ 2,763.4	300.7%
2004	12,586.3	19,078.6	6,492.3	66.0	2,814.1	230.7
2005	13,350.3	20,349.9	6,999.6	65.6	2,939.1	238.1
2006	14,175.1	21,688.9	7,513.8	65.4	3,054.1	246.0
2007	15,985.7	23,362.1	7,376.4	68.4	3,181.0	231.9
2008	14,586.3	24,917.7	10,331.4	58.5	3,303.2	312.8
2009	14,282.0	26,316.2	12,034.2	54.3	3,463.9	347.4
2010	13,966.6	30,120.4	16,153.8	46.4	3,491.1	462.7
2011	13,945.7	31,514.3	17,568.6	44.3	3,460.8	507.6
2012	13,949.9	33,170.2	19,220.3	42.1	3,477.2	552.8

(A) Per public Act 96-0043, beginning fiscal year 2009, measures of financial soundness will be calculated using an actuarial value of assets based on a smoothed investment income rate. Investment income in excess or shortfall of the expected 7.75% rate on fair value is smoothed over a five-year period with 20% of a year's excess or shortfall being recognized each year beginning with the current year.

Schedule of Employer Contributions ($ millions)

Fiscal** Year	Total ARC*	Member Contributions	Net ER/State ARC	Actual ER/State Contribution	State Contributions as % of Net ARC	Total Contributions as % of Total ARC
2003	$ 843.8	$ 246.3	$ 597.5	$ 285.3	47.7%	63.0%
2004	934.8	243.8	691.0	1,757.5	254.4	214.1
2005	859.7	251.9	607.8	285.4	47.0	62.5
2006	914.9	252.9	662.0	180.0	27.2	47.3
2007	968.3	262.4	705.9	261.1	37.0	54.1
2008	971.6	264.1	707.5	344.9	48.8	62.7
2009	1,147.3	273.3	874.0	451.6	51.7	63.2
2010	1,278.3	275.0	1,003.3	696.6	69.4	76.0
2011	1,519.2	260.2	1,259.0	773.6	61.4	68.0
2012	1,701.6	258.2	1,443.3	985.8	68.3	73.1

*Annual Required Contribution as defined in GASB Statement No. 25,Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans.
** The source of these schedules is the annual actuarial valuation which is performed as of June 30 for each fiscal year listed.

Supporting Schedules

Summary Schedule of Administrative Expenses
For the Years Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	2012	2011
Defined benefit plan		
Personnel services		
Salary and wages	$ 6,879,946	$ 6,467,302
Retirement contributions	838,694	747,959
Insurance and payroll taxes	2,073,367	1,717,639
	9,792,007	8,932,900
Professional services		
Computer services	656,311	545,026
Medical consultation	22,708	5,675
Technical and actuarial	617,922	590,438
Legal services	146,830	249,763
	1,443,771	1,390,902
Communications		
Postage	308,523	311,354
Printing and copying	79,819	95,122
Telephone	99,343	91,556
	487,685	498,032
Other services		
Equipment repairs, rental and maintenance	74,093	94,541
Building operations and maintenance	313,171	265,199
Surety bonds and insurance	218,332	203,210
Memberships and subscriptions	50,199	40,394
Transportation, travel and conferences	128,510	98,185
Education	19,952	21,077
EDP supplies and equipment	97,795	60,853
Office supplies	53,275	53,546
	955,327	837,005
Depreciation and amortization	**488,066**	**614,947**
Total administrative expenses - DB Plan	**$ 13,166,856**	**$ 12,273,786**
Self-Managed Plan		
Salary and wages	242,613	225,655
Retirement contributions	29,483	22,337
Insurance and payroll taxes	75,301	60,166
Technical and actuarial	10,000	6,000
Postage	21,374	19,788
Transportation, travel and conferences	1,090	1,283
Printing and copying	9,040	9,029
Total administrative expenses - SMP	**$ 388,901**	**$ 344,258**
Total administrative expenses	**$ 13,555,757**	**$ 12,618,044**

Supporting Schedules

Summary Schedule of Consultant Payments
For the Years Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	2012	2011
Defined benefit plan		
Technical and actuarial services		
Aurico	$ 2,253	$ 562
Berwyn Group	3,027	4,150
Carle Clinic	570	-
Economic Research	4,989	4,989
EFL Associates	-	15,000
Alice Faron	2,890	3,560
Firstcoast	250	-
Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Co.	324,602	269,755
GII of Illinois	-	9,000
Governmental Consulting Solutions	60,000	48,000
ICS/Merrill	-	4,395
INFRE	570	308
Janet Jones & Associates	42,000	30,000
McLagan	-	2,500
Meador Investigations	-	830
Miscellaneous	3,487	1,598
Morrill and Associates	-	24,000
National Student Clearinghouse	425	425
Navigant Consulting	-	14,129
Northern Illinois University	500	-
Open position advertising/ Recruitment	3,496	21,305
Pen-Cin Partners	-	300
Resolutions EAP	-	125
Segal	44,000	-
Smith Investigations	-	305
Spectrum	-	1,202
The Northern Trust	84,146	91,043
Thompson McClellan Photography	253	-
University of Illinois Business Consulting	-	16,000
VIA	-	32
VR Election Services	22,449	-
Woolard Marketing Consultants	18,015	26,925
	617,922	590,438
Legal Services		
Areawide Reporting Services	2,281	850
Burke, Burns & Pinelli	69,168	149,512
Investors Responsibility Support Services	25,000	25,000
Katten Muchin Rosenman	6,474	-
Mayer Brown LLP	1,785	52,043
Thomas, Mamer & Haughey	17,347	8,542
Winters, Featherstun, et al	24,775	13,816
	146,830	249,763
Self-Managed Plan		
Technical and Actuarial Services		
Callan Associates	10,000	2,000
Ennis, Knupp Investment Consulting	-	4,000
	10,000	6,000
Total consultant payments	**$ 774,752**	**$ 846,201**

Supporting Schedules

Defined Benefit Plan
Summary Schedule of Investment Fees, Commissions, and Administrative Expenses
For the Years Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

	2012	2011
Investment manager		
Aberdeen Asset Management	$ 1,317,176	$ 1,553,530
Adams Street Partners	4,168,126	4,351,150
Alinda Capital Partners	1,003,785	1,160,940
Angelo Gordon GECC	600,000	600,000
Ativo Capital Management	226,105	61,630
BlackRock Institutional Trust	2,207,980	3,060,061
BlackRock Financial Management	-	323,883
Buford, Dickson, Harper & Sparrow	30,486	47,537
Calamos Advisors	1,264,907	943,676
CBRE Clarion Real Estate Securities (formerly ING Clarion Real Estate)	1,122,009	1,084,232
Channing Capital Management	146,677	119,374
Chicago Equity Partners	463,562	307,550
Dune Capital Management	519,932	542,587
EARNEST Partners	126,480	1,957
Fiduciary Management Associates	369,507	27,101
Franklin Templeton Real Estate Advisors	301,272	-
Garcia Hamilton & Associates	65,811	63,104
GlobeFlex Capital, L.P.	587,325	652,620
Herndon Capital Management	415,700	298,386
Holland Capital Management	166,725	113,920
Jacobs Levy Equity Management	1,284,842	1,135,456
LM Capital Group	117,937	66,506
Lombardia Capital Partners	432,277	274,009
Longfellow Investment Management	66,892	63,398
Macquarie Capital	600,000	450,000
Martin Currie, Inc.	778,791	1,265,864
Metropolitan West Asset Management	455,504	1,379,193
Mondrian Investment Partners	517,301	424,187
Muller and Monroe Asset Management	345,554	350,347
NCM Capital Management	135,797	161,602
Neuberger Berman	547,313	298,748
New Century Advisors	146,729	136,765
Northern Trust Investments	149,370	156,429
Oaktree Capital Management	68,225	32,683
Pacific Investment Management Company	5,285,258	12,875,085
Pantheon Ventures	2,638,461	2,655,664
Paradigm Asset Management	-	(6,337)
Payden & Rygel	221,401	782,742
Piedmont Investment Advisors	302,477	133,636
Profit Investment Management	128,086	191,520
Progress Investment Management Company	1,967,006	1,664,419
Pugh Capital Management	162,189	115,974
Pyramis Global Advisors Trust Company	647,951	449,815
RhumbLine Advisers	184,946	180,752
RLJ Western Asset Management	250,450	250,620
RREEF	2,652,956	2,685,642
Smith Graham & Company	96,587	91,912
State Street Global Advisors	70,982	55,149
Strategic Global Advisors	247,649	139,702
T. Rowe Price	1,964,201	2,238,212
Taplin, Canida & Habacht	115,404	93,556
UBS Realty Investors	548,964	1,438,125
Wellington Management Company	1,490,520	750,951
Western Asset Management	-	529,752
Total investment management fees	39,725,585	48,825,316
Master trustee & custodian		
The Northern Trust Company	1,053,903	1,032,120
Investment consultant, measurement & counsel		
Callan Associates Inc.	456,500	151,000
EnnisKnupp & Associates, Inc.	-	158,856
Burke Burns & Pinelli, Ltd.	679	23,697
Katten Muchin Rosenman	99,634	-
Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw	71,948	64,473
Total investment fees	628,761	398,026
Investment Administrative Expenses		
Personnel	1,121,359	1,079,210
Resources, Board and Travel	142,981	160,277
Performance Measurement and Database	62,120	79,620
Total administrative expenses	1,326,460	1,319,107
Total investment expenses	**$ 42,734,709**	**$ 51,574,569**

Supporting Schedules

Defined Benefit Plan
Summary Schedule of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2012 ($ in millions)

Beginning cash and short-term investments balance	$ 505.5
Receipts	
Member contributions	256.6
Employer contributions	781.6
Investment income (loss)	58.9
Investments redeemed	29,338.3
Total receipts	30,435.4
Disbursements	
Benefit payments	1,744.5
Administrative expenses	14.0
Investment expenses	45.5
Fixed asset purchases	0.3
Refunds	65.0
SMP balance transfers	1.9
Investments purchased	28,570.5
Total disbursements	30,441.7
Ending cash and short-term investments balance	$ 499.2