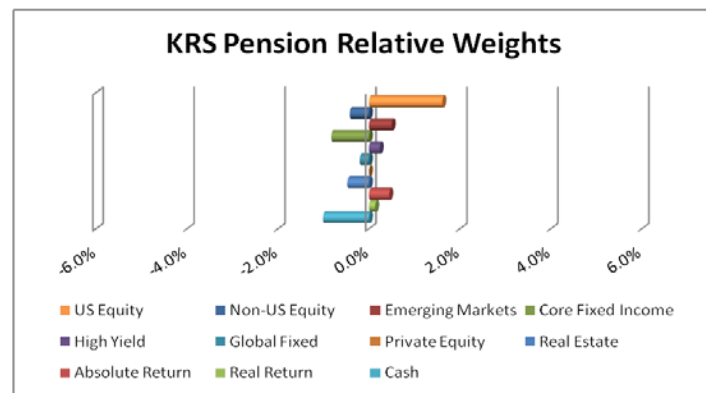
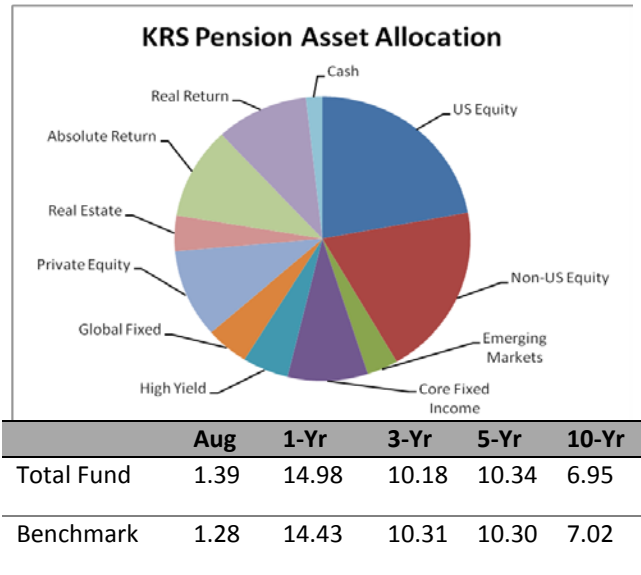


What's going on in the marketplace?

Global equities recovered from the selloff in July, returning 2.3% to investors. US equities, as measured by the Russell 3000, returned 4.1%, while developed markets outside of the US returned 0.1%. Emerging markets returned 2.3%, marking a seventh consecutive month of gains. Interest rates in the US returned to the downtrend experienced year-to-date, as many market participants point to even lower rates in Europe as an explanation of the surprising development.

European shares bounced back from July's Portugal concerns, despite weak economic data and fears of deflation. Economic growth was flat across the Eurozone, disappointing the mild consensus estimates of 0.2% growth. In addition to nonexistent growth, consumer confidence and manufacturing activity declined. However, investors bid up equities, showing confidence in Mario Draghi and the European Central Bank. Also, there were bright spots, as Ireland showed robust retail sales and home price gains and the UK service sector showed sustained improvement. European markets returned 2%, with Ireland (+5%), Belgium (+4.1%), and the Netherlands (+3.8%) generating the highest returns. Only Austria (-0.7%), Italy (-0.7%), and Norway (-0.03%) continued to struggle from last month. Italy returned to recession and unemployment there registered at 12.6%, approaching 40-year highs. Germany also posted negative growth, as manufacturing activity dipped 3.2%, largely blamed on geopolitical tensions in Ukraine. The Pacific Basin struggled last month, losing -1.2% largely due to Japanese weakness. Japan's economy contracted 1.7%, causing equities to lose -1.2%. However, both Australia (+.8%) and New Zealand (+0.3%) squeezed out small gains. Emerging markets posted strong gains, continuing the recent strength. All regions generated positive returns, led by Latin America (+7.2%). Latin America rallied not necessarily due to economic strength, but more on the hopes of the incumbent Brazilian president being voted out of office. Within the US, small cap stocks, as marked by the Russell 2000, returned 5.0%, leading large caps (4.2%). Growth stocks (+4.7%) led value stocks (+3.7%) for the second consecutive month. Health care (+5.3%) and consumer staples (+4.9%) led the rally, while energy (+2.6%) and utilities (+2.5%) lagged.



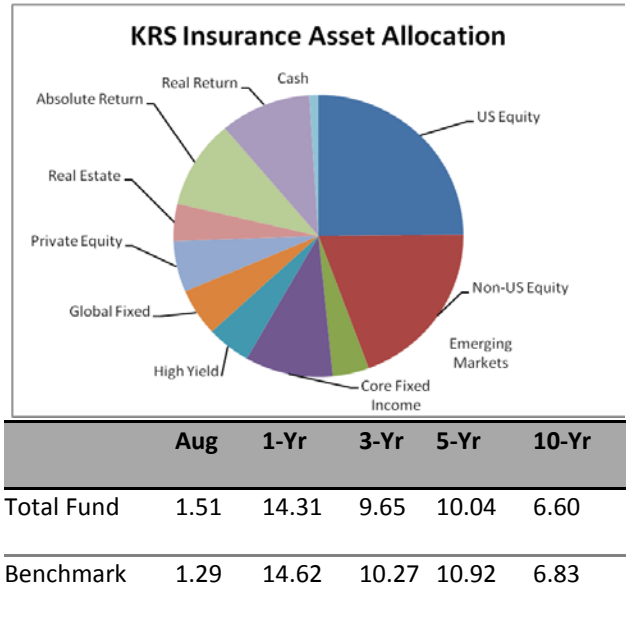
Fixed income rallied yet again, with 10 year Treasury yield dropping 21 basis points during the month of August and the 2 year Treasury dropped 4 basis points. The Barclays US Aggregate Index returned 1.1%, led by corporate bonds (+1.4%), with asset-backed securities lagging (+0.3%). US high yield outperformed core fixed income, returning (+1.6%). Within global fixed income markets, Canadian fixed income performed well (+1.5%), while Asian fixed income struggled (-0.3%).

Commodities struggled, with only the industrial metals index generating positive returns (+0.5%), led by strong returns in aluminum (+4.7%). The precious metals index struggled again, losing 1%, largely due to silver (-4.8%). The energy index also lost ground (-0.2%) for a second consecutive month despite natural gas gaining 5.2% thanks to the Ukrainian conflict. Agriculture posted a fourth consecutive month of negative

returns (-2.2%), with sugar (-5.9%) being the commodity that struggled the most. Livestock led the way down for the commodity index in August, returning -4.2% due to a glut of supply in cattle and hogs.

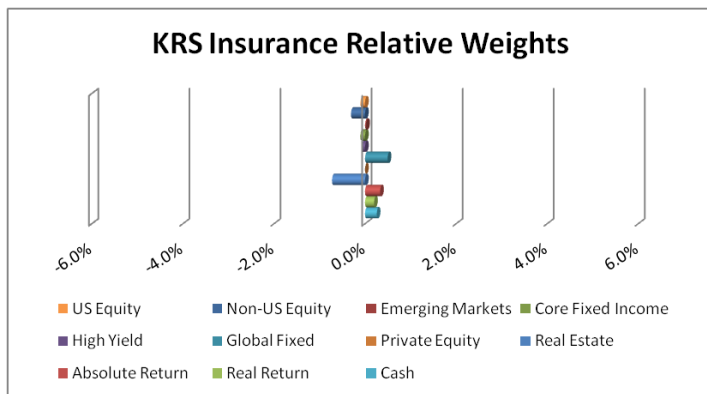
US economic data was solid, giving investors hope that the recovery is starting to gain some momentum. Nonfarm payrolls increased 209,000 versus expectations of 230,000 and jobless claims averaged 299,000 for the month. The unemployment rate ticked up to 6.2% and retail sales were flat, but that didn't keep consumer confidence from rising. Personal income rose 0.2%, slightly below expectations of 0.3% growth. GDP for the second quarter was revised up to 4.2% and business capital expenditures rose 8.4%. The ISM manufacturing index rose above expectations to 57.1 (a reading over 50 indicates expansion) and durable goods orders rose 22.6%. Housing data was generally positive as well, with housing starts hitting just over one million and homebuilder confidence hitting the highest level since January. New home sales dipped slightly but existing home sales picked up and pending home sales rose 3.3%.

Investors will continue to monitor geopolitical tensions, European economic and central bank news, and Abenomics in Japan.



What added value this month?

PENSION – From a manager selection standpoint, the portfolio performed extremely well, led by very strong performance in real return and emerging market equity. US equity outperformed the benchmark by 10 basis points, with most managers outperforming. Non-US equity squeezed out two basis points of outperformance, largely due to American Century and Lazard. Emerging market equity easily beat the benchmark (+30 basis points) due to strong performance from both Aberdeen and Wellington. Real return performed well as strong relative performance from PIMCO All Asset and strong absolute performance from Tortoise boosted the allocation above its benchmark. The pension portfolio also showed strength from an allocation perspective. An overweight to US equity (4.2% index return) and emerging market equity (2.29% index return) added value. An underweight to fixed income, non-US equity, and cash, all of which still managed positive returns, boosted the performance of the portfolio.



INSURANCE – The Insurance Fund also had a great month from a manager selection perspective as only fixed income underperformed the benchmark. The fund benefited from an overweight to US and emerging market equity, as well as an underweight to fixed income.

What detracted this month?

From a manager selection standpoint, fixed income was the lone source of underperformance, as a low absolute performance (but strong relative performance) to the heavily weighted PIMCO dragged on performance. From an allocation perspective, an overweight to absolute and real return detracted from performance even though both had strong relative performance.

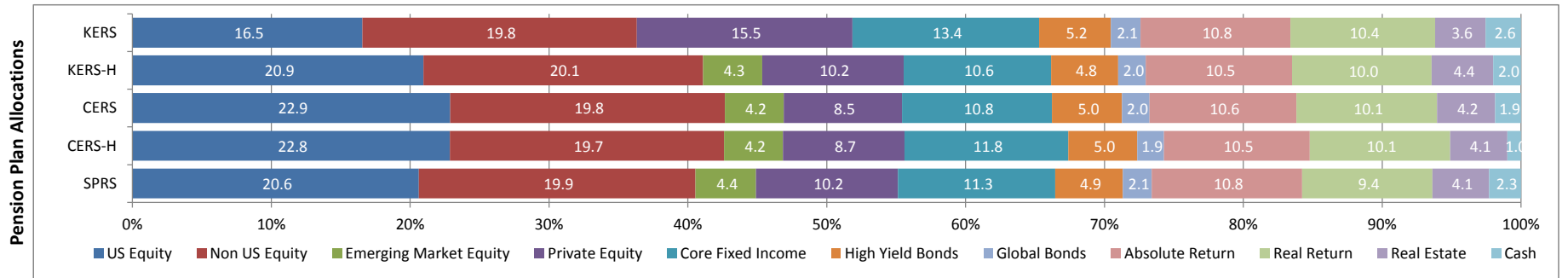
INSURANCE – In a similar fashion to the Pension fund, the Insurance fund was slightly hampered by overweights to absolute and real return.

NOTES:

- 1) Returns displayed are “net”. For the purposes of this report, total fund return information is net of fees and expenses, with audited data beginning in July 2011. At the manager level (detailed return sheets pgs.4-5), returns are net of fees beginning with July 2011, and gross of fees for prior data.
- 2) Individual plan allocation and performance (pg.6).
- 3) Prior to January 1, 2014, the inception date for the Private Equity asset class was stated as 10/1/1990 for Pension Fund and 6/1/2001 for Insurance Fund. Prior to 07/01/02, the characteristics of the allocation, and the benchmark itself, were more closely aligned with Real Estate. As such, it is not appropriate to report this portion of the return stream within the Private Equity allocation, whose true inception date has been determined to be 07/01/02 based on funding the Systems’ first private equity mandate. The portion of the original return streams that are no longer reported within the Private Equity allocation (Pension from 10/1/90 to 06/30/02; Insurance 06/01/01 to 06/30/02) are reported within the Fund Level performance figures.
- 4)

Private Equity Composite (Pension) Inception (07/01/02) to 06/30/11 60.00% S&P 1500 Composite Index 40.00% Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index 07/01/11 to Present 100.00% Russell 3000 Index + 4% (Qtr Lag)	Private Equity Composite (Insurance) Inception (07/01/02) to 06/30/11 80.00% S&P 1500 Composite Index 20.00% Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index 07/01/11 to Present 100.00% Russell 3000 Index + 4% (Qtr Lag)
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- 5) The Private Equity Benchmark, from one month returns up until five year returns, is equal to the performance of the KRS Private Equity allocation. Given there is not appropriate benchmark to use for short term performance evaluation, this will allow greater focus on longer term returns, which is more appropriate given the long term nature of private equity investments.

KENTUCKY RETIREMENT SYSTEMS - PENSION & INSURANCE - PLAN PERFORMANCE & ALLOCATION - 8/31/14



KRS - PENSION

	Month	FYTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	ITD
KERS	1.07	0.42	14.72	10.23	10.40	6.98	9.57
KERS Plan Index	1.06	0.46	14.01	10.23	10.25	7.00	9.67
KERS-H	1.38	0.55	15.16	10.33	10.46	7.01	9.58
KHAZ Plan Index	1.28	0.69	14.76	10.45	10.38	7.06	9.69
CERS	1.48	0.58	15.08	10.31	10.45	7.01	9.58
CERS Plan Index	1.35	0.73	14.81	10.47	10.39	7.07	9.70
CERS-H	1.48	0.59	15.00	10.30	10.44	7.00	9.58
CHAZ Plan Index	1.34	0.72	14.80	10.46	10.39	7.07	9.70
SPRS	1.35	0.55	15.01	10.33	10.46	7.01	9.58
SPRS Plan Index	1.27	0.68	14.69	10.43	10.37	7.06	9.69

KRS - INSURANCE

	Month	FYTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	ITD
KERS INS	1.49	0.61	13.83	9.60	10.02	6.59	7.84
INS KERS Plan Index	1.49	0.81	14.91	10.40	11.00	6.86	8.06
KERS-H INS	1.52	0.60	14.54	9.85	10.17	6.67	7.87
INS KHAZ Plan Index	1.48	0.80	14.92	10.41	11.01	6.86	8.06
CERS INS	1.52	0.58	14.39	9.80	10.14	6.65	7.87
INS CERS Plan Index	1.46	0.79	14.90	10.40	11.00	6.86	8.06
CERS-H INS	1.51	0.58	14.37	9.79	10.14	6.65	7.87
INS CHAZ Plan Index	1.46	0.79	14.90	10.40	11.00	6.86	8.06
SPRS INS	1.45	0.56	14.38	9.80	10.14	6.65	7.87
INS SPRS Plan Index	1.43	0.77	14.88	10.39	11.00	6.86	8.06

