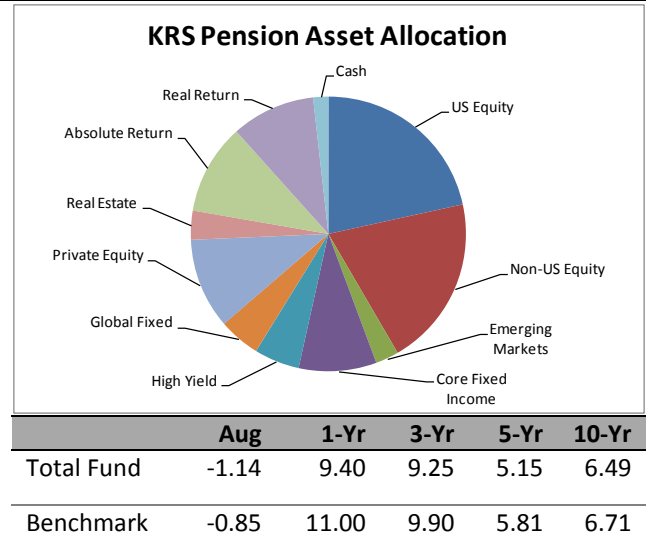
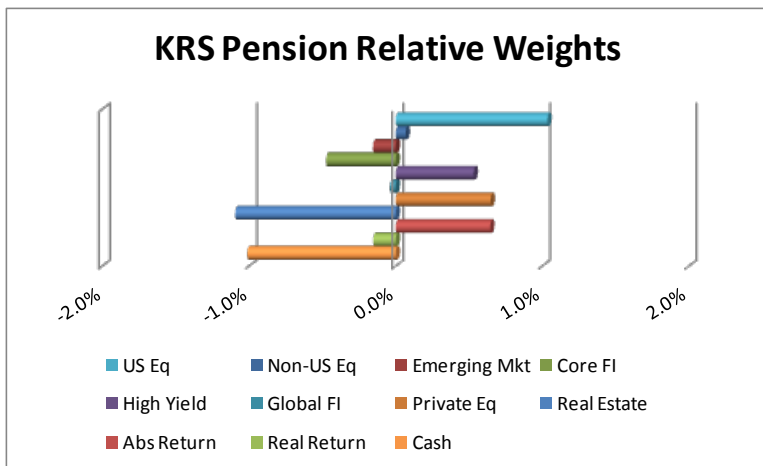


**What’s going on in the marketplace?**

In August, global equity markets retreated after ending July on a positive tone. U.S., Non-U.S., and Emerging Market Equities all provided negative returns to the portfolio for the month primarily driven by investors’ distain for statements made by central banks (specifically talk of Quantitative Easing tapering). A secondary driver of negative global market returns has been the growing concern over military intervention in Syria. In terms of the domestic market, drivers have remained consistent; the overall picture has improved while the employment picture continues to remain unclear. Deteriorating conditions in Europe and reduced expectations surrounding GDP forecasts have led investors to remain cautious, thus keeping a lid on Non-U.S. Equity gains. Emerging Market Equity returns have remained volatile and inconsistent across markets. The current concern comes from the flow through effects of reduced GDP forecasts in developed economies which is reducing the appetite for investment in emerging markets. Overall the Emerging Markets continue to face a risk on/risk off flow of investor funds.



From an economics standpoint the picture was more positive, but was largely overshadowed by the Fed’s “Taper Talk” timeline. Recent U.S. growth figures, as measured by GDP, came in at a 2.5% for August, prompting a revision of the second quarter figure upward.



The revision was due to positive contributions from rising exports, increased consumer spending, and increased real estate spending. The positive revision was slightly offset by negative contributions from federal government spending. Inflation, as measured by CPI, increased by 0.1% for the month almost matching the consensus analyst. The increase was primarily driven by rising housing and medical costs. Housing data continued to provide a positive tail wind to the overall economy as the NAHB housing market index rose for the fourth consecutive month, increasing to levels not seen since 2005. Housing prices have continued to increase, while similar to last month, sales pulled

back a bit in August again signaling that higher mortgage rates are impacting the market clearing price. Employment figures, as measured by non-farm payrolls, increased by 169,000 versus the consensus expectation of 181,000. Employment gains in the private sector were driven primarily by retail trade, with slight gains in professional and business services, manufacturing and healthcare. Overall the unemployment rate declined a bit to 7.3%. The labor-force participation rate continued to hold steady at a less than historically healthy 63.2%. One final key economic area which improved after falling last month was consumer confidence, which increased by 1.8 to reach 82.1. Consensus analyst expectations were an increase to 80.

**What added value this month?**

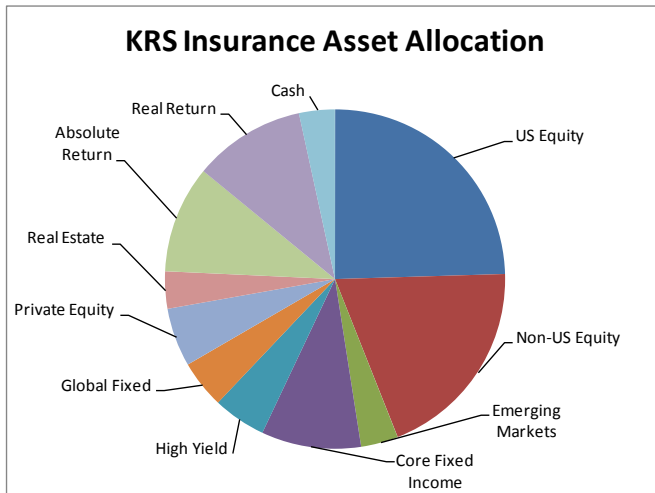
**PENSION** - From a manager selection perspective, the biggest contribution in terms of relative outperformance again came from the Absolute Return portfolio. The allocation provided 20 basis points of relative outperformance over its benchmark return of 0.91%, with two of the three mandates driving returns. The U.S. Equity allocation provided three basis points of

downside performance, falling -2.76% for the month. While the relative outperformance of the U.S. Equity allocation was fairly muted, all mandates outpaced their respective indices, with the exception of the Invesco account which struggled.

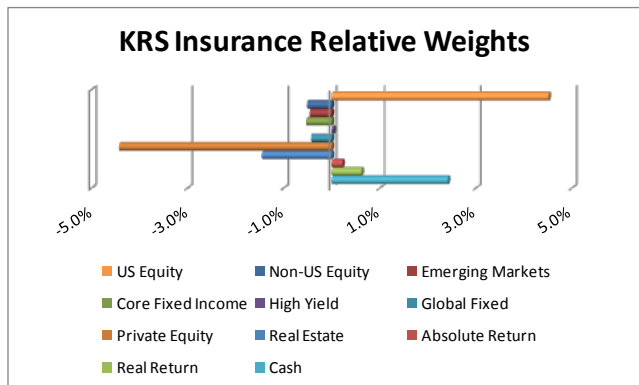
From an allocation perspective, the underweight to both the Emerging Market Equity and Core Fixed Income spaces were the most additive decisions to the portfolio. The MSCI Emerging Market Index was weak during the month, falling -1.68%. Additionally, the overweight to Private Equity was beneficial as this was one of the best performing asset classes during the period.

**INSURANCE** - Like the pension fund, from a manager selection perspective, the biggest gains (in relative terms) to the portfolio over the benchmark came from the Absolute Return and U.S. Equity portfolios. The two allocations combined for approximately 32 basis points of relative outperformance.

The fund also benefited from underweighting the Emerging Market and Non-U.S. Equity classes, which struggled during the month. In addition, the underweight to the Core Fixed Income space was helpful as the class fell -0.50% during the period, as evidenced by the BC Aggregate Index.



	Aug.	1-Yr	3-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr
Total Fund	-1.15	8.70	9.75	3.95	6.45
Benchmark	-0.86	10.63	11.57	4.89	6.69



**What detracted this month?**

**PENSION** - The biggest detractor from a stock selection perspective was the Non-U.S. Equity portfolio, which gave up 37 basis points of relative performance versus its benchmark (-1.73% vs. -1.36%; primarily due to weakness from the Pyramis mandate). Relative weakness was also felt from the Fixed Income allocation which fell 31 basis points versus its benchmark. In addition, the Private Equity and Real Return allocations hampered performance, both can partially be attributed to benchmark construction issues.

From an allocation perspective, the biggest detractor came from the overweight to the U.S. Equity allocation; the weakest performing asset class for the period evidenced by the Russell 3000 Index which fell -2.79%.

**INSURANCE** – Like the pension fund, the biggest detractors for the month from a stock selection standpoint came from the Non-U.S. Equity, Fixed Income, and Real Return portfolios. The allocations fell 33, 32, and 69 basis points to their respective benchmarks (like the pension fund a portion of the Real Return portfolio’s shortfall is due to benchmarking).

The overweight to the U.S. Equity portfolio was the biggest detractor during the period. Also, overweights to the High Yield and Global Fixed Income portfolios proved to be missteps. The underweight to Private Equity also hampered performance.

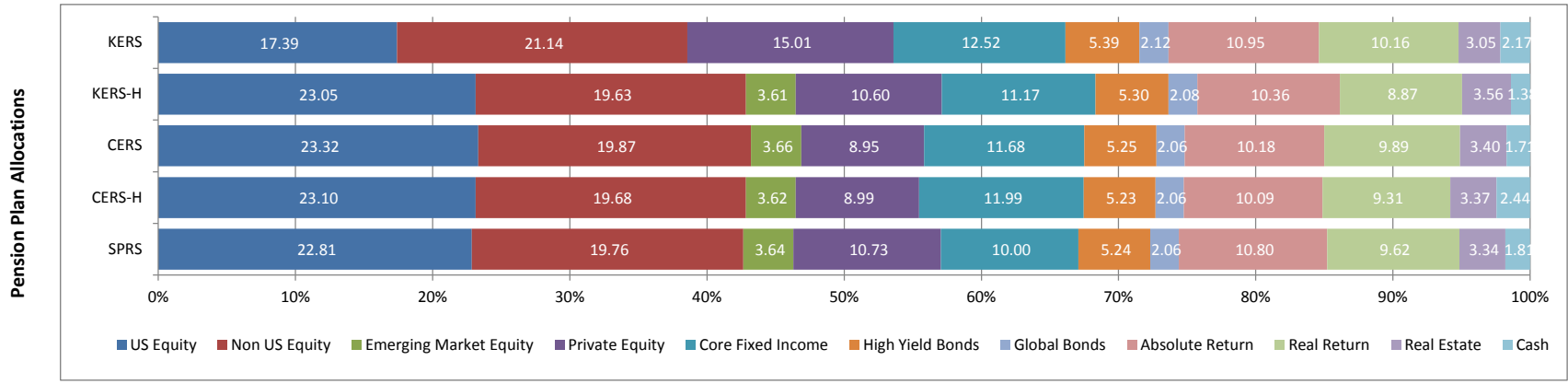
**NOTES:**

- 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.3-4), returns are net of fees beginning with July 2011, and gross of fees for prior data.
- 2) Individual plan allocation and performance will now be part of the performance report going forward (pg.5).





KENTUCKY RETIREMENT SYSTEMS - PENSION & INSURANCE - PLAN PERFORMANCE & ALLOCATION - 08/31/13



**KRS - PENSION**

	Aug.	FYTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	ITD
KERS	-0.97	1.10	9.46	9.27	5.16	6.49	9.38
KERS	-0.84	1.32	11.19	9.96	5.84	6.73	9.53
KERS-H	-1.24	0.98	9.33	9.23	5.13	6.48	9.38
KHAZ	-0.85	1.25	11.11	9.93	5.82	6.72	9.53
CERS	-1.19	1.00	9.36	9.24	5.14	6.48	9.38
CERS	-0.85	1.25	11.11	9.93	5.82	6.72	9.53
CERS-H	-1.2	1.03	9.39	9.25	5.14	6.49	9.38
CHAZ	-0.85	1.25	11.11	9.93	5.82	6.72	9.53
SPRS	-1.18	1.10	9.46	9.27	5.16	6.49	9.38
SPRS	-0.84	1.25	11.11	9.93	5.83	6.72	9.53

**KRS - INSURANCE**

	Aug.	FYTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	ITD
KERS INS	-1.06	1.06	8.63	9.72	3.93	6.45	7.42
INS KI	-0.85	1.24	10.74	11.60	4.91	6.70	7.81
KERS-H II	-1.18	1.13	8.70	9.75	3.95	6.45	7.42
INS KI	-0.85	1.25	10.75	11.61	4.92	6.71	7.81
CERS INS	-1.17	1.14	8.71	9.75	3.95	6.45	7.42
INS CI	-0.85	1.25	10.75	11.61	4.92	6.71	7.81
CERS-H II	-1.16	1.13	8.71	9.75	3.95	6.45	7.42
INS CI	-0.85	1.25	10.75	11.61	4.92	6.71	7.81
SPRS INS	-1.13	1.12	8.70	9.75	3.95	6.45	7.42
INS SI	-0.85	1.25	10.75	11.61	4.92	6.71	7.81

