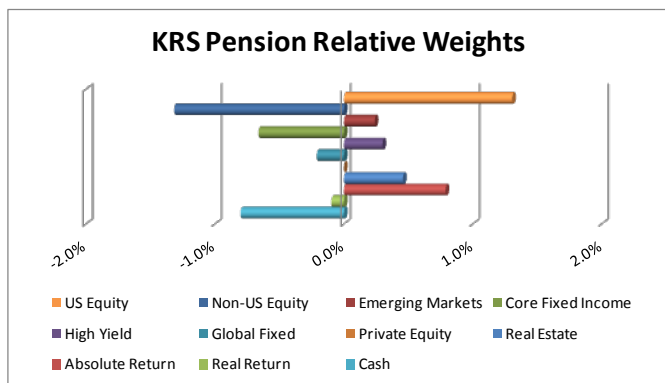
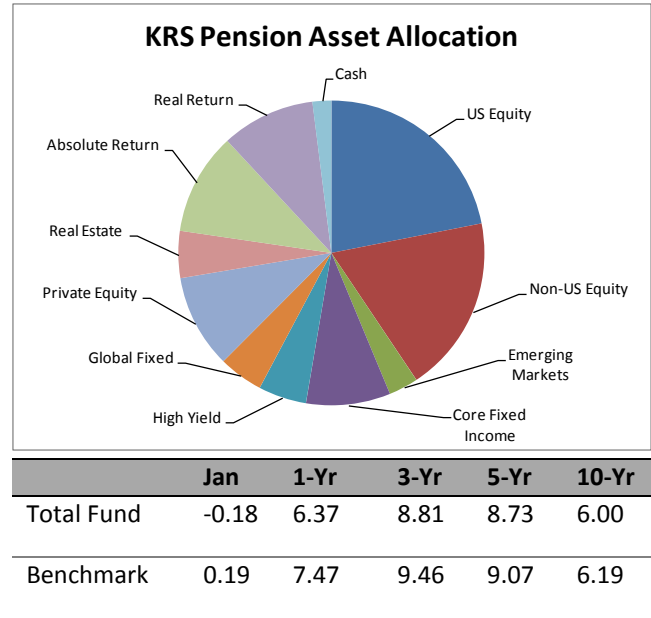


What's going on in the marketplace?

The 2015 calendar year started out rough for the U.S. equity markets. Increased volatility resulting from a heightened concern regarding macroeconomic trends, a surging U.S. dollar, the collapse in oil, and questions surrounding the timing of a FED interest rate hike, have all combined to pressure the market, with the Russell 3000 failing nearly -3%. While U.S. equities were dropping, Fixed Income markets rallied hitting new highs. In fact, the only segments of the equity markets that provided positive returns were those domestically focused sectors that are viewed as bond proxies, specifically high dividend yielders such as utilities.

Non-U.S. developed markets stayed fairly stable in general after experiencing significant volatility as of late. The calming effect of the European Central Bank's announcement of a quantitative easing program reignited hopes for growth, despite lingering geopolitical problems in Greece and Russia. The move by the ECB was also well received by Emerging Market investors, pushing the index up 60 basis points.

In the near-term, though the U.S. economy should fine itself in the global growth driver's seat, despite potentially having to shrug off global volatility. While concerns continue to hang over the international markets, investments in select areas are beginning to look attractive from a valuation standpoint.



What added value this month?

PENSION – From a manager selection standpoint, the portfolio performed pretty well, adding relative value in all but two asset classes. The U.S. equity portfolio added 8 basis points of downside protection over the Russell 3000 index return of -2.78%. Relative performance within the allocation was mixed; investments within the large and small cap spaces fared well, while the mid cap allocation continued to struggle. The portfolio benefited from strong relative performance within the Emerging Market equity allocation, gaining 1.01% versus the MSCI EM Index return of 0.61%; the Aberdeen portfolio carried the month earning 1.94%. Also, the Absolute Return portfolio outperformed its index for the month, 0.28% versus 0.23%.

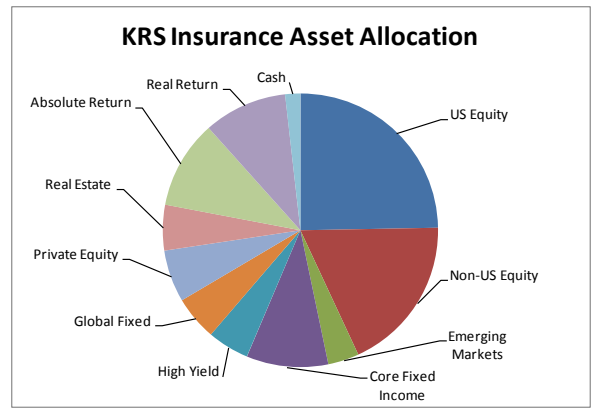
From an allocation perspective, there were no significantly positive influences driving performance. The pension fund most benefited from being 1.3% underweight Non-U.S. equities, the second weakest performing asset class for the period.

INSURANCE – From a manager selection point of view, the portfolio most benefited from the outperformance of the Emerging Market allocation, which returned 1.01% versus 0.61%. The Absolute Return portfolio contributed to the total fund's outperformance by adding 5 basis points over its benchmark.

Like the pension fund, the insurance portfolio benefited from its 1.6% underweight position to the Non-U.S. equity.

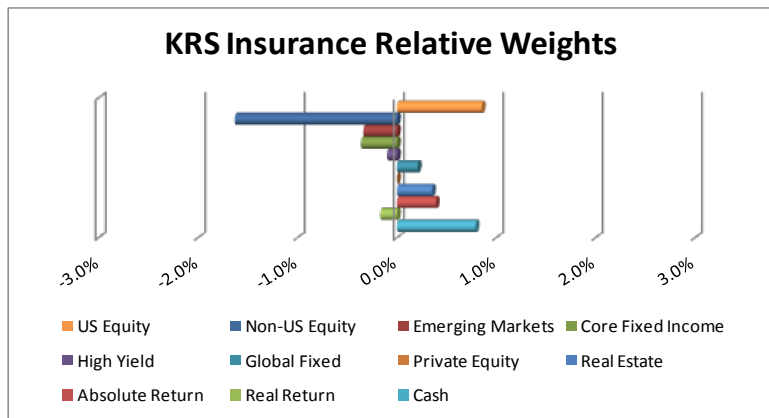
What detracted this month?

PENSION – From a manager selection standpoint, the biggest detractor from performance came from the Fixed Income portfolio, which earned 1.35%, falling short of its benchmark return by 55 basis points. There was really only one mandate that significantly struggled relative to its benchmark; the Stone Harbor investment fell -0.24% versus 0.93%. The real driver of relative underperformance during the month was in the construction of the benchmark itself. The Non-U.S. equity portfolio struggled, losing 15 basis points against the MSCI ACWI Ex-US Index. For the most part the individual portfolios performed relatively well; however, the primary source of underperformance came from the Boston Company portfolio which dropped 238 basis points to its benchmark.



	Jan	1-Yr	3-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr
Total Fund	-0.32	5.71	8.16	8.40	5.44
Benchmark	0.25	7.76	9.43	9.68	5.86

From an allocation perspective, the overweight to U.S. equities hurt the portfolio’s relative performance as this was the weakest performing asset class for the month. Further, the underweight to the Fixed Income portfolio hurt the portfolio as



this was the best performing asset class during the period as evidenced by the index return of 1.90%.

INSURANCE – Just like the pension fund, the insurance fund suffered from relative underperformance experienced within Fixed Income and Non-U.S. equity portfolios. Also, the portfolio was hurt due to the relative underperformance experienced within the Real Return portfolio.

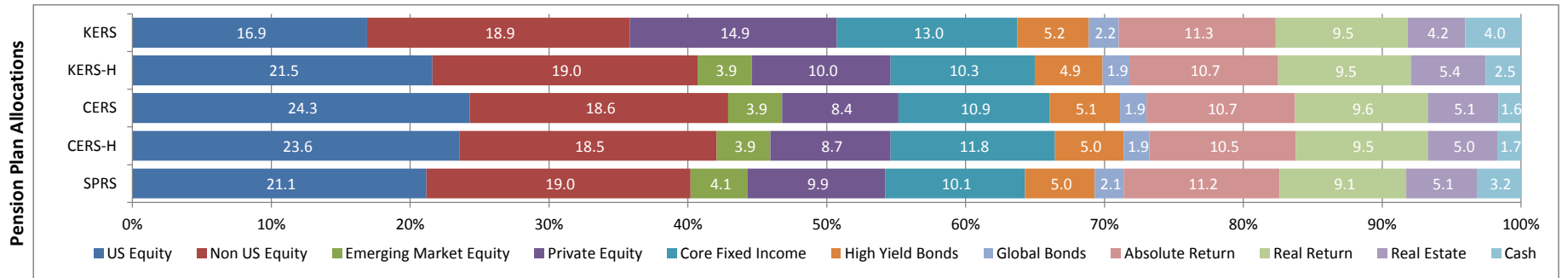
The primary detractors of performance during the month from an allocation perspective, were the underweight position to Fixed Income combined with the overweight position to U.S. equities.

NOTES:

- 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.
- Individual plan allocation and performance (pg.6).
- 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) |
| 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 - 01/31/15



KRS - PENSION

	Month	FYTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	ITD
KERS	-0.04	-0.65	6.90	8.98	8.83	6.05	9.38
KERS Plan Index	0.24	-0.38	6.73	9.31	8.99	6.15	9.51
KERS-H	-0.17	-1.33	6.26	8.78	8.71	5.99	9.36
KHAZ Plan Index	0.06	-0.73	6.83	9.31	8.99	6.15	9.51
CERS	-0.23	-1.30	6.23	8.76	8.70	5.99	9.36
CERS Plan Index	-0.02	-0.77	6.81	9.30	8.98	6.14	9.51
CERS-H	-0.19	-1.25	6.27	8.76	8.70	5.99	9.36
CHAZ Plan Index	-0.01	-0.76	6.81	9.31	8.99	6.14	9.51
SPRS	-0.16	-1.24	6.30	8.81	8.72	6.00	9.37
SPRS Plan Index	0.03	-0.78	6.75	9.28	8.97	6.14	9.50

KRS - INSURANCE

	Month	FYTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	ITD
KERS INS	-0.33	-1.39	5.49	7.95	8.28	5.38	7.45
INS KERS Plan Index	-0.16	-0.67	6.88	9.20	9.55	5.79	7.88
KERS-H INS	-0.32	-1.29	5.80	8.24	8.45	5.46	7.48
INS KHAZ Plan Index	-0.12	-0.64	6.93	9.23	9.56	5.80	7.88
CERS INS	-0.32	-1.27	5.77	8.21	8.43	5.45	7.47
INS CERS Plan Index	-0.08	-0.61	6.96	9.24	9.57	5.80	7.88
CERS-H INS	-0.31	-1.27	5.78	8.20	8.42	5.45	7.47
INS CHAZ Plan Index	-0.08	-0.60	6.97	9.24	9.57	5.80	7.88
SPRS INS	-0.31	-1.30	5.75	8.20	8.42	5.45	7.47
INS SPRS Plan Index	-0.05	-0.58	6.99	9.25	9.57	5.80	7.88

