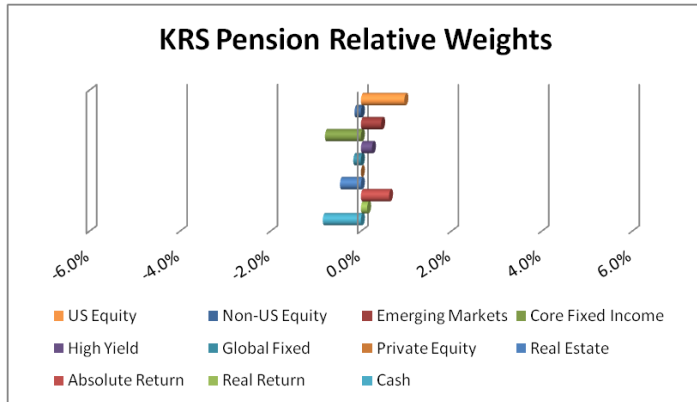
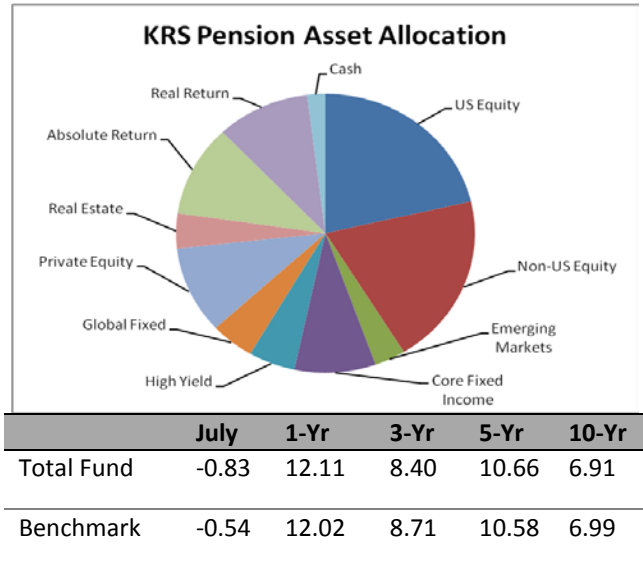


**What's going on in the marketplace?**

Global equities, as measured by the MSCI All Country World Index, fell for the first time in six months in July, losing 1.2%. The majority of the trouble came at the end of the month, as investors fretted over geopolitical issues and interest rates. U.S. equities, as measured by the Russell 3000 Index, lost 1.6% while developed countries outside of the United States lost 1.7%. Emerging markets, on the other hand, continued to rally, gaining 2% during July.

European banks, this time in Portugal, caused financial market unrest again in July. One of Portugal's biggest banks, Banco Espirito Santo, came under serious stress as financial market participants began doubting its survival. This, in addition to some weak economic data, led European shares down 1.5%. Within the region, Portugal suffered the worst losses (-13.9%),

while two of the bigger markets, Germany and France, lost 4.3% and 3.8%, respectively. German investor and business confidence came in low and French manufacturing output fell to the lowest level since 2009. On the other side, the Finland equity market showed the strongest gain at 1.6%. There were some positive economic figures in Ireland (4.1% GDP) and the UK (6.5% unemployment – the lowest since 2008). The Pacific Basin rose 1.7%, led by strong performance in Hong Kong (6.0%), largely due to investor expectations that Chinese home-purchasing regulations would ease to aid the struggling real estate market. Australian equities gained 4.4%, thanks to stronger consumer confidence. Japanese equities gained 2.1% despite struggling industrial output and orders. Emerging market equities continued its strong performance, returning 2.0% due to investor speculation that Brazilian president Dilma Rousseff will be voted out of office in the fall elections and strong Chinese manufacturing data. In the U.S., small cap stocks dipped significantly, losing 6.1% while large cap stocks, as measured by the S&P 500, dropped 1.4%. Value stocks (-2.1%) underperformed their growth counterparts (-1.9%), largely as a result of the technology sector posting a positive month (+0.6%). Healthcare stocks managed to hold their own, only losing 0.4%. However, industrials (-4.1%), energy (-3.8%), and consumer staples (-3.7%) were the biggest losers for July.



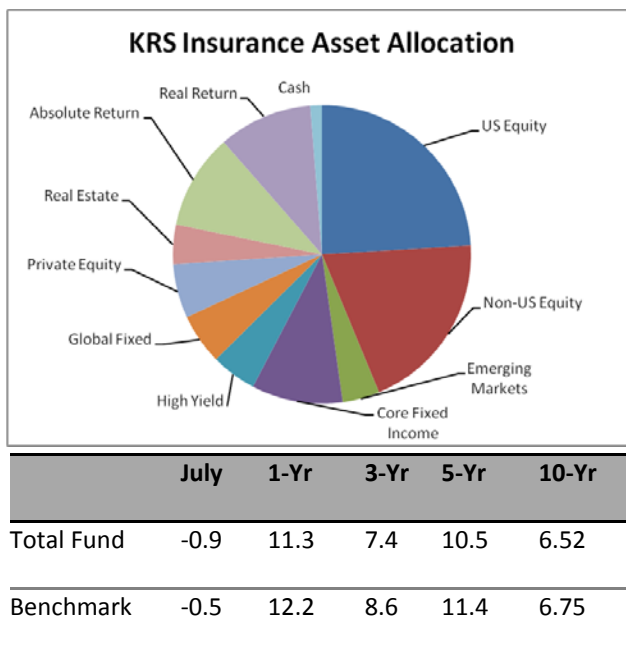
Fixed income also struggled during the month of July, as the Barclays Aggregate Index returned -0.25%. Among the various sectors, US high yield performed the worst (-1.3%), followed by mortgage-backed securities (-0.6%). US corporate securities performed the best, losing only 0.1%. Among global fixed income, Canadian markets performed the worst (-1.5%), with US fixed income performing the best. The US Treasury rates moved up 3 basis points at the 10 year and 7 basis points at the 2 year maturity.

Commodities struggled significantly in July, led by the energy index's 7.8% decline; crude oil weakened 5.7% due to a stronger US dollar and higher supplies while natural gas dropped 13.7% due to weak utility demand. Agricultural commodities were also down, as corn (-14.7%) and cotton (-14.5%) led the drop due to favorable weather; on the other hand, coffee rallied 11.4% as supply concerns in Latin America pushed prices higher. The livestock commodity index was

down 3.5% and the precious metals index was down 3.1%. However, industrial metals returned 2.2%, as strong Chinese manufacturing data aided investor optimism in those commodities.

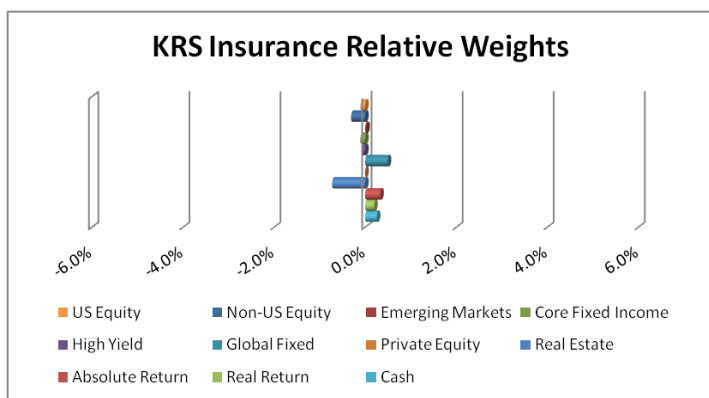
Economic data was generally positive in July, although the picture is far from perfectly clear. GDP growth for the second quarter registered 4% and first quarter GDP was revised up to -2.1% from -2.9%; however, there was significant inventory buildup in the numbers. Nonfarm payrolls jumped 288,000 versus expectations of 215,000, marking the fifth straight month of over 200,000 in job gains. Jobless claims for the month average 298,000 versus June’s average of 314,000 and job openings increased to 4,635 from 4,455. The unemployment rate dropped from 6.3% to 6.1%, the same rate it was when Lehman Brothers collapsed in 2008. Consumer confidence increased significantly at month’s end but retail sales only registered a 0.2% gain versus expectations of 0.6%. Manufacturing activity decelerated slightly, as did non-manufacturing activity but both remained in expansion territory. Housing data for month was weak, as mortgage applications, new home sales, housing starts and pending home sales all fell; only existing home sales increased. The trade balance came in higher than expected and the Treasury budget statement came in lower than expected. Inflation ticked up 0.3% month-over-month as expected but the employment cost index increased 0.7%, surprising the market.

Investors will continue to closely monitor geopolitical tensions across the globe, European financial stress, and the actions and words of the Federal Reserve.



**What added value this month?**

**PENSION** – From a manager selection standpoint, it was a very difficult month for the plan, as no asset class outperformed their respective benchmarks. Within the traditional asset classes, Invesco and Northern Trust outperformed their benchmarks in the US equity space and Loomis Sayles, NISA, PIMCO, and Waterfall outperformed in fixed income. An overweight to emerging market equities and absolute return added value this month.



**INSURANCE** – The Insurance Fund also had a rough month from a manager selection perspective as no asset classes outperformed their benchmark. The fund benefited from a minor underweight to US and non-US equities, as well as a small overweight to emerging market equities and absolute return.

**What detracted this month?**

asset classes struggled as well. An overweight to US equities and an underweight to fixed income detracted from performance.

**INSURANCE** – In a similar fashion to the Pension fund, the Insurance fund struggled with manager selection and an underweight to fixed income detracted from 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.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) 

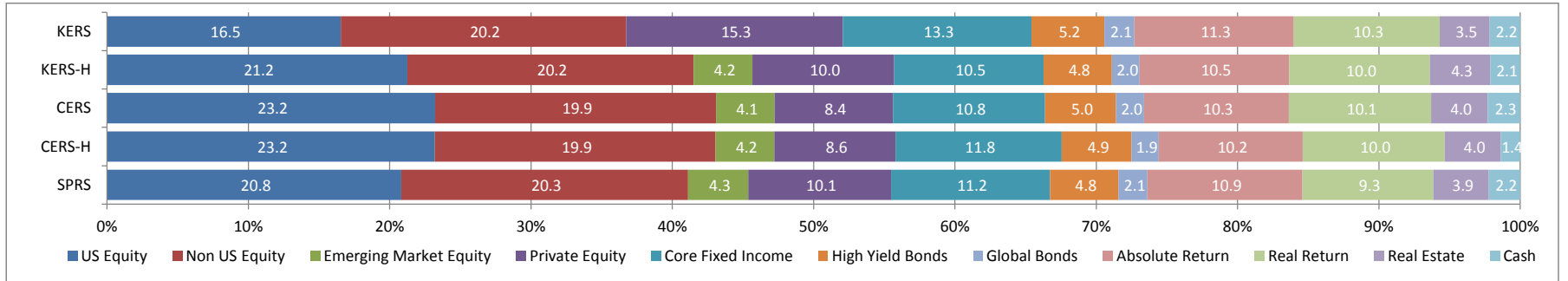
Private Equity Composite (Pension) Inception (07/01/02) to 06/30/11 60.00% S&P 1500 Composite Index 40.00% Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index <b>07/01/11 to Present</b> <b>100.00% Russell 3000 Index + 4% (Qtr Lag)</b>	Private Equity Composite (Insurance) Inception (07/01/02) to 06/30/11 80.00% S&P 1500 Composite Index 20.00% Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index <b>07/01/11 to Present</b> <b>100.00% Russell 3000 Index + 4% (Qtr Lag)</b>
--	--
- 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 - 7/31/14**

Pension Plan Allocations



**KRS - PENSION**

	Month	FYTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	ITD
<b>KERS</b>	<b>(0.64)</b>	<b>(0.64)</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>6.98</b>	<b>9.56</b>
KERS Plan Index	(0.60)	(0.60)	11.86	8.72	10.58	6.99	9.66
<b>KERS-H</b>	<b>(0.82)</b>	<b>(0.82)</b>	<b>12.18</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>10.79</b>	<b>6.98</b>	<b>9.56</b>
KHAZ Plan Index	(0.58)	(0.58)	12.35	8.85	10.67	7.03	9.68
<b>CERS</b>	<b>(0.88)</b>	<b>(0.88)</b>	<b>12.05</b>	<b>8.49</b>	<b>10.76</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>9.56</b>
CERS Plan Index	(0.61)	(0.61)	12.32	8.84	10.66	7.03	9.68
<b>CERS-H</b>	<b>(0.88)</b>	<b>(0.88)</b>	<b>11.96</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>10.74</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>9.55</b>
CHAZ Plan Index	(0.61)	(0.61)	12.33	8.84	10.66	7.03	9.68
<b>SPRS</b>	<b>(0.80)</b>	<b>(0.80)</b>	<b>12.13</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>10.79</b>	<b>6.98</b>	<b>9.56</b>
SPRS Plan Index	(0.58)	(0.58)	12.30	8.83	10.66	7.02	9.67

**KRS - INSURANCE**

	Month	FYTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	ITD
<b>KERS INS</b>	<b>(0.86)</b>	<b>(0.86)</b>	<b>10.97</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>10.42</b>	<b>6.51</b>	<b>7.81</b>
INS KERS Plan Index	(0.67)	(0.67)	12.25	8.69	11.40	6.77	8.03
<b>KERS-H INS</b>	<b>(0.91)</b>	<b>(0.91)</b>	<b>11.49</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>10.57</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>7.84</b>
INS KHAZ Plan Index	(0.67)	(0.67)	12.28	8.70	11.40	6.77	8.03
<b>CERS INS</b>	<b>(0.92)</b>	<b>(0.92)</b>	<b>11.37</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>10.54</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>7.83</b>
INS CERS Plan Index	(0.66)	(0.66)	12.29	8.70	11.40	6.77	8.03
<b>CERS-H INS</b>	<b>(0.92)</b>	<b>(0.92)</b>	<b>11.35</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>10.54</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>7.83</b>
INS CHAZ Plan Index	(0.66)	(0.66)	12.29	8.70	11.40	6.77	8.03
<b>SPRS INS</b>	<b>(0.88)</b>	<b>(0.88)</b>	<b>11.47</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>10.55</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>7.83</b>
INS SPRS Plan Index	(0.65)	(0.65)	12.30	8.71	11.41	6.77	8.03

Insurance Plan Allocations

