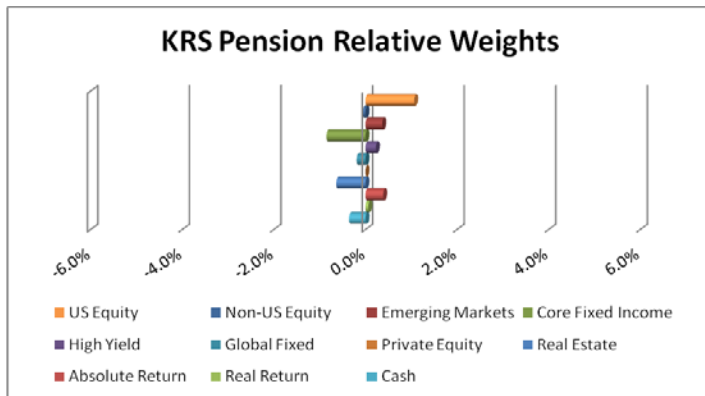
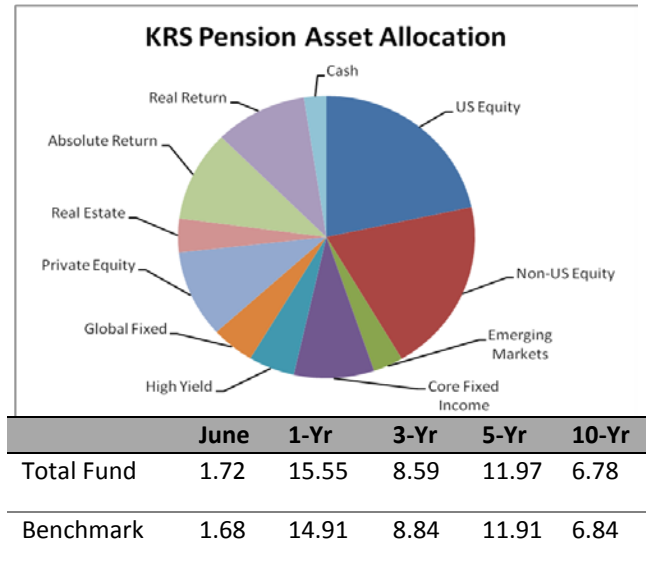


**What's going on in the marketplace?**

Global equities advanced further in the month of June, returning 1.9% to investors. The month marked the end of a fairly stable quarter in which global equities returned 5.2%. Despite trouble in the Middle East, investors were confident due to strong Chinese economic data and strong merger and acquisition activity. Marked by the Russell 3000, US equities returned 2.3% while developed markets outside the US returned 1.4% and emerging market equities returned 2.7%.

Weak economic data out of Europe was enough to outweigh freshly implemented accommodative measure from the European Central Bank in the minds of investors as European equities lost 0.9%. Very low inflation and weakening consumer confidence prompted the ECB to lower interest rates and begin a four-year targeted long-term refinancing operation (TLTRO).

Poor performance was broadly distributed across the continent, as only Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and a surprising performance from Spain generated positive performance. On the other side, the usual suspects such as Italy, Portugal, and Ireland led the decline. Ireland led the decline (-6.4%) as financial stability concerns were renewed and Germany, often a bright spot in the region, lost ground due to low business confidence. Spain rallied 1.4% thanks to surging industrial output. Strong returns in Japan (4.8%) boosted the Pacific Basin region, as strong economic growth and new reforms pushed up Japanese equities. Australia struggled (-1.5%) due to weakening economic figures and New Zealand also struggled (-1.8%) as strong growth was offset by fears of rising interest rates. Emerging market equities surged yet again, returning 2.7% for June, capping a strong 6.7% second quarter. All emerging market regions were positive, with Latin America leading the way (3.3%) and Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) bringing up the rear (0.7%). Within the US, small cap stocks reversed recent relative weakness to their larger peers by posting a 5.3% return while large cap stocks

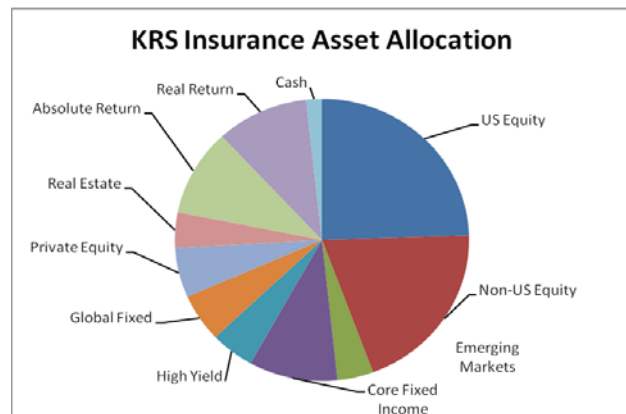


returned 2.1%. Small caps returned 2% for the second quarter while large caps returned 5.2%. Value stocks barely outpaced growth stocks, returning 2.8% versus growth returns of 2.3%; for the quarter, value and growth stocks both returned 4.9%. The energy (5.4%) and technology (3.3%) sectors led in June, while industrial (0.8%) and consumer staples (0.1%) lagged. For the second quarter, energy (12.2%) and technology (6.6%) led the way, while financial services (2.3%) and consumer discretionary (2.8%) lagged.

Fixed income markets also generated positive returns, as the Barclays Global Aggregate index posted a 0.7% return for June. Canadian debt markets led the global bond market, returning 2.2% while the US fixed income market trailed most regions, returning only 0.1%. The short end of the Treasury market struggled as 2 year rates moved up 8 basis points and the 5 year moved up 9 basis points. The long end of the market generated positive returns as rates moved up just 5 basis points. As a whole, the treasury market lagged other sectors of the bond market, with investment-grade corporate bonds returning 0.1%, mortgages returning 0.3%, and high yield bonds returning 0.8%.

Economic data in the US was mixed in June, with the most notable release likely a significant downward revision to first quarter GDP (revised down to -2.9% from -1%). On the other hand, the labor market continued its slow healing process; initial jobless claims averaged 313,000 during June and the US added 217,000 jobs in May, marking a full recovery in the number of jobs from pre-recession highs. The unemployment rate remained at 6.3% versus a forecasted minor uptick to 6.4% while the labor force participation rate remained at 63% and the underemployment rate dipped slightly to 12.2%. Income increased 0.4% month-over-month while personal spending increased 0.2% month-over-month. Retail sales increased 0.3% versus a forecasted 0.6% increase and consumer confidence dipped slightly. The housing market continues to show mixed data—new home sales came in higher than expected at 504,000 versus 439,000 forecasted. Existing home sales came in at 4.9 million versus a 4.7 million forecasted. However, housing starts were lower than predicted and mortgage applications were mostly lower for the month. Manufacturing activity remained strong despite a 1% drop in durable goods orders and weakening trade balance. Inflation was 0.4% versus a forecasted 0.2%.

Investors will continue to closely monitor the conflicts in the Middle East, European economic news, and the housing market in the US.

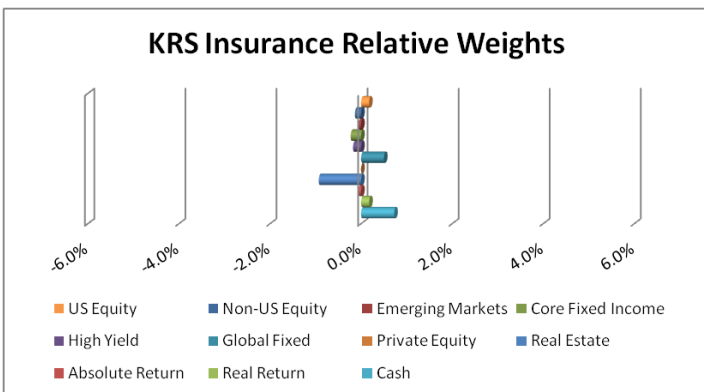


|            | June | 1-Yr  | 3-Yr | 5-Yr  | 10-Yr |
|------------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Total Fund | 1.62 | 14.89 | 7.48 | 12.10 | 6.28  |
| Benchmark  | 1.76 | 15.03 | 8.71 | 13.02 | 6.50  |

**What added value this month?**

**PENSION** – From a manager selection standpoint, outperformance in US equities and fixed income added value in the Pension fund. Systematic and Westfield, as well as an overweight to small caps (NTGI) boosted KRS US equity performance, while outperformance from Loomis Sayles aided fixed income performance.

An overweight to US equities and emerging market equities, as well as an underweight to fixed income added value from an allocation perspective.



**INSURANCE** – The Insurance Fund also saw US equity managers outperform the benchmark but fixed income managers only matched the benchmark in the Insurance fund.

The fund benefited from a minor overweight to US equities, as well as a small underweight to non-US equities and a solid underweight to fixed income.

**What detracted this month?**

**PENSION** – From a manager selection standpoint, non-US equity managers struggled relative to the benchmark, returning 1.40% versus 1.72%. Emerging market equity managers struggled against the benchmark as well.

**INSURANCE** – In a similar fashion to the Pension fund, the Insurance fund struggled with manager selection in non-US equities and emerging markets. From an allocation perspective, a small underweight to emerging market equities detracted from performance.

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**NOTES:**

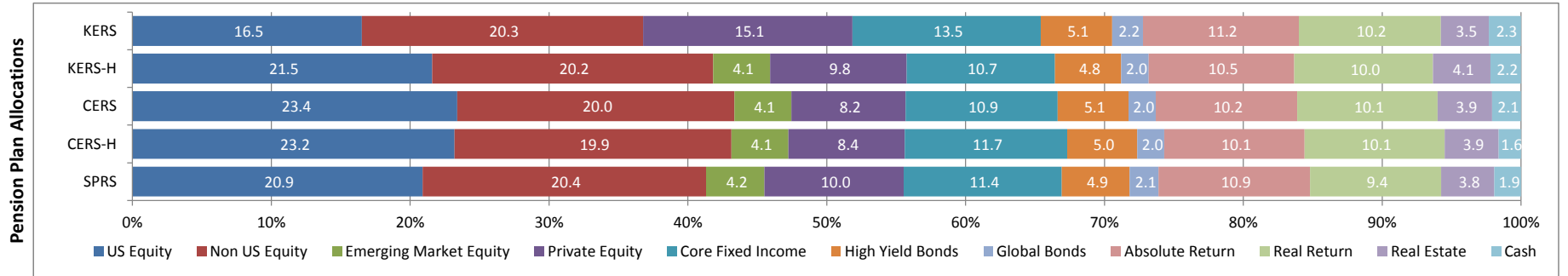
- 1) Returns displayed are “net”. For the purposes of this report, total fund return information is net of fees and expenses, with audited data beginning in July 2011. At the manager level (detailed return sheets pgs.4-5), returns are net of fees beginning with July 2011, and gross of fees for prior 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)<br>Inception (07/01/02) to 06/30/11<br>60.00% S&P 1500 Composite Index<br>40.00% Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index<br><b>07/01/11 to Present</b><br><b>100.00% Russell 3000 Index + 4% (Qtr Lag)</b> | Private Equity Composite (Insurance)<br>Inception (07/01/02) to 06/30/11<br>80.00% S&P 1500 Composite Index<br>20.00% Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index<br><b>07/01/11 to Present</b><br><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 - 6/30/13**



**KRS - PENSION**

|                 | Month       | FYTD         | 1 YR         | 3 YR        | 5 YR         | 10 YR       | ITD         |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>KERS</b>     | <b>1.67</b> | <b>15.49</b> | <b>15.49</b> | <b>8.69</b> | <b>12.07</b> | <b>6.83</b> | <b>9.61</b> |
| KERS Plan Index | 1.73        | 14.99        | 14.99        | 8.86        | 11.93        | 6.85        | 9.71        |
| <b>KERS-H</b>   | <b>1.76</b> | <b>15.65</b> | <b>15.65</b> | <b>8.74</b> | <b>12.10</b> | <b>6.85</b> | <b>9.62</b> |
| KHAZ Plan Index | 1.76        | 15.39        | 15.39        | 8.99        | 12.00        | 6.88        | 9.72        |
| <b>CERS</b>     | <b>1.74</b> | <b>15.56</b> | <b>15.56</b> | <b>8.71</b> | <b>12.08</b> | <b>6.84</b> | <b>9.62</b> |
| CERS Plan Index | 1.74        | 15.40        | 15.40        | 8.99        | 12.01        | 6.89        | 9.73        |
| <b>CERS-H</b>   | <b>1.74</b> | <b>15.50</b> | <b>15.50</b> | <b>8.69</b> | <b>12.07</b> | <b>6.83</b> | <b>9.61</b> |
| CHAZ Plan Index | 1.74        | 15.40        | 15.40        | 8.99        | 12.01        | 6.89        | 9.73        |
| <b>SPRS</b>     | <b>1.72</b> | <b>15.64</b> | <b>15.64</b> | <b>8.74</b> | <b>12.10</b> | <b>6.85</b> | <b>9.62</b> |
| SPRS Plan Index | 1.76        | 15.34        | 15.34        | 8.97        | 11.99        | 6.88        | 9.72        |

**KRS - INSURANCE**

|                     | Month       | FYTD         | 1 YR         | 3 YR        | 5 YR         | 10 YR       | ITD         |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>KERS INS</b>     | <b>1.58</b> | <b>14.35</b> | <b>14.35</b> | <b>7.42</b> | <b>12.06</b> | <b>6.27</b> | <b>7.87</b> |
| INS KERS Plan Index | 1.72        | 15.40        | 15.40        | 8.83        | 13.09        | 6.54        | 8.08        |
| <b>KERS-H INS</b>   | <b>1.61</b> | <b>15.14</b> | <b>15.14</b> | <b>7.67</b> | <b>12.22</b> | <b>6.34</b> | <b>7.90</b> |
| INS KHAZ Plan Index | 1.72        | 15.43        | 15.43        | 8.84        | 13.09        | 6.54        | 8.08        |
| <b>CERS INS</b>     | <b>1.64</b> | <b>15.02</b> | <b>15.02</b> | <b>7.64</b> | <b>12.20</b> | <b>6.33</b> | <b>7.89</b> |
| INS CERS Plan Index | 1.73        | 15.43        | 15.43        | 8.84        | 13.09        | 6.54        | 8.08        |
| <b>CERS-H INS</b>   | <b>1.65</b> | <b>15.00</b> | <b>15.00</b> | <b>7.63</b> | <b>12.19</b> | <b>6.33</b> | <b>7.89</b> |
| INS CHAZ Plan Index | 1.73        | 15.43        | 15.43        | 8.84        | 13.09        | 6.54        | 8.08        |
| <b>SPRS INS</b>     | <b>1.63</b> | <b>15.03</b> | <b>15.03</b> | <b>7.64</b> | <b>12.20</b> | <b>6.33</b> | <b>7.89</b> |
| INS SPRS Plan Index | 1.74        | 15.42        | 15.42        | 8.83        | 13.09        | 6.54        | 8.08        |

