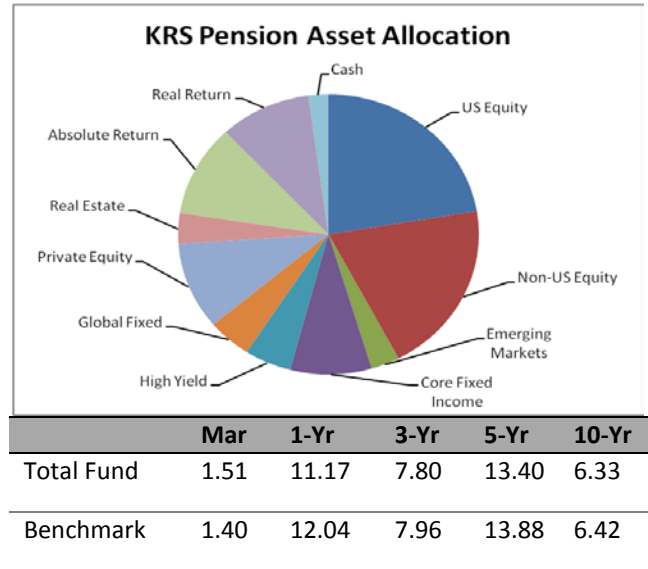


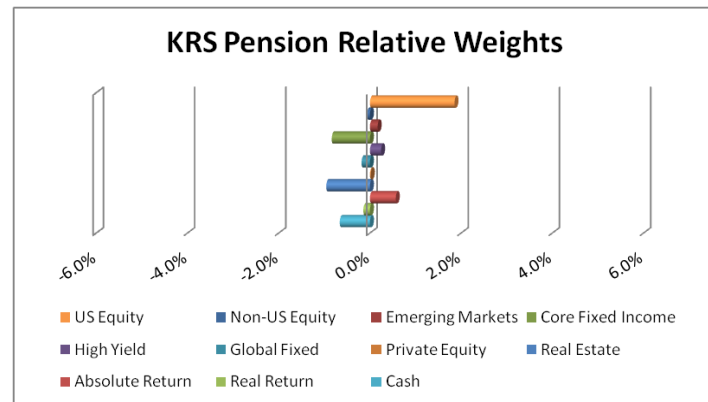
What's going on in the marketplace?

In March, global equity markets as a whole rallied, although the performance was mixed. The MSCI All Country World Index returned 0.50% in March and 1.22% for the first quarter of 2014. Despite Russia's invasion of Ukraine and worrisome economic data from China, investors pushed equity prices higher. U.S. equity markets were positive for the month despite valuation concerns and returned a total 2.05% for the first quarter (as measured by the Russell 3000). Developed markets excluding the U.S. were down just 0.37% in March but the performance of regions and individual countries was very mixed. For a volatile first quarter, developed markets ended with positive returns of 0.92%. Emerging market equities followed a strong February with another month of returns over 3%. However, a rough January still caused emerging markets to post -0.53% for the first quarter.



Developed market equities were much more mixed in March than in February. Italy, Portugal, and Spain led European countries in March, while the U.K., Ireland, and Austria were all down over 2%. Many of the previously mentioned countries, in addition to Ireland led the Eurozone for the first quarter as well. The Pacific Basin also had a large dispersion of returns, with New Zealand leading the way (3.57%) and capping a very strong first quarter (10.6%). Japan, however, struggled in March and the first quarter due lower consumer confidence tied to a consumption tax increase and a record trade deficit. Emerging markets returned 3.08% in a volatile

March, following 3.26% in February. This surprising performance occurred despite significant turmoil in the headlines, ranging from political unrest in Turkey to Russia invading a sovereign country. For the quarter, Latin America struggled (-1.7%), while Asia showed a small decline. Emerging market countries in the Europe, Middle East, and Africa region showed modest gains. U.S. stocks returned 0.64%, with the S&P 500 returning 0.84%. Growth stocks struggled in March, returning -1.13% as investors began to question valuations. On the other hand, value stocks returned 2.3% in March. Small cap stocks also underperformed for the month,



returning -0.68%. Eight of ten economic sectors had positive returns, with only healthcare (-2.04%) and consumer discretionary (-2.38%) in the red. Meanwhile, defensive sectors utilities (3.87%) and consumer staples (2.46%) led the Russell 3000.

Fixed income was down for the month as short term rates jumped due to Fed chairwoman Janet Yellen suggesting that short term rates could increase sooner than most expected. Fixed income investors were also troubled by the survey of Fed governors pointing to higher rates sooner rather than later. As a result, the Barclays US Aggregate index was down 0.17% in March. Overseas, however, the European Central Bank and Bank of Japan remain ready to take stimulative measures to combat signs of deflation. Thus, the Barclays Global Aggregate only lost 0.07%. US corporate fixed income still managed a

0.07% return, while US high yield returned 0.24%. The 10 year US Treasury moved up 7 basis points in March, while the 2 year moved up over 10 basis points, leading to a flatter curve at the end of the first quarter.

Economic data for the month of March was mixed yet again. Nonfarm payrolls came in at 175K, much higher than the 149K expected. Jobless claims for the month averaged approximately 317K, each reading lower than the expected amount. However, the unemployment rate did increase to 6.7%. Manufacturing data and durable goods orders were strong but housing data was slightly weaker than expected, as the housing sector continues a minor slowdown. Personal income and personal spending were both higher than expected, but the University of Michigan Consumer Confidence survey came in lower than projected. Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, remains low (1.1% year-over-year) and likely a source of concern for central bankers.

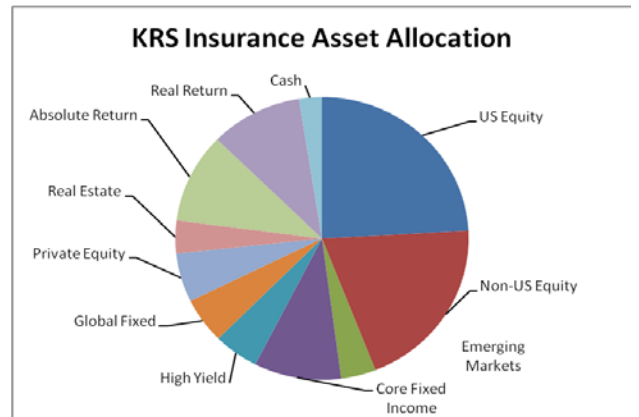
Investors will continue to monitor the Ukrainian crisis, political events in emerging markets, central banker speeches, and valuation levels.

What added value this month?

PENSION – From a manager selection standpoint, it was a good month for the plan. US and non-US equity managers barely beat the benchmark, largely thanks to Invesco (US) and Boston Company (non-US). Fixed Income managers outperformed the benchmark, led by Manulife and Waterfall. Absolute return and real return both outperformed their benchmarks by 36 and 63 basis points, respectively.

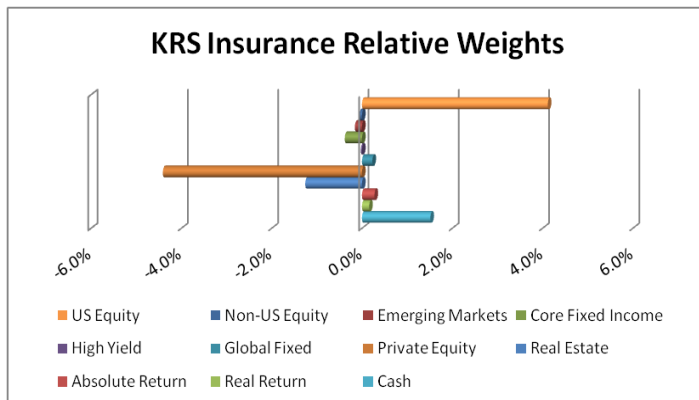
From an allocation perspective, a small underweight to non-US equities, fixed income, and real return in addition to a small overweight to emerging market equities and absolute return helped returns.

INSURANCE – The Insurance Fund saw positive contributions from managers in non-US equities and fixed income, as well as absolute (0.30%) and real (0.55%) return.



	Mar	1-Yr	3-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr
Total Fund	0.96	10.11	6.35	14.45	6.01
Benchmark	1.40	11.92	7.65	15.81	6.21

The fund benefited from an underweight to non-US equities and fixed income, as well as an overweight to absolute return.



What detracted this month?

PENSION – From a manager selection standpoint, emerging markets struggled as a whole, as poor performance from Wellington more than offset great performance from Aberdeen.

From an allocation perspective, a significant overweight to US equities detracted from performance.

INSURANCE – Both US and emerging market managers struggled as a whole in the Insurance Fund.

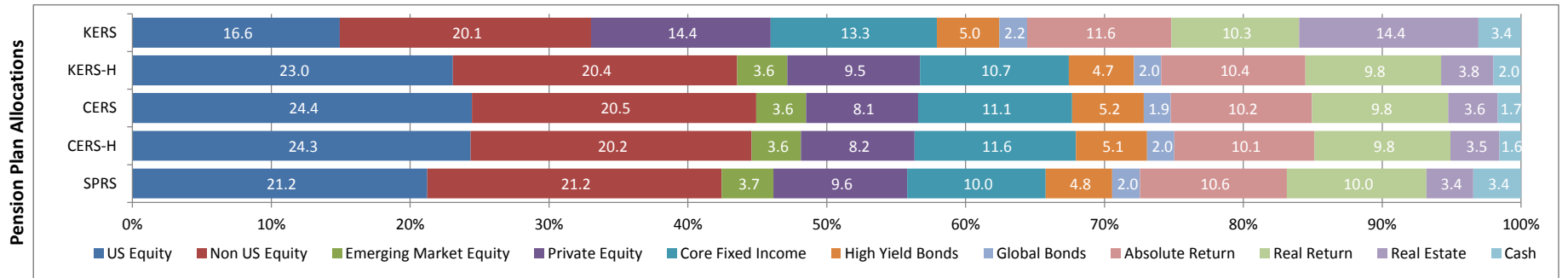
From an allocation perspective, a significant overweight to US equities and a small overweight to real return, as well as a small underweight to emerging market equities, detracted from performance.

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 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 - 12/31/13



KRS - PENSION

	Month	FYTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	ITD
KERS	1.94	11.63	11.25	7.92	13.52	6.38	9.57
KERS Plan Index	1.33	11.21	12.31	8.05	13.93	6.45	9.68
KERS-H	1.52	11.66	11.29	7.93	13.53	6.39	9.57
KHAZ Plan Index	1.50	11.33	12.43	8.09	13.96	6.46	9.68
CERS	1.36	11.57	11.19	7.90	13.51	6.38	9.57
CERS Plan Index	1.50	11.33	12.43	8.09	13.96	6.46	9.68
CERS-H	1.37	11.51	11.13	7.88	13.50	6.37	9.57
CHAZ Plan Index	1.50	11.33	12.43	8.09	13.96	6.46	9.68
SPRS	1.53	11.69	11.32	7.94	13.53	6.39	9.58
SPRS Plan Index	1.50	11.31	12.41	8.08	13.95	6.46	9.68

KRS - INSURANCE

	Month	FYTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	ITD
KERS INS	1.01	10.50	9.63	6.30	14.41	6.00	7.81
INS KERS Plan Index	1.41	11.26	12.25	7.76	15.88	6.24	8.01
KERS-H INS	0.98	11.22	10.35	6.53	14.56	6.07	7.84
INS KHAZ Plan Index	1.41	11.28	12.27	7.77	15.88	6.25	8.01
CERS INS	0.94	11.10	10.23	6.49	14.54	6.06	7.83
INS CERS Plan Index	1.41	11.28	12.27	7.77	15.88	6.25	8.01
CERS-H INS	0.95	11.07	10.20	6.48	14.53	6.05	7.83
INS CHAZ Plan Index	1.41	11.28	12.27	7.77	15.88	6.25	8.01
SPRS INS	1.02	11.15	10.28	6.50	14.55	6.06	7.83
INS SPRS Plan Index	1.41	11.28	12.27	7.77	15.88	6.25	8.01

