

RS Global Natural Resources Fund

All Data Subject to Revision



as of 09/30/2009

Top Ten Holdings	Cusip/Sedol	Symbol	% Fund
Occidental Petroleum Corp.	674599105	oxy	5.27%
Talisman Energy, Inc.	2068299	tln.cn	5.06%
Denbury Resources, Inc.	247916208	dnr	4.53%
Southwestern Energy Co.	845467109	swn	4.50%
XTO Energy, Inc.	98385x106	xto	4.31%
Goldcorp, Inc.	2676302	g.cn	4.25%
BHP Billiton Ltd., ADR	088606108	bhp	4.09%
Vale S.A., ADR	91912e105	vale	3.87%
Martin Marietta Materials, Inc.	573284106	mlm	3.68%
Calpine Corp.	131347304	cpn	3.47%
			43.02%

Sector Allocation - Russell	% Fund	Ex Cash	% Index
Consumer Discretionary	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Consumer Staples	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Energy	48.7%	51.7%	78.5%
Financial Services	2.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Health Care	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Materials & Processing	35.5%	37.7%	21.0%
Producer Durables	3.0%	3.2%	0.2%
Technology	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Utilities	5.8%	6.2%	0.2%
Other Securities	0.0%	0.0%	
[Cash]	5.0%		

Allocation by Asset Class	No.	% Fund	Ex Cash
Equities	31	95.0%	100.0%
Fixed Income	0	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Holdings	31	95.0%	100.0%
Non U.S. (ADR's)	2	8.0%	8.4%
Non U.S. (Other)	7	21.3%	22.5%

Market Cap Allocation	% Fund	% Index
>\$100 Billion	8.5%	14.0%
\$50 Billion to \$100 Billion	9.2%	14.9%
\$25 Billion to \$50 Billion	13.0%	23.6%
\$15 Billion to \$25 Billion	10.0%	13.3%
\$10 Billion to \$15 Billion	9.0%	12.1%
\$7.5 Billion to \$10 Billion	3.5%	4.4%
\$7 Billion to \$7.5 Billion	2.4%	1.1%
\$5 Billion to \$7 Billion	11.0%	4.5%
\$4.5 Billion to \$5 Billion	3.7%	0.6%
\$4 Billion to \$4.5 Billion	0.0%	1.7%
\$3 Billion to \$4 Billion	18.8%	3.3%
\$2 Billion to \$3 Billion	3.2%	3.3%
\$1.5 Billion to \$2 Billion	3.3%	2.1%
\$1 Billion to \$1.5 Billion	2.2%	0.9%
\$750 Million to \$1 Billion	0.0%	0.2%
\$500 to \$750 Million	2.1%	0.0%
\$400 to \$500 Million	0.0%	0.0%
\$250 - \$400 Million	0.0%	0.0%
<\$250 Million	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Factset

Equity Market Cap Range (\$mil)	High	Low
	183,670.3	628.3

Source: Factset

Index: S&P North American Natural Resources Sector Index

Portfolio Metrics	Fund	Index
Debt/Equity	0.90	0.53
Debt/Total Assets	0.29	0.21
Dividend Yield	1.0	1.6
EPS Growth - Trailing 12M	-13.0	2.2
EPS Growth - 3Y Historical	30.7	21.3
EPS Growth - 5Y Historical	38.9	32.3
EPS Growth - CAL 2009 Average	40.5	34.7
EPS Growth - CAL 2009 Weighted Average	31.0	31.9
EPS Growth - CAL 2010 Average	58.0	57.6
EPS Growth - CAL 2010 Weighted Average	49.0	56.3
EPS Growth - Estimated 3-5YR Forward	9.2	7.1
Market Cap - Average (\$mil)	24,938.5	13,082.7
Market Cap - Median (\$mil)	8,222.5	4,158.2
Market Cap - Weighted Average (\$mil)	29,498.9	56,221.3
Market Cap - Weighted Median (\$mil)	14,334.0	28,849.5
P/E CAL 2009 - Average	29.4	25.8
P/E CAL 2009 - Weighted Average	26.8	22.9
P/E CAL 2009 - Weighted Harmonic Average	21.0	18.7
P/E CAL 2010 - Average	26.2	20.9
P/E CAL 2010 - Weighted Average	23.7	18.0
P/E CAL 2010 - Weighted Harmonic Average	18.6	14.2
P/E Trailing 12M	15.5	12.7
P/E Relative to S&P500 - Trailing 12M	7.7	3.0
Price/Book	3.2	2.6
Price/Cash Flow	12.6	9.7
Price/Sales	3.9	2.8
Revenue Growth - 3Y Historical	29.1	23.7
Enterprise Value / EBITDA	9.4	8.4
ROE	15.3	5.9

Source: Factset

Returns	Anlzd	Sharpe	Sortino	Anlzd	R-	Info	Tracking	
Analysis	Std Dev	Ratio	Ratio	Alpha	Beta	Squared	Ratio	Error
1Y Fund	38.75	-0.07	-0.10	6.76	1.01	0.98	1.08	5.51
1Y Index	38.01	-0.23	-0.30	0.00	1.00	1.00	n/a	0.00
3Y Fund	30.53	-0.04	-0.06	-1.32	1.00	0.94	-0.23	7.24
3Y Index	29.57	0.01	0.02	0.00	1.00	1.00	n/a	0.00
5Y Fund	27.30	0.27	0.39	-0.11	1.00	0.94	-0.06	6.84
5Y Index	26.54	0.29	0.42	0.00	1.00	1.00	n/a	0.00
7Y Fund	24.57	0.58	0.87	0.93	0.99	0.91	0.08	7.23
7Y Index	23.76	0.58	0.87	0.00	1.00	1.00	n/a	0.00
10Y Fund	24.16	0.47	0.71	6.25	0.94	0.82	0.56	10.28
10Y Index	23.40	0.24	0.37	0.00	1.00	1.00	n/a	0.00

Source: Factset

	3Y	5Y
Beta v SP500	1.21	1.23
R-Squared v SP500	0.59	0.50

Source: Factset

Average Monthly Upside/Downside Capture vs Index			
5Y Upside	95%	10Y Upside	96%
5Y Downside	95%	10Y Downside	76%

Portfolio Turnover

YTD - Annualized	34
Trailing 12 Months	36
5Y Annual Average*	61
5Y Annual Hi/Low*	97 / 42

*Based on the five most recent calendar years

Average Cash % (last 20 qtrs)	12.1%
High Cash % (last 20 qtrs)	24.4%
Low Cash % (last 20 qtrs)	3.3%

RS Global Natural Resources Fund (continued)

All Data Subject to Revision

RS|investments

as of 09/30/2009

Sector and Industry Allocation

Energy	48.7%
Coal	3.4%
Gas Pipeline	3.2%
Oil Well Equipment & Services	7.1%
Oil: Crude Producers	35.1%
Financial Services	2.0%
Insurance: Multi-Line	2.0%
Materials & Processing	35.5%
Building Materials	3.7%
Chemical: Diversified	1.6%
Chemical: Specialty	3.2%
Chemicals: Specialty	0.6%
Copper	3.7%
Diversified Materials & Processing	8.1%
Fertilizers	1.7%
Gold	7.9%
Metals & Minerals: Diversified	3.1%
Steel	1.9%
Producer Durables	3.0%
Machinery: Specialty	3.0%
Utilities	5.8%
Utilities: Gas Distributors	2.3%
Utilities: Miscellaneous	3.5%
[Cash]	5.0%
Total	100.0%

Definitions of Selected Statistics and Comparative Indices:

Standard Deviation: A statistical measurement of dispersion about the mean return of a portfolio. Standard deviation shows how widely the portfolio return varied over a specific period. Consequently, it is often used to describe the risk or volatility of a portfolio. A higher standard deviation implies higher volatility in historical returns.

Sharpe Ratio: The Sharpe ratio is a statistical measurement of the risk-adjusted performance of the portfolio. The ratio is calculated by dividing a portfolio's excess return over the risk-free rate (generally a 3-month t-bill) by the standard deviation of its excess returns. This approximates a portfolio's reward per unit of risk. The Sharpe ratio should be used to compare similar portfolios – the higher the ratio, the better the risk adjusted performance.

Sortino Ratio: The Sortino ratio is another measure of risk-adjusted performance. It is similar to the Sharpe ratio, but uses the standard deviation of only negative excess returns as the denominator. The numerator is the excess return over a fixed "minimum acceptable return" (MAR). As of 3/31/09, our calculation uses a risk-free MAR (generally a 3-month t-bill). Like the Sharpe ratio, the Sortino ratio should be used to compare similar portfolios – the higher the ratio, the better the risk-adjusted performance. Unlike the Sharpe ratio, the Sortino ratio does not punish a portfolio for upside volatility.

Alpha: A statistical measurement used to quantify the value added or subtracted by a portfolio manager. Specifically, alpha measures the portfolio's actual return against the portfolio's expected return given the risk of the portfolio as defined by its beta. Alpha is one of the three MPT (Modern Portfolio Theory) statistics and is derived by a linear regression of the portfolio's returns against the returns of a benchmark.

An important observation when using alpha is to know how accurately the portfolio beta reflects the market risk of the portfolio. The confidence with which one can have in an alpha (and beta) depends entirely on how strong the linear relationship is between the portfolio and the benchmark. A strong relationship is characterized by a high R^2 . As the value of the R^2 decreases, the alpha for a portfolio becomes less meaningful.

Beta: A statistical measurement of a portfolio's relative sensitivity to the benchmark, which acts as a proxy for market risk. The beta between a portfolio and its benchmark is the amount of units the portfolio will move when the benchmark moves one unit. By definition, the beta of the market (benchmark) is one. Beta is one of the three MPT (Modern Portfolio Theory) statistics and is derived by a linear regression of the portfolio's returns against the returns of a benchmark.

For example, if a portfolio has a beta of 1.15, it is expected that the portfolio will perform 15% better than the benchmark in an up market. However, in a down market it is expected that the portfolio would perform 15% worse than the benchmark.

It is important to note that beta is only an estimate. For a beta to be most accurate, a perfect linear correlation (in the form of an R^2 equal to 1) must exist between the portfolio and the benchmark. As the value of the R^2 decreases, the beta for a portfolio becomes immaterial.

R^2 : A statistical measurement that shows the percentage of a portfolio's movements that can be explained by the movement in the benchmark. The numerical value of a portfolio's R^2 is always between 0 and 1. An R^2 of 1 (or 100%) means that there is perfect correlation in the movement between the portfolio and the benchmark. Conversely, an R^2 of 0 means that there is no relationship in movement between the portfolio and the benchmark. R^2 is one of the three MPT (Modern Portfolio Theory) statistics and is derived by a linear regression of the portfolio's returns against the returns of a benchmark.

For example, a portfolio has an R^2 of .23, a beta of 0.93 and an alpha 1.04. According to the statistics, it appears that the portfolio manager is doing a good job adding value. The alpha of 1.04 implies that the manager produced a return 1.04% higher than its beta would predict. However, the very low R^2 suggests that only 23% of the movements in the portfolio are explained by the benchmark. Thus, there is very little confidence that the beta and alpha have any significance. Note that this does not imply that the manager is doing a poor job; merely that one cannot use these particular statistics to say that the manager is doing a good job.

Tracking Error: The active risk of the portfolio. Tracking Error is the annualized standard deviation of the excess returns between the portfolio and the benchmark. A higher Tracking Error indicates a higher level of risk. Tracking Error should be used to compare the active risk of like portfolios (vs. the same benchmark). Tracking Error does not indicate which portfolio has the greater return, nor does it distinguish between positive and negative historical volatility.

Information Ratio: A measure of the value added per unit of active risk by a manager over the benchmark. The Information Ratio is calculated by dividing the annualized excess return over a benchmark by the annualized standard deviation of excess return (Tracking Error). Similar to the Sharpe Ratio, but uses excess return over a benchmark as the numerator instead of excess return over a risk-free rate.

Downside Capture Ratio: A measure of a manager's performance in down markets relative to the market (benchmark). Each month or quarter is considered a down market if the market return is less than zero. Downside Capture is calculated by dividing the average return of the manager in down market months or quarters by the average return of the market over the same months or quarters. A ratio of 90 suggests a manager lost 10 percent less than the market lost in down markets over the period.

Upside Capture Ratio: A measure of a manager's performance in up markets relative to the market (benchmark). Each month or quarter is considered an up market if the market return is greater than zero. Upside Capture is calculated by dividing the average return of the manager in up market months or quarters by the average return of the market over the same months or quarters. A ratio of 110 suggests a manager performed 10 percent better than the market in up markets over the period.

The Russell 2000 Growth Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of those companies in the Russell 2000 Index with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. (The Russell 2000 Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which consists of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization.) Investment results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Russell Midcap Growth Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of those companies in the Russell Midcap Index with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. (The Russell Midcap Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which consists of the 1,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization.) Investment results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Russell 1000 Growth Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of those companies in the Russell 1000 Index (which consists of the 1,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization) with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. Investment results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Russell MidCap Value Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of those companies in the Russell Midcap Index with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. (The Russell Midcap Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which consists of the 1,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization.) Investment results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Russell 2500 Growth Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of those companies in the Russell 2500 Index with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. (The Russell 2500 Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the 2,500 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which consists of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization.) Investment results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The S&P North American Natural Resources Sector Index is a modified-capitalization-weighted index of companies involved in the following categories: extractive industries, energy companies, owners and operators of timber tracts, forestry services, producers of pulp and paper, and owners of plantations. Index results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Russell 3000 Value Index measures the performance of the broad value segment of the U.S. equity value universe. It includes those Russell 3000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. Index results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Russell 2000 Value Index is an unmanaged market-capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of those companies in the Russell 2000® Index with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. (The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which consists of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization.) Index results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The S&P North American Technology Sector Index is a modified-capitalization-weighted index based on a universe of technology related stocks. Index results do not assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. You may not invest in the index and, unlike the Fund, it does not incur fees and expenses.

The Russell 3000 Index measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. Index results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries. Index results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses

The Russell 1000 Value Index is an unmanaged market-capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of those companies in the Russell 1000® Index (which consists of the 1,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization) with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. Index results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000® Index, which consists of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization. Index results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Russell Midcap Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which consists of the 1,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization.

Investment results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Growth Index for Europe, Australasia, and Far East (EAFE) is generally considered to be representative of international stock market activity. Index results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Emerging Markets Free (EMF) Index is generally considered to be representative of the stock market activity of emerging markets. Index results assume the reinvestment of dividends paid on the stocks constituting the index. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered to be representative of U.S. bond market activity. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Barclays Capital U.S. Government 1–3 Year Bond Index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered to be representative of the average yield on U.S. government obligations having maturities between one and three years. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High-Yield Bond Index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered to be representative of the investable universe of the U.S. dollar-denominated high-yield debt market. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered to be representative of U.S. municipal bond market activity. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury Bellwethers (3 month) Index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered to be representative of the average yield of three-month Treasury Bills. Unlike the Fund, the index does not incur fees or expenses.

The Money Market Fund is neither insured nor guaranteed by the FDIC or any other agency. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value or your investment at \$1.00 per share (\$10.00 per unit for annuity), it is possible to lose money by investing in the fund.

Portfolio holdings are subject to change and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell individual securities.

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