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Article

The Determinants of the Performance of Precious Metal Mutual Funds

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to assess the efficiency of a set of 62 precious metal mutual funds (PMMFs) and to explain performance differences between funds using weighted additive data envelopment analysis (DEA) and Tobit regression, respectively. The contribution of this paper is twofold: to provide for the first-time metrics of the relative performance of PMMFs using a particular weighted additive model, namely the range-adjusted measure (RAM), and to explain the performance of the funds by the use of a Tobit model. Results do not suggest positive linkages between RAM-based and standard fund performance metrics (Sharpe ratio and Jensen's alpha). Moreover, for the sample inefficient funds the mean–variance performance hypothesis does not hold. In addition, fund performance based on RAM can be explained by the persistence of the fund and the beta coefficient.

Keywords: precious metal mutual funds; efficiency; data envelopment analysis; tobit regression

1. Introduction

In recent years, investment in precious metals has increased with a marked transition of resources from physically observable to financial investments. Precious metals seem to have some advantages for diversification; and moreover, they serve as safe havens. Recent surveys on gold (O'Connor et al. 2015) and precious white metals (i.e., silver, platinum, and palladium) research (Vigne et al. 2017) favor gold mutual funds and exchange traded funds (ETFs) as diversifiers and support a strong relationship between gold and silver ETFs return. Although there are alternative financial investment vehicles available to precious metal investors (e.g., mutual funds, ETFs, futures, and options), the current paper focuses on the performance appraisal of precious metal mutual funds (PMMFs).

The performance appraisal reflects values attributed to funds and it is used by investors to pick up funds. The financial appraisal of a mutual fund scheme involves data gathering and the application of selected techniques, and because of its academic and practical value, it is a crucial area of research in finance. Consequently, a reliable and rigorous method for evaluating and rating the performance of managed funds is now urgently needed (Chen and Lin 2006). Two main research streams on mutual fund performance appraisal are identified in the literature: the first stream includes methods based on Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) and utility theory, and the second stream involves operation research methods such as data envelopment analysis (DEA) (Bravo et al. 2012).

Risk–return analysis of mutual funds in relation to that of the market is used widely by means of Sharpe (1966) and Treynor (1965) indices and Jensen's α (Jensen 1968). The analysis is based on CAPM and depends on the benchmark portfolio used and the risk (i.e., systematic or total). Conventional indicators such as Treynor and Sharpe indices are used when systematic or total risk is measured, respectively. Moreover, Jensen's α may be used to measure the difference between the actual and the expected return of a fund. An approach based on utility theory using compromise programming has been proposed by Bravo et al. (2012).

DEA (Charnes et al. 1978) is a nonparametric method that is employed to measure the performance of entities using data on input and output variables. It can be used to derive mutual fund performance metrics using measures of risk and investment costs as inputs and returns and other indicators as outputs. DEA assesses the performance of funds relative to the best-in-class funds. Its advantages compared with other approaches used to measure fund performance are that DEA discriminates between efficient and inefficient funds, reveals the reasons for funds being inefficient, and supports necessary actions that must be taken in order to ensure inefficient funds become efficient (Chen and Lin 2006).

The proposed approach in the current research is the weighted additive model, as proposed by Lovell and Pastor (1995). In the current research, a particular vector of weights is specified for this model that turns it to the range-adjusted measure (RAM) of inefficiency (Cooper et al. 1999). In the fund performance appraisal, the RAM of inefficiency summarizes performance in the form of a single score and defines possible changes where the conversion of inputs, such as risk and expense, to outputs (i.e., returns) is inefficient compared with the best performers. The current paper mainly makes two contributions into the relevant literature. First, the performance of a sample of PMMFs is evaluated using nonparametric DEA, particularly RAM, a specific weighted additive model that has advantages over other conventional radial DEA models (Chen et al. 2019). Second, the drivers (i.e., explanatory variables) of fund underperformance are identified using a Tobit model (i.e., a parametric approach).

In the current research, a number of questions are addressed: (1) What are the contributions of input and output variables to the inefficiency of PMMFs? (2) What are the best-in-class PMMFs? (3) Are RAM-based performance measures and conventional fund performance indicators (Sharpe ratio and Jensen's alpha) correlated? (4) Does the mean–variance efficiency hypothesis hold in respect to underperformer funds? (5) What are the drivers of fund underperformance?

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 briefly reviews the recent DEA studies on mutual fund performance appraisal. Section 3 presents the weighted additive model and its variants and discusses the properties of the RAM of inefficiency. Section 4 presents the data set and describes the selection of input and output variables. Section 5 deals with the presentation and discussion of the results. The final section concludes.

2. Literature Review

There is an increasing body of DEA studies on performance appraisal of mutual funds. The relevant works form two main strands of research. The first strand deals with single DEA studies, which consider mutual fund management as a multiple input-output black box process. A large number of works that followed Murthi et al. (1997) lie in this section. These studies use various DEA models to assess fund performance by putting risk measures and transaction costs in the input side of the DEA and return measures and other performance indices in the output side of the DEA. The analysis is based on CCR (Charnes et al. 1978) or BCC (Banker et al. 1984) models with (McMullen and Strong 1998) or without restrictions on input and output weights (Glawischning and Sommersguter-Reichmann 2010), RAM of inefficiency (Cooper et al. 1999), and the directional distance function proposed by Chambers et al. (1998). In addition to the above models, other approaches include the minimum convex input requirement set (Chang 2004) and the concepts of order-m frontier (Daraio and Simar 2006) and quantile efficiency (Daouia and Simar 2007). Recent reviews on single DEA mutual fund performance studies are provided by Basso and Funari (2016) and Tsolas (2014, 2020). The above type of study does not capture the impact of portfolio diversification and may overestimate fund efficiencies, and as a result, another type of study, namely diversification DEA-based studies, was developed firstly by Morey Matthew R. (1999). Recent contributions to diversification DEA modeling are those by Tarnaud and Leleu (2018) and Lin and Li (2020).

The second strand deals with series two-stage DEA studies in which mutual fund management is considered as a system with two processes. In this kind of analysis, two sub-processes are identified, and their efficiencies are measured (Kao 2014). A number of works that followed Premachandra et al. (2012)

lie in this research strand. Recent contributions to this type of DEA modeling on fund performance evaluation are the works by Galagedera (2018, 2019), Hsieh et al. (2020), and Tsolas (2020).

In both research strands, researchers may aim to identify the drivers of performance. The explanatory variables, along with the DEA ratings, can be used in single DEA models or modeled by regression models in a follow-up stage of the first stage, where the ratings are measured. The use of a second regression analysis stage characterizes the methodological process, which is referred to as a two-stage DEA (Coelli et al. 2005).

Both single black box and series two-stage DEA have been used for the performance appraisal of PMMFs by Tsolas (2014) and Tsolas (2020), respectively. The weighted additive DEA model has not been used so far to evaluate the performance of PMMFs. The current paper fills this gap by employing a specific weighted additive model, namely the RAM of inefficiency; moreover, regression analysis is used to identify the drivers of the underperformance of PMMFs.

There are some benefits to the RAM of inefficiency compared with conventional DEA models, such as CCR and BCC. The input and output values can change freely in the optimization process of the RAM, whereas conventional models require inputs and outputs to change in proportion according to model orientation. Conventional models are based on radial and oriented DEA, i.e., input or output values shift proportionally in the modeling of input or output orientation to derive efficiency ratings, respectively. The performance is overestimated in the event of inefficiency in the radial and oriented DEA, leading to low discriminatory power of the modeling method (Chen et al. 2019). The current study improves upon Tsolas (2014) by using the RAM of inefficiency. This model is superior to the input-oriented BCC model used by Tsolas (2014) because the input-oriented BCC model provides the potential radial reduction of input values while preserving the output constant.

3. Methods

Given a set of n PMMFs to be evaluated, where PMMF _{j} uses $X_j = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \in R_+^m$ amounts of input to produce $Y_j = (y_1, \dots, y_k) \in R_+^k$ amounts of output. The inefficiency of PMMF₀ with data (X_0, Y_0) stems from the following weighted additive model (Lovell and Pastor 1995):

$$WA(X_0, Y_0; W^-, W^+) = \text{Max} \sum_{i=1}^m w_i^- s_{i0}^- + \sum_{r=1}^k w_r^+ s_{r0}^+$$

subject to

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j y_{rj} - s_{r0}^+ = y_{r0} \quad \forall r = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j x_{ij} + s_{i0}^- = x_{i0} \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_j = 1$$

$$\lambda_j, s_{r0}^+, s_{i0}^- \geq 0 \quad \forall j, i, r$$

where λ_j represents multipliers that are used to construct the mix of the efficient peer funds, $s_i^- \geq 0, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, m, s_r^+ \geq 0, \forall r = 1, 2, \dots, k$ are the slacks of inputs and outputs, respectively, and $w^- = (w_1^-, \dots, w_m^-) \in R_+^m, w^+ = (w_1^+, \dots, w_k^+) \in R_+^k$ are weights that reflect the importance of the slacks of the inputs and outputs. In order to choose such weights there are two options. The first choice is to pick data-dependent weights, and thus obtain an optimal dimensionless value in the objective function (Lovell and Pastor 1995). The second choice is to set weights reflecting value judgments, which represents the intensity of individuals' (e.g., managers) preferences (Thrall 2000).

The objective function $WA(X_0, Y_0; W^-, W^+) = \text{Max} \sum_{i=1}^m w_i^- s_{i0}^{-*} + \sum_{r=1}^k w_r^+ s_{r0}^{+*}$ where * denotes optimality, reflects the inefficiency of PMMF₀. Since $s_{r0}^+ \geq 0, \forall r = 1, 2, \dots, k$ and $s_{i0}^- \geq 0, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, the value of $WA(X_0, Y_0; W^-, W^+)$ is greater or equal to zero. The above presented model maximizes the sum of weighted input slacks and weighted output slacks that is used to measure the distance from PMMF₀ to the efficiency frontier. The existence of slacks (i.e., values of the objective function greater than zero) indicates inefficiency and the inefficient fund should increase outputs and reduce inputs at the same time to become efficient.

Different measures are associated with the model presented above depending on the weights that are set. The most known of these measures are the following (Cooper et al. 2011a):

1. The Measure of Inefficiency Proportions (MIP) (Cooper et al. 1999) setting $(W^-, W^+) = (1/X_0, 1/Y_0)$, where $1/X_0 = (1/x_{10}, \dots, 1/x_{m0})$ and $1/Y_0 = (1/y_{10}, \dots, 1/y_{k0})$;
2. The RAM of inefficiency (Cooper et al. 1999) setting $(W^-, W^+) = (1/(m+k)R^-, 1/(m+k)R^+)$, where $R_i^- = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \{x_{ij}\} - \min_{1 \leq j \leq n} \{x_{ij}\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ and $R_r^+ = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \{y_{rj}\} - \min_{1 \leq j \leq n} \{y_{rj}\}, r = 1, 2, \dots, k$ are the ranges of the observed input and output values, respectively;
3. The Bounded Adjusted Measure (BAM) of inefficiency (Cooper et al. 2011b) setting $(W^-, W^+) = (1/[(m+k)(X_0 - X)], 1/[(m+k)(\bar{Y} - Y_0)])$, where $X = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$ with $x_i = \min_{1 \leq j \leq n} \{x_{ij}\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \bar{Y} = (\bar{y}_1, \dots, \bar{y}_m)$ with $\bar{y}_r = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \{y_{rj}\}, r = 1, 2, \dots, k$; and
4. The normalized weighted additive model (Lovell and Pastor 1995) setting $(W^-, W^+) = (1/\sigma^-, 1/\sigma^+)$, where $\sigma^- = (\sigma_1^-, \dots, \sigma_m^-)$ is the vector of standard deviations of observed inputs and $\sigma^+ = (\sigma_1^+, \dots, \sigma_k^+)$ is the vector of standard deviations of observed outputs.

The RAM of inefficiency, a non-oriented slacks-based model that takes into account the weighted slacks of both inputs and output in order to derive the performance metric, is the proposed model in current research. RAM of inefficiency is units-invariant, i.e., the model's objective function is dimensionless since the slacks of inputs and output are divided by the range of their observed values (Chen et al. 2019). RAM-based efficiency is calculated as: $1-WA(X_0, Y_0; W^-, W^+)$.

4. Data

A data set of 62 PMMFs (Tsolas 2014) is used in the current paper. Sample data are as of August 2013. The present study utilizes all available PMMFs at that time. Due to the availability of full information on these funds, 62 funds were evaluated. The sample over a 5-year observation period is considered as a survivorship bias-free sample.

The data set includes figures on net assets, standard deviation, beta coefficient (β), annualized returns, transaction costs, Sharpe ratio and Jensen's alpha. On the output side of DEA, the annualized 3-year return is used as a variable that reflects the medium-term performance (Galagedera and Silvapulle 2002; Tsolas 2014, 2020). On the input side of the DEA, four variables are considered: (i) standard deviation of 3-year return as a measure of total risk; (ii) management expense ratio (MER) as percentage of net assets that reflects fund management fee charged; (iii) front load (fee charged when shares are purchased); and (iv) deferred load (fee charged when shares are sold by the investors). The RAM of inefficiency is used to analyze whether fund management has effectively used the above inputs to generate output.

Table 1 provides descriptive statistics of the input and output variables used. The list of the sampled PMMFs is given in Appendix A.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of the sample precious metal mutual fund (PMMF) data.

Descriptive Statistics	3 Year-Standard Deviation (%)	Management Expense Ratio (MER) (%)	Fronnd Load (%)	Deferred Load (%)	3 Year>Returns (%)
Min	25.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	−26.1
Max	36.3	3.6	5.8	5.0	−12.5
Mean	30.1	1.5	1.2	0.6	−17.2
Median	30.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	−16.7
Standard deviation	1.8	0.6	2.3	1.3	2.6

The aim of the current study is also to identify the drivers of fund underperformance with the aid of a Tobit regression model, which regresses the funds’ RAM of inefficiency on a set of explanatory variables that reflect the funds’ features. The candidate explanatory variables include the logarithm of the fund’s net assets that reflects the size of the fund, the persistence of the fund (i.e., annualized one-year return), and a low beta/high beta dummy variable indicating if the fund has a low or high beta depending on the sample fund’s median beta coefficient. Beta coefficient for mutual funds is a measure of the fund’s volatility compared to the market. Beta is calculated using the simple CAPM: the monthly return of the fund is compared to the performance of the S&P 500, and the risk-free rate is given as the US Treasury bill rate.

5. Results

The current section firstly presents and discusses the results of the first stage RAM-based performance and then provides and discusses the findings of the second stage Tobit regression.

Table 2 depicts the RAM-based efficiency scores of PMMFs resulting from the use of RAM as a basic weighted additive model. The average efficiency of sampled funds is about 76%, whereas the median efficiency is about 75%. Of the 62 funds of the sample, 4 (6% of the total) are relatively efficient. The average efficiency of inefficient funds is about 75%, whereas the median efficiency is about 74%.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of RAM-based efficiency (total sampled and inefficient funds). Number and percentage of efficient PMMFs.

RAM-Based Efficiency	Mean (Standard Deviation)	Median	Min	Max	Efficient Funds, Number (%)
Efficient and inefficient funds	76.3% (12.5%)	75.1%	48.1%	100.0%	4 (6%)
Inefficient funds	74.6% (11.2%)	74.0%	48.1%	93.1%	

Using the results of RAM-based efficiency, the best-in-class funds are: SGGDX, FEGOX, FEGIX, and VGPMX. The results compared to those by Tsolas (2014) provide the same best-in-class funds; the Spearman’s and Kendall’s rank correlation coefficients are 0.59 and 0.44, respectively. For the case of robustness, another variant of weighted additive DEA model was used, namely the normalized weighted additive model. The results of this model also provide the same funds as best-in-class funds. Moreover, the RAM of efficiency is produced using the beta coefficient instead of standard deviation as a measure of risk. The best-in-class funds in this situation are the following: ACGGX, AGGNX, FEGIX, and VGPMX. Spearman’s and Kendall’s rank correlation coefficients are 0.88 and 0.75, respectively for both cases (i.e., using standard deviation or beta coefficient as a risk measure). In both cases, FEGIX and VGPMX are among the best-in-class funds. Details of the results are available from the author.

Table 3 displays the correlation coefficients of RAM-based efficiency and two indicators that are based on the CAPM, namely the Sharpe ratio and Jensen’s alpha RAM-based efficiency is not strongly associated with the above conventional indices because of the different perspectives of the metrics.

Table 3. Correlation matrix among RAM-based efficiency and Sharpe ratio and Jensen’s alpha for the sampled PMMFs.

Correlation Coefficients	RAM-Based Efficiency
Panel A: Pearson’s	
Jensen α	0.56 *
Sharpe index	0.39 *
Panel B: Kendall’s	
Jensen α	0.39 *
Sharpe index	0.26 *
Panel C: Spearman’s	
Jensen α	0.53 *
Sharpe index	0.38 *

* significance at a level of 1%.

It is possible to identify the causes of inefficiency for the inefficient funds by analyzing the input and output slacks. Table 4 depicts the optimum RAM model input and output slacks, presented as proportions of their respective ranges. The inputs with the greatest contribution to inefficiency of PMMFs are risk, front load, and MER. The mean input inefficiencies (about 21%) are significantly lower than the output inefficiency (33.5%). A noteworthy finding is that total risk has slacks for all inefficient funds. This is not consistent with the findings of previous DEA studies that mutual funds are mean–variance efficient (Murthi et al. 1997; Tsolas 2014).

Table 4. RAM-based mean slacks in inputs and output expressed as a proportion of their corresponding ranges.

Input and Output Variables	3y-Standard Deviation (%)	Management Expense Ratio (MER) (%)	Fronnd Load (%)	Deferred Load (%)	3y>Returns (%)
RAM-based mean slacks	38.5%	15.5%	19.5%	11.6%	33.5%

The inefficiency scores stemming from RAM reflect the performance of mutual funds. The explanation for differences in the inefficiency patterns is necessary because performance may be related not only to ineffective fund management but also to other factors. In order to identify the drivers of performance, the RAM of inefficiency is regressed on a set of candidate explanatory variables specified in Section 4 using the Tobit regression. The current analysis uses the inefficiency scores derived from RAM as dependent variables in the Tobit regression. This is in line with Greene (1993), who proposed the use of censoring at zero in the case of Tobit regression. Table 5 depicts the results of the Tobit regression analysis. The results using the whole set of candidate variables are given in the first panel, whereas the results concern only the use of the fund’s persistence and the low-beta/high-beta dummy variable in the second panel.

The impact of 1-year returns that controls for fund’s persistence and the low-beta/high-beta dummy variable is statistically significant in explaining fund’s inefficiency. The sign of the 1-year return variable is negative, as predicted, and the sign of the low-beta/high-beta dummy variable is positive, suggesting that low-beta funds appear to be more effective relative to their counterparts.

Table 5. Results of Tobit regression for fund inefficiency.

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-Value
Panel A			
Constant	−0.46	0.20	−2.30
SIZE	−0.01	0.01	−1.30
PERSIST	−2.05	0.52	−3.93 *
BETADUM	0.08	0.03	2.60 *
Sigma	0.11	0.01	
Log likelihood = 39.16			
Panel B			
Constant	−0.54	0.19	−2.78 *
PERSIST	−2.03	0.53	−3.85 *
BETADUM	0.09	0.03	3.06 *
Sigma	0.12	0.01	
Log likelihood = 38.32			

Dependent variable: RAM of inefficiency; SIZE: logarithm of the fund’s net assets; PERSIST: fund annualized 1-year return; BETADUM: a low-beta/high-beta dummy variable that indicates if the fund is a low-beta or a high-beta fund. * significance at a level of 1%.

6. Conclusions

The current paper combines DEA (i.e., a nonparametric, data-driven method) with the parametric Tobit regression to analyze the performance of a sample of PMMFs. In particular, the RAM of inefficiency is used as a specific weighted additive DEA model and the produced inefficiency scores are regressed on a set of explanatory variables. The RAM of inefficiency is provided for each of mutual fund of the sample compared with the best funds, as opposed to conventional methodologies.

The current paper aims to provide answers to a set of research questions raised. The findings, which include answers to questions (1) and (2), suggest the following: (i) There is potential for enhancing performance by simultaneously reducing inputs (i.e., risk and other transaction costs) and increasing output (i.e., return). (ii) The derived RAM of inefficiency can be used to differentiate between funds that have excelled in performance. Different models are used to validate the results. Findings, offering answers to question (3), do not indicate positive links between RAM-based efficiency and two indicators that are based on the CAPM, namely the Sharpe ratio and Jensen’s alpha, in terms of Pearson’s, Kendall’s, and Spearman’s rank correlation coefficients. For inefficient sample funds, the mean–variance efficiency hypothesis does not hold (question (4)). Furthermore, the results of the Tobit regression model providing answers to question (5) show that fund RAM of inefficiency can be explained by the fund’s persistence and the beta coefficient.

The findings of the current study can be used by professionals and investors. More precisely, financial analysts may use the proposed metrics to track the performance of the industry of PMMFs at a sectoral level. Financial investors could gain information on their portfolios through the RAM of inefficiency and may use it for their investment decisions. Managers may be interested in tracking their fund’s achievement together with fund management efficacy. The current research helps professionals and investors to set a benchmark for the success of PMMFs, not only taking into account risk, but also fund costs and fees. An understanding of the sampled funds’ inefficiency and the factors influencing it can be highly beneficial to both professionals and investors, and it can provide valuable guides for future studies. As for fund managers, more focus should be placed on returns, risk, MER, and front-end load requirements in order to increase the performance of their management funds.

The current study using DEA has certain limitations. First, the use of the DEA is computationally intensive, since it is necessary to solve a separate linear program for each PMMF in the study. Second, data errors can cause problems. Bootstrapping can be used to address uncertainty in the DEA, but no such computer code is available for slack-based models. Finally, the findings are unique to the study, and thus if the number of observed funds is changed, the results will vary.

This study can be further expanded by evaluating funds for a longer period. For example, it would be interesting to choose a subsequent or prior time period and investigate whether the results are sensitive to the chosen time period.

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Conflicts of Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.

Appendix A

The list of the sampled PMMFs is provided in Table A1.

Table A1. List of the sampled PMMFs.

Symbol	Name
ACGGX:US	American Century Global Gold Fund—A
AGYCX:US	American Century Global Gold Fund—C
AGGNX:US	American Century Global Gold Fund—Institutional
BGEIX:US	American Century Global Gold Fund—Investor
AGGWX:US	American Century Global Gold Fund—R
BWGIX:US	BlackRock World Gold Fund—Institutional
BWGAX:US	BlackRock World Gold Fund—Investor A
BWGCX:US	BlackRock World Gold Fund—Investor C
SGDAX:US	DWS Gold & Precious Metals Fund—A
SGDBX:US	DWS Gold & Precious Metals Fund—B
SGDCX:US	DWS Gold & Precious Metals Fund—C
SGDIX:US	DWS Gold & Precious Metals Fund—Institutional
SCGDX:US	DWS Gold & Precious Metals Fund—S
DWGOX:US	Dynamic Gold & Precious Metals Fund—I
FGDAX:US	Fidelity Advisor Gold Fund—A
FGDBX:US	Fidelity Advisor Gold Fund—B
FGDCX:US	Fidelity Advisor Gold Fund—C
FGDIX:US	Fidelity Advisor Gold Fund—Institutional
FGDTX:US	Fidelity Advisor Gold Fund—T
FSAGX:US	Fidelity Select Gold Portfolio
SGGDX:US	First Eagle Gold Fund—A
FEGOX:US	First Eagle Gold Fund—C
FEGIX:US	First Eagle Gold Fund—I
FKRCX:US	Franklin Gold and Precious Metals Fund—A
FGADX:US	Franklin Gold and Precious Metals Fund—Advisor
FRGOX:US	Franklin Gold and Precious Metals Fund—C
GLDAX:US	Gabelli Gold Fund Inc—A
GOLDX:US	Gabelli Gold Fund Inc—AAA
GLDCX:US	Gabelli Gold Fund Inc—C
GLDIX:US	Gabelli Gold Fund Inc—I
IGDAX:US	Invesco Gold & Precious Metals Fund—A
IGDBX:US	Invesco Gold & Precious Metals Fund—B
IGDCX:US	Invesco Gold & Precious Metals Fund—C
FGLDX:US	Invesco Gold & Precious Metals Fund—INVESTOR
IGDYX:US	Invesco Gold & Precious Metals Fund—Y
MIDSX:US	Midas Fund
OCMAX:US	OCM Mutual Fund—OCM Gold Fund—Advisor
OCMGX:US	OCM Mutual Fund—OCM Gold Fund—Investor
OPGSX:US	Oppenheimer Gold & Special Minerals Fund—A
OGMBX:US	Oppenheimer Gold & Special Minerals Fund—B
OGMCX:US	Oppenheimer Gold & Special Minerals Fund—C
OGMNX:US	Oppenheimer Gold & Special Minerals Fund—N
RYMNX:US	Rydex Series—Precious Metals Fund—A
RYMPX:US	Rydex Series—Precious Metals Fund—ADVISOR

Table A1. Cont.

Symbol	Name
RYZCX:US	Rydex Series—Precious Metals Fund—C
RYPMX:US	Rydex Series—Precious Metals Fund—INVESTOR
TGLDX:US	Tocqueville Gold Fund/The
USERX:US	US Global Investors Gold and Precious Metals Fund
UNWIX:US	US Global Investors World Precious Minerals Fund—Institutional
UNWPX:US	US Global Investors World Precious Minerals Fund
UIPMX:US	USAA Precious Metals and Minerals Fund—Institutional
USAGX:US	USAA Precious Metals and Minerals Fund
INIVX:US	Van Eck International Investors Gold Fund—A
IIGCX:US	Van Eck International Investors Gold Fund—C
INIIX:US	Van Eck International Investors Gold Fund—I
INIYX:US	Van Eck International Investors Gold Fund—Y
VGPMX:US	Vanguard Precious Metals and Mining Fund—Investor
EKWAX:US	Wells Fargo Advantage Precious Metals Fund—A
EKWDX:US	Wells Fargo Advantage Precious Metals Fund—Administrator
EKWBX:US	Wells Fargo Advantage Precious Metals Fund—B
EKWGX:US	Wells Fargo Advantage Precious Metals Fund—C
EKWYX:US	Wells Fargo Advantage Precious Metals Fund—I

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