VanEck Vectors ETF Trust
Form 485BPOS
January 25, 2019
As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 25, 2019

**Securities Act File No. 333-123257**

**Investment Company Act File No. 811-10325**

**United States Securities and Exchange Commission**

Washington, D.C. 20549

**FORM N-1A**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registration Statement Under the Securities Act of 1933** | x |
| Pre-Effective Amendment No. | o |
| Post Effective Amendment No. 2,634 | x |
| and/or | |
| **Registration Statement Under the Investment Company Act of 1940** | x |
| Amendment No. 2,638 | x |

**VANECK VECTORS ETF TRUST**

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

**666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor**
**New York, New York 10017**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

**(212) 293-2000**

Registrant’s Telephone Number

**Jonathan R. Simon, Esq.**
**Senior Vice President and General Counsel**
**Van Eck Associates Corporation**

**666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor**
**New York, New York 10017**

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copy to:

**Stuart M. Strauss, Esq.**
**Dechert LLP**
**1095 Avenue of the Americas**
**New York, New York 10036**

Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering: **As soon as practicable after the effective date of this registration statement.**

**IT IS PROPOSED THAT THIS FILING WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE (CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX)**

o Immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b)
x On February 1, 2019 pursuant to paragraph (b)
o 60 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)
o On [date] pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)
o 75 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(2)
o On [date] pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of rule 485

PROSPECTUS
FEBRUARY 1, 2019

VANECK VECTORS®

| | |
|---|---|
| Biotech ETF | BBH |
| Environmental Services ETF | EVX® |
| Gaming ETF | BJK® |
| Generic Drugs ETF | GNRX |
| Pharmaceutical ETF | PPH® |
| Retail ETF | RTH® |
| Semiconductor ETF | SMH® |
| Video Gaming and eSports ETF | ESPO™ |

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange for EVX, BJK, RTH, SMH and ESPO: NYSE Arca, Inc.

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange for BBH, GNRX and PPH: The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ( SEC ) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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**VANECK VECTORS® BIOTECH ETF**

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

VanEck Vectors® Biotech ETF (the Fund ) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the MVIS® US Listed Biotech 25 Index (the Biotech Index ).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

| | |
|---|---|
| **Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* | None |

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.35% |
| Other Expenses | 0.05% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(a)] | 0.40% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(a)] | -0.05% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(a)] | 0.35% |

(a) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser ) has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.35% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| YEAR | EXPENSES |
|---|---|
| 1 | $ 36 |
| 3 | $ 123 |
| 5 | $ 219 |
| 10 | $ 500 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund s portfolio turnover rate was 30% of the average value of its portfolio.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Fund s benchmark index. The Biotech Index includes common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S. exchange-listed companies in the biotechnology industry. Such companies may include medium-capitalization companies and foreign companies that are listed on a U.S. exchange. To be initially eligible for the Biotech Index, companies must generate at least 50% of their revenues from biotechnology. Biotechnology includes companies engaged primarily in research (including research contractors) and development as well as production, marketing and sales of drugs based on genetic analysis and diagnostic equipment

**VANECK VECTORS® BIOTECH ETF (continued)**

(excluding pharmacies). Of the largest 50 stocks in the biotechnology industry by full market capitalization, the top 25 by free-float market capitalization (*i.e.*, includes only shares that are readily available for trading in the market) and three month average daily trading volume are included in the Biotech Index. As of December 31, 2018, the Biotech Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $4.7 billion and $124 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $38.4 billion. These amounts are subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the Biotech Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the Biotech Index. Unlike many investment companies that try to beat the performance of a benchmark index, the Fund does not try to beat the Biotech Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing may eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform the Biotech Index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection.

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act ) and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Biotech Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of September 30, 2018, the Fund was concentrated in the biotechnology industry and the health care sector.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

**Risk of Investing in the Biotechnology Industry.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the biotechnology industry. The success of biotechnology companies is highly dependent on the development, procurement and/or marketing of drugs. The values of biotechnology companies are also dependent on the development, protection and exploitation of intellectual property rights and other proprietary information, and the profitability of biotechnology companies may be affected significantly by such things as the expiration of patents or the loss of, or the inability to enforce, intellectual property rights. The research and development and other costs associated with developing or procuring new drugs, products or technologies and the related intellectual property rights can be significant, and the results of such research and expenditures are unpredictable and may not necessarily lead to commercially successful products. In addition, the potential for an increased amount of required disclosure or proprietary scientific information could negatively impact the competitive position of these companies. Governmental regulation may delay or inhibit the release of new products. The process for obtaining regulatory approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or other governmental regulatory authorities is long and costly and there can be no assurance that the necessary approvals will be obtained or maintained. Companies in the biotechnology industry may also be subject to expenses and losses from expensive insurance costs due to the risk of product liability lawsuits, and extensive litigation based on intellectual property, product liability and similar claims. Companies in the biotechnology industry may be adversely affected by government regulation and changes in reimbursement rates. Health care providers, principally hospitals, that transact with companies in the biotechnology industry often rely on third party payors, such as Medicare, Medicaid and other government sponsored programs, private health insurance plans and health maintenance organizations to reimburse all or a portion of the cost of health care related products or services.

A biotechnology company s valuation can often be based largely on the potential or actual performance of a limited number of products. A biotechnology company s valuation can also be greatly affected if one of its products proves unsafe, ineffective or unprofitable. Such companies may also be characterized by thin capitalization and limited markets, financial resources or personnel. The stock prices of companies in the biotechnology industry have been and will likely continue to be extremely volatile, particularly when their products are up for regulatory approval and/or under regulatory scrutiny. Some of the companies in the biotechnology industry are engaged in other lines of business unrelated to biotechnology, and they may experience problems with these lines of business which could adversely affect their operating results. The operating results of these companies may fluctuate as a result of these additional risks and events in the other lines of business. In addition, a company s ability to engage in new activities may expose it to business risks with which it has less experience than it has with the business risks associated with its traditional businesses. Despite a company s possible success in traditional biotechnology activities, there can be no assurance that the other lines of business in which these companies are engaged will not have an adverse effect on a company s business or financial condition.

Certain companies in which the Fund may invest are non-U.S. issuers whose securities are listed on U.S. exchanges. These securities involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities, including greater market volatility, higher transactional costs, the possibility that the liquidity of such securities could be impaired because of future political and/or economic developments, taxation by foreign governments, political instability, the possibility that foreign governmental restrictions may be adopted which might adversely affect such securities and that the selection of such securities may be more difficult because there may be less publicly available information concerning such non-U.S. issuers or the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements applicable to non-U.S. issuers may differ from those applicable to U.S. issuers.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which the Fund invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility.

**Risk of Investing in the Health Care Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the health care sector. Companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection and are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims.

**Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts.** The Fund may invest in depositary receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and, if not included in the Biotech Index, may negatively affect the Fund s ability to replicate the performance of the Biotech Index.

**Risk of Investing in Medium-Capitalization Companies.** Medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger more established companies. Returns on investments in securities of medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

**Issuer-Specific Changes Risk.** The value of individual securities or particular types of securities in the Fund s portfolio can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole, which may have a greater impact if the Fund s portfolio is concentrated in a country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund s return may not match the return of the Biotech Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Biotech Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Biotech Index, which are not factored into the return of the Biotech Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Biotech Index. Errors in the Biotech Index data, the Biotech Index computations and/or the construction of the Biotech Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Biotech Index provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the Biotech Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Biotech Index. The

**VANECK VECTORS® BIOTECH ETF (continued)**

Fund s performance may also deviate from the return of the Biotech Index due to legal restrictions or limitations, certain listing standards of the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). The Fund may value certain of its investments and/or other assets based on fair value prices. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of the Biotech Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Biotech Index. Changes to the composition of the Biotech Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Biotech Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Passive Management Risk.** An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund invested in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. However, because the Fund is not actively managed, unless a specific security is removed from the Biotech Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer was in financial trouble. Therefore, the Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market price of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold, or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds. The Fund may be particularly vulnerable to this risk because the Biotech Index is comprised of securities of a limited number of companies.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the Biotech Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**PERFORMANCE**

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the calendar years shown. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund s average annual returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund s average annual returns for the one year, five year and since inception periods compared with the Fund s benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.vaneck.com.

**Annual Total Returns (%) Calendar Years**

**Best Quarter:** 21.78% 1Q 12
**Worst Quarter:** -18.19% 1Q 16
**Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2018**

The after-tax returns presented in the table below are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown below. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

| | Past One Year | Past Five Years | Since Inception (12/20/2011) |
|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF (return before taxes) | -10.22% | 5.03% | 18.09% |
| VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF (return after taxes on distributions) | -10.32% | 4.95% | 18.00% |
| VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares) | -5.97% | 3.92% | 15.11% |
| MVIS US Listed Biotech 25 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) | -9.99% | 5.22% | 18.29% |
| S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -4.38% | 8.49% | 12.86% |

See License Agreements and Disclaimers for important information.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Associates Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| Name | Title with Adviser | Date Began Managing the Fund |
|---|---|---|
| Peter H. Liao | Portfolio Manager | December 2011 |
| Guo Hua (Jason) Jin | Portfolio Manager | February 2018 |

**VANECK VECTORS® BIOTECH ETF (continued)**

## PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to Summary Information About Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares, Taxes and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 48 of this Prospectus.

**VANECK VECTORS® ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ETF**

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

VanEck Vectors® Environmental Services ETF (the Fund ) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the NYSE® Arca Environmental Services Index™ (the Environmental Services Index ).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

**Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* None
**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.50% |
| Other Expenses | 0.48% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(a)] | 0.98% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(a)] | -0.42% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(a)] | 0.56% |

(a) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser ) has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.55% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these

assumptions, your costs would be:

| YEAR | EXPENSES |
|---|---|
| 1 | $ 57 |
| 3 | $ 270 |
| 5 | $ 501 |
| 10 | $ 1,163 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund s portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in common stocks and American depositary receipts ( ADRs ) of companies involved in the environmental services industry. The Environmental Services Index is designed to measure the performance of widely held, highly capitalized companies engaged in business activities that may benefit from the global increase in demand for consumer waste disposal, removal and storage of industrial by-products, and the management of associated resources. Such companies may include small- and medium-capitalization companies. As of December 31, 2018,

**VANECK VECTORS® ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ETF (continued)**

the Environmental Services Index included 22 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $242.84 million and $37.94 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $10.26 billion. These amounts are subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the Environmental Services Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the Environmental Services Index. Unlike many investment companies that try to beat the performance of a benchmark index, the Fund does not try to beat the Environmental Services Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing may eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform the Environmental Services Index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection. The Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its assets in securities that comprise the Environmental Services Index.

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act ) and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of assets in a particular issuer. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Environmental Services Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of September 30, 2018, the Fund was concentrated in the industrials sector, and the health care sector represented a significant portion of the Fund.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

**Risk of Investing in the Environmental Services Industry.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the environmental services industry. Companies in the environmental services industry are engaged in a variety of activities related to environmental services and consumer and industrial waste management. These companies may be adversely affected by a decrease in demand for waste disposal, removal or storage of industrial by-products, and the management of associated resources. Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of such companies. These prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time so the Fund may be more volatile than other types of investments. Environmental services companies must comply with various regulations and the terms of their operating permits and licenses. Failure to comply with or to renew permits and licenses or changes in government regulations can adversely impact their operations. Waste management companies are also affected by demand cycles, world events, increased outsourcing and economic conditions. In addition, these companies are subject to liability for environmental damage claims.

Certain companies in which the Fund may invest are non-U.S. issuers whose securities are listed on U.S. exchanges. These securities involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities, including greater market volatility, higher transactional costs, the possibility that the liquidity of such securities could be impaired because of future political and/or economic developments, taxation by foreign governments, political instability and the possibility that foreign governmental restrictions may be adopted which might adversely affect such securities.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which the Fund invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility.

**Risk of Investing in the Industrials Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by environmental damages, product liability claims and exchange rates.

**Risk of Investing in the Health Care Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the health care sector. Companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection and are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims.

**Risk of Investing in American Depositary Receipts ( ADRs ).** ADRs are issued by U.S. banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. The Fund s investments in ADRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and, if not included in the Environmental Services Index, may negatively affect the Fund s ability to replicate the performance of the Environmental Services Index. In addition, investments in ADRs that are not included in the Environmental Services Index may increase tracking error.

**Risk of Investing in Small- and Medium-Capitalization Companies.** Small- and medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger more established companies. Returns on investments in securities of small- and medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

**Issuer-Specific Changes Risk.** The value of individual securities or particular types of securities in the Fund s portfolio can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole, which may have a greater impact if the Fund s portfolio is concentrated in a country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund s return may not match the return of the Environmental Services Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Environmental Services Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Environmental Services Index, which are not factored into the return of the Environmental Services Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Environmental Services Index. Errors in the Environmental Services Index data, the Environmental Services Index computations and/or the construction of the Environmental Services Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Environmental Services Index provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the Environmental Services Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Environmental Services Index. The Fund s performance may also deviate from the return of the Environmental Services Index due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries, certain listing standards of the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which the securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). The Fund may value certain of its investments and/or other assets based on fair value prices. In addition, any issues the Fund encounters with regard to currency convertibility (including the cost of borrowing funds, if any) and repatriation may increase the index tracking risk. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of the Environmental Services Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Environmental Services Index. Changes to the composition of the Environmental Services Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Environmental Services Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like

**VANECK VECTORS® ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ETF (continued)**

closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Passive Management Risk.** An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund invested in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. However, because the Fund is not actively managed, unless a specific security is removed from the Environmental Services Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer was in financial trouble. Therefore, the Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market price of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold, or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. The securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the Exchange and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds. The Fund may be particularly vulnerable to this risk because the Environmental Services Index is comprised of securities of a limited number of companies.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the Environmental Services Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**PERFORMANCE**

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the calendar years shown. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund s average annual returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund s average annual returns for the one year, five year and ten year periods compared with the Fund s benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund s past performance (before and after income taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.vaneck.com.

**Annual Total Returns (%) Calendar Years**

**Best Quarter:** 25.65% 2Q 09
**Worst Quarter:** -19.76% 1Q 09
**Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2018**

The after-tax returns presented in the table below are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown below. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

| | Past One Year | Past Five Years | Past Ten Years |
|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF (return before taxes) | -3.13% | 6.02% | 10.15% |
| VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF (return after taxes on distributions) | -3.22% | 5.79% | 9.91% |
| VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares) | -1.79% | 4.68% | 8.37% |
| NYSE Arca Environmental Services Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -2.64% | 6.52% | 10.75% |
| S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -4.38% | 8.49% | 13.12% |

See License Agreements and Disclaimers for important information.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Associates Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| Name | Title with Adviser | Date Began Managing the Fund |
|---|---|---|
| Peter H. Liao | Portfolio Manager | October 2006 |
| Guo Hua (Jason) Jin | Portfolio Manager | February 2018 |

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to Summary Information About Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares, Taxes and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 48 of this Prospectus.

**VANECK VECTORS® GAMING ETF**

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

VanEck Vectors® Gaming ETF (the Fund ) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the MVIS® Global Gaming Index (the Gaming Index ).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

**Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* None
**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.50% |
| Other Expenses | 0.36% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(a)] | 0.86% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(a)] | -0.20% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(a)] | 0.66% |

(a) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser ) has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.65% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| YEAR | EXPENSES |
|---|---|
| 1 | $ 67 |
| 3 | $ 254 |
| 5 | $ 457 |
| 10 | $ 1,042 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund s portfolio turnover rate was 31% of the average value of its portfolio.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Fund s benchmark index. To be initially eligible for the Gaming Index, companies must generate at least 50% of their revenues from gaming. Gaming includes casinos and casino hotels, sports betting (including internet gambling and racetracks) and lottery services as well as gaming services, gaming technology and gaming equipment. Such companies may include small- and medium-capitalization companies and foreign companies that are listed on a U.S. or foreign exchanges. As of December 31, 2018, the Gaming Index included 42 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $851 million and $40.8 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $12.9 billion. As of September 30, 2018, approximately 36% of the Fund s assets were invested in securities of Asian issuers, which included approximately 23% in Chinese/Hong Kong issuers. These amounts are subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the Gaming Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the Gaming Index. Unlike many investment companies that try to beat the performance of a benchmark index, the Fund does not try to beat the Gaming Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing may eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform the Gaming Index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection.

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (The 1940 Act ) and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Gaming Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of September 30, 2018, the Fund was concentrated in the consumer discretionary sector.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

**Risk of Investing in the Gaming Industry.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the gaming industry. Companies in the gaming industry include those engaged in casino operations, race track operations, sports and horse race betting operations, online gaming operations and/or the provision of related equipment and technologies. Companies in the gaming industry face intense competition, both domestically and internationally. Companies in the gaming industry are also highly regulated, and state and Federal legislative or regulatory changes and licensing issues (as well as the laws of other countries) can significantly impact their ability to operate in certain jurisdictions, the activities in which such companies are allowed to engage and the profitability of companies in the industry. As a result, the securities of gaming companies owned by the Fund may react similarly to, and move in unison with, one another. The gaming industry may also be negatively affected by changes in economic conditions, consumer tastes and discretionary income levels, intense competition, technological developments, financial resources, markets or personnel. In addition, the gaming industry is characterized by the use of various forms of intellectual property, which are dependent upon patented technologies, trademarked brands and proprietary information. Companies operating in the gaming industry are subject to the risk of significant litigation regarding intellectual property rights, which may adversely affect and financially harm companies in which the Fund may invest. Furthermore, certain jurisdictions may impose additional restrictions on securities issued by gaming companies organized or operated in such jurisdictions that may be held by the Fund.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which the Fund invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility.

**Risk of Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the consumer discretionary sector. Companies engaged in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to fluctuations in supply and demand. These companies may also be adversely affected by changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

**Risk of Investing in Foreign Securities.** Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These additional risks include greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional and custody costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Because certain foreign securities markets may be limited in size, the activity of large traders may have an undue influence on the prices of securities that trade in such markets. The Fund invests in securities of issuers

**VANECK VECTORS® GAMING ETF (continued)**

located in countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may have an adverse impact on the Fund s investments. To the extent the Fund invests in emerging market countries, the risks of investing in such countries are greater than risks associated with investments in foreign developed countries.

**Risk of Investing in Emerging Market Issuers.** Investments in securities of emerging market issuers are exposed to a number of risks that may make these investments volatile in price or difficult to trade. Emerging markets are more likely than developed markets to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades, as well as the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Political risks may include unstable governments, nationalization, restrictions on foreign ownership, laws that prevent investors from getting their money out of a country and legal systems that do not protect property rights as well as the laws of the United States. Market risks may include economies that concentrate in only a few industries, securities issues that are held by only a few investors, liquidity issues and limited trading capacity in local exchanges and the possibility that markets or issues may be manipulated by foreign nationals who have inside information.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** Because the Fund s assets may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the proceeds received by the Fund from these investments will generally be in foreign currencies. The Fund s exposure to foreign currencies and changes in the value of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar may result in reduced returns for the Fund. Moreover, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Asian Issuers.** Investments in securities of Asian issuers involve risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in the U.S. securities markets. Certain Asian economies have experienced over-extension of credit, currency devaluations and restrictions, high unemployment, high inflation, decreased exports and economic recessions. Economic events in any one Asian country can have a significant effect on the entire Asian region as well as on major trading partners outside Asia, and any adverse effect on some or all of the Asian countries and regions in which the Fund invests. The securities markets in some Asian economies are relatively underdeveloped and may subject the Fund to higher action costs or greater uncertainty than investments in more developed securities markets. Such risks may adversely affect the value of the Fund s investments.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Chinese Issuers.** Investments in securities of Chinese issuers, including issuers located outside of China that generate significant revenues from China, involve certain risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including, among others, (i) more frequent (and potentially widespread) trading suspensions and government interventions with respect to Chinese issuers, (ii) currency revaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations or blockage, (iii) the nature and extent of intervention by the Chinese government in the Chinese securities markets, whether such intervention will continue and the impact of such intervention or its discontinuation, (iv) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets, (v) the risk that the Chinese government may decide not to continue to support economic reform programs, (vi) limitations on the use of brokers, (vii) higher rates of inflation, (viii) greater political, economic and social uncertainty, (ix) market volatility caused by any potential regional or territorial conflicts or natural disasters and (x) the risk of increased trade tariffs, embargoes and other trade limitations. In addition, the economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, interest rates, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others. The Chinese central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership and actions of the Chinese central and local government authorities continue to have a substantial effect on economic conditions in China. In addition, previously the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encourage companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induce mergers between companies in certain industries and induce private companies to publicly offer their securities to increase or continue the rate of economic growth, control the rate of inflation or otherwise regulate economic expansion. The Chinese government may do so in the future as well, potentially having a significant adverse effect on economic conditions in China.

**Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts.** The Fund may invest in depositary receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and, if not included in the Gaming Index, may negatively affect the Fund s ability to replicate the performance of the Gaming Index.

**Risk of Investing in Small- and Medium-Capitalization Companies.** Small- and medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger more established companies. Returns on investments in securities of small- and medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

**Risk of Cash Transactions.** Unlike other exchange-traded funds ( ETFs ), the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions partially for in-kind securities and partially for cash, rather than wholly for in-kind securities. Therefore, it may be required to sell portfolio securities and subsequently incur brokerage costs or recognize losses or gains on such sales that the Fund might not have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in kind. As such, investments in Shares may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a conventional ETF.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund s return may not match the return of the Gaming Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Gaming Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Gaming Index and raising cash to meet redemptions or deploying cash in connection with newly created Creation Units (defined herein), which are not factored into the return of the Gaming Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ("AP"). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Gaming Index. Errors in the Gaming Index data, the Gaming Index computations and/or the construction of the Gaming Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Gaming Index provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund may not be fully invested at times either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions or pay expenses. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the Gaming Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Gaming Index. The Fund s performance may also deviate from the return of the Gaming Index due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries, certain listing standards of the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). The Fund may value certain of its investments and/or other assets based on fair value prices. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Gaming Index is based on securities closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of the Gaming Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund s ability to track the Gaming Index may be adversely affected. In addition, any issues the Fund encounters with regard to currency convertibility (including the cost of borrowing funds, if any) and repatriation may also increase the index tracking risk. The Fund may also need to rely on borrowings to meet redemptions, which may lead to increased expenses. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of the Gaming Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Gaming Index. Changes to the composition of the Gaming Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Gaming Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading

**VANECK VECTORS® GAMING ETF (continued)**

halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Passive Management Risk.** An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund invested in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. However, because the Fund is not actively managed, unless a specific security is removed from the Gaming Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer was in financial trouble. Therefore, the Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market price of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold, or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. The securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the Exchange and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the Gaming Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**PERFORMANCE**

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the calendar years shown. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund s average annual returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund s average annual returns for the one year, five year and ten year periods compared with the Fund s benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund s past performance (before and after income taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.vaneck.com.

**Annual Total Returns (%) Calendar Years**

**Best Quarter:** 34.93% 2Q 09
**Worst Quarter:** -18.89% 3Q 11
**Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2018**

The after-tax returns presented in the table below are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown below. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

| | **Past One Year** | **Past Five Years** | **Past Ten Years** |
|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF (return before taxes) | -26.24% | -5.74% | 9.75% |
| VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF (return after taxes on distributions) | -26.91% | -6.67% | 8.94% |
| VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares) | -15.21% | -4.38% | 7.94% |
| MVIS Global Gaming Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) | -25.91% | -5.31% | 10.30% |
| S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -4.38% | 8.49% | 13.12% |

See License Agreements and Disclaimers for important information.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Associates Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| **Name** | **Title with Adviser** | **Date Began Managing the Fund** |
|---|---|---|
| Peter H. Liao | Portfolio Manager | January 2008 |
| Guo Hua (Jason) Jin | Portfolio Manager | February 2018 |

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to Summary Information About Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares, Taxes and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 48 of this Prospectus.

**VANECK VECTORS® GENERIC DRUGS ETF**

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

VanEck Vectors® Generic Drugs ETF (the Fund ) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the Indxx Global Generics & New Pharma Index (the Generic Drugs Index ).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

| | |
|---|---|
| **Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* | None |

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.50% |
| Other Expenses | 2.83% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[a] | 3.33% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[a] | -2.78% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[a] | 0.55% |

(a) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser ) has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.55% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| YEAR | EXPENSES | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $ | 56 |
| 3 | $ | 764 |
| 5 | $ | 1,495 |
| 10 | $ | 3,432 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund s portfolio turnover rate was 15% of the average value of its portfolio.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Fund s benchmark index. The Generic Drugs Index includes exchange-listed companies, on a global basis, that derive a significant proportion (as determined by Indxx, LLC ( Indxx )) of their revenues (or that have the potential to derive a significant proportion of their revenues) from the generic drug industry, or that have a primary business focus on the generic drug industry. A company is deemed to derive a significant proportion of its revenue from the generic drug industry if (i), according to a public filing, it generates a majority of its revenue from the sale of generic drugs, (ii), in the absence of a revenue segment breakdown, it has stated its primary business to be the development and production of generic drugs or (iii) has a drug pipeline composed of generic drug filings. The universe of companies in the generic drug industry is determined based on proprietary research and analysis conducted by Indxx. Indxx uses a variety of publicly available sources for such analysis, including financial statements and other reports published by companies to determine whether the company is actively engaged in the generic drug industry. Products of these companies are pharmaceuticals that are identical, or bioequivalent in the dosage form, safety, strength, quality and intended usage to brand name pharmaceuticals. Such companies may include small- and medium-capitalization companies and U.S., foreign and emerging market issuers. American depositary receipts ( ADRs ) and global depositary receipts ( GDRs ) are eligible for inclusion in the Generic Drugs Index. As of December 31, 2018, the Generic Drugs Index included 39 securities of companies with a minimum market capitalization of $1.64 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $14.34 billion. As of September 30, 2018, approximately 44% of the Fund s assets were invested in securities of Asian issuers. These amounts are subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts before fees and expenses to approximate the investment performance of the Generic Drugs Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the Generic Drugs Index. Unlike many investment companies that try to beat the performance of a benchmark index, the Fund does not try to beat the Generic Drugs Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing may eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform the Generic Drugs Index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection.

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act ) and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Generic Drugs Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of September 30, 2018, the Fund was concentrated in the pharmaceutical industry, and the biotechnology industry represented a significant portion of the Fund.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

**Risk of Investing in the Pharmaceutical Industry.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the pharmaceutical industry. The success of companies in the pharmaceutical industry that produce generic drugs is highly dependent on the development, procurement and marketing of these drugs. Many companies that produce generic drugs compete with large, well-financed pharmaceutical companies with more experienced development and marketing groups. Moreover, brand-name companies continually seek new ways to delay the introduction of generic products and/or decrease the impact of generic competition, such as filing new patents on drugs whose original patent production is about to expire, developing patented controlled-release products, changing product claims and labeling, or developing and marketing as over-the-counter products those branded products that are about to face generic competition. The research and other costs associated with developing or procuring generic drugs and the related intellectual property rights can be significant, and the results of such research and expenditures are unpredictable. In addition, the potential for an increased amount of required disclosure of proprietary scientific information could negatively impact the position of these companies. Pharmaceutical companies that produce generic drugs may be susceptible to product obsolescence and face intense competition from less costly generic products. There is also the risk that pharmaceutical companies will be unable to obtain sufficient supplies or raw materials needed to create generic drugs. Such a shortage may also cause difficulties or delays in producing generic drugs, which would materially adversely affect a pharmaceutical company. Additionally, prices for existing generic drugs generally decline over time, although this may vary. Price deflation on existing generic drugs may have an adverse effect on profits for all companies that produce generic drugs. Companies in the pharmaceutical industry that produce generic drugs may also be subject to expenses and losses from extensive litigation based on intellectual property, product liability and similar claims. Companies in the pharmaceutical industry may be adversely affected by government regulation, corporate actions, such as mergers and acquisitions, restrictions on reimbursement rates, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. The ability of many pharmaceutical companies to commercialize current and any future products depends in part on the extent to which reimbursement for the cost of such products and related treatments are available from third party payors, such as Medicare, Medicaid and other government sponsored programs, private health insurance plans and health maintenance organizations.

**VANECK VECTORS® GENERIC DRUGS ETF (continued)**

**Risk of Investing in the Biotechnology Industry.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the biotechnology industry. The success of biotechnology companies is highly dependent on the development, procurement and/or marketing of drugs. Companies operating in the biotechnology industry are subject to similar risks of companies operating in the pharmaceutical industry, as discussed in more detail above. Additionally, a biotechnology company s valuation can often be based largely on the potential or actual performance of a limited number of products. A biotechnology company s valuation can also be greatly affected if one of its products proves unsafe, ineffective or unprofitable.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which the Fund invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Asian Issuers.** Investments in securities of Asian issuers involve risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in the U.S. securities markets. Certain Asian economies have experienced over-extension of credit, currency devaluations and restrictions, high unemployment, high inflation, decreased exports and economic recessions. Economic events in any one Asian country can have a significant effect on the entire Asian region as well as on major trading partners outside Asia, and any adverse effect on some or all of the Asian countries and regions in which the Fund invests. The securities markets in some Asian economies are relatively underdeveloped and may subject the Fund to higher action costs or greater uncertainty than investments in more developed securities markets. Such risks may adversely affect the value of the Fund s investments.

**Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts.** The Fund may invest in depositary receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and, if not included in the Generic Drugs Index, may negatively affect the Fund s ability to replicate the performance of the Generic Drugs Index.

**Risk of Investing in Foreign Securities.** Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These additional risks include greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional and custody costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Because certain foreign securities markets may be limited in size, the activity of large traders may have an undue influence on the prices of securities that trade in such markets. The Fund invests in securities of issuers located in countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may have an adverse impact on the Fund s investments. To the extent the Fund invests in emerging market countries, the risks of investing in such countries are greater than risks associated with investments in foreign developed countries.

**Risk of Investing in Emerging Market Issuers.** Investments in securities of emerging market issuers are exposed to a number of risks that may make these investments volatile in price or difficult to trade. Emerging markets are more likely than developed markets to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades, as well as the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Political risks may include unstable governments, nationalization, restrictions on foreign ownership, laws that prevent investors from getting their money out of a country and legal systems that do not protect property rights as well as the laws of the United States. Market risks may include economies that concentrate in only a few industries, securities issues that are held by only a few investors, liquidity issues, limited trading capacity in local exchanges and the possibility that markets or issues may be manipulated by foreign nationals who have inside information.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** Because the Fund s assets may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the proceeds received by the Fund from these investments will generally be in foreign currencies. The Fund s exposure to foreign currencies and changes in the value of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar may result in reduced returns for the Fund. Moreover, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

**Risk of Investing in Medium-Capitalization Companies**. Medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger more established companies. Returns on investments in securities of medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

**Risk of Cash Transactions.** Unlike other exchange-traded funds ( ETFs ), the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions partially for in-kind securities and partially for cash, rather wholly for than in-kind securities. Therefore, it may be required to sell portfolio securities and subsequently incur brokerage costs or recognize losses or gains on such sales that the Fund might not have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in kind. As such, investments in Shares may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a conventional ETF.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund s return may not match the return of the Generic Drugs Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Generic Drugs Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Generic Drugs Index, and raising cash to meet redemptions or deploying cash in connection with newly created Creation Units (defined herein), which are not factored into the return of the Generic Drugs Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Generic Drugs Index. Errors in the Generic Drugs Index data, the Generic Drugs Index computations and/or the construction of the Generic Drugs Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Generic Drugs Index provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund may not be fully invested at times either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions or pay expenses. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the Generic Drugs Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Generic Drugs Index. The Fund s performance may also deviate from the return of the Generic Drugs Index due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries, certain listing standards of the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). The Fund may value certain of its investments and/or other assets based on fair value prices. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Generic Drugs Index is based on securities closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of the Generic Drugs Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund s ability to track the Generic Drugs Index may be adversely affected. In addition, any issues the Fund encounters with regard to currency convertibility (including the cost of borrowing funds, if any) and repatriation may also increase the index tracking risk. The Fund may also need to rely on borrowings to meet redemptions, which may lead to increased expenses. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of the Generic Drugs Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Generic Drugs Index. Changes to the composition of the Generic Drugs Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Generic Drugs Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Passive Management Risk.** An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund invested in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. However, because the Fund is not actively managed, unless a specific security is removed from the Generic Drugs Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer was in financial trouble. Therefore, the Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**VANECK VECTORS® GENERIC DRUGS ETF (continued)**

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market price of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold, or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. The securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the Exchange and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the Generic Drugs Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**PERFORMANCE**

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the calendar years shown. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund s average annual returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund s average annual returns for the one year and since inception periods compared with the Fund s benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.vaneck.com.

**Annual Total Returns (%) Calendar Years**

**Best Quarter:** 10.91% 4Q 17
**Worst Quarter:** -17.77% 4Q 18
**Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2018**

The after-tax returns presented in the table below are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown below. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

| | **Past One Year** | **Since Inception (1/12/2016)** |
|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF (return before taxes) | -14.84% | -5.57% |
| VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF (return after taxes on distributions) | -14.83% | -5.71% |
| VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares) | -8.76% | -4.16% |
| Indxx Global Generics & New Pharma Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) | -14.51% | -4.92% |
| S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -4.38% | 11.30% |

See License Agreements and Disclaimers for important information.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Associates Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| **Name** | **Title with Adviser** | **Date Began Managing the Fund** |
|---|---|---|
| Peter H. Liao | Portfolio Manager | January 2016 |
| Guo Hua (Jason) Jin | Portfolio Manager | February 2018 |

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information, and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to Summary Information about Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares, Taxes and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 48 of this Prospectus.

**VANECK VECTORS® PHARMACEUTICAL ETF**

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

VanEck Vectors® Pharmaceutical ETF (the Fund ) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the MVIS® US Listed Pharmaceutical 25 Index (the Pharmaceutical Index ).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

**Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* None
**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.35% |
| Other Expenses | 0.08% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[a] | 0.43% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[a] | -0.07% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[a] | 0.36% |

[a] Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser ) has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.35% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| YEAR | EXPENSES | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $ | 37 |
| 3 | $ | 131 |
| 5 | $ | 234 |
| 10 | $ | 535 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund s portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Fund s benchmark index. The Pharmaceutical Index includes common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S. exchange-listed companies in the pharmaceutical industry. Such companies may include medium-capitalization companies and foreign companies that are listed on a U.S. exchange. To be initially eligible for the Pharmaceutical Index, companies must generate at least 50% of their revenues from pharmaceuticals. Pharmaceuticals include companies engaged primarily in research (including research contractors) and development as well as production, marketing and sales of pharmaceuticals (excluding pharmacies). Of the largest 50 stocks in the pharmaceutical industry by full market capitalization, the top 25 by free-float market capitalization (*i.e.,* includes only shares that are readily available for trading in the market) and three month average daily trading volume are included in the Pharmaceutical Index. As of December 31, 2018, the Pharmaceutical Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $425 million and $346.1 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $98 billion. As of September 30, 2018, approximately 37% of the Fund s assets were invested in securities of European issuers. These amounts are subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the Pharmaceutical Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the Pharmaceutical Index. Unlike many investment companies that try to beat the performance of a benchmark index, the Fund does not try to beat the Pharmaceutical Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing may eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform the Pharmaceutical Index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection.

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act ) and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Pharmaceutical Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of September 30, 2018, the Fund was concentrated in the health care sector and the pharmaceutical industry.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

**Risk of Investing in the Pharmaceutical Industry.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the pharmaceutical industry. The success of companies in the pharmaceutical industry is highly dependent on the development, procurement and marketing of drugs. The values of pharmaceutical companies are also dependent on the development, protection and exploitation of intellectual property rights and other proprietary information, and the profitability of pharmaceutical companies may be significantly affected by such things as the limited number of products, expiration of patents or the loss of, or the inability to enforce, intellectual property rights. The research and other costs associated with developing or procuring new drugs and the related intellectual property rights can be significant, and the results of such research and expenditures are unpredictable. In addition, pharmaceutical companies may be susceptible to product obsolescence. Many pharmaceutical companies face intense competition from new products and less costly generic products. Moreover, the process for obtaining regulatory approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ( FDA ) or other governmental regulatory authorities is long and costly and there can be no assurance that the necessary approvals will be obtained or maintained.

Companies in the pharmaceutical industry may also be subject to expenses and losses from extensive litigation based on intellectual property, product liability and similar claims. Companies in the pharmaceutical industry may be adversely affected by government regulation and changes in reimbursement rates. The ability of many pharmaceutical companies to commercialize current and any future products depends in part on the extent to which reimbursement for the cost of such products and related treatments are available from third party payors, such as Medicare, Medicaid and other government sponsored programs, private health insurance plans and health maintenance organizations.

The international operations of many pharmaceutical companies expose them to risks associated with instability and changes in economic and political conditions, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in foreign regulations and other risks inherent to international business. Such companies also may be characterized by thin capitalization and limited markets, financial resources or personnel, as well as dependence on wholesale distributors. A pharmaceutical company s valuation can be adversely affected if one of its products proves unsafe, ineffective or unprofitable. The stock prices of companies in the pharmaceutical industry have been and will likely continue to be extremely volatile, in part due to the prevalence of merger and acquisition activity in the pharmaceutical industry. Some pharmaceutical companies are engaged in other lines of business unrelated to pharmaceuticals, and they may experience problems with these lines of business which could adversely affect their operating results. The operating results of these companies may fluctuate as a result of these additional risks and events in the other lines of business. In addition, a company s ability to engage in new activities may expose it to business risks with which it has less experience than it has with the business risks associated with its traditional businesses. Despite a

**VANECK VECTORS® PHARMACEUTICAL ETF (continued)**

company s possible success in traditional pharmaceutical activities, there can be no assurance that the other lines of business in which these companies are engaged will not have an adverse effect on a company s business or financial condition.

Certain companies in which the Fund may invest are non-U.S. issuers whose securities are listed on U.S. exchanges. These securities involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities, including greater market volatility, higher transactional costs, the possibility that the liquidity of such securities could be impaired because of future political and/or economic developments, taxation by foreign governments, political instability, the possibility that foreign governmental restrictions may be adopted which might adversely affect such securities and that the selection of such securities may be more difficult because there may be less publicly available information concerning such non-U.S. issuers or the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements applicable to non-U.S. issuers may differ from those applicable to U.S. issuers.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which the Fund invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility.

**Risk of Investing in the Health Care Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the health care sector. Companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection and are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims.

**Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts.** The Fund may invest in depositary receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and, if not included in the Pharmaceutical Index, may negatively affect the Fund s ability to replicate the performance of the Pharmaceutical Index.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in European Issuers.** Investments in securities of European issuers involve risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in the U.S. securities markets. The Economic and Monetary Union ( EMU ) of the European Union ( EU ) requires member countries to comply with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and on major trading partners outside Europe. The European financial markets have previously experienced, and may continue to experience, volatility and have been adversely affected by concerns about economic downturns, credit rating downgrades, rising government debt levels and possible default on or restructuring of government debt in several European countries. These events have adversely affected, and may in the future affect, the value and exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect the economies of every country in Europe, including EU member countries that do not use the euro and non-EU member countries. In a referendum held on June 23, 2016, voters in the United Kingdom ( UK ) voted to leave the EU, creating economic and political uncertainty in its wake. Significant uncertainty exists regarding the timing of the UK s withdrawal from the EU and the effects such withdrawal will have on the euro, European economies and global markets.

**Risk of Investing in Foreign Securities.** Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These additional risks include greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional and custody costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Because certain foreign securities markets may be limited in size, the activity of large traders may have an undue influence on the prices of securities that trade in such markets. The Fund invests in securities of issuers located in countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may have an adverse impact on the Fund s investments. To the extent the Fund invests in emerging market countries, the risks of investing in such countries are greater than risks associated with investments in foreign developed countries.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** Because the Fund s assets may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the proceeds received by the Fund from these investments will generally be in foreign currencies. The Fund s exposure to foreign currencies and changes in the value of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar may result in reduced returns for the Fund. Moreover, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

**Risk of Investing in Small- and Medium-Capitalization Companies.** Small- and medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger, more established companies. Returns on investments in securities of small- and medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

**Issuer-Specific Changes Risk.** The value of individual securities or particular types of securities in the Fund s portfolio can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole, which may have a greater impact if the Fund s portfolio is concentrated in a country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund s return may not match the return of the Pharmaceutical Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Pharmaceutical Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Pharmaceutical Index, which are not factored into the return of the Pharmaceutical Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Pharmaceutical Index. Errors in the Pharmaceutical Index data, the Pharmaceutical Index computations and/or the construction of the Pharmaceutical Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Pharmaceutical Index provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the Pharmaceutical Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Pharmaceutical Index. The Fund s performance may also deviate from the return of the Pharmaceutical Index due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries, certain listing standards of the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements).

The Fund may value certain of its investments and/or other assets based on fair value prices. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Pharmaceutical Index is based on securities closing prices (*i.e.*, the value of the Pharmaceutical Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund s ability to track the Pharmaceutical Index may be adversely affected. In addition, any issues the Fund encounters with regard to currency convertibility (including the cost of borrowing funds, if any) and repatriation may also increase the index tracking risk. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of the Pharmaceutical Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Pharmaceutical Index. Changes to the composition of the Pharmaceutical Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Pharmaceutical Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**VANECK VECTORS® PHARMACEUTICAL ETF (continued)**

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Passive Management Risk.** An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund invested in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. However, because the Fund is not actively managed, unless a specific security is removed from the Pharmaceutical Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer was in financial trouble. Therefore, the Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market price of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold, or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. The securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the Exchange and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds. The Fund may be particularly vulnerable to this risk because the Pharmaceutical Index is comprised of securities of a limited number of companies.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the Pharmaceutical Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**PERFORMANCE**

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the calendar years shown. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund s average annual returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund s average annual returns for the one year, five year and since inception periods compared with the Fund s benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.vaneck.com.

**Annual Total Returns (%) Calendar Years**

**Best Quarter:** 13.37% 1Q 13
**Worst Quarter:** -14.21% 4Q 18
**Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2018**

The after-tax returns presented in the table below are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown below. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

| | **Past One Year** | **Past Five Years** | **Since Inception (12/20/2011)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF (return before taxes) | -5.66% | 2.65% | 8.51% |
| VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF (return after taxes on distributions) | -6.05% | 2.14% | 7.91% |
| VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares) | -3.04% | 2.02% | 6.73% |
| MVIS US Listed Pharmaceutical 25 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) | -5.54% | 2.68% | 8.54% |
| S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -4.38% | 8.49% | 12.86% |

See License Agreements and Disclaimers for important information.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Associates Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| **Name** | **Title with Adviser** | **Date Began Managing the Fund** |
|---|---|---|
| Peter H. Liao | Portfolio Manager | December 2011 |
| Guo Hua (Jason) Jin | Portfolio Manager | February 2018 |

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to Summary Information About Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares, Taxes and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 48 of this Prospectus.

**VANECK VECTORS® RETAIL ETF**

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

VanEck Vectors® Retail ETF (the Fund ) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the MVIS® US Listed Retail 25 Index (the Retail Index ).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

**Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* None
**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.35% |
| Other Expenses | 0.17% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(a)] | 0.52% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(a)] | -0.17% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(a)] | 0.35% |

(a) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser ) has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.35% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| YEAR | EXPENSES |
|---|---|
| 1 | $ 36 |
| 3 | $ 150 |
| 5 | $ 274 |
| 10 | $ 636 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund s portfolio turnover rate was 16% of the average value of its portfolio.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Fund s benchmark index. To be initially eligible for the Retail Index, companies must generate at least 50% of their revenues from retail. Retail includes companies engaged primarily in retail distribution; wholesalers; online, direct mail and TV retailers; multi-line retailers; specialty retailers, such as apparel, automotive, computer and electronics, drug, home improvement and home furnishing retailers; and food and other staples retailers. Of the largest 50 stocks in the retail industry by full market capitalization, the top 25 by free-float market capitalization (*i.e.*, includes only shares that are readily available for trading in the market) and three month average daily trading volume are included in the Retail Index. Such companies may include foreign companies that are listed on a U.S. exchange. As of December 31, 2018, the Retail Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $7.1 billion and $734.4 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $215 billion. These amounts are subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the Retail Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the Retail Index. Unlike many investment companies that try to beat the performance of a benchmark index, the Fund does not try to beat the Retail Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing may eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform the Retail Index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection.

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act ) and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Retail Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of September 30, 2018, the Fund was concentrated in the consumer discretionary sector, and each of the consumer staples and health care sectors represented a significant portion of the Fund.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

**Risk of Investing in Retail Companies.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the retail industry. Companies involved in retail may be affected by the performance of the domestic and international economy, interest rates, rates of inflation, exchange rates, competition, consumer confidence and reputational damage. The success of companies involved in retail depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and changes in demographics and consumer preferences can affect the success of retail companies. Certain retail companies have historically been subject to significant seasonal and quarterly variations. The success of retail companies may be strongly affected by fads, marketing campaigns and other factors affecting supply and demand, and a retail company s success can be tied to its ability to anticipate changing consumer tastes. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.

Certain business segments of retail companies are highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of such companies to vary significantly. Retail companies may be dependent on outside financing, which may be difficult to obtain. Many of these companies are dependent on third party suppliers and distribution systems. Retail companies may be unable to protect their intellectual property rights and may be liable for infringing the intellectual property rights of others. Changes in labor laws and other labor issues, such as increased labor costs, could adversely affect the financial performance of retail companies. If retail companies do not maintain the security of customer-related information, they could damage their reputations with customers, incur substantial costs and become subject to litigation, all of which could adversely affect the financial performance of such companies. The international operations of certain retail companies in expose them to risks associated with instability and changes in economic and political conditions, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in foreign regulations, tariffs and trade disputes and other risks inherent to international business. Some retail companies are engaged in other lines of business unrelated to retail, and they may experience problems with these lines of business which could adversely affect their operating results. The operating results of these companies may fluctuate as a result of these additional risks and events in the other lines of business. In addition, a company s ability to engage in new activities may expose it to business risks with which it has less experience than it has with the business risks associated with its traditional businesses. Despite a company s possible success in traditional retail activities, there can be no assurance that the other lines of business in which these companies are engaged will not have an adverse effect on a company s business or financial condition.

Retail companies may also be exposed to online retail risk. Companies that operate in the online marketplace are subject to fluctuating consumer demand. Unlike traditional brick and mortar retailers, online marketplaces and retailers must assume shipping costs or pass such costs to consumers. Consumer access to price information for the same or similar products may cause companies that operate in the online marketplace to reduce profit margins in order to compete. Due to the nature of their business models, companies that operate in the online marketplace may also be subject to heightened cybersecurity risk, including the risk of theft or damage to vital hardware, software and information systems. The loss or public

**VANECK VECTORS® RETAIL ETF (continued)**

dissemination of sensitive customer information or other proprietary data may negatively affect the financial performance of such companies to a greater extent than traditional brick and mortar retailers. As a result of such companies being web-based and the fact that they process, store and transmit large amounts of data, including personal information, for their customers, failure to prevent or mitigate data loss or other security breaches, including breaches of vendors technology and systems, could expose companies that operate in the online marketplace or their customers to a risk of loss or misuse of such information, adversely affect their operating results, result in litigation or potential liability and otherwise harm their businesses.

Certain companies in which the Fund may invest are non-U.S. issuers whose securities are listed on U.S. exchanges. These securities involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities, including greater market volatility, higher transactional costs, the possibility that the liquidity of such securities could be impaired because of future political and/or economic developments, taxation by foreign governments, political instability, the possibility that foreign governmental restrictions may be adopted which might adversely affect such securities and that the selection of such securities may be more difficult because there may be less publicly available information concerning such non-U.S. issuers or the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements applicable to non-U.S. issuers may differ from those applicable to U.S. issuers.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which the Fund invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility.

**Risk of Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the consumer discretionary sector. Companies engaged in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to fluctuations in supply and demand. These companies may also be adversely affected by changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

**Risk of Investing in the Consumer Staples Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the consumer staples sector. Companies in the consumer staples sector may be adversely affected by changes in the worldwide economy, consumer spending, competition, demographics and consumer preferences, exploration and production spending.

**Risk of Investing in the Health Care Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the health care sector. Companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection and are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims.

**Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts.** The Fund may invest in depositary receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and, if not included in the Retail Index, may negatively affect the Fund s ability to replicate the performance of the Retail Index.

**Issuer-Specific Changes Risk.** The value of individual securities or particular types of securities in the Fund s portfolio can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole, which may have a greater impact if the Fund s portfolio is concentrated in a country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund s return may not match the return of the Retail Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Retail Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Retail Index, which are not factored into the return of the Retail Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Retail Index. Errors in the Retail Index data, the Retail Index computations and/or the construction of the Retail Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Retail Index provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the Retail Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Retail Index. The Fund s performance may also deviate from the return of the Retail Index due to legal restrictions or limitations, certain listing standards of the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which the securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). The Fund may value certain of its investments and/or other assets based on fair value prices. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of the Retail Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Retail Index. Changes to the composition of the Retail Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Retail Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Passive Management Risk.** An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund invested in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. However, because the Fund is not actively managed, unless a specific security is removed from the Retail Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer was in financial trouble. Therefore, the Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market price of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold, or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**VANECK VECTORS® RETAIL ETF (continued)**

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds. The Fund may be particularly vulnerable to this risk because the Retail Index is comprised of securities of a limited number of companies.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the Retail Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or group of industries may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**PERFORMANCE**

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the calendar years shown. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund s average annual returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund s average annual returns for the one year, five year and since inception periods compared with the Fund s benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.vaneck.com.

**Annual Total Returns (%) Calendar Years**

**Best Quarter:** 15.61% 4Q 14
**Worst Quarter:** -14.78% 4Q 18
**Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2018**

The after-tax returns presented in the table below are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown below. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

| | **Past One Year** | **Past Five Years** | **Since Inception (12/20/2011)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Retail ETF (return before taxes) | 4.00% | 10.62% | 15.67% |
| VanEck Vectors Retail ETF (return after taxes on distributions) | 3.74% | 10.26% | 15.26% |
| | 2.55% | 8.41% | 12.87% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Retail ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares) | | | |
| MVIS US Listed Retail 25 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) | 3.90% | 10.48% | 15.49% |
| S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -4.38% | 8.49% | 12.86% |

See License Agreements and Disclaimers for important information.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Associates Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| Name | Title with Adviser | Date Began Managing the Fund |
|---|---|---|
| Peter H. Liao | Portfolio Manager | December 2011 |
| Guo Hua (Jason) Jin | Portfolio Manager | February 2018 |

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to  Summary Information About Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares, Taxes and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries  on page 48 of this Prospectus.

**VANECK VECTORS® SEMICONDUCTOR ETF**

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

VanEck Vectors® Semiconductor ETF (the Fund ) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the MVIS® US Listed Semiconductor 25 Index (the Semiconductor Index ).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

| | |
|---|---|
| **Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* | None |

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.35% |
| Other Expenses | 0.04% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[a] | 0.39% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[a] | -0.04% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[a] | 0.35% |

[a] Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser ) has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.35% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| YEAR | EXPENSES |
|---|---|
| 1 | $ 36 |
| 3 | $ 121 |
| 5 | $ 215 |
| 10 | $ 489 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund s portfolio turnover rate was 23% of the average value of its portfolio.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Fund s benchmark index. The Semiconductor Index includes common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S. exchange-listed companies in the semiconductor industry. Such companies may include medium-capitalization companies and foreign companies that are listed on a U.S. exchange. To be initially eligible for the Semiconductor Index, companies must generate at least 50% of their revenues from semiconductors. Semiconductors include companies engaged primarily in the production of semiconductors and semiconductor equipment. Of the largest 50 stocks in the semiconductor industry by full market capitalization, the top 25 by free-float market capitalization (*i.e.*, includes only shares that are readily available for trading in the market) and three month average daily trading volume are included in the Semiconductor Index. As of December 31, 2018, the Semiconductor Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $4.4 billion and $214.2 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $81 billion. These amounts are subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the Semiconductor Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the Semiconductor Index. Unlike many investment companies that try to beat the performance of a benchmark index, the Fund does not try to beat the Semiconductor Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing may eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform the Semiconductor Index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection.

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act ) and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Semiconductor Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of September 30, 2018, the Fund was concentrated in the semiconductor industry, and the information technology sector represented a significant portion of the Fund.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

**Risk of Investing in the Semiconductor Industry.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the semiconductor industry. Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of companies in the semiconductor industry. The Fund is subject to the risk that companies that are in the semiconductor industry may be similarly affected by particular economic or market events. As product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Semiconductor companies are vulnerable to wide fluctuations in securities prices due to rapid product obsolescence. Many semiconductor companies may not successfully introduce new products, develop and maintain a loyal customer base or achieve general market acceptance for their products, and failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on their business, results of operations and financial condition. Reduced demand for end-user products, underutilization of manufacturing capacity, and other factors could adversely impact the operating results of companies in the semiconductor industry. Semiconductor companies typically face high capital costs and such companies may need additional financing, which may be difficult to obtain. They also may be subject to risks relating to research and development costs and the availability and price of components. Moreover, they may be heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. Some of the companies involved in the semiconductor industry are also engaged in other lines of business unrelated to the semiconductor business, and they may experience problems with these lines of business, which could adversely affect their operating results. The international operations of many semiconductor companies expose them to risks associated with instability and changes in economic and political conditions, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in foreign regulations, tariffs and trade disputes, competition from subsidized foreign competitors with lower production costs and other risks inherent to international business. The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of many semiconductor companies to vary significantly. Companies in the semiconductor industry also may be subject to competition from new market entrants. The stock prices of companies in the semiconductor industry have been and will likely continue to be extremely volatile compared to the overall market.

Certain companies in which the Fund may invest are non-U.S. issuers whose securities are listed on U.S. exchanges. These securities involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities, including greater market volatility, higher transactional costs, the possibility that the liquidity of such securities could be impaired because of future political and/or economic developments, taxation by foreign governments, political instability, the possibility that foreign governmental restrictions may be adopted which might adversely affect such securities and that the selection of such securities may be more difficult because there may be less publicly available information concerning such non-U.S. issuers or the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements applicable to non-U.S. issuers may differ from those applicable to U.S. issuers.

**VANECK VECTORS® SEMICONDUCTOR ETF (continued)**

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which the Fund invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility.

**Risk of Investing in the Information Technology Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the information technology sector. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent protection and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

**Risk of Investing in Foreign Securities.** Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These additional risks include greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional and custody costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Because certain foreign securities markets may be limited in size, the activity of large traders may have an undue influence on the prices of securities that trade in such markets. The Fund invests in securities of issuers located in countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may have an adverse impact on the Fund s investments. To the extent the Fund invests in emerging market countries, the risks of investing in such countries are greater than risks associated with investments in foreign developed countries.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** Because the Fund s assets may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the proceeds received by the Fund from these investments will generally be in foreign currencies. The Fund s exposure to foreign currencies and changes in the value of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar may result in reduced returns for the Fund. Moreover, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

**Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts.** The Fund may invest in depositary receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and, if not included in the Semiconductor Index, may negatively affect the Fund s ability to replicate the performance of the Semiconductor Index.

**Risk of Investing in Medium-Capitalization Companies.** Medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger more established companies. Returns on investments in securities of medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

**Issuer-Specific Changes Risk.** The value of individual securities or particular types of securities in the Fund s portfolio can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole, which may have a greater impact if the Fund s portfolio is concentrated in a country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund s return may not match the return of the Semiconductor Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Semiconductor Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Semiconductor Index, which are not factored into the return of the Semiconductor Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Semiconductor Index. Errors in the Semiconductor Index data, the Semiconductor Index computations and/or the construction of the Semiconductor Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Semiconductor Index provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the Semiconductor Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Semiconductor Index. The Fund s performance may also deviate from the return of the Semiconductor Index due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries, certain listing standards of the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which the securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). The Fund may value certain of its investments and/or other assets based on fair value prices. To the extent the Fund calculates its net asset value NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Semiconductor Index is based on securities closing prices (*i.e.*, the value of the Semiconductor Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund s ability to track the Semiconductor Index may be adversely affected. In addition, any issues the Fund encounters with regard to currency convertibility (including the cost of borrowing funds, if any) and repatriation may also increase the index tracking risk. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of the Semiconductor Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Semiconductor Index. Changes to the composition of the Semiconductor Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Semiconductor Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, market dislocations, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Passive Management Risk.** An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund invested in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. However, because the Fund is not actively managed, unless a specific security is removed from the Semiconductor Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer was in financial trouble. Therefore, the Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market price of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the securities that were bought or sold, or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. The securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the

**VANECK VECTORS® SEMICONDUCTOR ETF (continued)**

time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the Exchange and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds. The Fund may be particularly vulnerable to this risk because the Semiconductor Index is comprised of securities of a very limited number of issuers.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the Semiconductor Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**PERFORMANCE**

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the calendar years shown. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund s average annual returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund s average annual returns for the one year, five year and since inception periods compared with the Fund s benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.vaneck.com.

**Annual Total Returns (%) Calendar Years**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Best Quarter:** | 21.64% | 3Q 16 |
| **Worst Quarter:** | -16.37% | 4Q 18 |

**Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2018**

The after-tax returns presented in the table below are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown below. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

| | Past One Year | Past Five Years | Since Inception (12/20/2011) |
|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF (return before taxes) | -8.98% | 17.22% | 18.28% |
| VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF (return after taxes on distributions) | -9.50% | 16.68% | 17.69% |
| VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares) | -5.15% | 13.78% | 15.00% |
| MVIS US Listed Semiconductor 25 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) | -9.02% | 17.20% | 18.21% |
| S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -4.38% | 8.49% | 12.86% |

See License Agreements and Disclaimers for important information.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Associates Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| Name | Title with Adviser | Date Began Managing the Fund |
|---|---|---|
| Peter H. Liao | Portfolio Manager | December 2011 |
| Guo Hua (Jason) Jin | Portfolio Manager | February 2018 |

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to Summary Information About Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares, Taxes and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 48 of this Prospectus.

**VANECK VECTORS® VIDEO GAMING AND ESPORTS ETF**

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

VanEck Vectors® Video Gaming and eSports ETF (the Fund ) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the MVIS® Global Video Gaming & eSports Index (the eSports Index ).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

| | |
|---|---|
| **Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* | None |

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.50% |
| Other Expenses[(a)] | 0.10% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(b)] | 0.60% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(b)] | -0.05% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(b)] | 0.55% |

(a) Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

(b) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser ) has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.55% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these

assumptions, your costs would be:

| YEAR | EXPENSES | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $ | 56 |
| 3 | $ | 187 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. Because the Fund commenced operations on October 16, 2018, no portfolio turnover figures are available for the most recent fiscal year.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Fund s benchmark index. The eSports Index is a global index that tracks the performance of the global video gaming and eSports (also known as electronic sports) segment. To be initially eligible for the eSports Index, a company is generally considered by the Index Provider (defined herein) to be part of the global video gaming and eSports segment if the company generates at least 50% of its revenues from video gaming and/or eSports. These companies may include those that develop video games and related software or hardware such as computer processors and graphics cards used in video gaming systems and related hardware such as controllers, headsets, and video gaming consoles. They may also include those that offer streaming services, develop video games and/or hardware for use in eSports events and are involved in eSports events such as league operators, teams, distributors and platforms.

Video gaming and eSports companies may include small- and medium-capitalization companies and foreign and emerging market issuers, and the Fund may invest in depositary receipts and securities denominated in foreign currencies. As of December 31, 2018, the eSports Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.7 billion and $381.8 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $49.2 billion. As of September 30, 2018, approximately 44% of the eSports Index s investments consisted of securities of Asian issuers, which included approximately 32% in Japanese issuers. These amounts are subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders. The eSports Index is published by MV Index Solutions GmbH (the Index Provider or MVIS ), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser. The eSports Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the eSports Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the eSports Index. Unlike many investment companies that try to beat the performance of a benchmark index, the Fund does not try to beat the eSports Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing may eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform the eSports Index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection.

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act ), and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the eSports Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of September 30, 2018, the eSports Index was concentrated in the communication services and information technology sectors.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

**Video Gaming and eSports Companies Risk.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of video gaming and eSports companies. Video gaming and eSports companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, or personnel, may have products that face rapid obsolescence, and are heavily dependent on the protection of patent and intellectual property rights. Video gaming companies may be dependent on one or a small number of product or product franchises for a significant portion of their revenue and profits. They may also be subject to shifting consumer preferences, including preferences with respect to gaming console platforms, and changes in consumer discretionary spending. Such factors may adversely affect the profitability and value of video gaming and eSports companies. Video gaming companies are also subject to increasing regulatory constraints, particularly with respect to cybersecurity and privacy, and may be subject to sophisticated intellectual property infringement schemes and piracy efforts. Video gaming and eSports companies may have significant exposure to the following industries, and therefore may be subject to the risks associated with such industries.

**Risk of Investing in the Software Industry.** Companies in the software industry are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. These companies also face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. These factors can affect the profitability of these companies and, as a result, the value of their securities.

**Risk of Investing in the Internet Software & Services Industry.** The prices of the securities of companies in the internet software & services industry may fluctuate widely due to competitive pressures, increased sensitivity to short product cycles and aggressive pricing, heavy expenses incurred for research and development of products or services that prove unsuccessful, problems related to bringing products to market, and rapid obsolescence of products. In addition, many internet software and software services companies rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies.

**VANECK VECTORS® VIDEO GAMING AND ESPORTS ETF (continued)**

**Risk of Investing in the Semiconductor Industry.** Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of companies in the semiconductor industry. Video gaming and eSports companies are subject to the risk that companies that are in the semiconductor industry may be similarly affected by particular economic or market events. As product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Semiconductor companies are vulnerable to wide fluctuations in securities prices due to rapid product obsolescence. Many semiconductor companies may not successfully introduce new products, develop and maintain a loyal customer base or achieve general market acceptance for their products, and failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on their business, results of operations and financial condition. Reduced demand for end-user products, underutilization of manufacturing capacity, and other factors could adversely impact the operating results of companies in the semiconductor industry. Semiconductor companies typically face high capital costs and such companies may need additional financing, which may be difficult to obtain. They also may be subject to risks relating to research and development costs and the availability and price of components.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which the Fund invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility.

**Risk of Investing in the Communication Services Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the communication services sector. Companies in the communication services sector may be affected by industry competition, substantial capital requirements, government regulations and obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement.

**Risk of Investing in the Information Technology Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the information technology sector. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent protection and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

**Risk of Investing in Medium-Capitalization Companies.** Medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger, more established companies. Returns on investments in securities of medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

**Issuer-Specific Changes Risk.** The value of individual securities or particular types of securities in the Fund s portfolio can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole, which may have a greater impact if the Fund s portfolio is concentrated in a country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Asian Issuers.** Investments in securities of Asian issuers involve risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in the U.S. securities markets. Certain Asian economies have experienced over-extension of credit, currency devaluations and restrictions, high unemployment, high inflation, decreased exports and economic recessions. Economic events in any one Asian country can have a significant effect on the entire Asian region as well as on major trading partners outside Asia, and any adverse effect on some or all of the Asian countries and regions in which the Fund invests. The securities markets in some Asian economies are relatively underdeveloped and may subject the Fund to higher action costs or greater uncertainty than investments in more developed securities markets. Such risks may adversely affect the value of the Fund s investments.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Japanese Issuers.** Investments in securities of Japanese issuers, including issuers located outside of Japan that generate significant revenues from Japan, involve risks that may negatively affect the value of your investment in the Fund. The Fund s performance is expected to be closely tied to social, political, and economic conditions within Japan and to be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds. The risks of investing in the securities of Japanese issuers also includes risks of lack of natural resources, fluctuations or shortages in the commodity markets, new trade regulations, decreasing U.S. imports and changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates. In addition, Japan is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis and is economically sensitive to environmental events. Any such event could result in a significant adverse impact on the Japanese economy. In addition, such disasters, and the resulting damage, could have a severe and negative impact on the Fund s investment portfolio and, in the longer term, could impair the ability of issuers in which the Fund invests to conduct their businesses in the manner normally conducted.

**Risk of Investing in Foreign Securities.** Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These additional risks include greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional and custody costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Because certain foreign securities markets may be limited in size, the activity of large traders may have an undue influence on the prices of securities that trade in such markets. The Fund invests in securities of issuers located in countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may have an adverse impact on the Fund s investments. To the extent the Fund invests in emerging market countries, the risks of investing in such countries are greater than risks associated with investments in foreign developed countries.

**Risk of Investing in Emerging Market Issuers.** Investments in securities of emerging market issuers are exposed to a number of risks that may make these investments volatile in price or difficult to trade. Emerging markets are more likely than developed markets to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades, as well as the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Political risks may include unstable governments, nationalization, restrictions on foreign ownership, laws that prevent investors from getting their money out of a country and legal systems that do not protect property rights as well as the laws of the United States. Market risks may include economies that concentrate in only a few industries, securities issues that are held by only a few investors, liquidity issues and limited trading capacity in local exchanges and the possibility that markets or issues may be manipulated by foreign nationals who have inside information.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** Because the Fund s assets may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the proceeds received by the Fund from these investments will generally be in foreign currencies. The Fund s exposure to foreign currencies and changes in the value of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar may result in reduced returns for the Fund. Moreover, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

**Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts.** The Fund may invest in depositary receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and, if not included in the eSports Index, may negatively affect the Fund s ability to replicate the performance of the eSports Index.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**Risk of Cash Transactions.** Unlike other exchange-traded funds ( ETFs ), the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions primarily for in-kind securities and partially for cash, rather than wholly for in-kind securities. Therefore, it may be required to sell portfolio securities and subsequently incur brokerage costs or recognize losses or gains on such sales that the Fund might not have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in kind. As such, investments in Shares may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a conventional ETF.

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund s return may not match the return of the eSports Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the eSports Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the eSports Index and raising cash to meet redemptions or deploying cash in connection with newly created Creation Units (defined herein), which are not factored into the return of the eSports Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the eSports Index. Errors in the eSports Index data, the eSports Index computations and/or the construction of the eSports Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from

**VANECK VECTORS® VIDEO GAMING AND ESPORTS ETF (continued)**

time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund may not be fully invested at times either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions or pay expenses. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the eSports Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the eSports Index. The Fund s performance may also deviate from the return of the eSports Index due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries, certain listing standards of the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). The Fund may value certain of its investments and/or other assets based on fair value prices. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the eSports Index is based on securities closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of the eSports Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund s ability to track the eSports Index may be adversely affected. In addition, any issues the Fund encounters with regard to currency convertibility (including the cost of borrowing funds, if any) and repatriation may also increase the index tracking risk. The Fund may also need to rely on borrowings to meet redemptions, which may lead to increased expenses. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of the eSports Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the eSports Index. Changes to the composition of the eSports Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the eSports Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**Absence of Prior Active Market.** The Fund is a newly organized series of an investment company and thus has no operating history. While the Fund s Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that active trading markets for the Shares will develop or be maintained, especially for recently organized funds. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Passive Management Risk.** An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund invested in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. However, because the Fund is not actively managed, unless a specific security is removed from the eSports Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer was in financial trouble. Therefore, the Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market price of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. The securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the Exchange and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds. The Fund will be particularly vulnerable to this risk because the eSports Index is comprised of securities of a limited number of companies.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the eSports Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**PERFORMANCE**

The Fund commenced operations on October 16, 2018 and therefore does not have a performance history for the calendar year ended December 31, 2018. Once available, the Fund s performance information will be accessible on the Fund s website at www.vaneck.com.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Associates Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| Name | Title with Adviser | Date Began Managing the Fund |
|---|---|---|
| Peter H. Liao | Portfolio Manager | October 2018 |
| Guo Hua (Jason) Jin | Portfolio Manager | October 2018 |

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to Summary Information About Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares, Taxes and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 48 of this Prospectus.

**SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASES AND SALES OF FUND SHARES, TAXES AND PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

The Funds issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares each called a Creation Unit, or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 50,000 Shares.

Individual Shares of a Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Funds are listed on an Exchange and because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Funds may trade at a price greater than NAV (*i.e.*, a premium ) or less than NAV (*i.e.*, a discount ).

**TAX INFORMATION**

Each Fund s distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

**PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of the Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary s website for more information.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

### PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Adviser anticipates that, generally, each Fund will hold or gain exposure to all of the securities that comprise its Index in proportion to their weightings in such Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of those securities in those weightings. In these circumstances, a Fund may purchase a sample of securities in its Index. There also may be instances in which the Adviser may choose to underweight or overweight a security in a Fund s Index, purchase securities not in the Fund s Index that the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in such Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the Fund s Index. Each Fund may sell securities that are represented in its Index in anticipation of their removal from its Index or purchase securities not represented in its Index in anticipation of their addition to such Index. Each Fund may also, in order to comply with the tax diversification requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Internal Revenue Code ), temporarily invest in securities not included in its Index that are expected to be highly correlated with the securities included in its Index.

### FUNDAMENTAL AND NON-FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES

Each Fund s investment objective and each of its other investment policies are non-fundamental policies that may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval, except as noted in this Prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information ( SAI ) under the section entitled Investment Policies and Restrictions Investment Restrictions.

### RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUNDS

The following section provides additional information regarding the principal risks identified under Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund in each Fund s Summary Information section followed by additional risk information.

**Investors in the Funds should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Funds Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Funds involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Funds is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Funds, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in a Fund.**

**Risk of Investing in the Biotechnology Industry.** (VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF and VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the biotechnology industry. The success of biotechnology companies is highly dependent on the development, procurement and/or marketing of drugs. The values of biotechnology companies are also dependent on the development, protection and exploitation of intellectual property rights and other proprietary information, and the profitability of biotechnology companies may be affected significantly by such things as the expiration of patents or the loss of, or the inability to enforce, intellectual property rights.

The research and development and other costs associated with developing or procuring new drugs, products or technologies and the related intellectual property rights can be significant, and the results of such research and expenditures are unpredictable and may not necessarily lead to commercially successful products. In addition, the potential for an increased amount of required disclosure of proprietary scientific information could negatively impact the competitive position of these companies. Governmental regulation may delay or inhibit the release of new products. There can be no assurance that those efforts or costs will result in the development of a profitable drug, product or technology. Moreover, the process for obtaining regulatory approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ( FDA ) or other governmental regulatory authorities is long and costly and there can be no assurance that the necessary approvals will be obtained or maintained.

The biotechnology industry is also subject to rapid and significant technological change and competitive forces that may make drugs, products or technologies obsolete or make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Companies in the biotechnology industry may also be subject to expenses and losses from expensive insurance costs due to the risk of product liability lawsuits, and extensive litigation based on intellectual property, product liability and similar claims. Failure of biotechnology companies to comply with applicable laws and regulations can result in the imposition of civil and/or criminal fines, penalties and, in some instances, exclusion of participation in government sponsored programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

Companies in the biotechnology industry may be adversely affected by government regulation and changes in reimbursement rates. Health care providers, principally hospitals, that transact with companies in the biotechnology industry, often rely on third party payors, such as Medicare, Medicaid and other government sponsored programs, private health insurance plans and health maintenance organizations to reimburse all or a portion of the cost of health care related products or services. Biotechnology companies will continue to be affected by the efforts of governments and third party payors to contain or reduce health care costs. For example, certain foreign markets control pricing or profitability of biotechnology products and

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

technologies. In the United States, there have been, and there will likely to continue to be, a number of federal and state proposals to implement similar controls.

A biotechnology company s valuation can often be based largely on the potential or actual performance of a limited number of products. A biotechnology company s valuation can also be greatly affected if one of its products proves unsafe, ineffective or unprofitable. Such companies may also be characterized by thin capitalization and limited markets, financial resources or personnel. The stock prices of companies involved in the biotechnology industry, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, have been and will likely continue to be extremely volatile, particularly when their products are up for regulatory approval and/or under regulatory scrutiny. Some of the companies in the biotechnology industry are engaged in other lines of business unrelated to biotechnology, and they may experience problems with these lines of business which could adversely affect their operating results. The operating results of these companies may fluctuate as a result of these additional risks and events in the other lines of business. In addition, a company s ability to engage in new activities may expose it to business risks with which it has less experience than it has with the business risks associated with its traditional businesses. Despite a company s possible success in traditional biotechnology activities, there can be no assurance that the other lines of business in which these companies are engaged will not have an adverse effect on a company s business or financial condition.

Certain companies in which a Fund may invest are non-U.S. issuers whose securities are listed on U.S. exchanges. These securities involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities, including greater market volatility, higher transactional costs, the possibility that the liquidity of such securities could be impaired because of future political and/or economic developments, taxation by foreign governments, political instability, the possibility that foreign governmental restrictions may be adopted which might adversely affect such securities and that the selection of such securities may be more difficult because there may be less publicly available information concerning such non-U.S. issuers or the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements applicable to non-U.S. issuers may differ from those applicable to U.S. issuers.

**Risk of Investing in the Environmental Services Industry.** (VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the environmental services industry. Companies in the environmental services industry are engaged in a variety of activities related to environmental services and consumer and industrial waste management. These companies may be adversely affected by a global decrease in demand for consumer waste disposal, removal and storage of industrial by-products, and the management of associated resources. Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of such companies. These prices may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time so the Fund may be more volatile than other types of investments. Environmental services companies must comply with various regulations and the terms of their operating permits and licenses. Failure to comply, failure to renew permits and licenses or changes in government regulations can adversely impact their operations. Waste management companies are also affected by demand cycles, world events, increased outsourcing and economic conditions. In addition, these companies are subject to liability for environmental damage claims.

Certain companies in which the Fund may invest are non-U.S. issuers whose securities are listed on U.S. exchanges. These securities involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities, including greater market volatility, higher transactional costs, the possibility that the liquidity of such securities could be impaired because of future political and/or economic developments, taxation by foreign governments, political instability and the possibility that foreign governmental restrictions may be adopted which might adversely affect such securities.

**Risk of Investing in the Gaming Industry.** (VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the gaming industry. Companies in the gaming industry include those engaged in casino operations, race track operations, sports and horse race betting operations, online gaming operations and/or the provision of related equipment and technologies. Companies in the gaming industry face intense competition, both domestically and internationally. Companies in the gaming industry are also highly regulated, and state and Federal legislative changes and licensing issues (as well as the laws of other countries) can significantly impact their ability to operate in certain jurisdictions, the activities in which such companies are allowed to engage and the profitability of companies in the industry. Certain companies in the gaming industry are highly leveraged and have recently experienced financial difficulty. As a result, the securities of gaming companies owned by the Fund may react similarly to, and move in unison with, one another. The gaming industry may also be negatively affected by changes in economic conditions, consumer tastes and discretionary income levels, intense competition, technological developments that may cause these companies to become obsolete quickly, financial resources, markets or personnel. In addition, the gaming industry is characterized by the use of various forms of intellectual property, which are dependent upon patented technologies, trademarked brands and proprietary information. Companies operating in the gaming industry are subject to the risk of significant litigation regarding intellectual property rights, which may adversely affect and financially harm companies in which the Fund may invest. Furthermore, certain jurisdictions may impose additional restrictions on securities issued by gaming companies organized or operated in such jurisdictions that may be held by the Fund.

**Risk of Investing in the Pharmaceutical Industry.** (VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF and VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the pharmaceutical industry. The success of companies in the pharmaceutical industry is highly dependent on the development, procurement and marketing of drugs. The values of pharmaceutical companies are also dependent on the development, protection and exploitation of intellectual property rights and other proprietary information, and the profitability of pharmaceutical companies may be significantly affected by such things as the expiration of patents or the loss of, or the inability to enforce, intellectual property rights. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by pharmaceutical companies to protect their proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of their proprietary rights or that competitors will not independently develop products that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies products. Pharmaceutical companies also rely on trade secrets, know-how and technology, which are not protected by patents, to maintain their competitive position. If any trade secret, know-how or other technology not protected by a patent were disclosed to, or independently developed by, a competitor, that company s business and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

The research and other costs associated with developing or procuring new drugs and the related intellectual property rights can be significant, and the results of such research and expenditures are unpredictable. There can be no assurance that those efforts or costs will result in the development of a profitable drug. Pharmaceutical companies may be susceptible to product obsolescence. Many pharmaceutical companies face intense competition from new products and less costly generic products.

Pharmaceutical products are subject to approval of the FDA. The research, design, testing, manufacturing, labeling, marketing, distribution and advertising of pharmaceutical products are subject to extensive regulation by governmental authorities in the United States and other countries. The process for obtaining regulatory approval by the FDA or other governmental regulatory authorities is long and costly and may require extensive preclinical and clinical trials. There can be no assurance that the necessary approvals will be obtained or maintained. In addition, the potential for an increased amount of required disclosure of proprietary scientific information could negatively impact the position of pharmaceutical companies. The pharmaceutical industry is also subject to laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment and occupational health and safety, including laws regulating air emissions, wastewater discharges, the management and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes, and the health and safety of employees. Failure to comply with applicable domestic and/or foreign requirements can result in civil and criminal fines or other enforcement actions, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production, withdrawal of existing product approvals or clearances, refusal to approve or clear new applications or notifications, increased quality control costs, criminal prosecution, other penalties and, in some instances, exclusion of participation in government sponsored programs such as Medicare, Medicaid and other government sponsored programs.

The pharmaceutical industry is also subject to rapid and significant technological change and competitive forces that may make drugs obsolete or make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Companies in the pharmaceutical industry may also be subject to expenses and losses from extensive litigation based on intellectual property, product liability and similar claims that are inherent in the development, manufacturing and marketing of human therapeutic products. Product liability claims could delay or prevent completion of companies clinical development programs as well as result in FDA investigations of the safety and effectiveness of companies products, manufacturing processes and facilities, and marketing programs.

Companies in the pharmaceutical industry may be adversely affected by government regulation and changes in reimbursement rates. The ability of many pharmaceutical companies to commercialize current and any future products depends in part on the extent to which reimbursement for the cost of such products and related treatments are available from third party payors, such as Medicare, Medicaid and other government sponsored programs, private health insurance plans and health maintenance organizations. Third party payors are increasingly challenging the price and cost-effectiveness of medical products. Significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of health care products, and there can be no assurance that adequate third party coverage will be available for pharmaceutical companies to obtain satisfactory price levels for their products.

The international operations of many pharmaceutical companies expose them to risks associated with instability and changes in economic and political conditions, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in foreign regulations and other risks inherent to international business. Additionally, a pharmaceutical company s valuation can often be based largely on the potential or actual performance of a limited number of products. A pharmaceutical company s valuation can also be greatly affected if one of its products proves unsafe, ineffective or unprofitable. Such companies also may be characterized by thin capitalization and limited markets, financial resources or personnel, as well as dependence on wholesale distributors. The stock prices of companies in the pharmaceutical industry have been and will likely continue to be extremely volatile, in part due to the prevalence of merger and acquisition activity in the pharmaceutical industry. Some pharmaceutical companies are engaged in other lines of business unrelated to pharmaceuticals, and they may experience problems with these lines of business which

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

could adversely affect their operating results. The operating results of these companies may fluctuate as a result of these additional risks and events in the other lines of business. In addition, a company s ability to engage in new activities may expose it to business risks with which it has less experience than it has with the business risks associated with its traditional businesses. Despite a company s possible success in traditional pharmaceutical activities, there can be no assurance that the other lines of business in which these companies are engaged will not have an adverse effect on a company s business or financial condition.

Shares of VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF may be subject to additional risks. Many companies that produce generic drugs compete with large, well-financed pharmaceutical companies with more experienced development and marketing groups. For example, brand-name drug manufacturers do not face any significant regulatory approval or other barriers to enter into the generics market. These brand-name companies may sell generic versions of their products to the market directly or grant certain companies rights to sell authorized generics to the detriment of other companies operating in the pharmaceutical industry. Moreover, brand-name companies continually seek new ways to delay the introduction of generic products and/or decrease the impact of generic competition, such as filing new patents on drugs whose original patent production is about to expire, developing patented controlled-release products, changing product claims and labeling, or developing and marketing as over-the-counter products those branded products that are about to face generic competition. Additionally, brand-name companies increasingly have used state and federal legislative and regulatory means to delay generic competition. If brand-name companies or other third parties are successful in limiting the use of generic products through these or other means, sales of generic products may decline, which would adversely affect companies that produce generic drugs. Fewer generic pharmaceutical launches or launches that are less profitable than those previously experienced may have an adverse effect on the profits of companies producing generic drugs. There is also the risk that pharmaceutical companies will be unable to obtain sufficient supplies or raw materials needed to create generic drugs. Such a shortage may also cause difficulties or delays in producing generic drugs, which would materially adversely affect a pharmaceutical company. Additionally, prices for existing generic drugs generally decline over time, although this may vary. Price deflation on existing generic drugs may have an adverse effect on profits for all companies that produce generic drugs. As additional companies begin to introduce generic equivalents of a drug, revenues and gross margins from such products may potentially decline rapidly. Corporate actions, such as mergers and acquisitions, are prevalent in the pharmaceutical industry, which subject securities of pharmaceutical companies to additional volatility and risks associated with such corporate actions. Certain pharmaceutical companies may also be subject to the risk of losing their foreign corporations status (*e.g.*, companies incorporated in Ireland, but predominantly operate elsewhere). Counterfeit versions of a drug could also harm a company s reputation.

Certain companies in which a Fund may invest are non-U.S. issuers whose securities are listed on U.S. exchanges. Investing in non-U.S. issuers involves risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities, including greater market volatility, higher transactional costs, the possibility that the liquidity of such securities could be impaired because of future political and/or economic developments, taxation by foreign governments, political instability, the possibility that foreign governmental restrictions may be adopted which might adversely affect such securities and that the selection of such securities may be more difficult because there may be less publicly available information concerning such non-U.S. issuers or the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements applicable to non-U.S. issuers may differ from those applicable to U.S. issuers.

**Risk of Investing in Retail Companies.** (VanEck Vectors Retail ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the retail industry. Companies involved in retail may be affected by the performance of the domestic and international economy, interest rates, rates of inflation, exchange rates, competition, consumer confidence and reputational damage. The success of companies involved in retail depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and changes in demographics and consumer preferences can affect the success of retail companies. Certain retail companies have historically been subject to significant seasonal and quarterly variations. The success of retail companies may be strongly affected by fads, marketing campaigns and other factors affecting supply and demand and a retail company s success can be tied to its ability to anticipate changing consumer tastes. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. Certain business segments of retail companies are highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of certain retail companies to vary significantly.

Retail companies may be dependent on outside financing, which may be difficult to obtain. Many of these companies are dependent on third party suppliers and distribution systems and purchase merchandise both directly from brand owners and indirectly from retailers and third party suppliers. Such companies may also be dependent upon suppliers for the products used for their own brand name merchandise. Reliance on third party suppliers subjects retail companies to risks of delivery delays, price increases and receipt of nonconforming or poor quality merchandise. Retail companies may be unable to protect their intellectual property rights and may be liable for infringing the intellectual property rights of others. Changes in labor laws and other labor issues, such as increased labor costs, could adversely affect the financial performance of retail companies. If retail companies do not maintain the security of customer-related information, they could damage their reputations with customers, incur substantial costs and become subject to litigation, all of which could adversely affect the financial performance of such companies. The international operations of certain retail companies expose them to risks associated with instability and changes in economic and political conditions, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in foreign regulations, tariffs and trade disputes and other risks inherent to international business. Some of the companies in the Retail Index are engaged in other lines of business unrelated to retail, and they may experience problems with these lines of business which could adversely affect their operating results. The operating results of these companies may fluctuate as a result of these additional risks and events in the other lines of business. In addition, a company s ability to engage in new activities may expose it to business risks with which it has less experience than it has with the business risks associated with its traditional businesses. Despite a company s possible success in traditional retail activities, there can be no assurance that the other lines of business in which these companies are engaged will not have an adverse effect on a company s business or financial condition.

Retail companies may also be exposed to online retail risk. Companies that operate in the online marketplace are subject to fluctuating consumer demand. Unlike traditional brick and mortar retailers, online marketplaces and retailers must assume shipping costs or pass such costs to consumers. Consumer access to price information for the same or similar products may cause companies that operate in the online marketplace to reduce profit margins in order to compete. Due to the nature of their business models, companies that operate in the online marketplace may also be subject to heightened cybersecurity risk, including the risk of theft or damage to vital hardware, software and information systems. The loss or public dissemination of sensitive customer information or other proprietary data may negatively affect the financial performance of such companies to a greater extent than traditional brick and mortar retailers. As a result of such companies being web-based and the fact that they process, store and transmit large amounts of data, including personal information, for their customers, failure to prevent or mitigate data loss or other security breaches, including breaches of vendors technology and systems, could expose companies that operate in the online marketplace or their customers to a risk of loss or misuse of such information, adversely affect their operating results, result in litigation or potential liability and otherwise harm their businesses.

Certain companies in which the Fund may invest are non-U.S. issuers whose securities are listed on U.S. exchanges. These securities involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities, including greater market volatility, higher transactional costs, the possibility that the liquidity of such securities could be impaired because of future political and/or economic developments, taxation by foreign governments, political instability, the possibility that foreign governmental restrictions may be adopted which might adversely affect such securities and that the selection of such securities may be more difficult because there may be less publicly available information concerning such non-U.S. issuers or the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements applicable to non-U.S. issuers may differ from those applicable to U.S. issuers.

**Risk of Investing in the Semiconductor Industry.** (VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the semiconductor industry. Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of companies in the semiconductor industry. The Fund is subject to the risk that companies that are in the semiconductor industry may be similarly affected by particular economic or market events, which may, in certain circumstances, cause the value of securities of all companies in the semiconductor industry of the market to decrease. As product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. The Fund is also subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes. Additionally, semiconductor companies are vulnerable to wide fluctuations in securities prices due to rapid product obsolescence. Many semiconductor companies may not successfully introduce new products, develop and maintain a loyal customer base or achieve general market acceptance for their products, and failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on their business, results of operations and financial condition. Reduced demand for end-user products, underutilization of manufacturing capacity, limited personnel, periods of production shortages, significant price erosion, a limited number of products, wide fluctuations in securities prices due to risks of rapid obsolescence of products, economic performance of the customers of semiconductor companies and other factors could adversely impact the operating results of companies in the semiconductor industry. Semiconductor companies typically face high capital costs and such companies may need additional financing, which may be difficult to obtain. In addition, their capital equipment could suffer from rapid obsolescence. Some of the companies involved in the semiconductor industry are also engaged in other lines of business unrelated to the semiconductor business, and they may experience problems with these lines of business, which could adversely affect their operating results. The international operations of many semiconductor companies expose them to risks associated with instability and changes in economic and political conditions, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in foreign regulations, competition from subsidized foreign competitors with lower production costs, tariffs and trade disputes and other risks

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

inherent to international business. The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of many semiconductor companies to vary significantly. Companies in the semiconductor industry also may be subject to competition from new market entrants, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. The stock prices of companies in the semiconductor industry have been and will likely continue to be extremely volatile compared to the overall market.

Semiconductor manufacturing processes are highly complex, costly and potentially vulnerable to impurities and other disruptions that can significantly increase costs and delay product shipments to customers. Many semiconductor companies rely on a single supplier or a limited number of suppliers for the parts and raw materials used in their products, and if quality parts and materials are not delivered by the suppliers on a timely basis, these companies will not be able to manufacture and deliver their products on a timely schedule which could adversely affect their financial condition.

Semiconductor design and process methodologies are subject to rapid technological change requiring large expenditures for research and development in order to improve product performance and increase manufacturing yields. Semiconductor companies also may be subject to risks relating to research and development costs and the availability and price of components. Many semiconductor companies may rely on a limited number of customers as purchasers of their products and services. Semiconductor companies rely on a combination of patents, trade secret laws and contractual provisions to protect their technologies. Inability to adequately protect proprietary rights may harm the competitive positions of many semiconductor companies. Additionally, semiconductor companies may be subject to claims of infringement of third party intellectual property rights, which could adversely affect their business. Many semiconductor companies are dependent on their ability to continue to attract and retain highly skilled technical and managerial personnel to develop and generate their business.

Certain companies in which the Fund may invest are non-U.S. issuers whose securities are listed on U.S. exchanges. These securities involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities, including greater market volatility, higher transactional costs, the possibility that the liquidity of such securities could be impaired because of future political and/or economic developments, taxation by foreign governments, political instability, the possibility that foreign governmental restrictions may be adopted which might adversely affect such securities and that the selection of such securities may be more difficult because there may be less publicly available information concerning such non-U.S. issuers or the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements applicable to non-U.S. issuers may differ from those applicable to U.S. issuers.

**Video Gaming and eSports Companies Risk.** (VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of video gaming and eSports companies. Video gaming and eSports companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, or personnel, may have products that face rapid obsolescence, and are heavily dependent on the protection of patent and intellectual property rights. Pure-play companies (*i.e.*, companies that focus only on a particular product or activity) may be dependent on one or a small number of product or product franchises for a significant portion of their revenue and profits. They may also be subject to shifting consumer preferences, including preferences with respect to gaming console platforms, and changes in consumer discretionary spending. Such factors may adversely affect the profitability and value of video gaming and eSports companies. These companies are also subject to increasing regulatory constraints, particularly with respect to cybersecurity and privacy. In addition to the costs of complying with such constraints, the unintended disclosure of confidential information, whether because of an error or a cybersecurity event, could adversely affect the profitability and value of these companies. Video gaming and eSports companies may be subject to sophisticated intellectual property infringement schemes and piracy efforts, particularly in foreign markets, which may limit the revenue potential in such markets, and combatting such infringement or piracy schemes may require significant expenses. Such antipiracy programs may not be effective. Video gaming and eSports companies may have significant exposure to the following industries, and therefore may be subject to the risks associated with such industries.

**Risk of Investing in the Software Industry.** Companies in the software industry are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as aggressive pricing, new market entrants, competition for market share, short product cycles due to an accelerated rate of technological developments and the potential for limited earnings and/or falling profit margins. Software companies also face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies are not accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. These factors can affect the profitability of software companies and, as a result, the value of their securities. Patent protection is integral to the success of many companies and their profitability can be affected materially by, among other things, the cost of obtaining (or failing to obtain) patent approvals, the cost of litigating patent infringement and the loss of patent protection for products (which significantly increases pricing pressures and can materially reduce profitability with respect to such products). In addition, many software companies have limited operating histories. Prices of software companies   securities historically have been more volatile than other securities, especially over the short term.

**Risk of Investing in the Internet Software & Services Industry.** The prices of the securities of companies in the internet software and services industry may fluctuate widely due to competitive pressures, increased sensitivity to short product cycles and aggressive pricing, heavy expenses incurred for research and development of products or services that prove unsuccessful, problems related to bringing products to market, and rapid obsolescence of products. Many internet software and software services companies rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws to establish and protect their proprietary rights in their products and technologies. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by internet software and software services companies to protect their proprietary rights will sufficiently prevent misappropriation of their technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to such companies technology. Legislative or regulatory changes and increased government supervision also may affect companies in the internet software and services industry.

**Risk of Investing in the Semiconductor Industry.** Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of companies in the semiconductor industry. Video gaming and eSports companies are subject to the risk that companies that are in the semiconductor industry may be similarly affected by particular economic or market events. As product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Semiconductor companies are vulnerable to wide fluctuations in securities prices due to rapid product obsolescence. Many semiconductor companies may not successfully introduce new products, develop and maintain a loyal customer base or achieve general market acceptance for their products, and failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on their business, results of operations and financial condition. Reduced demand for end-user products, underutilization of manufacturing capacity, and other factors could adversely impact the operating results of companies in the semiconductor industry. Semiconductor companies typically face high capital costs and such companies may need additional financing, which may be difficult to obtain. They also may be subject to risks relating to research and development costs and the availability and price of components.

**Risk of Investing in the Industrials Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by environmental damages, product liability claims and exchange rates. The stock prices of companies in the industrials sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. In addition, the industrials sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced or characterized by unpredictable factors.

**Risk of Investing in the Information Technology Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the information technology sector. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent protection and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

**Risk of Investing in the Communication Services Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF only.) The Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the communication services sector. Companies in the communication services sector may be affected by industry competition, substantial capital requirements, government regulations and obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement.

**Risk of Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF and VanEck Vectors Retail ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the consumer discretionary sector. Companies engaged in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to fluctuations in supply and demand. These companies may also be adversely affected by changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

**Risk of Investing in the Consumer Staples Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Retail ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the consumer staples sector. Companies in the

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

consumer staples sector may be adversely affected by changes in the worldwide economy, consumer spending, competition, demographics and consumer preferences, exploration and production spending. Companies in this sector are also affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions.

**Risk of Investing in the Health Care Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF, VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF and VanEck Vectors Retail ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the health care sector. Companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, demand for services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies, general and local economic conditions, expenses (including malpractice insurance premiums), competition among health care providers and other market developments. A major source of revenues for the health care sector is payments from Medicare and Medicaid programs. As a result, the sector is sensitive to legislative changes and reductions in governmental spending for such programs. Many health care companies are dependent on the development, protection and exploitation of intellectual property rights and other proprietary information, are heavily dependent on patent protection and are subject to extensive litigation based on intellectual property, product liability and similar claims, and the profitability of such companies may be affected significantly by such things as the expiration of patents or the loss of, or the inability to enforce, intellectual property rights and the expenses and losses from litigation. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the health care sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly. Companies in the health care sector may be thinly capitalized and may be susceptible to product obsolescence.

**Risk of Investing in Foreign Securities.** (VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF, VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF only.) Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These additional risks include greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional and custody costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Because many foreign securities markets may be limited in size, the activity of large traders may have an undue influence on the prices of securities that trade in such markets. Certain foreign markets that have historically been considered relatively stable may become volatile in response to changed conditions or new developments. Increased interconnectivity of world economies and financial markets increases the possibility that adverse developments and conditions in one country or region will affect the stability of economies and financial markets in other countries or regions. Each Fund invests in securities of issuers located in countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may have an adverse impact on a Fund s investments. Because each Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies and some of the income received by each Fund may be in foreign currency, changes in currency exchange rates may negatively impact the Funds return. To the extent a Fund invests in emerging market countries, the risks of investing in such countries are greater than the risks associated with investments in foreign developed countries.

Foreign issuers are often subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping than are U.S. issuers, and, therefore, not all material information may be available or reliable. Securities exchanges or foreign governments may adopt rules or regulations that may negatively impact a Fund s ability to invest in foreign securities or may prevent each Fund from repatriating its investments. Each Fund may also invest in depositary receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. In addition, each Fund may not receive shareholder communications or be permitted to vote the securities that it holds, as the issuers may be under no legal obligation to distribute shareholder communications.

Also, certain issuers located in foreign countries in which a Fund invests may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions and/or embargoes imposed by the U.S. Government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. Government as state sponsors of terrorism. As a result, an issuer may sustain damage to its reputation if it is identified as an issuer which operates in, or has dealings with, such countries. A Fund, as an investor in such issuers, may be indirectly subject to those risks.

**Risk of Investing in Emerging Market Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF, VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF only.) Investments in securities of emerging market issuers involve risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed countries that may negatively affect the value of your investment in a Fund. Such heightened risks may include, among others, expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision making, armed conflict, the impact on the economy as a result of civil war, crime (including drug violence) and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. Issuers in certain emerging market countries are subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping than are issuers in more developed markets, and therefore, all material information may not be available or reliable. Emerging markets are also more likely than developed markets to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades, as well as the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Low trading volumes and volatile prices in less developed markets may make trades harder to complete and settle, and governments or trade groups may compel local agents to hold securities in designated depositories that may not be subject to independent evaluation. Local agents are held only to the standards of care of their local markets. In general, the less developed a country s securities markets are, the greater the likelihood of custody problems. Additionally, each of the factors described below could have a negative impact on a Fund s performance and increase the volatility of a Fund.

**Securities Markets.** Securities markets in emerging market countries are underdeveloped and are often considered to be less correlated to global economic cycles than those markets located in more developed countries. Securities markets in emerging market countries are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, illiquidity, inflation, greater price fluctuations, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets, governmental control and heavy regulation of labor and industry. These factors, coupled with restrictions on foreign investment and other factors, limit the supply of securities available for investment by a Fund. This will affect the rate at which a Fund is able to invest in emerging market countries, the purchase and sale prices for such securities and the timing of purchases and sales. Emerging markets can experience high rates of inflation, deflation and currency devaluation. The prices of certain securities listed on securities markets in emerging market countries have been subject to sharp fluctuations and sudden declines, and no assurance can be given as to the future performance of listed securities in general. Volatility of prices may be greater than in more developed securities markets. Moreover, securities markets in emerging market countries may be closed for extended periods of time or trading on securities markets may be suspended altogether due to political or civil unrest. Market volatility may also be heightened by the actions of a small number of investors. Brokerage firms in emerging market countries may be fewer in number and less established than brokerage firms in more developed markets. Since a Fund may need to effect securities transactions through these brokerage firms, the Fund is subject to the risk that these brokerage firms will not be able to fulfill their obligations to the Fund. This risk is magnified to the extent a Fund effects securities transactions through a single brokerage firm or a small number of brokerage firms. In addition, the infrastructure for the safe custody of securities and for purchasing and selling securities, settling trades, collecting dividends, initiating corporate actions, and following corporate activity is not as well developed in emerging market countries as is the case in certain more developed markets.

**Political and Economic Risk.** Certain emerging market countries have historically been subject to political instability, and their prospects are tied to the continuation of economic and political liberalization in the region. Instability may result from factors such as government or military intervention in decision making, terrorism, civil unrest, extremism or hostilities between neighboring countries. Any of these factors, including an outbreak of hostilities could negatively impact a Fund s returns. Limited political and democratic freedoms in emerging market countries might cause significant social unrest. These factors may have a significant adverse effect on an emerging market country s economy.

Many emerging market countries may be heavily dependent upon international trade and, consequently, may continue to be negatively affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which it trades. They also have been, and may continue to be, adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade.

In addition, commodities (such as oil, gas and minerals) represent a significant percentage of certain emerging market countries exports and these economies are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices. Adverse economic events in one country may have a significant adverse effect on other countries of this region. In addition, most emerging market countries have experienced, at one time or another, severe and persistent levels of inflation, including, in some cases, hyperinflation. This has, in turn, led to high interest rates, extreme measures by governments to keep inflation in check, and a generally debilitating effect on economic growth. Although inflation in many countries has lessened, there is no guarantee it will remain at lower levels. The political history of certain emerging market countries has been characterized by political uncertainty, intervention by the military in civilian and economic spheres, and political corruption. Such events could reverse favorable trends toward market and economic reform, privatization, and removal of trade barriers, and result in significant disruption in securities markets in the region.

Also, from time to time, certain issuers located in emerging market countries in which a Fund invests may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions and/or embargoes imposed by the U.S. Government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. Government as state sponsors of terrorism. As a result, an issuer may sustain damage to its reputation if it is identified as an issuer which operates in, or has dealings with, such countries. A Fund, as an investor in such issuers, may be indirectly subject to those risks.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

The economies of one or more countries in which a Fund may invest may be in various states of transition from a planned economy to a more market oriented economy. The economies of such countries differ from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including levels of government involvement, states of development, growth rates, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. Economic growth in these economies may be uneven both geographically and among various sectors of their economies and may also be accompanied by periods of high inflation. Political changes, social instability and adverse diplomatic developments in these countries could result in the imposition of additional government restrictions including expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxes or nationalization of some or all of the property held by the underlying issuers of securities included in a Fund s Index. There is no guarantee that the governments of these countries will not revert back to some form of planned or non-market oriented economy, and such governments continue to be active participants in many economic sectors through ownership positions and regulation. The allocation of resources in such countries is subject to a high level of government control. Such countries governments may strictly regulate the payment of foreign currency denominated obligations and set monetary policy. Through their policies, these governments may provide preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. The policies set by the government of one of these countries could have a substantial effect on that country s economy.

**Investment and Repatriation Restrictions.** The government in an emerging market country may restrict or control to varying degrees the ability of foreign investors to invest in securities of issuers located or operating in such emerging market countries. These restrictions and/or controls may at times limit or prevent foreign investment in securities of issuers located or operating in emerging market countries and may inhibit a Fund s ability to track its Index. In addition, a Fund may not be able to buy or sell securities or receive full value for such securities. Moreover, certain emerging market countries may require governmental approval or special licenses prior to investments by foreign investors and may limit the amount of investments by foreign investors in a particular industry and/or issuer; may limit such foreign investment to a certain class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of such emerging market countries; and/or may impose additional taxes on foreign investors. A delay in obtaining a required government approval or a license would delay investments in those emerging market countries, and, as a result, a Fund may not be able to invest in certain securities while approval is pending. The government of certain emerging market countries may also withdraw or decline to renew a license that enables a Fund to invest in such country. These factors make investing in issuers located or operating in emerging market countries significantly riskier than investing in issuers located or operating in more developed countries, and any one of them could cause a decline in the value of a Fund s Shares.

Additionally, investments in issuers located in certain emerging market countries may be subject to a greater degree of risk associated with governmental approval in connection with the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. Moreover, there is the risk that if the balance of payments in an emerging market country declines, the government of such country may impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. Consequently, a Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to a Fund of any restrictions on investments. Furthermore, investments in emerging market countries may require a Fund to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Fund.

**Available Disclosure About Emerging Market Issuers.** Issuers located or operating in emerging market countries are not subject to the same rules and regulations as issuers located or operating in more developed countries. Therefore, there may be less financial and other information publicly available with regard to issuers located or operating in emerging market countries and such issuers are not subject to the uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards applicable to issuers located or operating in more developed countries.

**Foreign Currency Considerations.** A Fund s assets that are invested in equity securities of issuers in emerging market countries will generally be denominated in foreign currencies, and the proceeds received by the Fund from these investments will be principally in foreign currencies. The value of an emerging market country s currency may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation. This fluctuation may be due to changes in interest rates, the effects of monetary policies issued by the United States, foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, the imposition of currency controls or other national or global political or economic developments. The economies of certain emerging market countries can be significantly affected by currency devaluations. Certain emerging market countries may also have managed currencies which are maintained at artificial levels relative to the U.S. dollar rather than at levels determined by the market. This type of system can lead to sudden and large adjustments in the currency which, in turn, can have a disruptive and negative effect on foreign investors.

A Fund s exposure to an emerging market country s currency and changes in value of such foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar may reduce a Fund s investment performance and the value of your investment in the Fund. Meanwhile, a Fund will compute and expects to distribute its income in U.S. dollars, and the computation of income will be made on the date that the income is earned by the Fund at the foreign exchange rate in effect on that date. Therefore, if the value of the respective emerging market country s currency falls relative to the U.S. dollar between the earning of the income and the time at which a Fund converts the relevant emerging market country s currency to U.S. dollars, the Fund may be required to liquidate certain positions in order to make distributions if the Fund has insufficient cash in U.S. dollars to meet distribution requirements under the Internal Revenue Code. The liquidation of investments, if required, could be at disadvantageous prices or otherwise have an adverse impact on a Fund s performance.

Certain emerging market countries also restrict the free conversion of their currency into foreign currencies, including the U.S. dollar. There is no significant foreign exchange market for many such currencies and it would, as a result, be difficult for a Fund to engage in foreign currency transactions designed to protect the value of the Fund s interests in securities denominated in such currencies. Furthermore, if permitted, a Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and an emerging market country s currency. Foreign exchange dealers realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer normally will offer to sell a foreign currency to a Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund desire immediately to resell that currency to the dealer. A Fund will conduct its foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forward, futures or options contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies.

**Operational and Settlement Risk.** In addition to having less developed securities markets, emerging market countries have less developed custody and settlement practices than certain developed countries. Rules adopted under the 1940 Act permit a Fund to maintain its foreign securities and cash in the custody of certain eligible non-U.S. banks and securities depositories. Banks in emerging market countries that are eligible foreign sub-custodians may be recently organized or otherwise lack extensive operating experience. In addition, in certain emerging market countries there may be legal restrictions or limitations on the ability of a Fund to recover assets held in custody by a foreign sub-custodian in the event of the bankruptcy of the sub-custodian. Because settlement systems in emerging market countries may be less organized than in other developed markets, there may be a risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the Fund may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the systems. Under the laws in many emerging market countries, a Fund may be required to release local shares before receiving cash payment or may be required to make cash payment prior to receiving local shares, creating a risk that the Fund may surrender cash or securities without ever receiving securities or cash from the other party. Settlement systems in emerging market countries also have a higher risk of failed trades and back to back settlements may not be possible.

A Fund may not be able to convert a foreign currency to U.S. dollars in time for the settlement of redemption requests. In the event of a redemption request from an AP, a Fund will be required to deliver U.S. dollars to the AP on the settlement date. In the event that a Fund is not able to convert the foreign currency to U.S. dollars in time for settlement, which may occur as a result of the delays described above, the Fund may be required to liquidate certain investments and/or borrow money in order to fund such redemption. The liquidation of investments, if required, could be at disadvantageous prices or otherwise have an adverse impact on the Fund s performance (*e.g.*, by causing the Fund to overweight foreign currency denominated holdings and underweight other holdings which were sold to fund redemptions). In addition, a Fund will incur interest expense on any borrowings and the borrowings will cause the Fund to be leveraged, which may magnify gains and losses on its investments.

In certain emerging market countries, the marketability of quoted shares may be limited due to the restricted opening hours of stock exchanges, and a narrow range of investors and a relatively high proportion of market value may be concentrated in the hands of a relatively small number of shareholders. In addition, because certain emerging market countries stock exchanges on which a Fund s portfolio securities may trade are open when the relevant Exchanges are closed, the Fund may be subject to heightened risk associated with market movements. Trading volume may be lower on certain emerging market countries stock exchanges than on more developed securities markets and equities may be generally less liquid. The infrastructure for clearing, settlement and registration on the primary and secondary markets of certain emerging market countries are less developed than in certain other markets and under certain circumstances this may result in a Fund experiencing delays in settling and/or registering transactions in the markets in which it invests, particularly if the growth of foreign and domestic investment in certain emerging market countries places an undue burden on such investment infrastructure. Such delays could affect the speed with which a Fund can transmit redemption proceeds and may inhibit the initiation and realization of investment opportunities at optimum times.

Certain issuers in emerging market countries may utilize share blocking schemes. Share blocking refers to a practice, in certain foreign markets, where voting rights related to an issuer s securities are predicated on these securities being blocked from trading at the custodian or sub-custodian level for a period of time around a shareholder meeting. These restrictions have the effect of barring the purchase and sale of certain voting securities within a specified number of

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

days before and, in certain instances, after a shareholder meeting where a vote of shareholders will be taken. Share blocking may prevent the Fund from buying or selling securities for a period of time. During the time that shares are blocked, trades in such securities will not settle. The blocking period can last up to several weeks. The process for having a blocking restriction lifted can be quite onerous with the particular requirements varying widely by country. In addition, in certain countries, the block cannot be removed. As a result of the ramifications of voting ballots in markets that allow share blocking, the Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, reserves the right to abstain from voting proxies in those markets.

**Corporate and Securities Laws.** Securities laws in emerging market countries are relatively new and unsettled and, consequently, there is a risk of rapid and unpredictable change in laws regarding foreign investment, securities regulation, title to securities and shareholder rights. Accordingly, foreign investors may be adversely affected by new or amended laws and regulations. In addition, the systems of corporate governance to which emerging market issuers are subject may be less advanced than those systems to which issuers located in more developed countries are subject, and therefore, shareholders of issuers located in emerging market countries may not receive many of the protections available to shareholders of issuers located in more developed countries. In circumstances where adequate laws and shareholder rights exist, it may not be possible to obtain swift and equitable enforcement of the law. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** (VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF, VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF only.) Because a Fund s assets may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the proceeds received by a Fund from these investments will generally be in foreign currencies. A Fund s exposure to foreign currencies and changes in the value of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar may result in reduced returns for the Fund. Moreover, a Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

**Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts.** A Fund may invest in depositary receipts (including ADRs) which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. The issuers of certain depositary receipts are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and, if not included in a Fund s Index, may negatively affect a Fund s ability to replicate the performance of its Index. In addition, investments in depositary receipts that are not included in a Fund s Index may increase tracking error.

**Risk of Investing in Small- and/or Medium-Capitalization Companies.** (VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF, VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF, VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF only.) A Fund may invest in small- and/or medium-capitalization companies and, therefore, may be subject to certain risks associated with small- and/or medium-capitalization companies. These companies are often subject to less analyst coverage and may be in early and less predictable periods of their corporate existences, with little or no record of profitability. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger more established companies. These companies tend to have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies. Returns on investments in securities of small- and/or medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of larger companies.

**Issuer-Specific Changes Risk.** (VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF, VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, VanEck Vectors Retail ETF, VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF only.) The value of individual securities or particular types of securities in a Fund s portfolio can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole, which may have a greater impact if the Fund s portfolio is concentrated in a country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. A change in the financial condition, market perception or the credit rating of an issuer of securities included in a Fund s Index may cause the value of its securities to decline.

**Risk of Cash Transactions.** Unlike other ETFs, each of VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF, VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF expects to effects its creations and redemptions partially for in-kind securities and partially for cash, rather than wholly for in-kind securities, due to various legal and operational constraints in certain countries in which the Funds invest. Because each Fund currently intends to effect a portion of redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind distributions, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds, which involves transaction costs that a Fund may not have incurred had it effected redemptions entirely in kind. These costs may include brokerage costs or taxable losses or gains, which may be imposed on a Fund and decrease a Fund s NAV to the extent such costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). If each Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause each Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required. As a result, an investment in each Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. Other ETFs generally are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid realizing gains in connection with transactions designed to raise cash to meet redemption requests. Each Fund generally intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the Fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than, if they had made an investment in a different ETF.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Asian Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF, VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF, VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF only.) Investments in securities of Asian issuers involve risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in the U.S. securities markets. Certain Asian economies have experienced over-extension of credit, currency devaluations and restrictions, high unemployment, high inflation, decreased exports and economic recessions. Economic events in any one Asian country can have a significant effect on the entire Asian region as well as on major trading partners outside Asia, and any adverse effect on some or all of the Asian countries and regions in which the Fund invests. The securities markets in some Asian economies are relatively underdeveloped and may subject a Fund to higher action costs or greater uncertainty than investments in more developed securities markets. Such risks may adversely affect the value of a Fund s investments. Governments of certain Asian countries have implemented significant economic reforms in order to liberalize trade policy, promote foreign investment in their economies, reduce government control of the economy and develop market mechanisms. There can be no assurance these reforms will continue or that they will be effective. Additionally, significant regulation of investment and industry is still pervasive in many Asian countries and may restrict foreign ownership of domestic corporations and repatriation of assets, which may adversely affect a Fund s investments. Governments in some Asian countries are authoritarian in nature, have been installed or removed as a result of military coups or have periodically used force to suppress civil dissent. Disparities of wealth, the pace and success of democratization, and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection have led to social turmoil, violence and labor unrest in some countries. Unanticipated or sudden political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. Investing in certain Asian countries involves risk of loss due to expropriation, nationalization, or confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Japanese Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF only.) Investments in securities of Japanese issuers, including issuers located outside of Japan that generate significant revenues from Japan, involve risks that may negatively affect the value of your investment in the Fund. The risks of investing in the securities of Japanese issuers also includes risks lack of natural resources, fluctuations or shortages in the commodity markets, new trade regulations, decreasing U.S. imports and changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates. Japan is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis and is economically sensitive to environmental events. Any such event could result in a significant adverse impact on the Japanese economy. In addition, such disasters, and the resulting damage, could impair the long-term ability of issuers in which the Fund invests to conduct their businesses in the manner normally conducted.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Australian Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF only.) Investments in securities of Australian issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risk specific to Australia. The Australian economy is heavily dependent on exports from the agricultural and mining industries. As a result, the Australian economy is susceptible to fluctuations in the commodity markets. The Australian economy is dependent on trading with key trading partners, including the United States, China, Japan, Singapore and certain European countries. Reduction in spending on Australian products and services, or changes in any of the economies, may cause an adverse impact on the Australian economy.

Additionally, Australia is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and droughts, and is economically sensitive to environmental events. Any such event may adversely impact the Australian economy, causing an adverse impact on the value of the Fund.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Chinese Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF only.) Investments in securities of Chinese issuers, including issuers located outside of China that generate significant revenues from China, involve certain risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including, among others, (i) more frequent (and potentially widespread) trading suspensions and government interventions with respect to Chinese issuers,

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS   INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

(ii) currency revaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations or blockage, (iii) the nature and extent of intervention by the Chinese government in the Chinese securities markets, whether such intervention will continue and the impact of such intervention or its discontinuation, (iv) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets, (v) the risk that the Chinese government may decide not to continue to support economic reform programs, (vi) limitations on the use of brokers, (vii) higher rates of inflation, (viii) greater political, economic and social uncertainty, (ix) market volatility caused by any potential regional or territorial conflicts or natural disasters and (x) the risk of increased trade tariffs, embargoes and other trade limitations. In addition, the economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, interest rates, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others. The Chinese central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership and actions of the Chinese central and local government authorities continue to have a substantial effect on economic conditions in China. In addition, the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encourage companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induce mergers between companies in certain industries and induce private companies to publicly offer their securities to increase or continue the rate of economic growth, control the rate of inflation or otherwise regulate economic expansion. The Chinese government may do so in the future as well, potentially having a significant adverse effect on economic conditions in China.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in European Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF, VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF and VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF only.) Investments in securities of European issuers involve risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in the U.S. securities markets. The Economic and Monetary Union ( EMU ) of the European Union ( EU ) requires member countries to comply with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and on major trading partners outside Europe. The European financial markets have previously experienced, and may continue to experience, volatility and have been adversely affected by concerns about economic downturns, credit rating downgrades, rising government debt levels and possible default on or restructuring of government debt in several European countries. A default or debt restructuring by any European country would adversely impact holders of that country s debt, and sellers of credit default swaps linked to that country s creditworthiness (which may be located in countries other than those listed in the previous sentence). These events have adversely affected, and may in the future affect, the value and exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect the economies of every country in Europe, including EU member countries that do not use the euro and non-EU member countries. In addition, in a referendum held on June 23, 2016, voters in the United Kingdom ( UK ) recently voted to leave the EU, creating economic and political uncertainty in its wake. Significant uncertainty exists regarding the effects such withdrawal will have on the euro, European economies and the global markets.

Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world. In addition, one or more countries may abandon the euro and/or withdraw from the EU. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in United Kingdom Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF and VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF only.) Investments in securities of UK issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security and economic risk specific to the UK. The UK has one of the largest economies in Europe, and the United States and other European countries are substantial trading partners of the UK. As a result, the British economy may be impacted by changes to the economic condition of the United States and other European countries. In a referendum held on June 23, 2016, voters in the UK voted to leave the EU, creating economic and political uncertainty in its wake. Significant uncertainty exists regarding the timing of the UK s withdrawal from the EU and the effects such withdrawal will have on the euro, European economies and the global markets.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Irish Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF only.) Investments in securities of Irish issuers may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency and economic risks specific to Ireland. Among other things, Ireland s economy is heavily dependent on exports to certain key trading partners, including the U.S., the UK and other Western European countries. The European financial markets have previously experienced, and may continue to experience, volatility and have been adversely affected by concerns about economic downturns, rising government debt levels and the recent vote of the UK to leave the EU. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect every country in Europe, including Ireland. Secessionist and other political movements in Europe may also have an adverse effect on the Irish economy.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Indian Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF only.) Investments in securities of Indian issuers involve risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed countries that may negatively affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Such heightened risks include, among others, greater government control over the economy, political and legal uncertainty, currency fluctuations or blockage of foreign currency exchanges and the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. Issuers in India are subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing and financial reporting than are issuers in more developed markets, and therefore, all material information may not be available or reliable. In addition, religious and border disputes persist in India. India has experienced civil unrest and hostilities with neighboring countries, including Pakistan, and the Indian government has confronted separatist movements in several Indian states. India has also experienced acts of terrorism that have targeted foreigners, which have had a negative impact on tourism, an important sector of the Indian economy.

The Indian securities markets are smaller and less liquid than securities markets in more developed economies and are subject to greater price volatility.

India also has less developed clearance and settlement procedures, and there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities and have been significantly delayed. Indian stock exchanges have also experienced problems such as temporary exchange closures, broker defaults, settlement delays and strikes by brokers that have affected the market price and liquidity of the securities of Indian companies. In addition, the governing bodies of the Indian stock exchanges have from time to time restricted securities from trading, limited price movements and restricted margin requirements. Further, from time to time, disputes have occurred between listed companies and the Indian stock exchanges and other regulatory bodies that, in some cases, have had a negative effect on market sentiment. Additionally, each of the factors described below could have a negative impact on the Fund s performance and increase the volatility of the Fund.

**Economic Risk.** The Indian government has exercised and continues to exercise significant influence over many aspects of the economy, and the number of public sector enterprises in India is substantial. Accordingly, Indian government actions in the future could have a significant effect on the Indian economy. The Indian government has experienced chronic structural public sector deficits. High amounts of debt and public spending could have an adverse impact on India s economy. Additionally, the Indian economy may be dependent upon agriculture and thus the Fund s investments may be susceptible to adverse weather changes including the threat of monsoons and other natural disasters.

**Regulatory Risk.** Under the Foreign Portfolio Investors Regulations, 2014 ( FPI Regulations ) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (the SEBI ), a sub-account is deemed to be a foreign portfolio investor ( FPI ), and may continue to buy, sell or deal in securities until the expiry of its current foreign institutional investor ( FII ) registration, and will be converted to an FPI upon payment of a FPI conversion fee and renewal registration fee. The Adviser is a qualified FII with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ( SEBI ). There can be no assurances that the Indian regulatory authorities will continue to grant such qualifications, and the loss of such qualifications could adversely impact the ability of the Fund to make investments in India.

If additional policy announcements or regulations in India are made, including potential policies with retroactive effect, which require changes in the structure or operations of the Fund, these may adversely impact the performance of the Fund.

**Investment and Repatriation Restrictions.** The Reserve Bank of India (the RBI ), the Indian counterpart of the Federal Reserve Bank in the United States, imposes certain limits on the foreign ownership of Indian securities. In general, the aggregate ownership by an FII/sub-account/FPI is limited to 24% of the outstanding voting securities of an Indian issuer. This limit can be further extended to the applicable foreign investment limit in a specific sector if the shareholders of a company pass a special resolution to that effect. The aggregate holding of a single FII/Sub-account/FPI, whether directly or through offshore derivative investments ( ODIs ) or a combination thereof, must be less than 10% of the total paid-up equity capital of an Indian company. The SEBI, the Indian counterpart of the Securities and Exchange Commission ( SEC ) in the United States, monitors foreign holdings and periodically announces current foreign ownership limitations and changes to such limits. These restrictions and/or controls may at times limit or prevent foreign investment in securities of issuers located or operating in India and may inhibit the Fund s ability to track the Generic Drugs Index.

In the case of an ultimate beneficial owner who has direct or indirect common shareholding/ beneficial ownership/beneficial interest, of more than 50% in an FPI and an ODI subscriber entity or two or more ODI subscribers,

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

the participation through ODIs would be aggregated with the direct holding of FPIs or the other concerned ODI subscribers while determining whether the above investment cap in an Indian company has been triggered.

**Currency Fluctuation and Conversion Risk.** The income received by the Fund with respect to its investments in equity securities of Indian issuers will be principally in Indian rupees. The Fund s exposure to the Indian rupee and changes in the value of the Indian rupee versus the U.S. dollar may result in reduced returns for the Fund. Moreover, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and Indian rupees.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Taiwanese Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF only.) Investments in securities of Taiwanese issuers involve risks that are specific to Taiwan, including legal, regulatory, political, currency and economic risks. Specifically, Taiwan s geographic proximity and history of political contention with China have resulted in ongoing tensions between the two countries. These tensions may materially affect the Taiwanese economy and its securities market. Taiwan s economy is export-oriented, so it depends on an open world trade regime and remains vulnerable to fluctuations in the world economy.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by a Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by a Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which a Fund invests. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may result in a decline in the value of equity securities of an issuer held by a Fund; the price of the equity securities of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the securities markets; or a drop in the securities markets may depress the price of most or all of the equities securities held by a Fund. In addition, the equity securities of an issuer in a Fund s portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility. A change in the financial condition, market perception or the credit rating of an issuer of securities included in a Fund s Index may cause the value of its securities to decline.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in each Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. Overall securities values could decline generally or could underperform other investments. An investment in a Fund may lose money.

**Operational Risk.** A Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of a Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**Index Tracking Risk.** A Fund s return may not match the return of its Index for a number of reasons. For example, a Fund incurs a number of operating expenses, including taxes, not applicable to its Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of its Index or (to the extent a Fund effects creations and redemptions for cash) raising cash to meet redemptions or deploying cash in connection with newly created Creation Units, which are not factored into the return of its Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease a Fund s NAV to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an AP. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on a Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track its Index. There is no assurance that an Index Provider (defined herein) or any agents that may act on its behalf will compile the Fund s Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. Errors in respect of the quality, accuracy and completeness of the data used to compile an Index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by an Index Provider for a period of time or at all, particularly where the indices are less commonly used as benchmarks by funds or managers. Therefore, gains, losses or costs associated with errors of an Index Provider or its agents will generally be borne by the applicable Fund and its shareholders. For example, during a period where a Fund s Index contains incorrect constituents, the Fund would have market exposure to such constituents and would be underexposed to the Index s other constituents. Such errors may negatively or positively impact the Fund and its shareholders. Any gains due to an Index Provider s or others errors will be kept by the Funds and its shareholders and any losses resulting from the Index Provider s or others errors will be borne by the applicable Fund and its shareholders. A Fund may not be fully invested at times either as a result of cash flows into the Fund (if the Fund effects creations and redemptions for cash) or reserves of cash held by the Fund to pay expenses or meet redemptions. In addition, a Fund may not invest in certain securities and/or other assets included in its Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented its Index, due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries, certain Exchange listing standards, a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). Moreover, a Fund may be delayed in purchasing or selling securities included in its Index. A Fund may encounter issues with regard to currency convertibility (including the cost of borrowing funds, if any) or repatriation, which may also increase the index tracking risk. Certain Funds may also need to rely on borrowings to meet redemptions, which may lead to increased expenses. For tax efficiency purposes, a Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause a Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of its Index. Certain Funds may accept cash in connection with a purchase of Creation Units or effect their redemptions in cash rather than in-kind and, as a result, a Fund s ability to match the return of its Index will be affected.

Certain Funds may fair value certain of the foreign securities and/or underlying currencies or other assets they hold, except those securities primarily traded on exchanges that close at the same time the Fund calculates its NAV. To the extent a Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of its Index is based on securities closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of its Index is not based on fair value prices) or if the Fund otherwise calculates its NAV based on prices that differ from those used in calculating its respective benchmark index (each, a respective Index ), the Fund s ability to track its Index may be adversely affected. The need to comply with the tax diversification and other requirements of the Internal Revenue Code may also impact the Fund s ability to replicate the performance of its Index. In addition, if a Fund utilizes depositary receipts and other derivative instruments that are not included in a Fund s Index, its return may not correlate as well with the return of its Index as would be the case if the Fund purchased all the securities in its Index directly. Actions taken in response to proposed corporate actions could result in increased tracking error. In light of the factors discussed above, a Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of its Index.

Index tracking risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Changes to the composition of a Fund s Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Passive Management Risk.** Unlike many investment companies, the Funds are not actively managed. Therefore, unless a specific security is removed from its Index, a Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer is in financial trouble. If a specific security is removed from a Fund s Index, the Fund may be forced to sell such security at an inopportune time or for prices other than at current market values. An investment in a Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any Fund that invests in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. Each Fund s Index may not contain the appropriate or a diversified mix of securities for any particular economic cycle. The timing of changes in the securities of a Fund s portfolio in seeking to replicate its Index could have a negative effect on the Fund. Unlike with an actively managed fund, the Adviser does not use techniques or defensive strategies designed to lessen the effects of market volatility or to reduce the impact of periods of market decline. This means that, based on market and economic conditions, a Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** A Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**Absence of Prior Active Market.** (VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF only.) The Fund is a newly organized series of an investment company and thus has no operating history. While the Fund s Shares are listed on an Exchange, there can be no assurance that active trading markets for the Shares will develop or be maintained, especially for recently organized funds. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s NAV. Van Eck Securities Corporation, the distributor of the Shares (the Distributor ), does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those APs creating and redeeming directly with the Fund.

Decisions by market makers or APs to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying value of the Fund s portfolio securities and the Fund s market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund Shares trading at a price which differs materially from NAV and also in greater than normal intraday bid/ask spreads for Fund Shares.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on an Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in a Fund s market price from its NAV. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. Investors purchasing and selling shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those APs creating and redeeming directly with a Fund.

Decisions by market makers or APs to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying value of a Fund s portfolio securities and the Fund s market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund Shares trading at a price which differs materially from NAV and also in greater than normal intraday bid/ask spreads for Fund Shares.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on an Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on an Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the relevant Exchange s circuit breaker rules. If a trading halt or unanticipated early close of an Exchange occurs, a shareholder may be unable to purchase or sell shares of a Fund. There can be no assurance that the requirements of an Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of a Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Shareholder Risk.** Certain shareholders, including other funds advised by the Adviser, may from time to time own a substantial amount of the Funds Shares. In addition, a third party investor, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, an AP, a market maker, or another entity may invest in a Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of time. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not redeem its investment. Redemptions by shareholders could have a negative impact on a Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on an Exchange, as applicable and may, therefore, have a material effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of a Fund s holdings. The NAV of the Shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of a Fund s securities holdings. The market price of Shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in accordance with changes in NAV and the intraday value of a Fund s holdings, as well as supply and demand on an Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Given the fact that Shares can be created and redeemed by APs in Creation Units, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained in the long-term. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Shares normally will trade close to the value of a Fund s holdings, market prices are not expected to correlate exactly to a Fund s NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. The price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares may be closely related to, but not necessarily identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities of a Fund s portfolio of investments trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. Any of these factors, discussed above and further below, may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to a Fund s NAV. In addition, because certain of a Fund s underlying securities trade on exchanges that are closed when the an Exchange (*i.e.*, the exchange that Shares of the Fund trade on) is open, there are likely to be deviations between the expected value of an underlying security and the closing security s price (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market) resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs. In addition, the securities held by a Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than an Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when an Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid/ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for a Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Funds.

When you buy or sell Shares of a Fund through a broker, you will likely incur a brokerage commission or other charges imposed by brokers. In addition, the market price of Shares, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a bid/ask spread charged by the market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. The spread of a Fund s Shares varies over time based on a Fund s trading volume and market liquidity and may increase if a Fund s trading volume, the spread of a Fund s underlying securities, or market liquidity decrease. In times of severe market disruption, including when trading of a Fund s holdings may be halted, the bid/ask spread may increase significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to a Fund s NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest during significant market volatility.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** Each Fund is a separate investment portfolio of VanEck Vectors ETF Trust (the Trust ), which is an open-end investment company registered under the 1940 Act. Each Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. As a result, each Fund is subject to the risk that it will be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on a Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds. Certain Funds may be particularly vulnerable to this risk because their respective Index is comprised of securities of a limited number of companies.

**Concentration Risk.** A Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent that its respective Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. The securities of many or all of the companies in the same sector or industry may decline in value due to developments adversely affecting such sector or industry. By concentrating its assets in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, a Fund is subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**ADDITIONAL NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

Each Fund may invest in securities not included in its respective Index, money market instruments, including repurchase agreements or other funds which invest exclusively in money market instruments, convertible securities, structured notes (notes on which the amount of principal repayment and interest payments are based on the movement of one or more specified factors, such as the movement of a particular stock or stock index) and/or certain derivatives, which the Adviser believes will help a Fund track its Index. Depositary receipts not included in a Fund s Index may be used by a Fund in seeking performance that corresponds to its respective Index and in managing cash flows, and may count towards compliance with the Fund s 80% policy. Each Fund may also invest, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, in other affiliated and unaffiliated funds, such as open-end or closed-end management investment companies, including other ETFs. None of the Funds employs a temporary defensive strategy to protect against potential stock market declines.

**BORROWING MONEY**

Each Fund may borrow money from a bank up to a limit of one-third of the market value of its assets. Each Fund has entered or intends to enter into a credit facility to borrow money for temporary, emergency or other purposes, including the funding of shareholder redemption requests, trade settlements and as necessary to distribute to shareholders any income required to maintain such Fund s status as a regulated investment company. To the extent that a Fund borrows money, it may be leveraged; at such times, the Fund will appreciate or depreciate in value more rapidly than its Index. Leverage generally has the effect of increasing the amount of loss or gain a Fund might realize, and may increase volatility in the value of a Fund s investments.

**LENDING PORTFOLIO SECURITIES**

Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions desiring to borrow securities to complete transactions and for other purposes. In connection with such loans, a Fund receives cash, U.S. government securities and stand-by letters of credit not issued by the Funds bank lending agent equal to at least 102% of the value of the portfolio securities being loaned. This collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis. Although a Fund will receive collateral in connection with all loans of its securities holdings, the Fund would be exposed to a risk of loss should a borrower fail to return the borrowed securities (*e.g.*, the Fund would have to buy replacement securities and the loaned securities may have appreciated beyond the value of the collateral held by the Fund) or become insolvent. A Fund may pay fees to the party arranging the loan of securities. In addition, a Fund will bear the risk that it may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. A Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of any cash collateral or in the value of the investments made with the cash collateral. These events could trigger adverse tax consequences for a Fund. Substitute payments for dividends received by a Fund for securities loaned out by the Fund will not be considered qualified dividend income.

**ADDITIONAL NON-PRINCIPAL RISKS**

**Risk of Investing in Derivatives.** Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are based on the value of one or more reference assets or indicators, such as a security, currency, interest rate, or index. A Fund s use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other more traditional investments. Moreover, although the value of a derivative is based on an underlying asset or indicator, a derivative typically does not carry the same rights as would be the case if a Fund invested directly in the underlying securities, currencies or other assets.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

Derivatives are subject to a number of risks, such as potential changes in value in response to market developments or, in the case of over-the-counter derivatives, as a result of a counterparty s credit quality and the risk that a derivative transaction may not have the effect the Adviser anticipated. Derivatives also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not achieve the desired correlation with the underlying asset or indicator. Derivative transactions can create investment leverage and may be highly volatile, and a Fund could lose more than the amount it invests. The use of derivatives may increase the amount and affect the timing and character of taxes payable by shareholders of a Fund.

Many derivative transactions are entered into over-the-counter without a central clearinghouse; as a result, the value of such a derivative transaction will depend on, among other factors, the ability and the willingness of a Fund s counterparty to perform its obligations under the transaction. If a counterparty were to default on its obligations, a Fund s contractual remedies against such counterparty may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws, which could affect the Fund s rights as a creditor (*e.g.*, the Fund may not receive the net amount of payments that it is contractually entitled to receive). A liquid secondary market may not always exist for a Fund s derivative positions at any time, and a Fund may not be able to initiate or liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

In December 2015, the SEC proposed new regulations applicable to an ETF s use of derivatives. If adopted as proposed, these regulations could potentially limit or impact a Fund s ability to invest in derivatives and negatively affect a Fund s performance and ability to pursue its stated investment objectives.

**Leverage Risk.** To the extent that a Fund borrows money or utilizes certain derivatives, it may be leveraged. Leveraging generally exaggerates the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of a Fund s portfolio securities. To manage the risk associated with leveraging, each Fund may segregate liquid assets, or otherwise cover its derivatives position in a manner consistent with the 1940 Act and the rules and SEC interpretations thereunder. Each Fund may modify its asset segregation policies at any time to comply with any changes in the SEC s positions regarding asset segregation.

**TAX ADVANTAGED PRODUCT STRUCTURE**

Unlike many conventional mutual funds which are only bought and sold at closing NAVs, the Shares of the Funds have been designed to be tradable in a secondary market on an intra-day basis and to be created and redeemed principally in-kind, except VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF, VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF, whose Shares are created and redeemed partially for cash, in Creation Units at each day s market close. These in-kind arrangements are designed to mitigate the adverse effects on a Fund s portfolio that could arise from frequent cash purchase and redemption transactions that affect the NAV of a Fund. Moreover, in contrast to conventional mutual funds, where frequent redemptions can have an adverse tax impact on taxable shareholders because of the need to sell portfolio securities which, in turn, may generate taxable gain, the in-kind redemption mechanism of the Funds, to the extent used, generally is not expected to lead to a tax event for shareholders whose Shares are not being redeemed.

**PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS**

A description of each Fund s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund s portfolio securities is available in the Fund s SAI.

**MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS**

**Board of Trustees.** The Board of Trustees of the Trust has responsibility for the general oversight of the management of the Funds, including general supervision of the Adviser and other service providers, but is not involved in the day-to-day management of the Trust. A list of the Trustees and the Trust officers, and their present positions and principal occupations, is provided in the Funds SAI.

**Investment Adviser.** Under the terms of an Investment Management Agreement between the Trust and Van Eck Associates Corporation with respect to each Fund (the Investment Management Agreement ), Van Eck Associates Corporation serves as the adviser to each Fund and, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, is responsible for the day-to-day investment management of the Funds. As of December 31, 2018, the Adviser managed approximately $44.3 billion in assets. The Adviser has been an investment adviser since 1955 and also acts as adviser or sub-adviser to mutual funds, other ETFs, other pooled investment vehicles and separate accounts. The Adviser s principal business address is 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017. A discussion regarding the Board of Trustees approval of the Investment Management Agreement is available in the Trust s annual report for the period ended September 30, 2018.

For the services provided to each Fund under the Investment Management Agreement, each Fund pays the Adviser monthly fees based on a percentage of each Fund s average daily net assets at the annual rate of 0.35% (with respect to VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, VanEck Vectors Retail ETF and VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF), 0.50% (with respect to VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF, VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF). From time to time, the Adviser may waive all or a portion of its fee. Until at least February 1, 2020, the Adviser has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of each Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.35% (with respect to VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, VanEck Vectors Retail ETF and VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF), 0.55% (with respect to VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF) and 0.65% (with respect to VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF) of its average daily net assets per year.

Each Fund is responsible for all of its expenses, including the investment advisory fees, costs of transfer agency, custody, legal, audit and other services, interest, taxes, any distribution fees or expenses, offering fees or expenses and extraordinary expenses.

**Manager of Managers Structure.** With respect to VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF, the Adviser and the Trust may rely on an exemptive order (the Order ) from the SEC that permits the Adviser to enter into investment sub-advisory agreements with unaffiliated sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The Adviser, subject to the review and approval of the Board of Trustees, may select one or more sub-advisers for the Fund and supervise, monitor and evaluate the performance of each sub-adviser.

The Order also permits the Adviser, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, to replace sub-advisers and amend investment sub-advisory agreements, including applicable fee arrangements, without shareholder approval whenever the Adviser and the Board of Trustees believe such action will benefit the Fund and its shareholders. The Adviser thus would have the responsibility (subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees) to recommend the hiring and replacement of sub-advisers as well as the discretion to terminate any sub-adviser and reallocate the Fund s assets for management among any other sub-adviser(s) and itself. This means that the Adviser would be able to reduce the sub-advisory fees and retain a larger portion of the management fee, or increase the sub-advisory fees and retain a smaller portion of the management fee. The Adviser would compensate each sub-adviser out of its management fee.

**Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent.** Van Eck Associates Corporation is the administrator for the Funds (the Administrator ), and The Bank of New York Mellon is the custodian of the Funds assets and provides transfer agency and fund accounting services to the Funds. The Administrator is responsible for certain clerical, recordkeeping and/or bookkeeping services which are required to be provided pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement.

**Distributor.** Van Eck Securities Corporation is the distributor of the Shares. The Distributor will not distribute Shares in less than Creation Units, and does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. The Shares are traded in the secondary market.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGERS**

The portfolio managers who currently share joint responsibility for the day-to-day management of each Fund s portfolio are Peter H. Liao, CFA and Guo Hua (Jason) Jin. Mr. Liao has been employed by the Adviser as an analyst since the summer of 2004 and has been a portfolio manager since 2006. Mr. Liao graduated from New York University in 2004 with a Bachelor of Arts in Economics and Mathematics. Mr. Jin has been employed by the Adviser as an analyst since January 2007 and has been a portfolio manager since 2018. Mr. Jin graduated from the State University of New York at Buffalo in 2004 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration with a concentration in Financial Analysis. Messrs. Liao and Jin also serve as portfolio managers for certain other investment companies and pooled investment vehicles advised by the Adviser. See the Funds SAI for additional information about the portfolio managers compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and their respective ownership of Shares.

**SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION**

**DETERMINATION OF NAV**

The NAV per Share for each Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (*i.e.*, the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of Shares outstanding. Expenses and fees, including the management fee, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. The NAV of each Fund is determined each business day as of the close of trading (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on the relevant Exchange.

The values of each Fund s portfolio securities are based on the securities closing prices on the markets on which the securities trade, when available. Due to the time differences between the United States and certain countries in which certain Funds invest, securities on these exchanges may not trade at times when Shares of the Fund will trade. In the absence of a last reported sales price, or if no sales were reported, and for other assets for which market quotes are not readily available, values may be based on quotes obtained from a quotation reporting system, established market makers or by an outside independent pricing service. Debt instruments with remaining maturities of more than 60 days are valued at the evaluated mean price provided by an outside independent pricing service. If an outside independent pricing service is unable to provide a valuation, the instrument is valued at the mean of the highest bid and the lowest asked quotes obtained from one or more brokers or dealers selected by the Adviser. Prices obtained by an outside independent pricing service may use information provided by market makers or estimates of market values obtained from yield data related to investments or securities with similar characteristics and may use a computerized grid matrix of securities and its evaluations in determining what it believes is the fair value of the portfolio securities. Short-term debt instruments having a maturity of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost. Any assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted into U.S. dollars at the current market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more sources. If a market quotation for a security or other asset is not readily available or the Adviser believes it does not otherwise accurately reflect the market value of the security or asset at the time a Fund calculates its NAV, the security or asset will be fair valued by the Adviser in accordance with the Trust s valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. Each Fund may also use fair value pricing in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to, situations when the value of a security in the Fund s portfolio has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security is principally traded (such as a corporate action or other news that may materially affect the price of a security) or trading in a security has been suspended or halted. In addition, each Fund that holds foreign equity securities currently expects that it will fair value certain of the foreign equity securities held by the Fund each day the Fund calculates its NAV, except those securities principally traded on exchanges that close at the same time the Fund calculates its NAV.

Accordingly, a Fund s NAV may reflect certain portfolio securities fair values rather than their market prices at the time the exchanges on which they principally trade close. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security or other asset is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of such security or asset. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate a Fund s NAV and the prices used by such Fund s Index. This may adversely affect a Fund s ability to track its Index. With respect to securities that are principally traded on foreign exchanges, the value of a Fund s portfolio securities may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell your Shares.

**INTRADAY VALUE**

The trading prices of the Funds Shares in the secondary market generally differ from the Funds daily NAV and are affected by market forces such as the supply of and demand for Fund Shares and underlying securities held by each

Fund, economic conditions and other factors. Information regarding the intraday value of the Funds Shares ( IIV ) is disseminated every 15 seconds throughout each trading day by an Exchange or by market data vendors or other information providers. The IIV is based on the current market value of the securities and/or cash required to be deposited in exchange for a Creation Unit. The IIV does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio of securities held by each Fund at a particular point in time or the best possible valuation of the current portfolio. Therefore, the IIV should not be viewed as a real-time update of the Funds NAV, which is computed only once a day. The IIV is generally determined by using current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers and other market intermediaries that may trade in the portfolio securities held by each Fund and valuations based on current market rates. The quotations and/or valuations of certain Fund holdings may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the United States. Each Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the IIV and makes no warranty as to its accuracy.

**RULE 144A AND OTHER UNREGISTERED SECURITIES**

An AP (*i.e.*, a person eligible to place orders with the Distributor to create or redeem Creation Units of a Fund) that is not a qualified institutional buyer, as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ( Securities Act ), will not be able to receive, as part of a redemption, restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A or other unregistered securities.

**BUYING AND SELLING EXCHANGE-TRADED SHARES**

The Shares of the Funds are listed on an Exchange. If you buy or sell Shares in the secondary market, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread, which is any difference between the bid price and the ask price. The spread varies over time for a Fund s Shares based on the Fund s trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Funds have high trading volume and market liquidity, and generally higher if the Funds have little trading volume and market liquidity (which is often the case for funds that are newly launched or small in size). In times of severe market disruption or low trading volume in a Fund s Shares, this spread can increase significantly. It is anticipated that the Shares will trade in the secondary market at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the NAV of the Shares. During periods of disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme market volatility, the market prices of Shares are more likely to differ significantly from the Shares NAV.

The Depository Trust Company ( DTC ) serves as securities depository for the Shares. (The Shares may be held only in book-entry form; stock certificates will not be issued.) DTC, or its nominee, is the record or registered owner of all outstanding Shares. Beneficial ownership of Shares will be shown on the records of DTC or its participants (described below). Beneficial owners of Shares are not entitled to have Shares registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of certificates in definitive form and are not considered the registered holder thereof. Accordingly, to exercise any rights of a holder of Shares, each beneficial owner must rely on the procedures of: (i) DTC; (ii) DTC Participants, *i.e.*, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC; and (iii) Indirect Participants, *i.e.*, brokers, dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly, through which such beneficial owner holds its interests. The Trust understands that under existing industry practice, in the event the Trust requests any action of holders of Shares, or a beneficial owner desires to take any action that DTC, as the record owner of all outstanding Shares, is entitled to take, DTC would authorize the DTC Participants to take such action and that the DTC Participants would authorize the Indirect Participants and beneficial owners acting through such DTC Participants to take such action and would otherwise act upon the instructions of beneficial owners owning through them. As described above, the Trust recognizes DTC or its nominee as the owner of all Shares for all purposes. For more information, see the section entitled Book Entry Only System in the Funds SAI.

Each Exchange is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays: New Year s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Because non-U.S. exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund s portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell a Fund s Shares.

The right of redemption by an AP may be suspended or the date of payment postponed (1) for any period during which the an Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (2) for any period during which trading on the an Exchange is suspended or restricted; (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the Shares of a Fund or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable; or (4) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC.

**Market Timing and Related Matters.** The Funds impose no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions. Frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund Shares may attempt to take advantage of a potential arbitrage opportunity presented by a lag between a change in the value of a Fund s portfolio securities after the close of the primary markets for a Fund s portfolio securities and the reflection of that change in a Fund s NAV ( market timing ).

The Board of Trustees considered the nature of each Fund (*i.e.*, a fund whose Shares are expected to trade intraday), that the Adviser monitors the trading activity of APs for patterns of abusive trading, that the Funds reserve the right to reject orders that may be disruptive to the management of or otherwise not in the Funds best interests, and that each Fund may fair value certain of its securities. Given this structure, the Board of Trustees determined that it is not necessary to impose restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions for the Funds at the present time.

**DISTRIBUTIONS**

**Net Investment Income and Capital Gains.** As a shareholder of a Fund, you are entitled to your share of such Fund s distributions of net investment income and net realized capital gains on its investments. Each Fund pays out substantially all of its net earnings to its shareholders as distributions.

Each Fund typically earns income dividends from stocks and interest from debt securities. These amounts, net of expenses, are typically passed along to Fund shareholders as dividends from net investment income. The Fund realizes capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Net capital gains are distributed to shareholders as capital gain distributions. Distributions

**SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION (continued)**

from the Fund s net investment income, including net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income. Any long-term capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund are taxable as long-term capital gain.

Net investment income, if any, is typically distributed to shareholders quarterly for VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF. Net investment income, if any, is typically distributed to shareholders at least annually for all other Funds while net realized capital gains, if any, are also typically distributed to shareholders at least annually. Dividends may be declared and paid more frequently to improve index tracking or to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition, in situations where a Fund acquires investment securities after the beginning of a dividend period, a Fund may elect to distribute at least annually amounts representing the full dividend yield net of expenses on the underlying investment securities, as if the Fund owned the underlying investment securities for the entire dividend period. If a Fund so elects, some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital, which, for tax purposes, is treated as a return of your investment in Shares. You will be notified regarding the portion of the distribution which represents a return of capital.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional Shares of a Fund only if the broker through which you purchased Shares makes such option available.

**TAX INFORMATION**

As with any investment, you should consider how your Fund investment will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in a Fund, including the possible application of foreign, state and local taxes. Unless your investment in a Fund is through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when: (i) the Fund makes distributions, (ii) you sell Shares in the secondary market or (iii) you create or redeem Creation Units.

**Taxes on Distributions**. As noted above, each Fund expects to distribute net investment income, if any, at least annually (except for VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, which expects to distribute net investment income, if any, at least quarterly), and any net realized long-term or short-term capital gains, if any, annually. Each Fund may also pay a special distribution at any time to comply with U.S. federal tax requirements.

In general, your distributions are subject to U.S. federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in the Fund. Distributions of net investment income, including net short-term gains, if any, are generally taxable as ordinary income. Whether distributions of capital gains represent long-term or short-term capital gains is determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long you have owned your Shares. Distributions of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long term capital losses, if any, are generally taxable as ordinary income. Distributions of net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses, if any, that are properly reported as capital gain dividends are generally taxable as long-term capital gains. Long-term capital gains of a non-corporate shareholder are generally taxable at a maximum rate of 15% or 20%, depending on whether the shareholder s income exceeds certain threshold amounts.

The Funds may receive dividends, the distribution of which a Fund may report as qualified dividends. In the event that a Fund receives such a dividend and reports the distribution of such dividend as a qualified dividend, the dividend may be taxed at the maximum capital gains rates of 15% or 20%, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and the Fund level. There can be no assurance that any significant portion of a Fund s distributions will be eligible for qualified dividend treatment.

Distributions in excess of a Fund s current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of your investment to the extent of your basis in the Shares, and generally as capital gain thereafter. A return of capital, which for tax purposes is treated as a return of your investment, reduces your basis in Shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition of Shares. A distribution will reduce a Fund s NAV per Share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain even though, from an economic standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

Dividends, interest and gains from non-U.S. investments of a Fund may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may, in some cases, reduce or eliminate such taxes.

If more than 50% of a Fund s total assets at the end of its taxable year consist of foreign securities, the Fund may elect to pass through to its investors certain foreign income taxes paid by the Fund, with the result that each investor will (i) include in gross income, even though not actually received, the investor s pro rata share of the Fund s foreign income taxes, and (ii) either deduct (in calculating U.S. taxable income) or credit (in calculating U.S. federal income), subject to certain holding period and other limitations, the investor s pro rata share of the Fund s foreign income taxes. It is expected that more than

50% of VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF s, VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF s and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF s assets will consist of securities that are foreign-listed companies and/or foreign-domiciled companies.

**Backup Withholding.** Each Fund may be required to withhold a percentage of your distributions and proceeds if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or social security number or otherwise established a basis for exemption from backup withholding. The backup withholding rate for individuals is currently 24%. This is not an additional tax and may be refunded, or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided certain required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service ( IRS ).

**Taxes on the Sale or Cash Redemption of Exchange Listed Shares.** Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid with respect to such Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited. To the extent that a Fund shareholder s Shares are redeemed for cash, this is normally treated as a sale for tax purposes.

**Taxes on Creations and Redemptions of Creation Units.** A person who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of exchange and the sum of the exchanger s aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the amount of any cash paid for such Creation Units. A person who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger s basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of primarily securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing wash sales, or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities for Creation Units or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax adviser with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible and the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction.

Under current U.S. federal income tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon a redemption (or creation) of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares (or securities surrendered) have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares (or securities surrendered) have been held for one year or less.

If you create or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Shares you created or sold and at what price.

**Medicare Tax.** An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person s modified adjusted gross income (in the case of an individual) or adjusted gross income (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

**Non-U.S. Shareholders.** Dividends paid by a Fund to non-U.S. shareholders are generally subject to withholding tax at a 30% rate or a reduced rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty to the extent derived from investment income and short-term capital gains. Dividends paid by a Fund from net tax-exempt income or long-term capital gains are generally not subject to such withholding tax. Properly-reported dividends are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax where they (i) are paid in respect of a Fund s qualified net interest income (generally, a Fund s U.S.

source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which a Fund is at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income); or (ii) are paid in respect of a Fund s qualified short-term capital gains (generally, the excess of a Fund s net short-term capital gain over a Fund s long-term capital loss for such taxable year). However, depending on its circumstances, a Fund may report all, some or none of its potentially eligible dividends as such qualified net interest income or as qualified short-term capital gains and/or treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for this exemption from withholding.

Any capital gain realized by a non-U.S. shareholder upon a sale of Shares of a Fund will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax unless (i) the gain is effectively connected with the shareholder s trade or business in the U.S., or in the case of a shareholder who is a nonresident alien individual, the shareholder is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met or (ii) the Fund is or has been a U.S. real property holding corporation, as defined below, at any time within the five-year period preceding the date of disposition of the Fund s Shares or, if shorter, within the period during which the non-U.S. shareholder has held the Shares. Generally, a corporation is a U.S. real property holding corporation if the fair market value of its U.S. real property interests, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code and applicable regulations, equals or exceeds 50% of the aggregate fair market value of its worldwide real property interests and its other assets used or held for use in a trade or business. A Fund may be, or may prior to a non-U.S. shareholder s disposition of Shares become, a U.S. real property holding corporation. If a Fund is or

**SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION (continued)**

becomes a U.S. real property holding corporation, so long as the Fund s Shares are regularly traded on an established securities market, only a non-U.S. shareholder who holds or held (at any time during the shorter of the five year period preceding the date of disposition or the holder s holding period) more than 5% (directly or indirectly as determined under applicable attribution rules of the Internal Revenue Code) of the Fund s Shares will be subject to United States federal income tax on the disposition of Shares.

As part of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, ( FATCA ), a Fund may be required to withhold 30% on certain types of U.S. sourced income (*e.g.*, dividends, interest, and other types of passive income), and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of property producing U.S. sourced income (i) foreign financial institutions ( FFIs ), including non-U.S. investment funds, unless they agree to collect and disclose to the IRS information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. account holders and (ii) certain nonfinancial foreign entities ( NFFEs ), unless they certify certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners. To avoid possible withholding, FFIs will need to enter into agreements with the IRS which state that they will provide the IRS information, including the names, account numbers and balances, addresses and taxpayer identification numbers of U.S. account holders and comply with due diligence procedures with respect to the identification of U.S. accounts as well as agree to withhold tax on certain types of withholdable payments made to non-compliant foreign financial institutions or to applicable foreign account holders who fail to provide the required information to the IRS, or similar account information and required documentation to a local revenue authority, should an applicable intergovernmental agreement be implemented. NFFEs will need to provide certain information regarding each substantial U.S. owner or certifications of no substantial U.S. ownership, unless certain exceptions apply, or agree to provide certain information to the IRS.

While some parts of the FATCA rules have not been finalized, a Fund may be subject to the FATCA withholding obligation, and also will be required to perform due diligence reviews to classify foreign entity investors for FATCA purposes. Investors are required to agree to provide information necessary to allow a Fund to comply with the FATCA rules. If a Fund is required to withhold amounts from payments pursuant to FATCA, investors will receive distributions that are reduced by such withholding amounts.

Non-U.S. shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Funds, including the possible applicability of the U.S. estate tax.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the consequences under current U.S. federal income tax law of an investment in a Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your own tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in a Fund under all applicable tax laws. Changes in applicable tax authority could materially affect the conclusions discussed above and could adversely affect the Funds, and such changes often occur.

**INDEX PROVIDERS**

The Biotech Index, eSports Index, Gaming Index, Pharmaceutical Index, Retail Index and Semiconductor Index are published by MV Index Solutions GmbH ( MVIS ), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser. The Environmental Services Index is published by ICE Data Indices, LLC ( ICE Data ). The Generic Drugs Index is published by Indxx.

MVIS, Indxx and ICE Data are referred to herein as the Index Providers. The Index Providers do not sponsor, endorse, or promote the Funds and bear no liability with respect to the Funds or any security.

**MVIS US LISTED BIOTECH 25 INDEX**

The Biotech Index is a rules based, modified capitalization weighted, float adjusted index intended to give investors a means of tracking the overall performance of companies involved in the biotech industry. Biotechnology includes research (including research contractors), development as well as production, marketing and sales of drugs based on genetic analysis and diagnostic equipment (excluding pharmacies).

To be initially eligible for the Biotech Index, (i) companies must generate at least 50% of their revenues from biotechnology (as defined above) and (ii) stocks must have a market capitalization of greater than $150 million as of the end of the month prior to the month in which a rebalancing date occurs. The Biotech Index includes common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S.-listed companies that meet the eligibility requirements described above.

As of December 31, 2018, the Biotech Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $4.7 billion and $124 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $38.4 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Biotech Index is the exclusive property of MVIS (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser), which has contracted with Solactive AG to maintain and calculate the Biotech Index. Solactive AG uses its best efforts to ensure that the Biotech Index is calculated correctly. Irrespective of its obligations towards MVIS, Solactive AG has no obligation to point out errors in the Biotech Index to third parties. VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MVIS and MVIS makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF.

The Biotech Index is reconstituted semi-annually and rebalanced quarterly.

**NYSE ARCA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INDEX**

The Environmental Services Index is a rules based, modified equal dollar weighted index intended to give investors a means of tracking the overall performance of the common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S. exchange-listed companies involved in environmental services. The Environmental Services Index is designed to measure the performance of widely held, highly capitalized companies engaged in business activities that may benefit from the global increase in demand for consumer waste disposal, removal and storage of industrial by-products, and the management of associated resources.

To be eligible for the Environmental Services Index, stocks must have a market capitalization greater than $100 million, three-month trading price greater than $3.00, and three-month daily average traded value greater than $1 million. Components will be removed from the Environmental Services Index during the quarterly review, if the market capitalization falls below $75 million or the daily average traded value fall below $750 thousand.

As of December 31, 2018, the Environmental Services Index included 22 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $242.84 million and $37.94 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $10.26 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Environmental Services Index is weighted based on the market capitalization of each of the component securities, which are applied in conjunction with the scheduled quarterly adjustments to the Environmental Services Index: (1) the top four components, ranked by market capitalization, are equally weighted to collectively represent 40% of the Environmental Services Index by weight; (2) the bottom five components, ranked by market capitalization, are equally weighted to collectively represent 10% of the Environmental Services Index by weight; and (3) the remaining components are equally weighted to collectively to represent 50% of the Environmental Services Index.

The Environmental Services Index is reviewed quarterly so that the Environmental Services Index components continue to represent the universe of companies involved in environmental services relating to consumer and industrial waste management. ICE Data may at any time and from time to time change the number of securities comprising the group by adding or deleting one or more securities, or replacing one more securities contained in the group with one or more substitute securities of its choice, if in the discretion of the ICE Data Index Committee such addition, deletion or substitution is necessary or appropriate to maintain the quality and/or character of the Environmental Services Index. Changes to the Environmental Services Index compositions and/or the component share weights in the Environmental Services Index typically take effect after the close of trading one business day prior to the last business day of each calendar quarter month in connection with the quarterly index rebalance.

**MVIS GLOBAL GAMING INDEX**

The Gaming Index is a rules based, modified capitalization weighted, float adjusted index intended to give investors a means of tracking the overall performance of companies involved in the casino and gaming industry. Gaming includes casinos and casino hotels, sports betting (including internet gambling and racetracks) and lottery services as well as gaming services, gaming technology and gaming equipment.

To be initially eligible for the Gaming Index, (i) companies must generate at least 50% of their revenues from gaming (as defined above) and (ii) stocks must have a market capitalization of greater than $150 million as of the end of the month prior to the month in which a rebalancing date occurs. The Gaming Index includes common stocks and depositary receipts of companies that meet the eligibility requirements described above.

As of December 31, 2018, the Gaming Index included 42 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $851 million and $40.8 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $12.9 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Gaming Index is the exclusive property of MVIS (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser), which has contracted with Solactive AG to maintain and calculate the Gaming Index. Solactive AG uses its best efforts to ensure that the Gaming Index is calculated correctly. Irrespective of its obligations towards MVIS, Solactive AG has no obligation to point out errors in the Gaming Index to third parties. VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MVIS and MVIS makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF.

The Gaming Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly.

**INDXX GLOBAL GENERICS & NEW PHARMA INDEX**

The Generic Drugs Index is a rules based, modified capitalization weighted index. The Generic Drugs Index includes exchange-listed companies, on a global basis, that derive a significant proportion (as determined by Indxx, LLC) of their revenues (or that have the potential to derive a significant proportion of their revenues) from the generic drug industry, or that have a primary business focus on the generic drug industry. A company is deemed to derive a significant proportion of its revenue from the generic drug industry if (i), according to a public filing, it generates a majority of its revenue from the sale of generic drugs, (ii), in the absence of a revenue segment breakdown, it has stated its primary business to be the development and production of generic drugs or (iii) has a drug pipeline composed of generic drug filings. The generic drug industry, as defined by Indxx, LLC, includes any company involved in the research, development, production, manufacturing or sale of generics, supergenerics, biosimilars, biobetters or their active pharmaceutical ingredients ( APIs ).

Health care equipment companies having a focus on injectable generics, biosimilars and biobetters are eligible for inclusion in the Generic Drugs Index. Companies primarily involved in API manufacturing, and contract manufacturing organization and contract research organization services are eligible for inclusion in the Generic Drugs Index. Companies focused primarily in manufacturing biotech APIs are also eligible for inclusion in the Generic Drugs Index.

To be eligible for the Generic Drugs Index, constituent stocks must have a market capitalization of greater than $1 billion as of the last Friday in February and August. Constituent stocks whose market capitalizations fall below $1 billion on the last Friday of February and August will no longer be eligible to remain in the Generic Drugs Index. Stocks must have an average daily trading volume of $2 million per day over the last six months and traded on 90% of the days over the last three months as of the last Friday of February and August to be eligible for inclusion in the Generic Drugs Index.

As of December 31, 2018, the Generic Drugs Index included 39 securities of companies with a minimum market capitalization of $1.64 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $14.34 billion. These amounts are subject to change. The Generic Drugs Index will remove from its existing portfolio any companies that are not part of the 40 largest companies (by market capitalization) eligible for inclusion in the Generic Drugs Index. These changes will occur during the semi-annual rebalancing and reconstitution process. To reduce portfolio turnover, the Generic Drugs Index employs a buffer rule under which a company that is no longer among the 40 largest companies (by market capitalization) will not be eliminated from the portfolio during the semi-annual rebalancing and reconstitution process if it remains among the 50 largest companies (by market capitalization) (a Legacy Company ). A company that is newly among the 40 largest companies (by market capitalization) during the semi-annual rebalancing and reconstitution process will not replace the Legacy Company in the portfolio.

The Generic Drugs Index is calculated using a capitalization weighting methodology, which is modified so as to ensure compliance with the diversification requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. The Generic Drugs Index is rebalanced and reconstituted semi-annually.

The Generic Drugs Index is the exclusive property of Indxx, LLC. Indxx, LLC uses its best efforts to ensure that the Generic Drugs Index is calculated correctly. Indxx, LLC has no obligation to point out errors in the Generic Drugs Index to third parties. VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Indxx, LLC and Indxx, LLC makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF.

**MVIS US LISTED PHARMACEUTICAL 25 INDEX**

The Pharmaceutical Index is a rules based, modified capitalization weighted, float adjusted index intended to give investors a means of tracking the overall performance of companies involved in the pharmaceutical industry. Pharmaceuticals include companies engaged primarily in research (including research contractors) and development as well as production, marketing and sales of pharmaceuticals (excluding pharmacies).

To be initially eligible for the Pharmaceutical Index, (i) companies must generate at least 50% of their revenues from pharmaceuticals (as defined above) and (ii) stocks must have a market capitalization of greater than $150 million as of the end of the month prior to the month in which a rebalancing date occurs. The Pharmaceutical Index includes common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S.-listed companies that meet the eligibility requirements described above.

As of December 31, 2018, the Pharmaceutical Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $425 million and $346.1 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $98 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Pharmaceutical Index is the exclusive property of MVIS (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser), which has contracted with Solactive AG to maintain and calculate the Pharmaceutical Index. Solactive AG uses its best efforts to ensure that the Pharmaceutical Index is calculated correctly. Irrespective of its obligations towards MVIS, Solactive AG has no obligation to point out errors in the Pharmaceutical Index to third parties. VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MVIS and MVIS makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF.

The Pharmaceutical Index is reconstituted semi-annually and rebalanced quarterly.

**MVIS US LISTED RETAIL 25 INDEX**

The Retail Index is a rules based, modified capitalization weighted, float adjusted index intended to give investors a means of tracking the overall performance of companies involved in the retail industry. Retail includes companies engaged primarily in retail distribution; wholesalers; online, direct mail retailers; multi-line retailers; specialty retailers, such as apparel, automotive, computer and electronics, drug, home improvement and home furnishing retailers; and food and other staples retailers.

To be initially eligible for the Retail Index, (i) companies must generate at least 50% of their revenues from retail (as defined above) and (ii) stocks must have a market capitalization of greater than $150 million as of the end of the month prior to the month in which a rebalancing date occurs. The Retail Index includes common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S.-listed companies that meet the eligibility requirements described above.

As of December 31, 2018, the Retail Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $7.1 billion and $734.4 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $215 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Retail Index is the exclusive property of MVIS (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser), which has contracted with Solactive AG to maintain and calculate the Retail Index. Solactive AG uses its best efforts to ensure that the Retail Index is calculated correctly. Irrespective of its obligations towards MVIS, Solactive AG has no obligation to point out errors in the Retail Index to third parties. VanEck Vectors Retail ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MVIS and MVIS makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the VanEck Vectors Retail ETF.

The Retail Index is reconstituted semi-annually and rebalanced quarterly.

**MVIS US LISTED SEMICONDUCTOR 25 INDEX**

The Semiconductor Index is a rules based, modified capitalization weighted, float adjusted index intended to give investors a means of tracking the overall performance of companies involved in the semiconductor industry. Semiconductors include companies engaged primarily in the production of semiconductors and semiconductor equipment.

To be initially eligible for the Semiconductor Index, (i) companies must generate at least 50% of their revenues from semiconductors (as defined above) and (ii) stocks must have a market capitalization of greater than $150 million as of the end of the month prior to the month in which a rebalancing date occurs. The Semiconductor Index includes common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S.-listed companies that meet the eligibility requirements described above.

As of December 31, 2018, the Semiconductor Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $4.4 billion and $214.2 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $81 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Semiconductor Index is the exclusive property of MVIS (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser), which has contracted with Solactive AG to maintain and calculate the Semiconductor Index. Solactive AG uses its best efforts to ensure that the Semiconductor Index is calculated correctly. Irrespective of its obligations towards MVIS, Solactive AG has no obligation to point out errors in the Semiconductor Index to third parties. VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MVIS and MVIS makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in the VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF.

The Semiconductor Index is reconstituted semi-annually and rebalanced quarterly.

**MVIS GLOBAL VIDEO GAMING & ESPORTS INDEX**

The eSports Index is a rules based, modified capitalization weighted, float adjusted index intended to give investors a means of tracking the overall performance of companies involved in video gaming and eSports. These companies may include those that develop video games and related software or hardware such as computer processors and graphics cards used in video gaming systems and related hardware such as controllers, headsets, and video gaming consoles. They may also include those that offer streaming services, develop video games and/or hardware for use in eSports events and are involved in eSports events such as league operators, teams, distributors and platforms.

The eSports Index begins with a global universe of equity securities from financial markets that are freely investable for foreign investors and that provide real-time and historical component and currency pricing. Only companies with a free-float of at least 10% are initially eligible for the eSports Index. Additionally, to be initially eligible for inclusion in the eSports Index, companies must have a full market capitalization greater than $150 million, a three-month average-daily-trading volume of at least $1 million at the current review and also at the previous two reviews, and at least 250,000 shares traded per month over the last six months at the current review and also at the previous two reviews. To be initially eligible for inclusion in the eSports Index, a company must generate at least 50% of their revenue from video gaming and/or eSports. A buffer rule allows current eSports Index constituents to remain in the eSports Index if the percentage of their revenue derived from video gaming and/or eSports remains at or above 25%. Index component weights are based upon free-float market capitalization and individual components are limited to a maximum of an 8% weighting in the eSports Index.

As of December 31, 2018, the eSports Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.7 billion to $381.8 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $49.2 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

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The eSports Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly.

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**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

The financial highlights tables which follow are intended to help you understand the Funds financial performance for the past five years or as indicated. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent that rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the Trust s independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds financial statements, are included in the Funds Annual Report, which is available upon request. VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF commenced operations on October 16, 2018 and therefore, financial highlights are not available for the Fund.

**For a share outstanding throughout each year:**

| | Biotech ETF For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net asset value, beginning of year | $ 134.17 | $ 115.25 | $ 114.45 | $ 105.84 | $ 82.74 |
| Income from investment operations: | | | | | |
| Net investment income (loss) | 0.52(a) | 0.58(a) | 0.33 | 0.24 | (0.03) |
| Net realized and unrealized gain on investments | 2.10(e) | 18.67 | 0.81 | 8.37 | 23.13 |
| Total from investment operations | 2.62 | 19.25 | 1.14 | 8.61 | 23.10 |
| Less: | | | | | |
| Dividends from net investment income | (0.68) | (0.33) | (0.34) | | (d) |
| Net asset value, end of year | $ 136.11 | $ 134.17 | $ 115.25 | $ 114.45 | $ 105.84 |
| Total return (b) | 2.00% | 16.77% | 0.97% | 8.13% | 27.92% |
| **Ratios/Supplemental Data** | | | | | |
| Net assets, end of year (000 s) | $ 475,894 | $ 717,330 | $ 598,914 | $ 651,978 | $ 539,423 |
| Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets | 0.40% | 0.39% | 0.40% | 0.40% | 0.41% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% |
| Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets | 0.41% | 0.48% | 0.29% | 0.18% | (0.03)% |
| Portfolio turnover rate (c) | 30% | 27% | 41% | 12% | 11% |

| | Environmental Services ETF For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net asset value, beginning of year | $ 86.02 | $ 69.68 | $ 58.37 | $ 64.57 | $ 62.43 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income from investment operations: | | | | | |
| Net investment income | 0.42(a) | 0.66(a) | 0.63 | 0.73 | 1.00 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | 10.98 | 16.21 | 11.36 | (5.88) | 1.89 |
| Total from investment operations | 11.40 | 16.87 | 11.99 | (5.15) | 2.89 |
| Less: | | | | | |
| Dividends from net investment income | (0.78) | (0.53) | (0.68) | (1.05) | (0.75) |
| Net asset value, end of year | $ 96.64 | $ 86.02 | $ 69.68 | $ 58.37 | $ 64.57 |
| Total return (b) | 13.36% | 24.31% | 20.75% | (8.18)% | 4.62% |
| **Ratios/Supplemental Data** | | | | | |
| Net assets, end of year (000 s) | $ 24,160 | $ 17,204 | $ 17,420 | $ 14,593 | $ 16,142 |
| Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets | 0.98% | 0.95% | 0.93% | 1.15% | 0.92% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | 0.56% | 0.55% | 0.55% | 0.55% | 0.55% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense | 0.55% | 0.55% | 0.55% | 0.55% | 0.55% |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 0.47% | 0.86% | 1.00% | 1.15% | 1.32% |
| Portfolio turnover rate (c) | 24% | 20% | 40% | 19% | 13% |

(a) Calculated based upon average shares outstanding
(b) Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of period, reinvestment of any dividends and distributions at net asset value on the dividend/distributions payment date and a redemption at the net asset value on the last day of the period. The return does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund dividends/distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.
(c) Portfolio turnover rates exclude securities received or delivered as a result of processing in-kind capital share transactions.
(d) Amount represents less than $0.005 per share
(e) The amount shown for a share outstanding does not correspond with the aggregate net gain (loss) on investments for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of shares in relation to fluctuating market values of the investments of the Fund.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (continued)**

**For a share outstanding throughout each period:**

| | Gaming ETF For the Year Ended September 30, | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2018** | **2017** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** |
| Net asset value, beginning of year | $ 42.61 | $ 36.15 | $ 29.82 | $ 43.38 | $ 47.49 |
| Income from investment operations: | | | | | |
| Net investment income | 1.03(a) | 1.13(a) | 0.94(a) | 1.12(a) | 1.76 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | (2.80) | 6.40 | 6.69 | (12.80) | (5.35) |
| Total from investment operations | (1.77) | 7.53 | 7.63 | (11.68) | (3.59) |
| Less: | | | | | |
| Dividends from net investment income | (1.08) | (1.07) | (1.30) | (1.88) | (0.52) |
| Net asset value, end of year | $ 39.76 | $ 42.61 | $ 36.15 | $ 29.82 | $ 43.38 |
| Total return (b) | (4.51)% | 21.58% | 26.23% | (27.91)% | (7.76)% |
| **Ratios/Supplemental Data** | | | | | |
| Net assets, end of year (000 s) | $ 25,841 | $ 23,436 | $ 19,881 | $ 23,859 | $ 43,384 |
| Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets | 0.86% | 0.94% | 0.93% | 1.00% | 0.73% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | 0.66% | 0.65% | 0.67% | 0.66% | 0.65% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense | 0.65% | 0.65% | 0.65% | 0.65% | 0.65% |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 2.24% | 2.97% | 2.88% | 2.92% | 2.73% |
| Portfolio turnover rate (c) | 31% | 22% | 29% | 27% | 35% |

| | Generic Drugs ETF For the Year Ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **2018** | **2017** | **For the Period January 12, 2016(d) through September 30,** |

| | | | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net asset value, beginning of period | $ 22.41 | $ 24.36 | $ 25.21 |
| Income from investment operations: | | | |
| Net investment income | 0.03(a) | 0.09(a) | 0.07 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | 3.28 | (1.94) | (0.92) |
| Total from investment operations | 3.31 | (1.85) | (0.85) |
| Less: | | | |
| Dividends from net investment income | (0.37) | (0.10) | |
| Net asset value, end of period | $ 25.35 | $ 22.41 | $ 24.36 |
| Total return (b) | 14.85% | (7.58)% | (3.37)%(e) |
| **Ratios/Supplemental Data** | | | |
| Net assets, end of period (000 s) | $ 3,802 | $ 3,361 | $ 2,436 |
| Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets | 3.33% | 2.94% | 5.70%(f) |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | 0.55% | 0.57% | 0.55%(f) |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense | 0.55% | 0.55% | 0.55%(f) |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 0.11% | 0.40% | 0.39%(f) |
| Portfolio turnover rate (c) | 15% | 61% | 47%(e) |

(a) Calculated based upon average shares outstanding
(b) Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of period, reinvestment of any dividends and distributions at net asset value on the dividend/distributions payment date and a redemption at the net asset value on the last day of the period. The return does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund dividends/distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.
(c) Portfolio turnover rates exclude securities received or delivered as a result of processing in-kind capital share transactions.
(d) Commencement of operations
(e) Not Annualized
(f) Annualized

**For a share outstanding throughout each year:**

| | Pharmaceutical ETF For the Year Ended September 30, | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2018** | **2017** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** |
| Net asset value, beginning of year | $ 57.75 | $ 57.44 | $ 63.01 | $ 63.54 | $ 47.89 |
| Income from investment operations: | | | | | |
| Net investment income | 1.01(a) | 1.18(a) | 1.24(a) | 1.31 | 1.02 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | 6.62 | 0.26 | (5.41) | (0.62) | 15.66 |
| Total from investment operations | 7.63 | 1.44 | (4.17) | 0.69 | 16.68 |
| Less: | | | | | |
| Dividends from net investment income | (1.01) | (1.13) | (1.40) | (1.22) | (1.03) |
| Net asset value, end of year | $ 64.37 | $ 57.75 | $ 57.44 | $ 63.01 | $ 63.54 |
| Total return (b) | 13.42% | 2.59% | (6.72)% | 0.96% | 35.19% |
| **Ratios/Supplemental Data** | | | | | |
| Net assets, end of year (000 s) | $ 276,045 | $ 285,190 | $ 231,938 | $ 314,297 | $ 405,888 |
| Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets | 0.43% | 0.40% | 0.41% | 0.41% | 0.42% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | 0.36% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.36% | 0.35% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 1.70% | 2.14% | 2.04% | 1.78% | 1.85% |
| Portfolio turnover rate (c) | 18% | 40% | 25% | 12% | 14% |

| | Retail ETF For the Year Ended September 30, | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2018** | **2017** | **2016** | **2015** | **2014** |
| Net asset value, beginning of year | $ 81.42 | $ 78.02 | $ 73.57 | $ 62.27 | $ 55.34 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income from investment operations: | | | | | |
| Net investment income | 1.13(a) | 1.15(a) | 0.93(a) | 1.12(a) | 0.60 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain on investments | 30.32 | 3.64 | 5.27 | 10.47 | 6.94 |
| Total from investment operations | 31.45 | 4.79 | 6.20 | 11.59 | 7.54 |
| Less: | | | | | |
| Dividends from net investment income | (1.43) | (1.39) | (1.75) | (0.29) | (0.61) |
| Net asset value, end of year | $ 111.44 | $ 81.42 | $ 78.02 | $ 73.57 | $ 62.27 |
| Total return (b) | 39.01% | 6.25% | 8.42% | 18.63% | 13.65% |
| **Ratios/Supplemental Data** | | | | | |
| Net assets, end of year (000 s) | $ 136,123 | $ 58,746 | $ 118,706 | $ 203,909 | $ 66,724 |
| Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets | 0.52% | 0.50% | 0.43% | 0.42% | 0.63% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 1.15% | 1.46% | 1.22% | 1.49% | 1.23% |
| Portfolio turnover rate (c) | 16% | 17% | 9% | 5% | 3% |

(a) Calculated based upon average shares outstanding
(b) Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of period, reinvestment of any dividends and distributions at net asset value on the dividend/distributions payment date and a redemption at the net asset value on the last day of the period. The return does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund dividends/distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.
(c) Portfolio turnover rates exclude securities received or delivered as a result of processing in-kind capital share transactions.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (continued)**

**For a share outstanding throughout each year:**

| | Semiconductor ETF For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net asset value, beginning of year | $ 93.34 | $ 69.36 | $ 49.97 | $ 51.10 | $ 39.88 |
| Income from investment operations: | | | | | |
| Net investment income | 1.19(a) | 1.10(a) | 0.82(a) | 1.08(a) | 0.62 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | 13.28 | 23.46 | 19.67 | (1.58) | 11.26 |
| Payment from Adviser: | | | 0.04(d) | | |
| Total from investment operations | 14.47 | 24.56 | 20.53 | (0.50) | 11.88 |
| Less: | | | | | |
| Dividends from net investment income | (1.40) | (0.58) | (1.14) | (0.63) | (0.66) |
| Net asset value, end of year | $ 106.41 | $ 93.34 | $ 69.36 | $ 49.97 | $ 51.10 |
| Total return (b) | 15.61% | 35.63% | 41.73% | (1.09)% | 30.13% |
| **Ratios/Supplemental Data** | | | | | |
| Net assets, end of year (000 s) | $ 1,215,324 | $ 800,053 | $ 577,130 | $ 190,923 | $ 414,959 |
| Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets | 0.39% | 0.38% | 0.41% | 0.41% | 0.41% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.36% | 0.35% | 0.35% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% | 0.35% |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 1.14% | 1.38% | 1.45% | 2.01% | 1.68% |
| Portfolio turnover rate (c) | 23% | 22% | 53% | 18% | 9% |

(a) Calculated based upon average shares outstanding
(b) Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of period, reinvestment of any dividends and distributions at net asset value on the dividend/distributions payment date and a redemption at the net asset value on the last day of the period. The return does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund dividends/distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.
(c) Portfolio turnover rates exclude securities received or delivered as a result of processing in-kind capital share transactions.
(d) For the year ended September 30, 2016, 0.06% of total return, representing $0.04 per share, consisted of a payment by the Adviser.

## PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often the closing trading price of the Shares of each Fund was above (*i.e.,* at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the Fund for the most recently completed year and the most recently completed quarter(s), as well as for each of the four previous calendar quarters, when available, can be found at www.vaneck.com.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### CONTINUOUS OFFERING

The method by which Creation Units are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Trust on an ongoing basis, a distribution, as such term is used in the Securities Act may occur at any point. Broker dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an unsold allotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(A) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on an Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at an Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

In addition, certain affiliates of the Funds and the Adviser may purchase and resell Fund shares pursuant to this Prospectus.

### OTHER INFORMATION

The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on March 15, 2001. Its Declaration of Trust currently permits the Trust to issue an unlimited number of Shares of beneficial interest. If shareholders are required to vote on any matters, each Share outstanding would be entitled to one vote. Annual meetings of shareholders will not be held except as required by the 1940 Act and other applicable law. See the Funds SAI for more information concerning the Trust s form of organization. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares of a Fund. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Funds beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Funds.

The Prospectus, SAI and any other Fund communication do not create any contractual obligations between the Fund s shareholders and the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser and/or the Trustees. Further, shareholders are not intended third party beneficiaries of any contracts entered into by (or on behalf of) the Fund, including contracts with the Adviser or other parties who provide services to the Fund.

Dechert LLP serves as counsel to the Trust, including the Funds. Ernst & Young LLP serves as the Trust s independent registered public accounting firm and audits the Funds financial statements annually.

**GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)**

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

This Prospectus does not contain all the information included in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC with respect to the Funds Shares. The Funds Registration Statement, including this Prospectus, the Funds SAI and the exhibits are available on the EDGAR database at the SEC s website (http://www.sec.gov), and copies may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov. These documents and other information concerning the Trust also may be inspected at the offices of NYSE Arca, Inc. (20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005) and The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (One Liberty Plaza, 165 Broadway, New York, New York 10006).

The SAI for the Funds, which has been filed with the SEC, provides more information about the Funds. The SAI for the Funds is incorporated herein by reference and is legally part of this Prospectus. Additional information about the Funds investments is, or will be, available in each Fund s annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In each Fund s annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund s performance during its last fiscal year. The SAI and the Funds annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained without charge by writing to the Funds at Van Eck Securities Corporation, the Funds distributor, at 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017 or by calling the Distributor at the following number: Investor Information: 800.826.2333.

Shareholder inquiries may be directed to the Funds in writing to 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017 or by calling 800.826.2333.

The Funds SAI is available at www.vaneck.com.

(Investment Company Act file no. 811-10325)

For more detailed information about the Funds, see the SAI dated February 1, 2019, as may be supplemented from time to time, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Additional information about the Funds investments is, or will be, available in each Fund s annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In each Fund s annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund s performance during its last fiscal year.

Call VanEck at 800.826.2333 to request, free of charge, the annual or semi-annual reports, the SAI, or other information about the Funds or to make shareholder inquiries. You may also obtain the SAI or a Fund s annual or semi-annual reports, when available, by visiting the VanEck website at www.vaneck.com.

Reports and other information about the Funds are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC s internet site at http://www.sec.gov. In addition, copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Transfer Agent: The Bank of New York Mellon
SEC Registration Number: 333-123257
1940 Act Registration Number: 811-10325 **800.826.2333**
INDUSPRO **www.vaneck.com**

PROSPECTUS
FEBRUARY 1, 2019

VANECK VECTORS®

| | |
|---|---|
| Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF | DURA™ |
| Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF | GOAT™ |
| Morningstar International Moat ETF | MOTI® |
| Morningstar Wide Moat ETF | MOAT® |
| NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF | LFEQ® |

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange for each Fund: NYSE Arca, Inc.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ( SEC ) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

800.826.2333 vaneck.com

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**VANECK VECTORS MORNINGSTAR DURABLE DIVIDEND ETF**

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF (the Fund ) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the Morningstar® US Dividend Valuation Index$^{SM}$ (the US Dividend Valuation Index ).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

**Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* None
**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.29% |
| Other Expenses[(a)] | 0.09% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(b)] | 0.38% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(b)] | -0.09% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(b)] | 0.29% |

(a) Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
(b) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser ) has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.29% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| YEAR | EXPENSES |
|---|---|
| 1 | $ 30 |
| 3 | $ 113 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. Because the Fund commenced operations on October 30, 2018, no portfolio turnover figures are available for the most recent fiscal year.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Fund s benchmark index. The US Dividend Valuation Index is comprised of securities of companies with a high dividend yield, strong financial health and an attractive uncertainty-adjusted valuation. Companies are selected by Morningstar, Inc. ( Morningstar or the Index Provider ) from the universe of companies represented in the Morningstar® US Market Index[SM] (the Parent Index ), a broad market index representing 97% of U.S. market capitalization that meet certain trading frequency, exchange listing and liquidity

**VANECK VECTORS MORNINGSTAR DURABLE DIVIDEND ETF (continued)**

requirements. The US Dividend Valuation Index targets a select group of eligible securities from the Parent Index that rank in: (i) the top 50% as measured by trailing twelve month dividend yield; (ii) the top 50% of their peer group (there are two peer groups: companies that belong to the financials sector of Morningstar and the rest of the eligible universe) as measured by its distance to default score; and (iii) the top 70% of Morningstar s star score metric. An eligible security must meet each of these three independent criteria to qualify for inclusion in the US Dividend Valuation Index. Distance to default score is a measure of the financial stability of a company as determined by recent market data and financial accounting reports. Morningstar s star score metric represents uncertainty-adjusted security valuation, which reflects the relationship between a company s market price and its fair value (as determined by Morningstar s standardized, proprietary valuation model).

As of December 31, 2018, the US Dividend Valuation Index included 89 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.4 billion and $346.1 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $144.4 billion. These amounts are subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders. The US Dividend Valuation Index is reconstituted and rebalanced semi-annually.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the US Dividend Valuation Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the US Dividend Valuation Index. Unlike many investment companies that try to beat the performance of a benchmark index, the Fund does not try to beat the US Dividend Valuation Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing may eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform the US Dividend Valuation Index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection.

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act ) and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the US Dividend Valuation Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of September 30, 2018, each of the consumer staples, energy, health care and information technology sectors represented a significant portion of the US Dividend Valuation Index.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which the Fund invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility. Morningstar may be incorrect in its assessment of the competitive advantages of the companies selected for inclusion in the US Dividend Valuation Index, and the securities issued by such companies may underperform Morningstar s expectations and have an adverse effect on the Fund s overall performance.

**Risk of Investing in the Consumer Staples Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the consumer staples sector. Companies in the consumer staples sector may be adversely affected by changes in the worldwide economy, consumer spending, competition, demographics and consumer preferences, exploration and production spending.

**Risk of Investing in the Energy Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the energy sector. Companies operating in the energy sector are subject to risks including, but not limited to, economic growth, worldwide demand, political instability in the regions that the companies operate, government regulation stipulating rates charged by utilities, interest rate sensitivity, oil price volatility, energy conservation, environmental policies, depletion of resources, the cost of providing the specific utility services and other factors that they cannot control. Oil prices are subject to significant volatility, which has adversely impacted companies operating in the energy sector. In addition, these companies are at risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims and risk of loss from terrorism and natural disasters.

**Risk of Investing in the Health Care Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the health care sector. Companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection and are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims.

**Risk of Investing in the Information Technology Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the information technology sector. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent protection and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

**Risk of Investing in Medium-Capitalization Companies.** Medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger, more established companies. Returns on investments in securities of medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

**Dividend Paying Securities Risk.** There can also be no assurance that securities that pay dividends will continue to have a high dividend yield, strong financial health or attractive valuation for any period of time. Securities that pay dividends, as a group, may be out of favor with the market and may underperform the overall equity market or stocks of companies that do not pay dividends. In addition, changes in the dividend policies of the companies held by the Fund or the capital resources available for such company s dividend payments may adversely affect the Fund.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The US Dividend Valuation Index uses several metrics that may result in higher turnover than typical market cap-weighted indices. High portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities.

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund s return may not match the return of the US Dividend Valuation Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses, including taxes, not applicable to the US Dividend Valuation Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the US Dividend Valuation Index, which are not factored into the return of the US Dividend Valuation Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the US Dividend Valuation Index. Errors in the US Dividend Valuation Index data, the US Dividend Valuation Index computations and/or the construction of the US Dividend Valuation Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the US Dividend Valuation Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the US Dividend Valuation Index. The Fund s performance may also deviate from the return of the US Dividend Valuation Index due to legal restrictions or limitations, certain listing standards of the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). The Fund may value certain of its investments and/or other assets based on fair value prices. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of the US Dividend Valuation Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the US Dividend Valuation Index. Changes to the composition of the

**VANECK VECTORS MORNINGSTAR DURABLE DIVIDEND ETF (continued)**

US Dividend Valuation Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the US Dividend Valuation Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Passive Management Risk.** An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund invested in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. However, because the Fund is not actively managed, unless a specific security is removed from the US Dividend Valuation Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer was in financial trouble. Therefore, the Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market price of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the US Dividend Valuation Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund may be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries will negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**PERFORMANCE**

The Fund commenced operations on October 30, 2018 and therefore does not have a performance history for the calendar year ended December 31, 2018. Once available, the Fund s performance information will be accessible on the Fund s website at www.vaneck.com.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Associates Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| **Name** | **Title with Adviser** | **Date Began Managing the Fund** |
|---|---|---|
| Peter H. Liao | Portfolio Manager | October 2018 |
| Guo Hua (Jason) Jin | Portfolio Manager | October 2018 |

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to Summary Information About Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares, Taxes and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 29 of this Prospectus.

**VANECK VECTORS MORNINGSTAR GLOBAL WIDE MOAT ETF**

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF (the Fund ) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the Morningstar® Global Wide Moat Focus Index$^{SM}$ (the Global Wide Moat Focus Index ).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

**Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* None
**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.45% |
| Other Expenses[(a)] | 0.11% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(b)] | 0.56% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(b)] | -0.04% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(b)] | 0.52% |

(a) Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
(b) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser ) has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.52% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| YEAR | EXPENSES |
|---|---|
| 1 | $ 53 |
| 3 | $ 175 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. Because the Fund commenced operations on October 30, 2018, no portfolio turnover figures are available for the most recent fiscal year.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Fund s benchmark index. The Global Wide Moat Focus Index is comprised of securities issued by companies that Morningstar, Inc. ( Morningstar or the Index Provider ) determines to have sustainable competitive advantages based on a proprietary methodology that considers quantitative and qualitative factors ( wide moat companies ). The quantitative factors used by Morningstar to identify competitive advantages currently include historical and projected returns on invested capital relative to cost of capital. The qualitative factors used by Morningstar to identify competitive advantages currently include customer switching cost (*i.e.*, the costs of customers switching to competitors), internal cost advantages, intangible assets (*e.g.*, intellectual property and brands), network effects (*i.e.*, whether products or services become more valuable as the number of customers grows) and efficient scale (*i.e.*, whether the company effectively serves a limited market that potential rivals have little incentive to enter into). Wide moat companies are selected by Morningstar from the universe of companies represented in the Morningstar® Global Markets Index℠ (the Parent Index ) a broad market index representing 97% of developed and emerging market capitalization that meet certain trading frequency, dollar trading volume and turnover and free-float market-capitalization requirements. The Global Wide Moat Focus Index targets a select group of wide moat companies: those that according to Morningstar s equity research team are attractively priced as of each Global Wide Moat Focus Index review. Morningstar utilizes a momentum screen, in which momentum represents a security s 12-month price change. The momentum screen is used to exclude 20% of wide moat companies in the Parent Index with the worst 12-month momentum based on a 12-month price change of each company s securities. Out of the companies in the Parent Index that Morningstar determines are wide moat companies and display 12-month momentum in the top 80%, Morningstar selects companies to be included in the Global Wide Moat Focus Index as determined by the ratio of Morningstar s estimate of fair value of the issuer s common stock to the price. Morningstar s equity research fair value estimates are calculated using a standardized, proprietary valuation model that predominantly relies on a detailed projection of a company s future cash flows. Wide moat companies may include medium-capitalization companies. The Fund, under normal market conditions, will invest at least 40% of its assets in companies organized or located in multiple countries outside the United States or doing a substantial amount of business in multiple countries outside the United States. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

As of December 31, 2018, the Global Wide Moat Focus Index included 73 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.6 billion to $785 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $117.7 billion. As of December 31, 2018, approximately 22.2% of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index consisted of securities of European issuers. These amounts are subject to change. The maximum weight of an individual country or sector in the Global Wide Moat Focus Index is capped at 10% more than its corresponding weight in the Parent Index at the time of reconstitution, or 40%, whichever is higher. The Global Wide Moat Focus Index is divided into two equally-weighted sub-portfolios, and each is reconstituted and rebalanced semi-annually on alternating quarters.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the Global Wide Moat Focus Index. Unlike many investment companies that try to beat the performance of a benchmark index, the Fund does not try to beat the Global Wide Moat Focus Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing may eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform the Global Wide Moat Focus Index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection.

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act ) and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Global Wide Moat Focus Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of September 30, 2018, each of the communication services, financials, health care, industrials and information technology sectors represented a significant portion of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which the Fund invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility. Morningstar may be incorrect in its assessment of the competitive advantages of the companies selected for inclusion in the Global Wide Moat Focus Index, and the securities issued by such companies may underperform Morningstar s expectations and have an adverse effect on the Fund s overall performance. There can also be

**VANECK VECTORS MORNINGSTAR GLOBAL WIDE MOAT ETF (continued)**

no assurance that wide or narrow moat companies will have sustainable competitive advantages for any period of time. Competitive advantages for wide and narrow moat companies may erode in a relatively short period of time due to, among other reasons, changes in laws and regulations, intellectual property rights, economic and political conditions and technological developments.

**Risk of Investing in the Communication Services Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the communication services sector. Companies in the communication services sector may be affected by industry competition, substantial capital requirements, government regulations and obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement.

**Risk of Investing in the Financials Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the financials sector. Companies in the financials sector may be subject to extensive government regulation that affects the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. The profitability of companies in the financials sector may be adversely affected by increases in interest rates, by loan losses, which usually increase in economic downturns, and by credit rating downgrades. In addition, the financials sector has undergone, and may continue to undergo, changes, including continuing consolidations, development of new products and structures and changes to its regulatory framework. Furthermore, some companies in the financials sector perceived as benefitting from government intervention in the past may be subject to future government-imposed restrictions on their businesses or face increased government involvement in their operations. Increased government involvement in the financials sector, including measures such as taking ownership positions in financial institutions, could result in a dilution of the Fund s investments in financial institutions.

**Risk of Investing in the Health Care Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the health care sector. Companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection and are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims.

**Risk of Investing in the Industrials Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by environmental damages, product liability claims and exchange rates.

**Risk of Investing in the Information Technology Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the information technology sector. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent protection and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

**Risk of Investing in Medium-Capitalization Companies.** Medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger, more established companies. Returns on investments in securities of medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

**Risk of Investing in Foreign Securities.** Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These additional risks include greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional and custody costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Because certain foreign securities markets may be limited in size, the activity of large traders may have an undue influence on the prices of securities that trade in such markets. The Fund invests in securities of issuers located in countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may have an adverse impact on the Fund s investments. To the extent the Fund invests in emerging market countries, the risks of investing in such countries are greater than risks associated with investments in foreign developed countries.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** Because the Fund s assets may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the proceeds received by the Fund from its investments and/or the revenues received by the issuer will generally be in foreign currencies. The Fund s exposure to foreign currencies and changes in the value of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar may result in reduced returns for the Fund. Moreover, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in European Issuers.** Investments in securities of European issuers involve risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in the U.S. securities markets. The Economic and Monetary Union ( EMU ) of the European Union ( EU ) requires member countries to comply with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and on major trading partners outside Europe. The European financial markets have previously experienced, and may continue to experience, volatility and have been adversely affected by concerns about economic downturns, credit rating downgrades, rising government debt levels and possible default on or restructuring of government debt in several European countries. These events have adversely affected, and in the future may affect, the value and exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect the economies of every country in Europe, including EU member countries that do not use the euro and non-EU member countries. In addition, in a referendum held on June 23, 2016, voters in the United Kingdom ( UK ) voted to leave the EU, creating economic and political uncertainty in its wake. Significant uncertainty exists regarding the timing of the UK s withdrawal from the EU and the effects such withdrawal will have on the euro, European economies and global markets.

**Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts.** The Fund may invest in depositary receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and, if not included in the Global Wide Moat Focus Index, may negatively affect the Fund s ability to replicate the performance of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities.

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund s return may not match the return of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses, including taxes, not applicable to the Global Wide Moat Focus Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index, which are not factored into the return of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Global Wide Moat Focus Index. Errors in the Global Wide Moat Focus Index data, the Global Wide Moat Focus Index computations and/or the construction of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the Global Wide Moat Focus Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Global Wide Moat Focus Index. The Fund s performance may also deviate from the return of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries, certain listing standards of the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). The Fund may value certain of its investments and/or other assets based on fair value prices. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index is based on securities closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund s ability to track the Global Wide Moat Focus Index may be adversely affected. In addition, any issues the Fund encounters with regard to currency convertibility (including the cost of borrowing funds, if any) and repatriation may also increase the index tracking

**VANECK VECTORS MORNINGSTAR GLOBAL WIDE MOAT ETF (continued)**

risk. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index. Changes to the composition of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Global Wide Moat Focus Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Passive Management Risk.** An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund invested in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. However, because the Fund is not actively managed, unless a specific security is removed from the Global Wide Moat Focus Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer was in financial trouble. Therefore, the Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market price of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. The securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the Exchange and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the Global Wide Moat Focus Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries will negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**PERFORMANCE**

The Fund commenced operations on October 30, 2018 and therefore does not have a performance history for the calendar year ended December 31, 2018. Once available, the Fund s performance information will be accessible on the Fund s website at www.vaneck.com.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Associates Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| Name | Title with Adviser | Date Began Managing the Fund |
|---|---|---|
| Peter H. Liao | Portfolio Manager | October 2018 |
| Guo Hua (Jason) Jin | Portfolio Manager | October 2018 |

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to Summary Information About Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares, Taxes and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 29 of this Prospectus.

**VANECK VECTORS MORNINGSTAR INTERNATIONAL MOAT ETF**

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF (the Fund ) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the Morningstar® Global ex-US Moat Focus Index℠ (the ex-US Moat Focus Index ).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

**Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* None
**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.50% |
| Other Expenses | 0.22% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(a)] | 0.72% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(a)] | -0.15% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(a)] | 0.57% |

(a) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser ) has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.56% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these

assumptions, your costs would be:

| YEAR | EXPENSES | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $ | 58 |
| 3 | $ | 215 |
| 5 | $ | 386 |
| 10 | $ | 880 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund s portfolio turnover rate was 112% of the average value of its portfolio.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Fund s benchmark index. The ex-US Moat Focus Index is comprised of securities issued by companies that Morningstar, Inc. ( Morningstar or the Index Provider ) determines have sustainable competitive advantages based on a proprietary methodology that considers quantitative and qualitative factors ( wide and narrow moat companies ). Wide moat companies are those that Morningstar believes will maintain its competitive advantage(s) for at least 20 years. Narrow moat companies are those that Morningstar believes will maintain its competitive advantage(s) for at least 10 years. Wide and narrow moat companies are selected from the universe of companies represented in the Morningstar® Global Markets ex-US Index℠ (the Parent Index ), a broad market index representing 97% of developed ex-US and emerging markets market capitalization. The ex-US Moat Focus Index targets a select group of equity securities of wide and narrow moat companies, which are those companies that, according to Morningstar s equity research team, are attractively priced as of each ex-US Moat Focus Index review. Morningstar utilizes a momentum screen, in which momentum represents a security s 12-month price change. A momentum signal is used to exclude 20% of the wide and narrow moat stocks in the Parent Index with the worst 12-month momentum based on a 12-month price change of each stock. Out of the companies in the Parent Index that Morningstar determines are wide or narrow moat companies and display 12-month momentum in the top 80%, Morningstar selects companies to be included in the ex-US Moat Focus Index as determined by the ratio of the issuer s common stock price to Morningstar s estimate of fair value. Morningstar s fair value estimates are calculated using standardized, proprietary valuation models. Wide and narrow moat companies may include medium-capitalization companies. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

As of December 31, 2018, the ex-US Moat Focus Index included 73 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.1 billion and $381.8 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $48.4 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

As of September 30, 2018, approximately 49% of the Fund s assets were invested in securities of Asian issuers, which included approximately 24% in Chinese issuers, and approximately 33% of the Fund s assets were invested in securities of European issuers.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the ex-US Moat Focus Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the ex-US Moat Focus Index. Unlike many investment companies that try to beat the performance of a benchmark index, the Fund does not try to beat the ex-US Moat Focus Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing may eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform the ex-US Moat Focus Index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection.

The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the ex-US Moat Focus Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of September 30, 2018, each of the communication services, consumer discretionary, financials and industrials sectors represented a significant portion of the Fund.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which the Fund invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility. Morningstar may be incorrect in its assessment of the competitive advantages of the companies selected for inclusion in the ex-US Moat Focus Index, and the securities issued by such companies may underperform Morningstar s expectations and have an adverse effect on the Fund s overall performance. There can also be no assurance that wide or narrow moat companies will have sustainable competitive advantages for any period of time. Competitive advantages for wide and narrow moat companies may erode in a relatively short period of time due to, among other reasons, changes in laws and regulations, intellectual property rights, economic and political conditions and technological developments.

**Risk of Investing in the Communication Services Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the communication services sector. Companies in the communication services sector may be affected by industry competition, substantial capital requirements, government regulations and obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement.

**VANECK VECTORS MORNINGSTAR INTERNATIONAL MOAT ETF (continued)**

**Risk of Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the consumer discretionary sector. Companies engaged in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to fluctuations in supply and demand. These companies may also be adversely affected by changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

**Risk of Investing in the Financials Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the financials sector. Companies in the financials sector may be subject to extensive government regulation that affects the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. The profitability of companies in the financials sector may be adversely affected by increases in interest rates, by loan losses, which usually increase in economic downturns, and by credit rating downgrades. In addition, the financials sector has undergone, and may continue to undergo, changes, including continuing consolidations, development of new products and structures and changes to its regulatory framework. Furthermore, some companies in the financials sector perceived as benefitting from government intervention in the past may be subject to future government-imposed restrictions on their businesses or face increased government involvement in their operations. Increased government involvement in the financials sector, including measures such as taking ownership positions in financial institutions, could result in a dilution of the Fund s investments in financial institutions.

**Risk of Investing in the Industrials Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by environmental damages, product liability claims and exchange rates.

**Risk of Investing in Medium-Capitalization Companies.** Medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger, more established companies. Returns on investments in securities of medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

**Risk of Investing in Foreign Securities.** Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These additional risks include greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional and custody costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Because certain foreign securities markets may be limited in size, the activity of large traders may have an undue influence on the prices of securities that trade in such markets. The Fund invests in securities of issuers located in countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may have an adverse impact on the Fund s investments. To the extent the Fund invests in emerging market countries, the risks of investing in such countries are greater than risks associated with investments in foreign developed countries.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** Because the Fund s assets may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies the proceeds received by the Fund from these investments will generally be in foreign currencies. The Fund s exposure to foreign currencies and changes in the value of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar may result in reduced returns for the Fund. Moreover, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

**Risk of Investing in Emerging Market Issuers.** Investments in securities of emerging market issuers are exposed to a number of risks that may make these investments volatile in price or difficult to trade. Emerging markets are more likely than developed markets to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades, as well as the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Political risks may include unstable governments, nationalization, restrictions on foreign ownership, laws that prevent investors from getting their money out of a country and legal systems that do not protect property rights as well as the laws of the United States. Market risks may include economies that concentrate in only a few industries, securities issues that are held by only a few investors, liquidity issues and limited trading capacity in local exchanges and the possibility that markets or issues may be manipulated by foreign nationals who have inside information.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Asian Issuers.** Investments in securities of Asian issuers involve risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in the U.S. securities markets. Certain Asian economies have experienced over-extension of credit, currency devaluations and restrictions, high unemployment, high inflation, decreased exports and economic recessions. Economic events in any one Asian country can have a significant effect on the entire Asian region as well as on major trading partners outside Asia, and any adverse effect on some or all of the Asian countries and regions in which the Fund invests. The securities markets in some Asian economies are relatively underdeveloped and may subject the Fund to higher action costs or greater uncertainty than investments in more developed securities markets. Such risks may adversely affect the value of the Fund s investments.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Chinese Issuers.** Investments in securities of Chinese issuers, including issuers located outside of China that generate significant revenues from China, involve certain risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including, among others, (i) more frequent (and potentially widespread) trading suspensions and government interventions with respect to Chinese issuers, (ii) currency revaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations or blockage, (iii) the nature and extent of intervention by the Chinese government in the Chinese securities markets, whether such intervention will continue and the impact of such intervention or its discontinuation, (iv) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets, (v) the risk that the Chinese government may decide not to continue to support economic reform programs, (vi) limitations on the use of brokers, (vii) higher rates of inflation, (viii) greater political, economic and social uncertainty, (ix) market volatility caused by any potential regional or territorial conflicts or natural disasters and (x) the risk of increased trade tariffs, embargoes and other trade limitations. In addition, the economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, interest rates, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others. The Chinese central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership and actions of the Chinese central and local government authorities continue to have a substantial effect on economic conditions in China. In addition, previously the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encourage companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induce mergers between companies in certain industries and induce private companies to publicly offer their securities to increase or continue the rate of economic growth, control the rate of inflation or otherwise regulate economic expansion. The Chinese government may do so in the future as well, potentially having a significant adverse effect on economic conditions in China.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in European Issuers.** Investments in securities of European issuers involve risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in the U.S. securities markets. The Economic and Monetary Union ( EMU ) of the European Union ( EU ) requires member countries to comply with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and on major trading partners outside Europe. The European financial markets have previously experienced, and may continue to experience, volatility and have been adversely affected by concerns about economic downturns, credit rating downgrades, rising government debt levels and possible default on or restructuring of government debt in several European countries. These events have adversely affected, and may in the future affect, the value and exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect the economies of every country in Europe, including EU member countries that do not use the euro and non-EU member countries. In addition, in a referendum held on June 23, 2016, voters in the United Kingdom ( UK ) voted to leave the EU, creating economic and political uncertainty in its wake. Significant uncertainty exists regarding the timing of the UK s withdrawal from the EU and the effects such withdrawal will have on the euro, European economies and global markets.

**Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts.** The Fund may invest in depositary receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and, if not included in the ex-US Moat Focus Index, may negatively affect the Fund s ability to replicate the performance of the ex-US Moat Focus Index.

**Risk of Cash Transactions.** Unlike other exchange-traded funds ( ETFs ), the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions partially in-kind securities and partially for cash, rather than wholly for in-kind securities. Therefore, it may be required to sell portfolio securities and subsequently incur brokerage costs or recognize losses or gains on such sales that the Fund might not have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in kind. As such, investments in Shares may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a conventional ETF.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**VANECK VECTORS MORNINGSTAR INTERNATIONAL MOAT ETF (continued)**

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund s return may not match the return of the ex-US Moat Focus Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses, including taxes, not applicable to the ex-US Moat Focus Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the ex-US Moat Focus Index and raising cash to meet redemptions or deploying cash in connection with newly created Creation Units (defined herein), which are not factored into the return of the ex-US Moat Focus Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the ex-US Moat Focus Index. Errors in the ex-US Moat Focus Index data, the ex-US Moat Focus Index computations and/or the construction of the ex-US Moat Focus Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund may not be fully invested at times either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions or pay expenses. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the ex-US Moat Focus Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the ex-US Moat Focus Index. The Fund s performance may also deviate from the return of the ex-US Moat Focus Index due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries, certain listing standards of the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). The Fund may value certain of its investments and/or other assets based on fair value prices. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the ex-US Moat Focus Index is based on securities closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of the ex-US Moat Focus Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund s ability to track the ex-US Moat Focus Index may be adversely affected. In addition, any issues the Fund encounters with regard to currency convertibility (including the cost of borrowing funds, if any) and repatriation may also increase ex-US Moat Focus Index tracking risk. The Fund may also need to rely on borrowings to meet redemptions, which may lead to increased expenses. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of the ex-US Moat Focus Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the ex-US Moat Focus Index. Changes to the composition of the ex-US Moat Focus Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the ex-US Moat Focus Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Passive Management Risk.** An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund invested in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. However, because the Fund is not actively managed, unless a specific security is removed from the ex-US Moat Focus Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer was in financial trouble. Therefore, the Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market price of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The

Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. The securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the Exchange and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the ex-US Moat Focus Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**PERFORMANCE**

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the calendar years shown. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund s average annual returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund s average annual returns for the one year and since inception periods compared with the Fund s benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.vaneck.com.

**Annual Total Returns (%) Calendar Years**

**Best Quarter:** 11.27% 1Q 17
**Worst Quarter:** -10.81% 4Q 18
**Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2018**

The after-tax returns presented in the table below are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax

**VANECK VECTORS MORNINGSTAR INTERNATIONAL MOAT ETF (continued)**

situation and may differ from those shown below. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

| | **Past One Year** | **Since Inception (7/13/2015)** |
|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF (return before taxes) | -13.35% | 1.69% |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF (return after taxes on distributions) | -14.13% | 0.64% |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares) | -7.41% | 1.06% |
| Morningstar® Global ex-US Moat Focus Index℠ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, except withholding taxes) | -12.94% | 2.48% |
| S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -4.38% | 7.44% |

See License Agreements and Disclaimers for important information.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Associates Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| **Name** | **Title with Adviser** | **Date Began Managing the Fund** |
|---|---|---|
| Peter H. Liao | Portfolio Manager | July 2015 |
| Guo Hua (Jason) Jin | Portfolio Manager | February 2018 |

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to Summary Information About Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares, Taxes and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 29 of this Prospectus.

**VANECK VECTORS MORNINGSTAR WIDE MOAT ETF**

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF (the Fund ) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the Morningstar® Wide Moat Focus Index℠ (the Wide Moat Focus Index ).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

**Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* None

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.45% |
| Other Expenses | 0.04% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[a] | 0.49% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[a] | 0.00% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[a] | 0.49% |

(a) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser ) has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.49% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

**YEAR EXPENSES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $ | 50 |
| 3 | $ | 157 |
| 5 | $ | 274 |
| 10 | $ | 616 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund s portfolio turnover rate was 56% of the average value of its portfolio.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Fund s benchmark index. The Wide Moat Focus Index is comprised of securities issued by companies that Morningstar, Inc. ( Morningstar or the Index Provider ) determines to have sustainable competitive advantages based on a proprietary methodology that considers quantitative and qualitative factors ( wide moat companies ). Wide moat companies are selected from the universe of companies represented in the Morningstar® US Market Index℠, a broad market index representing 97% of U.S. market capitalization. The Wide Moat Focus Index targets a select group of wide moat companies: those that according to

**VANECK VECTORS MORNINGSTAR WIDE MOAT ETF (continued)**

Morningstar s equity research team are attractively priced as of each Wide Moat Focus Index review. Out of the companies in the Morningstar US Market Index that Morningstar determines are wide moat companies, Morningstar selects companies to be included in the Wide Moat Focus Index as determined by the ratio of Morningstar s estimate of fair value of the issuer s common stock to the price. Morningstar s equity research fair value estimates are calculated using a standardized, proprietary valuation model. Wide moat companies may include medium-capitalization companies. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

As of December 31, 2018, the Wide Moat Focus Index included 49 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.4 billion and $785 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $97.2 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the Wide Moat Focus Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the Wide Moat Focus Index. Unlike many investment companies that try to beat the performance of a benchmark index, the Fund does not try to beat the Wide Moat Focus Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing may eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform the Wide Moat Focus Index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection. Indexing seeks to achieve lower costs and better after-tax performance by keeping portfolio turnover low in comparison to actively managed investment companies.

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act ) and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Wide Moat Focus Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of September 30, 2018, the Fund was concentrated in the health care sector, and each of the consumer staples and information technology sectors represented a significant portion of the Fund.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which the Fund invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility. Morningstar may be incorrect in its assessment of the competitive advantages of the companies selected for inclusion in the Wide Moat

Focus Index, and the securities issued by such companies may underperform Morningstar s expectations and have an adverse effect on the Fund s overall performance. There can also be no assurance that wide moat companies will have sustainable competitive advantages for any period of time. Competitive advantages for wide moat companies may erode in a relatively short period of time due to, among other reasons, changes in laws and regulations, intellectual property rights, economic and political conditions and technological developments.

**Risk of Investing in the Health Care Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the health care sector. Companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection. The expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Many health care companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the health care sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly. Companies in the health care sector may be thinly capitalized and may be susceptible to product obsolescence.

**Risk of Investing in the Consumer Staples Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the consumer staples sector. Companies in the consumer staples sector may be adversely affected by changes in the worldwide economy, consumer spending, competition, demographics and consumer preferences, exploration and production spending.

**Risk of Investing in the Information Technology Sector.** The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the information technology sector. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent protection and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

**Risk of Investing in Medium-Capitalization Companies.** Medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger more established companies. Returns on investments in securities of medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund s return may not match the return of the Wide Moat Focus Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses, including taxes, not applicable to the Wide Moat Focus Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Wide Moat Focus Index, which are not factored into the return of the Wide Moat Focus Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the Wide Moat Focus Index. Errors in the Wide Moat Focus Index data, the Wide Moat Focus Index computations and/or the construction of the Wide Moat Focus Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Wide Moat Focus Index provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the Wide Moat Focus Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Wide Moat Focus Index. The Fund s performance may also deviate from the return of the Wide Moat Focus Index due to legal restrictions or limitations, certain listing standards of the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). The Fund may value certain of its investments and/or other assets based on fair value prices. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of Wide Moat Focus Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Wide Moat Focus Index. Changes to the composition of the Wide Moat Focus Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Wide Moat Focus Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**VANECK VECTORS MORNINGSTAR WIDE MOAT ETF (continued)**

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Passive Management Risk.** An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund invested in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. However, because the Fund is not actively managed, unless a specific security is removed from the Wide Moat Focus Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer was in financial trouble. Therefore, the Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market price of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. The securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the Exchange and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the Wide Moat Focus Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industries or groups of industries may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**PERFORMANCE**

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the calendar years shown. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund s average annual returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund s average annual returns for the one year, five year and since inception periods compared with the Fund s benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.vaneck.com.

**Annual Total Returns (%) Calendar Years**

**Best Quarter:** 10.93% 3Q 13
**Worst Quarter:** -10.37% 4Q 18
**Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2018**

The after-tax returns presented in the table below are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown below. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

| | **Past One Year** | **Past Five Years** | **Since Inception (4/24/2012)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF (return before taxes) | -1.27% | 8.99% | 12.74% |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF (return after taxes on distributions) | -1.68% | 8.61% | 12.40% |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares) | -0.46% | 7.06% | 10.34% |
| Morningstar® Wide Moat Focus Index℠ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -0.74% | 9.56% | 13.31% |
| S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -4.38% | 8.49% | 11.76% |

See License Agreements and Disclaimers for important information.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Associates Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| **Name** | **Title with Adviser** | **Date Began Managing the Fund** |
|---|---|---|
| Peter H. Liao | Portfolio Manager | April 2012 |
| Guo Hua (Jason) Jin | Portfolio Manager | February 2018 |

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to Summary Information About Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares, Taxes and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 29 of this Prospectus.

**VANECK VECTORS® NDR CMG LONG/FLAT ALLOCATION ETF**

**SUMMARY INFORMATION**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

VanEck Vectors® NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF (the Fund ) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the Ned Davis Research CMG US Large Cap Long/Flat Index (the NDR CMG Index ).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

**Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* None

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.50% |
| Other Expenses | 0.36% |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[a] | 0.04% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[b] | 0.90% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[b] | -0.30% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[b] | 0.60% |

[a] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in other investment companies. Because acquired fund fees and expenses are not borne directly by the Fund, they will not be reflected in the expense information in the Fund s financial statements and the information presented in the table will differ from that presented in the Fund s financial highlights included in the Fund s report to shareholders.

[b] Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser ) has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.55% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| YEAR | EXPENSES |
|---|---|
| 1 | $ 61 |
| 3 | $ 257 |
| 5 | $ 469 |
| 10 | $ 1,080 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. During the period from October 4, 2017 (the Fund s commencement of operations) through September 30, 2018, the Fund s portfolio turnover rate was 28% of the average value of its portfolio.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that track and/or comprise the Fund s benchmark index. The NDR CMG Index is a rules-based index that follows a proprietary model developed by Ned Davis Research, Inc. in conjunction with CMG Capital Management Group, Inc. ( CMG ). To help limit potential loss associated with adverse market conditions, the model produces trade signals that dictate the NDR CMG Index s equity allocation ranging from 100% fully invested (*i.e.*, long ) to 100% in cash (*i.e.*, flat ). When the NDR CMG Index is long, or 100% fully invested, it will be allocated to the S&P 500 Index. When the NDR CMG Index is flat, or 100% cash, it will be allocated to the Solactive 13-week U.S. T-bill Index. When the NDR CMG Index is not completely long or flat, either 80% or 40% of it will be allocated to the S&P 500 Index, with the remaining allocated portion (20% or 60%, respectively) to the Solactive 13-week U.S. T-bill Index. The Fund will at least initially seek to track the NDR CMG Index when the NDR CMG Index has any equity allocation (as discussed further below) by holding shares of one or more exchange-traded funds ( ETFs ) whose investment objective is to track the performance of the S&P 500 Index, rather than investing directly in the shares of the 500 companies comprising the S&P 500 Index, until the Fund reaches, in the opinion of the Adviser, an adequate asset size. When the Fund reaches an adequate size and the NDR CMG Index has an equity allocation, the Fund will then seek to track the NDR CMG Index by investing directly in the shares of the 500 companies comprising the S&P 500 Index. The Solactive 13-week U.S. T-bill Index invests in one 13-week U.S. Treasury bill at a time, and a maximum of five U.S. Treasury bills in a calendar year. The Fund will track the most recent 13-week U.S. Treasury bill exposure in the Solactive 13-week U.S. T-bill Index to follow the NDR CMG Index s flat, or cash, allocations.

The model produces daily trade signals to determine the NDR CMG Index s equity allocation percentage through a two-phase process. The first phase produces an industry-level market breadth composite based on the S&P 500 industry groupings. As such, market breadth here refers to the ratio of advancing and declining industries, as measured by two types of price-based, industry-level indicators: trend-following and mean-reversion. Trend-following primary indicators include momentum and various moving average measures to assess the current direction of the markets. Mean-reversion secondary indicators are then applied, which are based on the theory that prices and returns eventually move back towards their historical mean (or average). The model applies these primary and secondary indicators across the S&P 500 industry groupings to ultimately produce trade signals that are either bullish (meaning prices are expected to increase over time) or bearish (meaning prices are expected to decrease over time). The trade signals factor in both the direction and magnitude of these indicators trends.

In addition, the model applies a risk filter process intended to seek to ensure that all of the price-based, industry-level indicators are continuing to be effective over time. The final market breadth composite is the scaled aggregation of these indicators across the S&P 500 industries to determine a score (between 0 and 100). The second phase utilizes this score and direction of the market breadth composite to produce the equity allocations for the NDR CMG Index.

The model is automated and updates daily to take into account the various indicators that dictate the trade signals referenced above. As such, the NDR CMG Index may rebalance to new allocation percentages intra month based on the model s composite score and direction, and the Fund may seek to rebalance its allocation percentage level accordingly. In addition, the NDR CMG Index s underlying indices (the S&P 500 Index and the Solactive 13-Week U.S. T-Bill Index) are each rebalanced on a quarterly basis.

The overall composition of the NDR CMG Index is subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the NDR CMG Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the NDR CMG Index. Unlike many investment companies that try to beat the performance of a benchmark index, the Fund does not try to beat the NDR CMG Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. Indexing may eliminate the chance that the Fund will substantially outperform the NDR CMG Index but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection. Indexing seeks to achieve lower costs and better after-tax performance by keeping portfolio turnover low in comparison to actively managed investment companies.

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act ) and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the NDR CMG Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. The degree to which certain sectors or industries are represented in the NDR CMG Index will change over time.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or**

**VANECK VECTORS® NDR CMG LONG/FLAT ALLOCATION ETF (continued)**

**any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which the Fund invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility.

**Index Tracking Risk.** The Fund s return may not match the return of the NDR CMG Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses, including taxes, not applicable to the NDR CMG Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the NDR CMG Index, which are not factored into the return of the NDR CMG Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track the NDR CMG Index. Errors in the NDR CMG Index data, the NDR CMG Index computations and/or the construction of the NDR CMG Index in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the NDR CMG Index s provider for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund will at least initially seek to track the NDR CMG Index when the Fund has an equity allocation by holding shares of one or more ETFs that track the performance of the S&P 500 Index, rather than investing directly in the shares of the 500 companies comprising the S&P 500 Index, which may cause the Fund s returns to not match the returns of the NDR CMG Index. In addition, the Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the NDR CMG Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the NDR CMG Index. The Fund may also deviate from the performance of the NDR CMG Index due to legal restrictions or limitations, certain listing standards of the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). The Fund may value certain of its investments and/or other assets based on fair value prices. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of the NDR CMG Index. In light of the factors discussed above, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the NDR CMG Index. Changes to the composition of the NDR CMG Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the NDR CMG Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Risk of Investing in Other Funds.** The Fund may invest in shares of other funds, including ETFs. As a result, the Fund will indirectly be exposed to the risks of an investment in the underlying funds. As a shareholder in a fund (as with ETFs), the Fund would bear its ratable share of that entity s expenses. At the same time, the Fund would continue to pay its own investment management fees and other expenses. As a result, the Fund and its shareholders will be absorbing additional levels of fees with respect to investments in other funds, including ETFs.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the

Fund may lose money.

**Risk of U.S. Treasury Bills.** The Fund will invest in U.S. Treasury bills to the extent that the NDR CMG Index has a flat allocation. Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary and the Fund may sell the U.S. Treasury bills in the secondary market when the NDR CMG Index is rebalanced.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market prices of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The

Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**Passive Management Risk.** An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund invested in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. However, because the Fund is not actively managed, unless a specific security is removed from the NDR CMG Index, the Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer was in financial trouble. Therefore, the Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While the Fund s Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer or in obligations of a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund s assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the NDR CMG Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**PERFORMANCE**

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the calendar year shown. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund s average annual returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund s performance and by showing how the Fund s average annual returns for the one year and since inception periods compared with the Fund s benchmark index and a broad measure of market performance. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.vaneck.com.

**VANECK VECTORS® NDR CMG LONG/FLAT ALLOCATION ETF (continued)**

**Annual Total Returns (%) Calendar Year**

**Best Quarter:** 6.09% 3Q 18
**Worst Quarter:** -11.64% 4Q 18
**Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2018**

The after-tax returns presented in the table below are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown below. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

| | Past One Year | Since Inception (10/4/17) |
|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF (return before taxes) | -4.51% | 0.66% |
| VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF (return after taxes on distributions) | -4.84% | -0.22% |
| VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares) | -2.44% | 0.04% |
| Ned Davis Research CMG US Large Cap Long/Flat Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -4.20% | 0.63% |
| S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | -4.38% | 0.98% |

See License Agreements and Disclaimers for important information.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Associates Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| Name | Title with Adviser | Date Began Managing the Fund |
|---|---|---|
| Peter H. Liao | Portfolio Manager | October 2017 |
| Guo Hua (Jason) Jin | Portfolio Manager | February 2018 |

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares, tax information and payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to Summary Information About Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares, Taxes and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries on page 29 of this

Prospectus.

**SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASES AND SALES OF FUND SHARES, TAXES AND PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

The Funds issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares each called a Creation Unit, or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 50,000 Shares.

Individual Shares of a Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Funds are listed on the Exchange, and because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Funds may trade at a price greater than NAV (*i.e.*, a premium ) or less than NAV (*i.e.*, a discount ).

**TAX INFORMATION**

Each Fund s distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

**PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of the Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary s website for more information.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Adviser anticipates that, generally, each Fund will hold or gain exposure to all of the securities that track and/or comprise its Index in proportion to their weightings in such Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of those securities in those weightings. In these circumstances, a Fund may purchase a sample of securities in its Index. There also may be instances in which the Adviser may choose to underweight or overweight a security in a Fund s Index, purchase securities not in the Fund s Index that the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in such Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the Fund s Index. Each Fund may sell securities that are represented in its Index in anticipation of their removal from its Index or purchase securities not represented in its Index in anticipation of their addition to such Index. Each Fund may also, in order to comply with the tax diversification requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Internal Revenue Code ), temporarily invest in securities not included in its Index that are expected to be highly correlated with the securities included in its Index.

**FUNDAMENTAL AND NON-FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES**

Each Fund s investment objective and each of its other investment policies are non-fundamental policies that may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval, except as noted in this Prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information ( SAI ) under the section entitled Investment Policies and Restrictions Investment Restrictions.

**RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUNDS**

The following section provides additional information regarding the principal risks identified under Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund in each Fund s Summary Information section followed by additional risk information. The risks listed below are applicable to each Fund unless otherwise noted.

**Investors in the Funds should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Funds Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Funds involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Funds is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Funds, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in a Fund.**

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by a Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by a Fund participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which a Fund invests. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may result in a decline in the value of equity securities of an issuer held by a Fund; the price of the equity securities of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the securities markets; or a drop in the securities markets may depress the price of most or all of the equities securities held by a Fund. In addition, the equity securities of an issuer in a Fund s portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility. A change in the financial condition, market perception or the credit rating of an issuer of securities included in a Fund s index may cause the value of its securities to decline.

With respect to VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF, Morningstar may be incorrect in its assessment of the competitive advantages of the companies selected for inclusion in each Fund s respective index, and the securities issued by such companies may underperform Morningstar s expectations and have an adverse effect on a Fund s overall performance. There can also be no assurance that wide or narrow moat companies will have sustainable competitive advantages for any period of time. Competitive advantages for wide and narrow moat companies may erode in a relatively short period of time due to, among other reasons, changes in laws and regulations, intellectual property rights, economic and political conditions and technological developments.

**Risk of Investing in the Health Care Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the health care sector. Companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection. The expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Many health care companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the health care sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly. Companies in the health care sector may be thinly capitalized and may be susceptible to product obsolescence.

**Risk of Investing in the Communication Services Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the communication services sector. Companies in the communication services sector may be affected by industry competition, substantial capital requirements, government regulations and obsolescence of communications products and services due to technological advancement.

**Risk of Investing in the Consumer Staples Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF, and VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the consumer staples sector. Companies in the consumer staples sector may be adversely affected by changes in the worldwide economy, consumer spending, competition, demographics and consumer preferences, exploration and production spending. Companies in this sector are also affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions.

**Risk of Investing in the Consumer Discretionary Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the consumer discretionary sector. Companies engaged in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to fluctuations in supply and demand. These companies may also be adversely affected by changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

**Risk of Investing in the Energy Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the energy sector. Companies operating in the energy sector are subject to risks including, but not limited to, economic growth, worldwide demand, political instability in the regions that the companies operate, government regulation stipulating rates charged by utilities, interest rate sensitivity, oil price volatility, energy conservation, environmental policies, depletion of resources, the cost of providing the specific utility services and other factors that they cannot control. Oil prices are subject to significant volatility, which has adversely impacted companies operating in the energy sector. In addition, these companies are at risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims and risk of loss from terrorism and natural disasters.

The energy sector is cyclical and is highly dependent on commodity prices; prices and supplies of energy may fluctuate significantly over short and long periods of time due to, among other things, national and international political changes, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ( OPEC ) policies, changes in relationships among OPEC members and between OPEC and oil-importing nations, the regulatory environment, taxation policies, and the economy of the key energy-consuming countries. Commodity prices have recently been subject to increased volatility and declines, which may negatively affect companies in which the Fund invests.

Disruptions in the oil industry or shifts in fuel consumption may significantly impact companies in this sector. Significant oil and gas deposits are located in emerging markets countries where corruption and security may raise significant risks, in addition to the other risks of investing in emerging markets.

Companies in the energy sector may also be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, tax treatment, government regulation and intervention, negative perception, efforts at energy conservation and world events in the regions in which the companies operate (*e.g.*, expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital, military coups, social unrest, violence or labor unrest). Because a significant portion of revenues of companies in this sector is derived from a relatively small number of customers that are largely composed of governmental entities and utilities, governmental budget constraints may have a significant impact on the stock prices of companies in this sector. The energy sector is highly regulated. Entities operating in the energy sector are subject to significant regulation of nearly every aspect of their operations by federal, state and local governmental agencies. Such regulation can change rapidly or over time in both scope and intensity. Regulations or enforcement policies could be enacted in the future which would likely increase compliance costs and may materially adversely affect the financial performance of companies in the energy sector.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

**Risk of Investing in the Financials Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the financials sector. Companies in the financials sector may be subject to extensive government regulation that affects the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. The profitability of companies in the financials sector may be adversely affected by increases in interest rates, by loan losses, which usually increase in economic downturns, and by credit rating downgrades. In addition, the financials sector has undergone, and may continue to undergo, changes, including continuing consolidations, development of new products and structures and changes to its regulatory framework. Furthermore, some companies in the financials sector perceived as benefitting from government intervention in the past may be subject to future government-imposed restrictions on their businesses or face increased government involvement in their operations. Increased government involvement in the financials sector, including measures such as taking ownership positions in financial institutions, could result in a dilution of each Fund s investments in financial institutions.

**Risk of Investing in the Information Technology Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF only). A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the information technology sector. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent protection and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

**Risk of Investing in the Industrials Sector.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) A Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by environmental damages, product liability claims and exchange rates. The stock prices of companies in the industrials sector are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general. The products of manufacturing companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction. In addition, the industrials sector may also be adversely affected by changes or trends in commodity prices, which may be influenced or characterized by unpredictable factors.

**Risk of Investing in Foreign Securities.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These additional risks include greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional and custody costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Because many foreign securities markets may be limited in size, the activity of large traders may have an undue influence on the prices of securities that trade in such markets. Certain foreign markets that have historically been considered relatively stable may become volatile in response to changed conditions or new developments. Increased interconnectivity of world economies and financial markets increases the possibility that adverse developments and conditions in one country or region will affect the stability of economies and financial markets in other countries or regions. Each Fund invests in securities of issuers located in countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may have an adverse impact on a Fund s investments. Because each Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies and some of the income received by each Fund may be in foreign currency, changes in currency exchange rates may negatively impact each Fund s return. To the extent a Fund invests in emerging market countries, the risks of investing in such countries are greater than risks associated with investments in foreign developed countries.

Foreign issuers are often subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping than are U.S. issuers, and therefore, not all material information may be available or reliable. Securities exchanges or foreign governments may adopt rules or regulations that may negatively impact a Fund s ability to invest in foreign securities or may prevent each Fund from repatriating its investments. In addition, each Fund may not receive shareholder communications or be permitted to vote the securities that it holds, as the issuers may be under no legal obligation to distribute shareholder communications.

Certain foreign markets may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals, changes in international trade patterns, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Economic sanctions could, among other things, effectively restrict or eliminate each Fund s ability to purchase or sell securities or groups of securities for a substantial period of time, and may make each Fund s investments in such securities harder to value. The imposition of such sanctions could impair the market value of the securities of such foreign issuers or otherwise adversely affect each Fund s operations.

Also, certain issuers located in foreign countries in which each Fund invests may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions and/or embargoes imposed by the U.S. Government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. Government as state sponsors of terrorism. As a result, an issuer may sustain damage to its reputation if it is identified as an issuer which operates in, or has dealings with, such countries. A Fund, as an investor in such issuers, may be indirectly subject to those risks.

Because each Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies and some of the income received by the Fund from these investments may be in foreign currencies, changes in currency exchange rates may negatively impact the Fund s return. The values of the currencies of the countries in which the Fund may invest may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation due to changes in interest rates, the effects of monetary policies issued by the United States, foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, the imposition of currency controls or other national or global political or economic developments. Therefore, the Fund s exposure to foreign currencies may result in reduced returns to the Fund. Moreover, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies. The Fund may, but is not obligated to, invest in derivative instruments to lock in certain currency exchange rates from time to time.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) Because all or a portion of the proceeds received by a Fund from its investments and/or the revenues received by the issuer will generally be in foreign currencies, the Fund s exposure to foreign currencies and changes in the value of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar may result in reduced returns for the Fund. Moreover, a Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in European Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) Investments in securities of European issuers involve risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in the U.S. securities markets. The European Union ( EU ) requires member countries to comply with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and on major trading partners outside Europe. The European financial markets have previously experienced, and may continue to experience, volatility and have been adversely affected by concerns about economic downturns, credit rating downgrades, rising government debt levels and possible default on or restructuring of government debt in several European countries. A default or debt restructuring by any European country would adversely impact holders of that country s debt, and sellers of credit default swaps linked to that country s creditworthiness (which may be located in countries other than those listed in the previous sentence). These events have adversely affected, and may in the future affect, the value and exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect the economies of every country in Europe, including EU member countries that do not use the euro and non-EU member countries. In addition, in a referendum held on June 23, 2016, voters in the United Kingdom ( UK ) recently voted to leave the EU, creating economic and political uncertainty in its wake. Significant uncertainty exists regarding the timing of the UK s withdrawal from the EU and the effects such withdrawal will have on the euro, European economies and the global markets.

Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world. In addition, one or more countries may abandon the euro and/or withdraw from the EU. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in United Kingdom Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) Investments in securities of UK issuers may subject a Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security and economic risk specific to the UK. The UK has one of the largest economies in Europe, and the United States and other European countries are substantial trading partners of the UK. As a result, the British economy may be impacted by changes to the economic condition of the United States and other European countries. In a referendum held on June 23, 2016, voters in the UK voted to leave the EU, creating economic and political uncertainty in its wake.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

Significant uncertainty exists regarding the timing of the UK s withdrawal from the EU and the effects such withdrawal will have on the euro, European economies and the global markets.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Asian Issuers**. (VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) Investments in securities of Asian issuers involve risks and special considerations not typically associated with investment in the U.S. securities markets. Certain Asian economies have experienced over-extension of credit, currency devaluations and restrictions, high unemployment, high inflation, decreased exports and economic recessions. Economic events in any one Asian country can have a significant effect on the entire Asian region as well as on major trading partners outside Asia, and any adverse effect on some or all of the Asian countries and regions in which the Fund invests. The securities markets in some Asian economies are relatively underdeveloped and may subject the Fund to higher action costs or greater uncertainty than investments in more developed securities markets. Such risks may adversely affect the value of the Fund s investments. Governments of many Asian countries have implemented significant economic reforms in order to liberalize trade policy, promote foreign investment in their economies, reduce government control of the economy and develop market mechanisms. There can be no assurance these reforms will continue or that they will be effective. Despite reform and privatizations, significant regulation of investment and industry is still pervasive in many Asian countries and may restrict foreign ownership of domestic corporations and repatriation of assets, which may adversely affect the Fund s investments. Governments in some Asian countries are authoritarian in nature, have been installed or removed as a result of military coups or have periodically used force to suppress civil dissent. Disparities of wealth, the pace and success of democratization, and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection have led to social turmoil, violence and labor unrest in some countries. Unanticipated or sudden political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. Investing in certain Asian countries involves risk of loss due to expropriation, nationalization, or confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Chinese Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) Investments of in securities of Chinese issuers, including issuers outside of China that generate significant revenues from China, involve certain risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including, among others, (i) more frequent (and potentially widespread) trading suspensions and government interventions with respect to Chinese issuers, (ii) currency revaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations or blockage, (iii) the nature and extent of intervention by the Chinese government in the Chinese securities markets, whether such intervention will continue and the impact of such intervention or its discontinuation, (iv) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets, (v) the risk that the Chinese government may decide not to continue to support economic reform programs, (vi) limitations on the use of brokers, (vii) higher rates of inflation, (viii) greater political, economic and social uncertainty, (ix) market volatility caused by any potential regional or territorial conflicts or natural disasters and (x) the risk of increased trade tariffs, embargoes and other trade limitations. In addition, the economy of China differs, often unfavorably, from the U.S. economy in such respects as structure, general development, government involvement, wealth distribution, rate of inflation, growth rate, interest rates, allocation of resources and capital reinvestment, among others. The Chinese central government has historically exercised substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through administrative regulation and/or state ownership and actions of the Chinese central and local government authorities continue to have a substantial effect on economic conditions in China. In addition, previously the Chinese government has from time to time taken actions that influence the prices at which certain goods may be sold, encourage companies to invest or concentrate in particular industries, induce mergers between companies in certain industries and induce private companies to publicly offer their securities to increase or continue the rate of economic growth, control the rate of inflation or otherwise regulate economic expansion. The Chinese government may do so in the future as well, potentially having a significant adverse effect on economic conditions in China.

**Special Risk Considerations of Investing in Japanese Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) Investments in securities of Japanese issuers, including issuers located outside of Japan that generate significant revenues from Japan, involve risks that may negatively affect the value of your investment in the Fund. The Japanese economy is characterized by government intervention and protectionism, and an unstable financials sector. International trade, government support of the financials sector and other troubled sectors, consistent government policy, natural disasters, and geopolitical developments can significantly affect economic growth. A significant portion of Japan s trade is conducted with developing nations, almost all of which are in East and Southeast Asia, and it can be affected by conditions in these other countries and currency fluctuations.

**Risk of Investing in Emerging Market Issuers.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) Investments in securities of emerging market issuers involve risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed countries that may negatively affect the value of your investment in a Fund. Such heightened risks may include, among others, expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory taxation, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision making, armed conflict, the impact on the economy as a result of civil war, crime (including drug violence) and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. Issuers in certain emerging market countries are subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping than are issuers in more developed markets, and therefore, all material information may not be available or reliable. Emerging markets are also more likely than developed markets to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades, as well as the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Low trading volumes and volatile prices in less developed markets may make trades harder to complete and settle, and governments or trade groups may compel local agents to hold securities in designated depositories that may not be subject to independent evaluation. Local agents are held only to the standards of care of their local markets. In general, the less developed a country s securities markets are, the greater the likelihood of custody problems. Additionally, each of the factors described below could have a negative impact on the Fund s performance and increase the volatility of a Fund.

**Securities Markets.** Securities markets in emerging market countries are underdeveloped and are often considered to be less correlated to global economic cycles than those markets located in more developed countries. Securities markets in emerging market countries are subject to greater risks associated with market volatility, lower market capitalization, lower trading volume, illiquidity, inflation, greater price fluctuations, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets, governmental control and heavy regulation of labor and industry. These factors, coupled with restrictions on foreign investment and other factors, limit the supply of securities available for investment by a Fund. This will affect the rate at which a Fund is able to invest in emerging market countries, the purchase and sale prices for such securities and the timing of purchases and sales. Emerging markets can experience high rates of inflation, deflation and currency devaluation. The prices of certain securities listed on securities markets in emerging market countries have been subject to sharp fluctuations and sudden declines, and no assurance can be given as to the future performance of listed securities in general. Volatility of prices may be greater than in more developed securities markets. Moreover, securities markets in emerging market countries may be closed for extended periods of time or trading on securities markets may be suspended altogether due to political or civil unrest. Market volatility may also be heightened by the actions of a small number of investors. Brokerage firms in emerging market countries may be fewer in number and less established than brokerage firms in more developed markets. Since a Fund may need to effect securities transactions through these brokerage firms, the Fund is subject to the risk that these brokerage firms will not be able to fulfill their obligations to the Fund. This risk is magnified to the extent a Fund effects securities transactions through a single brokerage firm or a small number of brokerage firms. In addition, the infrastructure for the safe custody of securities and for purchasing and selling securities, settling trades, collecting dividends, initiating corporate actions, and following corporate activity is not as well developed in emerging market countries as is the case in certain more developed markets.

**Political and Economic Risk.** Certain emerging market countries have historically been subject to political instability, and their prospects are tied to the continuation of economic and political liberalization in the region. Instability may result from factors such as government or military intervention in decision making, terrorism, civil unrest, extremism or hostilities between neighboring countries. Any of these factors, including an outbreak of hostilities could negatively impact a Fund s returns. Limited political and democratic freedoms in emerging market countries might cause significant social unrest. These factors may have a significant adverse effect on an emerging market country s economy.

Many emerging market countries may be heavily dependent upon international trade and, consequently, may continue to be negatively affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which it trades. They also have been, and may continue to be, adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade.

In addition, commodities (such as oil, gas and minerals) represent a significant percentage of certain emerging market countries exports and these economies are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices. Adverse economic events in one country may have a significant adverse effect on other countries of this region. In addition, most emerging market countries have experienced, at one time or another, severe and persistent levels of inflation, including, in some cases, hyperinflation. This has, in turn, led to high interest rates, extreme measures by governments to keep inflation in check, and a generally debilitating effect on economic growth.

Although inflation in many countries has lessened, there is no guarantee it will remain at lower levels. The political history of certain emerging market countries has been characterized by political uncertainty, intervention by the military in civilian and economic spheres, and political corruption. Such events could reverse favorable trends toward market and economic reform, privatization, and removal of trade barriers, and result in significant disruption in securities markets in the region.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

Also, from time to time, certain issuers located in emerging market countries in which a Fund invests may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions and/or embargoes imposed by the U.S. Government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. Government as state sponsors of terrorism. As a result, an issuer may sustain damage to its reputation if it is identified as an issuer which operates in, or has dealings with, such countries. A Fund, as an investor in such issuers, may be indirectly subject to those risks.

The economies of one or more countries in which a Fund may invest may be in various states of transition from a planned economy to a more market oriented economy. The economies of such countries differ from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including levels of government involvement, states of development, growth rates, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. Economic growth in these economies may be uneven both geographically and among various sectors of their economies and may also be accompanied by periods of high inflation. Political changes, social instability and adverse diplomatic developments in these countries could result in the imposition of additional government restrictions, including expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxes or nationalization of some or all of the property held by the underlying issuers of securities included in a Fund s Index. There is no guarantee that the governments of these countries will not revert back to some form of planned or non-market oriented economy, and such governments continue to be active participants in many economic sectors through ownership positions and regulation. The allocation of resources in such countries is subject to a high level of government control. Such countries governments may strictly regulate the payment of foreign currency denominated obligations and set monetary policy. Through their policies, these governments may provide preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. The policies set by the government of one of these countries could have a substantial effect on that country s economy.

**Investment and Repatriation Restrictions.** The government in an emerging market country may restrict or control to varying degrees the ability of foreign investors to invest in securities of issuers located or operating in such emerging market countries. These restrictions and/or controls may at times limit or prevent foreign investment in securities of issuers located or operating in emerging market countries and may inhibit a Fund s ability to track its Index. In addition, a Fund may not be able to buy or sell securities or receive full value for such securities. Moreover, certain emerging market countries may require governmental approval or special licenses prior to investments by foreign investors and may limit the amount of investments by foreign investors in a particular industry and/or issuer; may limit such foreign investment to a certain class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of such emerging market countries; and/or may impose additional taxes on foreign investors. A delay in obtaining a required government approval or a license would delay investments in those emerging market countries, and, as a result, a Fund may not be able to invest in certain securities while approval is pending. The government of certain emerging market countries may also withdraw or decline to renew a license that enables a Fund to invest in such country. These factors make investing in issuers located or operating in emerging market countries significantly riskier than investing in issuers located or operating in more developed countries, and any one of them could cause a decline in the value of a Fund s Shares.

Additionally, investments in issuers located in certain emerging market countries may be subject to a greater degree of risk associated with governmental approval in connection with the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. Moreover, there is the risk that if the balance of payments in an emerging market country declines, the government of such country may impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. Consequently, a Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to a Fund of any restrictions on investments. Furthermore, investments in emerging market countries may require a Fund to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Fund.

**Available Disclosure About Emerging Market Issuers.** Issuers located or operating in emerging market countries are not subject to the same rules and regulations as issuers located or operating in more developed countries. Therefore, there may be less financial and other information publicly available with regard to issuers located or operating in emerging market countries and such issuers are not subject to the uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards applicable to issuers located or operating in more developed countries.

**Foreign Currency Considerations.** A Fund s assets that are invested in equity securities of issuers in emerging market countries will generally be denominated in foreign currencies, and the proceeds received by the Fund from these investments will be principally in foreign currencies. The value of an emerging market country s currency may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation. This fluctuation may be due to changes in interest rates, the effects of monetary policies issued by the United States, foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, the imposition of currency controls or other national or global political or economic developments. The economies of certain emerging market countries can be significantly affected by currency devaluations. Certain emerging market countries may also have managed currencies which are maintained at artificial levels relative to the U.S. dollar rather than at levels determined by the market. This type of system can lead to sudden and large adjustments in the currency which, in turn, can have a disruptive and negative effect on foreign investors.

A Fund s exposure to an emerging market country s currency and changes in value of such foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar may reduce the Fund s investment performance and the value of your investment in the Fund. Meanwhile, a Fund will compute and expects to distribute its income in U.S. dollars, and the computation of income will be made on the date that the income is earned by the Fund at the foreign exchange rate in effect on that date. Therefore, if the value of the respective emerging market country s currency falls relative to the U.S. dollar between the earning of the income and the time at which a Fund converts the relevant emerging market country s currency to U.S. dollars, the Fund may be required to liquidate certain positions in order to make distributions if the Fund has insufficient cash in U.S. dollars to meet distribution requirements under the Internal Revenue Code. The liquidation of investments, if required, could be at disadvantageous prices or otherwise have an adverse impact on the Fund s performance.

Certain emerging market countries also restrict the free conversion of their currency into foreign currencies, including the U.S. dollar. There is no significant foreign exchange market for many such currencies and it would, as a result, be difficult for a Fund to engage in foreign currency transactions designed to protect the value of the Fund s interests in securities denominated in such currencies. Furthermore, if permitted, a Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and an emerging market country s currency. Foreign exchange dealers realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer normally will offer to sell a foreign currency to a Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund desire immediately to resell that currency to the dealer. A Fund will conduct its foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forward, futures or options contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies.

**Operational and Settlement Risk.** In addition to having less developed securities markets, emerging market countries have less developed custody and settlement practices than certain developed countries. Rules adopted under the 1940 Act permit a Fund to maintain its foreign securities and cash in the custody of certain eligible non-U.S. banks and securities depositories. Banks in emerging market countries that are eligible foreign sub-custodians may be recently organized or otherwise lack extensive operating experience. In addition, in certain emerging market countries there may be legal restrictions or limitations on the ability of a Fund to recover assets held in custody by a foreign sub-custodian in the event of the bankruptcy of the sub-custodian. Because settlement systems in emerging market countries may be less organized than in other developed markets, there may be a risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the Fund may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the systems. Under the laws in many emerging market countries, a Fund may be required to release local shares before receiving cash payment or may be required to make cash payment prior to receiving local shares, creating a risk that the Fund may surrender cash or securities without ever receiving securities or cash from the other party. Settlement systems in emerging market countries also have a higher risk of failed trades and back to back settlements may not be possible.

A Fund may not be able to convert a foreign currency to U.S. dollars in time for the settlement of redemption requests. In the event of a redemption request from an Authorized Participant ( AP ), a Fund will be required to deliver U.S. dollars to the AP on the settlement date. In the event that a Fund is not able to convert the foreign currency to U.S. dollars in time for settlement, which may occur as a result of the delays described above, the Fund may be required to liquidate certain investments and/or borrow money in order to fund such redemption. The liquidation of investments, if required, could be at disadvantageous prices or otherwise have an adverse impact on the Fund s performance (*e.g.*, by causing the Fund to overweight foreign currency denominated holdings and underweight other holdings which were sold to fund redemptions). In addition, a Fund will incur interest expense on any borrowings and the borrowings will cause the Fund to be leveraged, which may magnify gains and losses on its investments.

In certain emerging market countries, the marketability of quoted shares may be limited due to the restricted opening hours of stock exchanges, and a narrow range of investors and a relatively high proportion of market value may be concentrated in the hands of a relatively small number of shareholders. In addition, because certain emerging market countries stock exchanges on which a Fund s portfolio securities may trade are open when the Exchange is closed, the Fund may be subject to heightened risk associated with market movements. Trading volume may be lower on certain emerging market countries stock exchanges than on more developed securities markets and equities may be generally less liquid. The infrastructure for clearing, settlement and registration on the primary and secondary markets of certain emerging market countries are less developed than in certain other markets and under certain circumstances this may result in a Fund experiencing delays in settling and/or registering transactions in the markets in which it

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

invests, particularly if the growth of foreign and domestic investment in certain emerging market countries places an undue burden on such investment infrastructure. Such delays could affect the speed with which a Fund can transmit redemption proceeds and may inhibit the initiation and realization of investment opportunities at optimum times.

Certain issuers in emerging market countries may utilize share blocking schemes. Share blocking refers to a practice, in certain foreign markets, where voting rights related to an issuer s securities are predicated on these securities being blocked from trading at the custodian or sub-custodian level for a period of time around a shareholder meeting. These restrictions have the effect of barring the purchase and sale of certain voting securities within a specified number of days before and, in certain instances, after a shareholder meeting where a vote of shareholders will be taken. Share blocking may prevent the Fund from buying or selling securities for a period of time. During the time that shares are blocked, trades in such securities will not settle. The blocking period can last up to several weeks. The process for having a blocking restriction lifted can be quite onerous with the particular requirements varying widely by country. In addition, in certain countries, the block cannot be removed. As a result of the ramifications of voting ballots in markets that allow share blocking, the Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, reserves the right to abstain from voting proxies in those markets.

**Corporate and Securities Laws.** Securities laws in emerging market countries are relatively new and unsettled and, consequently, there is a risk of rapid and unpredictable change in laws regarding foreign investment, securities regulation, title to securities and shareholder rights. Accordingly, foreign investors may be adversely affected by new or amended laws and regulations. In addition, the systems of corporate governance to which emerging market issuers are subject may be less advanced than those systems to which issuers located in more developed countries are subject, and therefore, shareholders of issuers located in emerging market countries may not receive many of the protections available to shareholders of issuers located in more developed countries. In circumstances where adequate laws and shareholder rights exist, it may not be possible to obtain swift and equitable enforcement of the law. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change.

**Participation Notes.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) Participation notes ( P-Notes ) are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to the performance of a particular underlying equity security or market. P-Notes can have the characteristics or take the form of various instruments, including, but not limited to, certificates or warrants. The holder of a P-Note that is linked to a particular underlying security is entitled to receive any dividends paid in connection with the underlying security. However, the holder of a P-Note generally does not receive voting rights as it would if it directly owned the underlying security. P-Notes constitute direct, general and unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, which therefore subject the Fund to counterparty risk, as discussed below.

Investments in P-Notes involve certain risks in addition to those associated with a direct investment in the underlying foreign securities or foreign securities markets whose return they seek to replicate. For instance, there can be no assurance that the trading price of a P-Note will equal the value of the underlying foreign security or foreign securities market that it seeks to replicate. As the purchaser of a P-Note, the Fund is relying on the creditworthiness of the counterparty issuing the P-Note and has no rights under a P-Note against the issuer of the underlying security. Therefore, if such counterparty were to become insolvent or default on its obligations, the Fund would lose its investment. The risk that the Fund may lose its investments due to the insolvency of a single counterparty may be amplified to the extent the Fund purchases P-Notes issued by one issuer or a small number of issuers. P-Notes also include transaction costs in addition to those applicable to a direct investment in securities. In addition, the Fund s use of P-Notes may cause the Fund s performance to deviate from the performance of the portion of the ex-US Moat Focus Index to which the Fund is gaining exposure through the use of P-Notes.

Due to liquidity and transfer restrictions, the secondary markets on which P-Notes are traded may be less liquid than the markets for other securities, which may lead to the absence of readily available market quotations for securities in the Fund s portfolio and may cause the value of the P-Notes to decline. The ability of the Fund to value its securities may become more difficult and the Adviser s judgment in the application of fair value procedures may play a greater role in the valuation of the Fund s securities due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data. Consequently, while such determinations will be made in good faith, it may nevertheless be more difficult for the Fund to accurately assign a daily value to such securities.

**Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF only.) A Fund may invest in depositary receipts (including American depositary receipts) which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities. Depositary receipts are receipts listed on U.S. or foreign exchanges issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. The issuers of certain depositary receipts are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and, if not included in a Fund s Index, may negatively affect a Fund s ability to replicate the performance of its Index. In addition, investments in depositary receipts that are not included in a Fund s Index may increase tracking error.

**Risk of Investing in Medium-Capitalization Companies.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF only.) A Fund may invest in medium-capitalization companies and, therefore, may be subject to certain risks associated with medium-capitalization companies. These companies are often subject to less analyst coverage and may be in early and less predictable periods of their corporate existences, with little or no record of profitability. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger more established companies. These companies tend to have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies. Returns on investments in securities of medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of larger companies.

**Risk of Cash Transactions.** Unlike other ETFs, VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF effects its creations and redemptions partially for in-kind securities and partially for cash, rather than wholly for in-kind securities, due to various legal and operational constraints in certain countries in which the Fund invests. Because the Fund currently intends to effect a portion of redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind distributions, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds, which involves transaction costs that the Fund may not have incurred had it effected redemptions entirely in kind. These costs may include brokerage costs or taxable losses or gains, which may be imposed on the Fund and decrease the Fund s NAV to the extent such costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an Authorized Participant ( AP ). If the Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause the Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. Other ETFs generally are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid realizing gains in connection with transactions designed to raise cash to meet redemption requests. The Fund generally intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the Fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than, if they had made an investment in a different ETF.

**Risk of Investing in Other Funds.** (VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF only.) The Fund may invest in shares of other funds, including ETFs that track the S&P 500 Index. As a result, the Fund will indirectly be exposed to the risks of an investment in the underlying funds. Shares of other funds have many of the same risks as direct investments in common stocks or bonds. In addition, the market value of the Fund s shares is expected to rise and fall as the value of the underlying index or bond rises and falls. The market value of such funds shares may differ from the net asset value ( NAV ) of the particular fund. As a shareholder in the fund (as with ETFs), the Fund would bear its ratable share of that entity s expenses. At the same time, the Fund would continue to pay its own investment management fees and other expenses. As a result, the Fund and its shareholders will be absorbing additional levels of fees with respect to investments in other funds, including ETFs. Such fees will not, however, be counted towards the Fund s expense cap.

**Risk of U.S. Treasury Bills.** (VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF only.) The Fund will invest in U.S. Treasury bills to the extent that the NDR CMG Index has a flat allocation. Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary and the Fund may sell the U.S. Treasury bills in the secondary market when the NDR CMG Index is rebalanced.

**Dividend Paying Securities Risk.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF only.) There can also be no assurance that securities that pay dividends will continue to have a high dividend yield, strong financial health or attractive valuation for any period of time. Securities that pay dividends, as a group, may be out of favor with the market and may underperform the overall equity market or stocks of companies that do not pay dividends. In addition, changes in the dividend policies of the companies held by the Fund or the capital resources available for such company s dividend payments may adversely affect the Fund.

**Market Risk.** The prices of the securities in each Fund are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. Overall securities values could decline generally or could underperform other investments. An investment in a Fund may lose money.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

**Operational Risk.** Each Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of a Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** (VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF only.) The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities.

**Index Tracking Risk.** Each Fund s return may not match the return of its Index for a number of reasons. For example, each Fund incurs a number of operating expenses, including taxes, not applicable to its Index and incurs costs associated with buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of its Index or (to the extent the Fund effects creations and redemptions in cash) raising cash to meet redemptions or deploying cash in connection with newly created Creation Units, which are not factored into the return of its Index. Transaction costs, including brokerage costs, will decrease a Fund s NAV to the extent not offset by the transaction fee payable by an AP. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on a Fund s ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track its Index. There is no assurance that an Index Provider (defined herein) or any agents that may act on their behalf will compile an Index accurately, or that an Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. Errors in respect of the quality, accuracy and completeness of the data used to compile an Index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Providers for a period of time or at all, particularly where the indices are less commonly used as benchmarks by funds or managers. Therefore, gains, losses or costs associated with errors of an Index Provider or its agents will generally be borne by the applicable Fund and its shareholders. For example, during a period where a Fund s Index contains incorrect constituents, the Fund would have market exposure to such constituents and would be underexposed to an Index s other constituents. Such errors may negatively or positively impact a Fund and its shareholders. Any gains due to an Index Provider s or others errors will be kept by the applicable Fund and its shareholders and any losses resulting from an Index Provider s or others errors will be borne by the applicable Fund and its shareholders. The VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF will at least initially seek to track the NDR CMG Index when the Fund has an equity allocation by holding shares of one or more ETFs that track the performance of the S&P 500 Index, rather than investing directly in the shares of the 500 companies comprising the S&P 500 Index, which may cause VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF s return to not match the return of the NDR CMG Index. In addition, the Funds may not invest in certain securities and/or other assets included in its Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in its Index, due to legal restrictions or limitations, certain Exchange listing standards, a lack of liquidity in markets which securities trade, potential adverse tax consequences or other regulatory reasons (such as diversification requirements). Moreover, a Fund may be delayed in purchasing or selling securities included in its Index. A Fund may encounter issues with regard to currency convertibility (including the cost of borrowing funds, if any) or repatriation, which may also increase the index tracking risk. Certain Funds may also need to rely on borrowings to meet redemptions, which may lead to increased expenses. For tax efficiency purposes, a Fund may sell certain securities, and such sale may cause the Fund to realize a loss and deviate from the performance of its Index.

Certain Funds may fair value certain of the foreign securities and/or underlying currencies or other assets they hold, except those securities primarily traded on exchanges that close at the same time the Fund calculates its NAV. To the extent a Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of its Index is based on securities closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of its Index is not based on fair value prices) or if a Fund otherwise calculates its NAV based on prices that differ from those used in calculating its respective benchmark index (each, a respective Index ), the Fund s ability to track its Index may be adversely affected. The need to comply with the tax diversification and other requirements of the Internal Revenue Code may also impact a Fund s ability to replicate the performance of its Index. In addition, if a Fund utilizes depositary receipts or other derivative instruments that are not included in the Fund s Index, its return may not correlate as well with the returns of its Index as would be the case if a Fund purchased all the securities in its Index directly. Actions taken in response to proposed corporate actions could result in increased tracking error. In light of the factors discussed above, a Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of its Index.

Index tracking risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions. Changes to the composition of a Fund s Index in connection with a rebalancing or reconstitution of the Index may cause the Fund to experience increased volatility, during which time the Fund s index tracking risk may be heightened.

**Passive Management Risk.** Unlike many investment companies, the Funds are not actively managed. Therefore, unless a specific security is removed from its Index, a Fund generally would not sell a security because the security s issuer is in financial trouble. If a specific security is removed from a Fund s Index, the Fund may be forced to sell such security at an inopportune time or for prices other than at current market values. An investment in a Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any Fund that invests in equity securities traded on an exchange, such as market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic and political developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in security prices. Each Fund s Index may not contain the appropriate or a diversified mix of securities for any particular economic cycle. The timing of changes in the securities of a Fund s portfolio in seeking to replicate its Index could have a negative effect on the Fund. Unlike with an actively managed fund, the Adviser does not use techniques or defensive strategies designed to lessen the effects of market volatility or to reduce the impact of periods of market decline. This means that, based on market and economic conditions, a Fund s performance could be lower than funds that may actively shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or to lessen the impact of a market decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** A Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in a Fund s market price from its NAV. Van Eck Securities Corporation, the distributor of the Shares (the Distributor ), does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those APs creating and redeeming directly with a Fund.

Decisions by market makers or APs to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying value of a Fund s portfolio securities and the Fund s market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund Shares trading at a price which differs materially from NAV and also in greater than normal intraday bid/ask spreads for Fund Shares.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on an Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the relevant Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of an Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of a Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Shareholder Risk.** Certain shareholders, including other funds advised by the Adviser, may from time to time own a substantial amount of the Funds Shares. In addition, a third party investor, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, an AP, a market maker, or another entity may invest in a Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of time. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not redeem its investment. Redemptions by shareholders could have a negative impact on a Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the Exchange and may, therefore, have a material effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of a Fund s holdings. The NAV of the Shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of a Fund s securities holdings. The market price of Shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in accordance with changes in NAV and the intraday value of a Fund s holdings, as well as supply and demand on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Given the fact that Shares can be created and redeemed by APs in Creation Units, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained in the long-term. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Shares normally will trade close to the value of a Fund s holdings, market prices are not expected to correlate exactly to the Fund s NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. The price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares may be closely related to, but not necessarily identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities of a Fund s portfolio of investments trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

the Shares that were bought or sold or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. Any of these factors, discussed above and further below, may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to a Fund s NAV. In addition, because certain of a Fund s underlying securities trade on exchanges that are closed when the Exchange (*i.e.*, the exchange that Shares of the Fund trade on) is open, there are likely to be deviations between the expected value of an underlying security and the closing security s price (*i.e.*, the last quote from its closed foreign market) resulting in premiums or discounts to NAV that may be greater than those experienced by other ETFs. In addition, the securities held by a Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid/ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for a Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares and various orders that may be placed. Investors should consult their financial intermediary before purchasing or selling Shares of the Funds.

When you buy or sell Shares of a Fund through a broker, you will likely incur a brokerage commission or other charges imposed by brokers. In addition, the market price of Shares, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a bid/ask spread charged by the market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. The spread of a Fund s Shares varies over time based on the Fund s trading volume and market liquidity and may increase if the Fund s trading volume, the spread of the Fund s underlying securities, or market liquidity decrease. In times of severe market disruption, including when trading of a Fund s holdings may be halted, the bid/ask spread may increase significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to the Fund s NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest during significant market volatility.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** Each Fund is a separate investment portfolio of VanEck Vectors ETF Trust (the Trust ), which is an open-end investment company registered under the 1940 Act. Each Fund, except for VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF, is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Moreover, each Fund is subject to the risk that it will be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer or in obligations of a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on a Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**Concentration Risk.** A Fund s assets will be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent that its respective Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. The securities of many or all of the companies in the same sector or industry may decline in value due to developments adversely affecting such sector or industry. By concentrating its assets in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, a Fund is subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries may negatively impact a Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**ADDITIONAL NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

Each Fund may invest in securities not included in its respective Index, money market instruments, including repurchase agreements or other funds which invest exclusively in money market instruments, convertible securities, structured notes (notes on which the amount of principal repayment and interest payments are based on the movement of one or more specified factors, such as the movement of a particular stock or stock index) and/or certain derivatives, which the Adviser believes will help a Fund track its Index. Depositary receipts not included in a Fund s Index may be used by a Fund in seeking performance that corresponds to its respective Index and in managing cash flows, and may count towards compliance with the Fund s 80% policy. Each Fund may also invest, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, in other affiliated and unaffiliated funds, such as open-end or closed-end management investment companies, including other ETFs. None of the Funds (except for VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF) employs a temporary defensive strategy to protect against potential stock market declines. VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF will not take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its investment objective of seeking to replicate the NDR CMG Index.

**BORROWING MONEY**

Each Fund may borrow money from a bank up to a limit of one-third of the market value of its assets. Each Fund has entered or intends to enter into a credit facility to borrow money for temporary, emergency or other purposes, including the funding of shareholder redemption requests, trade settlements and as necessary to distribute to shareholders any income required to maintain such Fund s status as a regulated investment company. To the extent that a Fund borrows money, it may be leveraged; at such times, the Fund will appreciate or depreciate in value more rapidly than its Index. Leverage generally has the effect of increasing the amount of loss or gain a Fund might realize, and may increase volatility in the value of a Fund s investments.

**LENDING PORTFOLIO SECURITIES**

Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions desiring to borrow securities to complete transactions and for other purposes. In connection with such loans, a Fund receives cash, U.S. government securities and stand-by letters of credit not issued by the Funds bank lending agent equal to at least 102% of the value of the portfolio securities being loaned. This collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis. Although a Fund will receive collateral in connection with all loans of its securities holdings, the Fund would be exposed to a risk of loss should a borrower fail to return the borrowed securities (*e.g.*, the Fund would have to buy replacement securities and the loaned securities may have appreciated beyond the value of the collateral held by the Fund) or become insolvent. A Fund may pay fees to the party arranging the loan of securities. In addition, a Fund will bear the risk that it may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. A Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of any cash collateral or in the value of the investments made with the cash collateral. These events could trigger adverse tax consequences for a Fund. Substitute payments for dividends received by a Fund for securities loaned out by the Fund will not be considered qualified dividend income.

**ADDITIONAL NON-PRINCIPAL RISKS**

**Risk of Investing in Derivatives.** Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are based on the value of one or more reference assets or indicators, such as a security, currency, interest rate, or index. The Funds use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other more traditional investments. Moreover, although the value of a derivative is based on an underlying asset or indicator, a derivative typically does not carry the same rights as would be the case if a Fund invested directly in the underlying securities, currencies or other assets.

Derivatives are subject to a number of risks, such as potential changes in value in response to market developments or, in the case of over-the-counter derivatives, as a result of a counterparty s credit quality and the risk that a derivative transaction may not have the effect the Adviser anticipated. Derivatives also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not achieve the desired correlation with the underlying asset or indicator. Derivative transactions can create investment leverage, and may be highly volatile, and a Fund could lose more than the amount it invests. The use of derivatives may increase the amount and affect the timing and character of taxes payable by shareholders of a Fund.

Many derivative transactions are entered into over-the-counter without a central clearinghouse; as a result, the value of such a derivative transaction will depend on, among other factors, the ability and the willingness of a Fund s counterparty to perform its obligations under the transaction. If a counterparty were to default on its obligations, a Fund s contractual remedies against such counterparty may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws, which could affect the Fund s rights as a creditor (*e.g.*, the Fund may not receive the net amount of payments that it is contractually entitled to receive). A liquid secondary market may not always exist for a Fund s derivative positions at any time, and a Fund may not be able to initiate or liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

In December 2015, the Securities and Exchange Commission ( SEC ) proposed new regulations applicable to an ETF s use of derivatives. If adopted as proposed, these regulations could potentially limit or impact a Fund s ability to invest in derivatives and negatively affect a Fund s performance and ability to pursue its stated investment objectives.

VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF will not use derivatives for purposes of meeting the requirement that the VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the US Dividend Valuation Index. Derivatives included in the remaining 20% of the VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF s total assets will only be used to track the US Dividend Valuation Index.

**Leverage Risk.** To the extent that a Fund borrows money or utilizes certain derivatives, it may be leveraged. Leveraging generally exaggerates the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of a Fund s portfolio securities. To manage the risk associated with leveraging, each Fund may segregate liquid assets, or otherwise cover its derivatives position in a manner consistent with the 1940 Act and the rules and SEC interpretations thereunder. Each Fund may modify its asset segregation policies at any time to comply with any changes in the SEC s positions regarding asset segregation.

**Investment Restrictions.** (VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF only.) The 1940 Act places limits on the percentage of the total outstanding stock of another investment company that may be owned by the Fund; however, exemptive relief from the SEC permits the Fund to invest in other unaffiliated investment companies in excess of this limitation if certain conditions are met (the Exemptive Relief ). The Fund is subject to the conditions set forth in the Exemptive Relief and certain additional provisions of the 1940 Act that limit the amount that the Fund and its affiliates, in the aggregate, can invest in the outstanding voting securities of any one investment company. Compliance with such investment restrictions may result in increased tracking error for the Fund. The Fund and its affiliates may not actively acquire control of an investment

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

company, which is presumed once ownership of an investment company s outstanding voting securities exceeds 25%. Also, to comply with provisions of the 1940 Act and the Exemptive Relief, the Adviser may be required to vote shares of an investment company in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders of the investment company.

**TAX ADVANTAGED PRODUCT STRUCTURE**

Unlike many conventional mutual funds which are only bought and sold at closing NAVs, the Shares of the Funds have been designed to be tradable in a secondary market on an intra-day basis and to be created and redeemed principally in-kind, except for VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF whose shares are created and redeemed partially for cash, in Creation Units at each day s market close. These in-kind arrangements are designed to mitigate the adverse effects on a Fund s portfolio that could arise from frequent cash purchase and redemption transactions that affect the NAV of the Fund. Moreover, in contrast to conventional mutual funds, where frequent redemptions can have an adverse tax impact on taxable shareholders because of the need to sell portfolio securities which, in turn, may generate taxable gain, the in-kind redemption mechanism of the Funds, to the extent used, generally is not expected to lead to a tax event for shareholders whose Shares are not being redeemed.

**PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS**

A description of each Fund s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund s portfolio securities is available in the Funds SAI.

**MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS**

**Board of Trustees.** The Board of Trustees of the Trust has responsibility for the general oversight of the management of the Funds, including general supervision of the Adviser and other service providers, but is not involved in the day-to-day management of the Trust. A list of the Trustees and the Trust officers, and their present positions and principal occupations, is provided in the Funds SAI.

**Investment Adviser.** Under the terms of an Investment Management Agreement between the Trust and Van Eck Associates Corporation with respect to each Fund (the Investment Management Agreement ), Van Eck Associates Corporation serves as the adviser to each Fund and, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, is responsible for the day-to-day investment management of the Funds. As of December 31, 2018, the Adviser managed approximately $44.3 billion in assets. The Adviser has been an investment adviser since 1955 and also acts as adviser or sub-adviser to mutual funds, other ETFs, other pooled investment vehicles and separate accounts. The Adviser s principal business address is 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017. A discussion regarding the Board of Trustees approval of the Investment Management Agreement is available in the Trust s annual report for the period ended September 30, 2018.

For the services provided to each Fund under the Investment Management Agreement, each Fund pays the Adviser monthly fees based on a percentage of each Fund s average daily net assets at the annual rate of 0.29% (with respect to VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF), 0.45% (with respect to VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF) and 0.50% (with respect to VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF). From time to time, the Adviser may waive all or a portion of its fee. Until at least February 1, 2020, the Adviser has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of each Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.29% (with respect to VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF), 0.49% (with respect to VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF), 0.52% (with respect to VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF), 0.55% (with respect to VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF) and 0.56% (with respect to VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF), of its average daily net assets per year.

Each Fund is responsible for all of its expenses, including the investment advisory fees, costs of transfer agency, custody, legal, audit and other services, interest, taxes, any distribution fees or expenses, offering fees or expenses and extraordinary expenses.

**Manager of Managers Structure.** With respect to VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF and VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF, the Adviser and the Trust may rely on an exemptive order (the Order ) from the SEC that permits the Adviser to enter into investment sub-advisory agreements with unaffiliated sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The Adviser, subject to the review and approval of the Board of Trustees, may select one or more sub-advisers for the Fund and supervise, monitor and evaluate the performance of each sub-adviser.

The Order also permits the Adviser, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, to replace sub-advisers and amend investment sub-advisory agreements, including applicable fee arrangements, without shareholder approval whenever the Adviser and the Board of Trustees believe such action will benefit the Fund and its shareholders. The Adviser thus would have the responsibility (subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees) to recommend the hiring and replacement of sub-advisers as well as the discretion to terminate any sub-adviser and reallocate the Fund s assets for management among any other sub-adviser(s) and itself. This means that the Adviser would be able to reduce the sub-advisory fees and retain a larger portion of the management fee, or increase the sub-advisory fees and retain a smaller portion of the management fee. The Adviser would compensate each sub-adviser out of its management fee.

**Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent.** Van Eck Associates Corporation is the administrator for the Funds (the Administrator ), and The Bank of New York Mellon is the custodian of the Funds assets and provides transfer agency and fund accounting services to the Funds. The Administrator is responsible for certain clerical, recordkeeping and/or bookkeeping services which are required to be provided pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement.

**Distributor.** Van Eck Securities Corporation is the distributor of the Shares. The Distributor will not distribute Shares in less than Creation Units, and does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. The Shares are traded in the secondary market.

## PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The portfolio managers who currently share joint responsibility for the day-to-day management of each Fund s portfolio are Peter H. Liao, CFA and Guo Hua (Jason) Jin. Mr. Liao has been employed by the Adviser as an analyst since the summer of 2004 and has been a portfolio manager since 2006. Mr. Liao graduated from New York University in 2004 with a Bachelor of Arts in Economics and Mathematics. Mr. Jin has been employed by the Adviser as an analyst since January 2007 and has been a portfolio manager since 2018. Mr. Jin graduated from the State University of New York at Buffalo in 2004 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration with a concentration in Financial Analysis. Messrs. Liao and Jin also serve as portfolio managers for certain other investment companies and pooled investment vehicles advised by the Adviser. See the Funds SAI for additional information about the portfolio managers compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and their respective ownership of Shares.

**SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION**

**DETERMINATION OF NAV**

The NAV per Share for each Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (*i.e.*, the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of Shares outstanding. Expenses and fees, including the management fee, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. The NAV of each Fund is determined each business day as of the close of trading (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on the New York Stock Exchange.

The values of each Fund s portfolio securities are based on the securities closing prices on the markets on which the securities trade, when available. Due to the time differences between the United States and certain countries in which certain Funds invest, securities on these exchanges may not trade at times when Shares of the Fund will trade. In the absence of a last reported sales price, or if no sales were reported, and for other assets for which market quotes are not readily available, values may be based on quotes obtained from a quotation reporting system, established market makers or by an outside independent pricing service. Debt instruments with remaining maturities of more than 60 days are valued at the evaluated mean price provided by an outside independent pricing service. If an outside independent pricing service is unable to provide a valuation, the instrument is valued at the mean of the highest bid and the lowest asked quotes obtained from one or more brokers or dealers selected by the Adviser. Prices obtained by an outside independent pricing service may use information provided by market makers or estimates of market values obtained from yield data related to investments or securities with similar characteristics and may use a computerized grid matrix of securities and its evaluations in determining what it believes is the fair value of the portfolio securities. Short-term debt instruments having a maturity of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost. Any assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted into U.S. dollars at the current market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more sources. If a market quotation for a security or other asset is not readily available or the Adviser believes it does not otherwise accurately reflect the market value of the security or asset at the time a Fund calculates its NAV, the security or asset will be fair valued by the Adviser in accordance with the Trust s valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. Each Fund may also use fair value pricing in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to, situations when the value of a security in the Fund s portfolio has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security is principally traded (such as a corporate action or other news that may materially affect the price of a security) or trading in a security has been suspended or halted. In addition, each Fund that holds foreign equity securities currently expects that it will fair value certain of the foreign equity securities held by the Fund each day the Fund calculates its NAV, except those securities principally traded on exchanges that close at the same time the Fund calculates its NAV.

Accordingly, a Fund s NAV may reflect certain portfolio securities fair values rather than their market prices at the time the exchanges on which they principally trade close. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security or other asset is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of such security or asset. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate a Fund s NAV and the prices used by such Fund s Index. This may adversely affect a Fund s ability to track its Index. With respect to securities that are principally traded on foreign exchanges, the value of a Fund s portfolio securities may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell your Shares.

**INTRADAY VALUE**

The trading prices of the Funds Shares in the secondary market generally differ from the Funds daily NAV and are affected by market forces such as the supply of and demand for Fund Shares and underlying securities held by each

Fund, economic conditions and other factors. Information regarding the intraday value of the Funds Shares ( IIV ) is disseminated every 15 seconds throughout each trading day by the Exchange or by market data vendors or other information providers. The IIV is based on the current market value of the securities and/or cash required to be deposited in exchange for a Creation Unit. The IIV does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio of securities held by each Fund at a particular point in time or the best possible valuation of the current portfolio. Therefore, the IIV should not be viewed as a real-time update of the Funds NAV, which is computed only once a day. The IIV is generally determined by using current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers and other market intermediaries that may trade in the portfolio securities held by each Fund and valuations based on current market rates. The quotations and/or valuations of certain Fund holdings may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the United States. Each Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the IIV and makes no warranty as to its accuracy.

**RULE 144A AND OTHER UNREGISTERED SECURITIES**

An AP (*i.e.*, a person eligible to place orders with the Distributor to create or redeem Creation Units of a Fund) that is not a qualified institutional buyer, as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ( Securities Act ), will not be able to receive, as part of a redemption, restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A or other unregistered securities.

**BUYING AND SELLING EXCHANGE-TRADED SHARES**

The Shares of the Funds are listed on the Exchange. If you buy or sell Shares in the secondary market, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread, which is any difference between the bid price and the ask price. The spread varies over time for a Fund s Shares based on a Fund s trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Funds have high trading volume and market liquidity, and generally higher if the Funds have little trading volume and market liquidity (which is often the case for funds that are newly launched or small in size). In times of severe market disruption or low trading volume in a Fund s Shares, this spread can increase significantly. It is anticipated that the Shares will trade in the secondary market at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the NAV of the Shares. During periods of disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme market volatility, the market prices of Shares are more likely to differ significantly from the Shares NAV.

The Depository Trust Company ( DTC ) serves as securities depository for the Shares. (The Shares may be held only in book-entry form; stock certificates will not be issued.) DTC, or its nominee, is the record or registered owner of all outstanding Shares. Beneficial ownership of Shares will be shown on the records of DTC or its participants (described below). Beneficial owners of Shares are not entitled to have Shares registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of certificates in definitive form and are not considered the registered holder thereof. Accordingly, to exercise any rights of a holder of Shares, each beneficial owner must rely on the procedures of: (i) DTC; (ii) DTC Participants, *i.e.*, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC; and (iii) Indirect Participants, *i.e.*, brokers, dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly, through which such beneficial owner holds its interests. The Trust understands that under existing industry practice, in the event the Trust requests any action of holders of Shares, or a beneficial owner desires to take any action that DTC, as the record owner of all outstanding Shares, is entitled to take, DTC would authorize the DTC Participants to take such action and that the DTC Participants would authorize the Indirect Participants and beneficial owners acting through such DTC Participants to take such action and would otherwise act upon the instructions of beneficial owners owning through them. As described above, the Trust recognizes DTC or its nominee as the owner of all Shares for all purposes. For more information, see the section entitled Book Entry Only System in the Funds SAI.

The Exchange is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays: New Year s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Because non-U.S. exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund s portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell a Fund s Shares.

The right of redemption by an AP may be suspended or the date of payment postponed (1) for any period during which the Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (2) for any period during which trading on the Exchange is suspended or restricted; (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the Shares of a Fund or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable; or (4) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC.

**Market Timing and Related Matters.** The Funds impose no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions. Frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund Shares may attempt to take advantage of a potential arbitrage opportunity presented by a lag between a change in the value of a Fund s portfolio securities after the close of the primary markets for a Fund s portfolio securities and the reflection of that change in a Fund s NAV ( market timing ).

The Board of Trustees considered the nature of each Fund (*i.e.*, a fund whose Shares are expected to trade intraday), that the Adviser monitors the trading activity of APs for patterns of abusive trading, that the Funds reserve the right to reject orders that may be disruptive to the management of or otherwise not in the Funds best interests, and that each Fund may fair value certain of its securities. Given this structure, the Board of Trustees determined that it is not necessary to impose restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions for the Funds at the present time.

**DISTRIBUTIONS**

**Net Investment Income and Capital Gains.** As a shareholder of a Fund, you are entitled to your share of such Fund s distributions of net investment income and net realized capital gains on its investments. Each Fund pays out substantially all of its net earnings to its shareholders as distributions.

Each Fund typically earns income dividends from stocks and interest from debt securities. These amounts, net of expenses, are typically passed along to Fund shareholders as dividends from net investment income. The Fund realizes capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Net capital gains are distributed to shareholders as capital gain distributions.

**SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION (continued)**

Net investment income, if any, is typically distributed to shareholders at least annually and net realized capital gains, if any, are also typically distributed to shareholders at least annually. Dividends may be declared and paid more frequently to improve index tracking or to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition, in situations where a Fund acquires investment securities after the beginning of a dividend period, a Fund may elect to distribute at least annually amounts representing the full dividend yield net of expenses on the underlying investment securities, as if the Fund owned the underlying investment securities for the entire dividend period. If the Fund so elects, some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital, which, for tax purposes, is treated as a return of your investment in Shares. You will be notified regarding the portion of the distribution which represents a return of capital.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional Shares of a Fund only if the broker through which you purchased Shares makes such option available.

**TAX INFORMATION**

As with any investment, you should consider how your Fund investment will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in a Fund, including the possible application of foreign, state and local taxes. Unless your investment in a Fund is through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when: (i) the Fund makes distributions, (ii) you sell Shares in the secondary market or (iii) you create or redeem Creation Units.

**Taxes on Distributions**. As noted above, each Fund expects to distribute net investment income, if any, at least annually (except for VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF, which expects to distribute net investment income, if any, at least quarterly), and any net realized long-term or short-term capital gains, if any, annually. Each Fund may also pay a special distribution at any time to comply with U.S. federal tax requirements.

In general, your distributions are subject to U.S. federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in the Fund. Distributions of net investment income, including net short-term gains, if any, are generally taxable as ordinary income. Whether distributions of capital gains represent long-term or short-term capital gains is determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long you have owned your Shares. Distributions of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long term capital losses, if any, are generally taxable as ordinary income. Distributions of net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses, if any, that are properly reported as capital gain dividends are generally taxable as long-term capital gains. Long-term capital gains of a non-corporate shareholder are generally taxable at a maximum rate of 15% or 20%, depending on whether the shareholder s income exceeds certain threshold amounts.

The Funds may receive dividends, the distribution of which a Fund may report as qualified dividends. In the event that a Fund receives such a dividend and reports the distribution of such dividend as a qualified dividend, the dividend may be taxed at the maximum capital gains rates of 15% or 20%, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and the Fund level. There can be no assurance that any significant portion of a Fund s distributions will be eligible for qualified dividend treatment.

Distributions in excess of a Fund s current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of your investment to the extent of your basis in the Shares, and generally as capital gain thereafter. A return of capital, which for tax purposes is treated as a return of your investment, reduces your basis in Shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition of Shares. A distribution will reduce a Fund s NAV per Share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain even though, from an economic standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

Dividends, interest and gains from non-U.S. investments of a Fund may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may, in some cases, reduce or eliminate such taxes.

If more than 50% of a Fund s total assets at the end of its taxable year consist of foreign securities, the Fund may elect to pass through to its investors certain foreign income taxes paid by the Fund, with the result that each investor will (i) include in gross income, even though not actually received, the investor s pro rata share of the Fund s foreign income taxes, and (ii) either deduct (in calculating U.S. taxable income) or credit (in calculating U.S. federal income), subject to certain holding period and other limitations, the investor s pro rata share of the Fund s foreign income taxes. It is expected that more than 50% of VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF s and VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF s assets will consist of foreign securities.

**Backup Withholding.** Each Fund may be required to withhold a percentage of your distributions and proceeds if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or social security number or otherwise established a basis for exemption from backup withholding. The backup withholding rate for individuals is currently 24%. This is not an additional tax and may be refunded, or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided certain required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service ( IRS ).

**Taxes on the Sale or Cash Redemption of Exchange Listed Shares.** Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid with respect to such Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited. To the extent that a Fund shareholder s Shares are redeemed for cash, this is normally treated as a sale for tax purposes.

**Taxes on Creations and Redemptions of Creation Units.** A person who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of exchange and the sum of the exchanger s aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the amount of any cash paid for such Creation Units. A person who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger s basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of primarily securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing wash sales, or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities for Creation Units or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax adviser with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible and the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction.

Under current U.S. federal income tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon a redemption (or creation) of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares (or securities surrendered) have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares (or securities surrendered) have been held for one year or less.

If you create or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Shares you created or sold and at what price.

**Medicare Tax.** An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person s modified adjusted gross income (in the case of an individual) or adjusted gross income (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

**Non-U.S. Shareholders.** Dividends paid by a Fund to non-U.S. shareholders are generally subject to withholding tax at a 30% rate or a reduced rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty to the extent derived from investment income and short-term capital gains. Dividends paid by a Fund from net tax-exempt income or long-term capital gains are generally not subject to such withholding tax. Properly-reported dividends are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax where they (i) are paid in respect of a Fund s qualified net interest income (generally, a Fund s U.S. source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which a Fund is at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income); or (ii) are paid in respect of a Fund s qualified short-term capital gains (generally, the excess of a Fund s net short-term capital gain over a Fund s long-term capital loss for such taxable year). However, depending on its circumstances, a Fund may report all, some or none of its potentially eligible dividends as such qualified net interest income or as qualified short-term capital gains and/or treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for this exemption from withholding.

Any capital gain realized by a non-U.S. shareholder upon a sale of Shares of a Fund will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax unless (i) the gain is effectively connected with the shareholder s trade or business in the U.S., or in the case of a shareholder who is a nonresident alien individual, the shareholder is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met or (ii) the Fund is or has been a U.S. real property holding corporation, as defined below, at any time within the five-year period preceding the date of disposition of the Fund s Shares or, if shorter, within the period during which the non-U.S. shareholder has held the Shares. Generally, a corporation is a U.S. real property holding corporation if the fair market value of its U.S. real property interests, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code and applicable regulations, equals or exceeds 50% of the aggregate fair market value of its worldwide real property interests and its other assets used or held for use in a trade or business. A Fund may be, or may prior to a non-U.S. shareholder disposition of Shares become, a U.S. real property holding corporation. If a Fund is or becomes a U.S. real property holding corporation, so long as the Fund s Shares are regularly traded on an established securities market, only a non-U.S. shareholder who holds or held (at any time during the shorter of the five year period preceding the date of disposition or the holder s holding period) more than 5% (directly or indirectly as determined under applicable attribution rules

**SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION (continued)**

of the Internal Revenue Code) of the Fund s Shares will be subject to United States federal income tax on the disposition of Shares.

As part of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, ( FATCA ), a Fund may be required to withhold 30% on certain types of U.S. sourced income (*e.g*., dividends, interest, and other types of passive income), and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of property producing U.S. sourced income (i) foreign financial institutions ( FFIs ), including non-U.S. investment funds, unless they agree to collect and disclose to the IRS information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. account holders and (ii) certain nonfinancial foreign entities ( NFFEs ), unless they certify certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners. To avoid possible withholding, FFIs will need to enter into agreements with the IRS which state that they will provide the IRS information, including the names, account numbers and balances, addresses and taxpayer identification numbers of U.S. account holders and comply with due diligence procedures with respect to the identification of U.S. accounts as well as agree to withhold tax on certain types of withholdable payments made to non-compliant foreign financial institutions or to applicable foreign account holders who fail to provide the required information to the IRS, or similar account information and required documentation to a local revenue authority, should an applicable intergovernmental agreement be implemented. NFFEs will need to provide certain information regarding each substantial U.S. owner or certifications of no substantial U.S. ownership, unless certain exceptions apply, or agree to provide certain information to the IRS.

While some parts of the FATCA rules have not been finalized, a Fund may be subject to the FATCA withholding obligation, and also will be required to perform due diligence reviews to classify foreign entity investors for FATCA purposes. Investors are required to agree to provide information necessary to allow a Fund to comply with the FATCA rules. If a Fund is required to withhold amounts from payments pursuant to FATCA, investors will receive distributions that are reduced by such withholding amounts.

Non-U.S. shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Funds, including the possible applicability of the U.S. estate tax.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the consequences under current U.S. federal income tax law of an investment in a Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your own tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in a Fund under all applicable tax laws. Changes in applicable tax authority could materially affect the conclusions discussed above and could adversely affect the Funds, and such changes often occur.

**INDEX PROVIDERS**

The US Dividend Valuation Index, Global Wide Moat Focus Index, ex-US Moat Focus Index and Wide Moat Focus Index are published by Morningstar. The NDR CMG Index is published by Ned Davis Research, Inc. ( NDR ). The Morningstar® name and logo are registered trademarks of Morningstar. Morningstar® US Dividend Valuation Index$^{SM}$, Morningstar® Global Wide Moat Focus Index$^{SM}$, Morningstar® Global ex-US Moat Focus Index$^{SM}$ and Morningstar® Wide Moat Focus Index$^{SM}$ are service marks of Morningstar.

NDR and Morningstar are each referred to herein as an Index Provider and, together, the Index Providers. The Index Providers do not sponsor, endorse, or promote the Funds and bear no liability with respect to the Funds or any security.

**MORNINGSTAR® US DIVIDEND VALUATION INDEX$^{SM}$**

The US Dividend Valuation Index is a rules-based index intended to offer exposure to companies that the Index Provider determines have a high dividend yield, strong financial health and an attractive uncertainty-adjusted valuation. Companies are selected by Morningstar from the universe of companies represented in the Morningstar® US Market Index$^{SM}$, a broad market index representing 97% of U.S. market capitalization that meet certain trading frequency, exchange listing and liquidity requirements. The US Dividend Valuation Index targets a select group of eligible securities that rank: (i) in the top 50% as measured by trailing twelve month dividend yield; (ii) the top 50% of their peer group (there are two peer groups: companies that belong to the financials sector of Morningstar and the rest of the eligible universe) as measured by its distance to default score; and (iii) the top 70% of Morningstar s star score metric. An eligible security must meet each of these three independent criteria to qualify for inclusion in the US Dividend Valuation Index.

The Index Provider s star score metric represents uncertainty-adjusted security valuation, which reflects the relationship between a company s market price and its fair value (as determined by Morningstar s standardized, proprietary valuation model). The Index Provider s equity research team estimates the issuer s future free cash flows and then calculates an enterprise value using weighted average costs of capital as the discount rate. The Index Provider s equity research team then assigns each issuer s common stock a fair value by adjusting the enterprise value to account for net debt and other adjustments. A company s fair value is used in combination with the Index s Provider s equity research team s uncertainty rating to assign a star score.

Distance to default score is a measure of the financial stability of a company as determined by recent market data and financial accounting reports. The Index Provider s distance to default metric is a structural or contingent claim model that takes advantage of both market information and accounting financial information to determine the expectation that default will occur. The Index Provider defines two distance to default peer groups when constructing the US Dividend Valuation Index, companies that belong to Morningstar s financials sector and the rest of the eligible universe.

A buffer rule is applied to the current US Dividend Valuation Index constituents. A margin of 3% is applied to each selection criteria to reduce US Dividend Valuation Index turnover and is applied to a security for a maximum of one consecutive reconstitution. If a current US Dividend Valuation Index constituent is ranked between 50% and 53% by dividend yield, 50% and 53% by distance to default, or 70% to 73% by star score, and any such buffering clause did not apply to that security at the previous reconstitution, the constituent will remain in the US Dividend Valuation Index.

As of December 31, 2018, the US Dividend Valuation Index included 89 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.4 billion and $346.1 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $144.4 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The US Dividend Valuation Index is reconstituted and rebalanced semi-annually and implemented after the close of business on the third Friday of March and September. All reconstitution and rebalancing adjustments are effective on the following Monday. If the Monday is a market holiday, reconstitution and rebalancing occurs on the immediately following business day.

Reconstitution and rebalancing data, including constituent weights and related information, is posted on the Index Provider s website at the end of each semi-annual quarter-end month. Target weights of the constituents are not otherwise adjusted between quarters except in the event of certain types of corporate actions.

**MORNINGSTAR® GLOBAL WIDE MOAT FOCUS INDEX$^{SM}$**

The Global Wide Moat Focus Index is a rules-based index intended to offer exposure to companies that the Index Provider determines have sustainable competitive advantages based on a proprietary methodology that considers quantitative and qualitative factors ( wide moat companies ). Wide moat companies are selected from the universe of companies represented in the Parent Index, a broad market index representing 97% of global market capitalization that meet certain trading frequency, dollar trading volume and turnover and free-float market-capitalization requirements. Each security that meets these general criteria of the Parent Index are considered for inclusion in one of three economic segment indexes: U.S., developed ex-U.S. or emerging. Subsequently, individual indexes such as the Global Wide Moat Focus Index are derived from the constituents of the Parent Index.

The Global Wide Moat Focus Index targets a select group of wide moat companies: those that according to Morningstar s equity research team are attractively priced as of each Global Wide Moat Focus Index review. Out of the companies in the Global Wide Moat Focus Index that the Index Provider determines are wide moat companies, the Index Provider selects companies to be included in the Global Wide Moat Focus Index as determined by the ratio of the Index Provider s estimate of fair value of the issuer s common stock to the price. The Index Provider s equity research team s fair value estimates are calculated using a standardized, proprietary valuation model.

A selection committee, comprising members of Morningstar s equity research team, makes the final determination of whether a company is a wide moat company. Only those companies with one or more of the identifiable competitive advantages, as determined by the Index Provider s equity research team and agreed to by the selection committee, are wide moat companies. The quantitative factors used to identify competitive advantages currently include historical and projected returns on invested capital relative to cost of capital. The qualitative factors used to identify competitive advantages currently include customer switching cost (*i.e.*, the costs of customers switching to competitors), internal cost advantages, intangible assets (*e.g.*, intellectual property and brands), network effects (*i.e.*, whether products or services become more valuable as the number of customers grows) and efficient scale (*i.e.*, whether the company effectively serves a limited market that potential rivals have little incentive to enter into).

The Index Provider s equity research team uses a standardized, proprietary valuation model to assign fair values to potential Global Wide Moat Focus Index constituents common stock. The Index Provider s equity research team estimates the issuer s future free cash flows and then calculates an enterprise value using weighted average costs of capital as the discount rate. The Index Provider s equity research team then assigns each issuer s common stock a fair value by adjusting the enterprise value to account for net debt and other adjustments.

The Index Provider utilizes a momentum screen, in which momentum represents a security s 12-month price change. The momentum screen is used to exclude 20% of wide moat stocks in the Global Wide Moat Focus Index with the worst 12-month momentum based on a 12-month price change of each stock. A buffer rule is applied to the current Global Wide Moat Focus Index constituents. Those that are ranked in the top 200% of stocks representing the lowest current market price/fair value price eligible for inclusion in the Global Wide Moat Focus Index will remain in the Global Wide Moat Focus Index at the time of reconstitution and those that fall outside of the top 200% are excluded from the Global Wide Moat Focus Index. The maximum weight of an individual country or sector in the Global Wide Moat Focus Index is capped at 10% more than its corresponding weight in the Parent Index at the time of reconstitution, or 40%, whichever is higher.

As of December 31, 2018, the Global Wide Moat Focus Index included 73 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.6 billion to $785 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $117.7 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Global Wide Moat Focus Index employs a staggered rebalance methodology. The Global Wide Moat Focus Index is divided into two equally-weighted sub-portfolios, and each is reconstituted and rebalanced semi-annually on alternating quarters. Each sub-portfolio will contain 50 equally-weighted securities at its semi-annual reconstitution and weights will vary with market prices until the next reconstitution date. Due to the staggered rebalance methodology, constituents and weightings may vary between sub-portfolios. Each sub-portfolio is reweighted to 50% of the total Global Wide Moat Focus Index every six months. Adjustments to one sub-portfolio are performed after the close of business on the third Friday of March and September and adjustments to the other sub-portfolio are performed after the close of business on the third Friday of June and December, and all adjustments are effective on the following Monday. If the Monday is a market holiday, reconstitution and rebalancing occurs on the immediately following business day.

Rebalancing data, including constituent weights and related information, is posted on the Index Provider s website at the end of each quarter-end month. Target weights of the constituents are not otherwise adjusted between quarters except in the event of certain types of corporate actions.

**MORNINGSTAR® GLOBAL EX-US MOAT FOCUS INDEX$^{SM}$**

The ex-US Moat Focus Index is a rules-based index intended to offer exposure to companies that the Index Provider determines to have sustainable competitive advantages based on a proprietary methodology that considers quantitative and qualitative factors ( wide and narrow moat companies ). Wide moat companies are those that the Index Provider s equity research team believes will maintain its competitive advantage(s) for at least 20 years. Narrow moat companies are those that the Index Provider s equity research team believes will maintain its competitive advantage(s) for at least 10 years. Wide and narrow moat companies are selected from the universe of companies represented in the Morningstar® Global Markets ex-US Index$^{SM}$ (the Parent Index ), a broad market index representing 97% of developed ex-US and emerging markets market capitalization. The ex-US Moat Focus Index targets a select group of equity securities of wide and narrow moat companies: those that according to Morningstar s equity research team are attractively priced based on the of the issuer s common stock price to the Index Provider s equity research team s estimate of fair value at the time of each ex-US Moat Focus Index review. The Index Provider s equity research team s fair value estimates are calculated using a standardized, proprietary valuation model.

A selection committee, comprising members of Morningstar s equity research team, makes the final determination of whether a company is a wide or narrow moat company. Only those companies with one or more of the identifiable competitive advantages, as determined by the Index Provider s equity research team and agreed to by the selection committee, are wide or narrow moat companies. The quantitative factors used to identify competitive advantages include historical and projected returns on invested capital relative to cost of capital. The qualitative factors used to identify competitive advantages include customer switching cost (*i.e.*, the costs of customers switching to competitors), internal cost advantages, intangible assets (*e.g.*, intellectual property and brands), network effects (*i.e.*, whether products or services become more valuable as the number of customers grows) and efficient scale (*i.e.*, whether the company effectively serves a limited market that potential rivals have little incentive to enter into).

The Index Provider s equity research team uses a standardized, proprietary valuation model to assign fair values to potential ex-US Moat Focus Index constituents common stock. The Index Provider s equity research team estimates the issuer s future free cash flows and then calculates an enterprise value using weighted average costs of capital as the discount rate. The Index Provider s equity research team then assigns each issuer s common stock a fair value by adjusting the enterprise value to account for net debt and other adjustments.

The Index Provider utilizes a momentum screen, in which momentum represents a security s 12-month price change. A momentum signal is used to exclude 20% of the wide and narrow moat stocks in the Parent Index with the worst 12-month momentum based on a 12-month price change of each stock. A buffer rule is applied to the current ex-US Moat Focus Index constituents. Those that are ranked in the top 150% of the number of stocks eligible for the ex-US Moat Focus Index, as measured by current market price/fair value will remain in the ex-US Moat Focus Index at the time of reconstitution and those that fall outside of the top 150% are excluded from the ex-US Moat Focus Index. The maximum weight of an individual country or sector in the ex-US Moat Focus Index is capped at 10% more than its corresponding weight in the Parent Index at the time of reconstitution, or 40%, whichever is higher.

As of December 31, 2018, the ex-US Moat Focus Index included 73 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.1 billion and $381.8 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $48.4 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The ex-US Moat Focus Index employs a staggered rebalance methodology. The ex-US Moat Focus Index is divided into two equally-weighted sub-portfolios, each is reconstituted and rebalanced semi-annually on alternating quarters. Each sub-portfolio will contain 50 equally-weighted securities at its semi-annual reconstitution and weights will vary with market prices until the next reconstitution date. Due to the staggered rebalance methodology, constituents and weightings may vary between sub-portfolios. Each sub-portfolio is reweighted to 50% of the total ex-US Moat Focus Index every six months. Adjustments to one sub-portfolio are performed after the close of business on the third Friday of March and September and adjustments to the other sub-portfolio are performed after the close of business on the third Friday of June and December and are effective on the following Monday. If the Monday is a market holiday, reconstitution and rebalancing occurs on the Tuesday immediately following.

Rebalancing data, including constituent weights and related information, is posted on the Index Provider s website at the end of each quarter-end month. Target weights of the constituents are not otherwise adjusted between quarters except in the event of certain types of corporate actions.

**MORNINGSTAR® WIDE MOAT FOCUS INDEX$^{SM}$**

The Wide Moat Focus Index is a rules-based index intended to offer exposure to companies that the Index Provider determines have sustainable competitive advantages based on a proprietary methodology that considers quantitative and qualitative factors ( wide moat companies ). Wide moat companies are selected from the universe of companies represented in the Morningstar® US Market Index$^{SM}$, a broad market index representing 97% of U.S. market capitalization. The Wide Moat Focus Index targets a select group of wide moat companies: those that according to Morningstar s equity research team are attractively priced as of each Wide Moat Focus Index review. Out of the companies in the Morningstar US Market Index that the Index Provider determines are wide moat companies, the Index Provider selects companies to be included in the Wide Moat Focus Index as determined by the ratio of the Index Provider s estimate of fair value of the issuer s common stock to the price. The Index Provider s equity research team s fair value estimates are calculated using a standardized, proprietary valuation model.

A selection committee, comprising members of Morningstar s equity research team, makes the final determination of whether a company is a wide moat company. Only those companies with one or more of the identifiable competitive advantages, as determined by the Index Provider s equity research team and agreed to by the selection committee, are wide moat companies. The quantitative factors used to identify competitive advantages include historical and projected returns on invested capital relative to cost of capital. The qualitative factors used to identify competitive advantages include customer switching cost (*i.e.*, the costs of customers switching to competitors), internal cost advantages, intangible assets (*e.g.*, intellectual property and brands), network effects (*i.e.*, whether products or services become more valuable as the number of customers grows) and efficient scale (*i.e.*, whether the company effectively serves a limited market that potential rivals have little incentive to enter into).

The Index Provider s equity research team uses a standardized, proprietary valuation model to assign fair values to potential Wide Moat Focus Index constituents common stock. The Index Provider s equity research team estimates the issuer s future free cash flows and then calculates an enterprise value using weighted average costs of capital as the discount rate. The Index Provider s equity research team then assigns each issuer s common stock a fair value by adjusting the enterprise value to account for net debt and other adjustments.

A buffer rule is applied to the current Wide Moat Focus Index constituents. Those that are ranked in the top 150% of stocks representing the lowest current market price/fair value price eligible for inclusion in the Wide Moat Focus Index will remain in the Wide Moat Focus Index at the time of reconstitution and those that fall outside of the top 150% are excluded from the Index. The maximum weight of an individual sector in the Wide Moat Focus Index is capped at 10% more than its corresponding weight in the Morningstar US Market Index at the time of reconstitution, or 40%, whichever is higher.

As of December 31, 2018, the Wide Moat Focus Index included 49 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.4 billion to $785 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of $97.2 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Wide Moat Focus Index employs a staggered rebalance methodology. The Wide Moat Focus Index is divided into two equally-weighted sub-portfolios, and each is reconstituted and rebalanced semi-annually on alternating quarters. Each sub-portfolio will contain 40 equally-weighted securities at its semi-annual reconstitution and weights will vary with market prices until the next reconstitution date. Due to the staggered rebalance methodology, constituents and weightings may vary between sub-portfolios. Each sub-portfolio is reweighted to 50% of the total Wide Moat Focus Index every six months. Adjustments to one sub-portfolio are performed after the close of business on the third Friday of March and September and adjustments to the other sub-portfolio are performed after the close of business on the third Friday of June and December, and all adjustments are effective on the following Monday. If the Monday is a market holiday, reconstitution and rebalancing occurs on the Tuesday immediately following.

Rebalancing data, including constituent weights and related information, is posted on the Index Provider s website at the end of each quarter-end month. Target weights of the constituents are not otherwise adjusted between quarters except in the event of certain types of corporate actions.

**NED DAVIS RESEARCH CMG US LARGE CAP LONG/FLAT INDEX**

The NDR CMG Index is a rules-based index that follows a proprietary model developed by NDR in conjunction with CMG Capital Management Group, Inc. ( CMG ). To help limit potential loss associated with adverse market conditions, the model produces trade signals to dictate the NDR CMG Index s equity allocation ranging from 100% fully invested (*i.e.*, long ) to 100% in cash (*i.e.*, flat ). When the NDR CMG Index is long, or 100% fully invested, it will be allocated to the S&P 500 Index. When the NDR CMG Index is flat, or 100% cash, it will be allocated to the Solactive 13-week U.S. T-bill Index. The Solactive 13-week U.S. T-bill Index invests in one 13-week U.S. Treasury bill at a time, and a maximum of five U.S. Treasury bills in a calendar year. When the NDR CMG Index is not completely long or flat, either 80% or 40% of it will be allocated to the S&P 500 Index with the remaining allocated portion (20% or 60%) to the Solactive 13-week U.S. T-bill Index.

The model produces daily trade signals to determine the NDR CMG Index s equity allocation percentage through a two-phase process.

The first phase produces an industry-level market breadth composite based on the S&P 500 industry groupings. As such, market breadth here refers to the ratio of advancing and declining industries, as measured by two types of priced-based, industry-level indicators: trend-following and mean-reversion. Trend-following primary indicators include momentum and various moving average measures to assess the current direction of the markets. Mean-reversion secondary indicators are then applied, which are based on the theory that prices and returns eventually move back towards their historical mean (or average). The model applies these primary and secondary indicators across the S&P 500 industry groupings to ultimately produce trade signals that are either bullish (meaning prices increasing over time) or bearish (meaning prices decreasing over time). The trade signals factor in both the direction and magnitude of these indicators trends.

In addition, the model applies a risk filter process intended to seek to ensure that all of the price-based, industry-level indicators are continuing to be effective over time. The final market breadth composite is the scaled aggregation of these indicators across the S&P 500 industries to determine the score (between 0 and 100).

The second phase utilizes the score and direction of the market breadth composite described above to produce the equity allocations for the NDR CMG Index. The composite score is divided into four (4) zones (or ranges), which represent bearish market breadth and momentum at the lower levels or bullish market breadth and momentum at the higher levels: I) below 50, II) between 50 and 60, III) between 60 and 70, and IV) above 70. The composite s direction is determined by the difference between the current value and the value 42 days prior.

The equity allocation percentage for the NDR CMG Index based on this two-phase process is summarized as follows:

| Composite Score* | Composite Direction | S&P Allocation Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Below 50 | Down | 0% |
| | Up | 100% |
| Between 50 and 60 | Down | 40% |
| | Up | 100% |
| Between 60 and 70 | Down | 80% |
| | Up | 100% |
| Above 70 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Down | 100% |
| Up | 100% |

* Note: The composite score must be surpassed for the allocation change to be in effect. As an example, assuming the composite direction is down, if the score is 53 and it drops to 50, then the S&P 500 Index allocation is still 40%. The score must drop below 50 to move the allocation to 0%. Conversely, when the composite direction is up, the NDR CMG Index will always allocate 100% to the S&P 500 Index, regardless of the composite score.

The model is automated and updates daily to take into account the various indicators that dictate the trade signals referenced above. As such, the NDR CMG Index will rebalance to new allocation percentages intra month when the trade signals change based on the model s composite score and direction. In addition, when the model produces an 80% or 40% equity allocation signal, the NDR CMG Index allocations will vary from the initial 80% or 40% equity allocation as a result of general market movements until the model produces a new trade signal. For example, if the model produces an 80% equity allocation and the S&P 500 Index experiences positive performance following this allocation, the NDR CMG Index s equity allocation would be greater than 80% until the performance changes or the model produces a new trade signal. The NDR CMG Index s underlying indices (the S&P 500 Index and the Solactive 13-Week U.S. T-Bill Index) are each rebalanced on a quarterly basis.

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**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

The financial highlights tables which follow are intended to help you understand the Funds financial performance for the past five years or as indicated. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the Trust s independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds financial statements, are included in the Funds Annual Report, which is available upon request. VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF and VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF commenced operations on October 30, 2018 and, therefore, financial highlights are not available for these Funds.

| | Morningstar International Moat ETF For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | For the Period July 13, 2015(a) through September 30, 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net asset value, beginning of period | $ 35.49 | $ 28.34 | $ 26.48 | $ 30.17 |
| Income from investment operations: | | | | |
| Net investment income | 0.91(b) | 0.93(b) | 0.76 | 0.18 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | (1.27) | 6.59 | 1.33 | (3.87) |
| Total from investment operations | (0.36) | 7.52 | 2.09 | (3.69) |
| Less: | | | | |
| Dividends from net investment income | (0.98) | (0.37) | (0.23) | |
| Distributions from net realized capital gains | (1.02) | | | |
| Total dividends and distributions | (2.00) | (0.37) | (0.23) | |
| Net asset value, end of period | $ 33.13 | $ 35.49 | $ 28.34 | $ 26.48 |
| Total return (c) | (1.14)% | 26.91% | 7.91% | (12.23)%(d) |
| **Ratios/Supplemental Data** | | | | |
| Net assets, end of period (000 s) | $ 89,459 | $ 81,631 | $ 12,755 | $ 10,591 |
| Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets | 0.72% | 0.84% | 1.62% | 2.49%(e) |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | 0.57% | 0.56% | 0.56% | 0.56%(e) |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense | 0.56% | 0.56% | 0.56% | 0.56%(e) |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 2.67% | 2.92% | 2.99% | 3.27%(e) |
| Portfolio turnover rate (f) | 112% | 129% | 168% | 54%(d) |

| | Morningstar Wide Moat ETF For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net asset value, beginning of year | $ 40.33 | $ 34.01 | $ 27.96 | $ 31.27 | $ 27.09 |
| Income from investment operations: | | | | | |
| Net investment income | 0.73(b) | 0.53(b) | 0.48 | 0.57 | 0.37 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | 6.13 | 6.20 | 6.19 | (3.46) | 4.04 |
| Total from investment operations | 6.86 | 6.73 | 6.67 | (2.89) | 4.41 |
| Less: | | | | | |
| Dividends from net investment income | (0.46) | (0.41) | (0.62) | (0.42) | (0.23) |
| Net asset value, end of year | $ 46.73 | $ 40.33 | $ 34.01 | $ 27.96 | $ 31.27 |
| Total return (c) | 17.11% | 19.96% | 24.23% | (9.41)% | 16.35% |
| **Ratios/Supplemental Data** | | | | | |
| Net assets, end of year (000 s) | $ 1,570,100 | $ 1,286,451 | $ 753,358 | $ 742,364 | $ 853,616 |
| Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets | 0.49% | 0.48% | 0.50% | 0.50% | 0.50% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | 0.49% | 0.48% | 0.49% | 0.49% | 0.49% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense | 0.49% | 0.48% | 0.49% | 0.49% | 0.49% |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 1.69% | 1.42% | 1.44% | 1.88% | 1.63% |
| Portfolio turnover rate (f) | 56% | 53% | 178% | 14% | 15% |

(a) Commencement of operations

(b) Calculated based upon average shares outstanding

(c) Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of period, reinvestment of any dividends and distributions at net asset value on the dividend/distributions payment date and a redemption at the net asset value on the last day of the period. The return does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund dividends/distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

(d) Not Annualized

(e) Annualized

(f) Portfolio turnover rates exclude securities received or delivered as a result of processing in-kind capital share transactions.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (continued)**

**For a share outstanding throughout each period:**

| | NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF For the Period October 4, 2017(a) through September 30, 2018 |
|---|---|
| Net asset value, beginning of period | $ 25.03 |
| Income from investment operations: | |
| Net investment income (b) | 0.42 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain on investments | 2.89 |
| Total from investment operations | 3.31 |
| Less: | |
| Dividends from net investment income | (0.10) |
| Net asset value, end of period | $ 28.24 |
| Total return (c) | 13.25%(d) |
| **Ratios/Supplemental Data** | |
| Net assets, end of period (000 s) | $ 52,243 |
| Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets (f) | 0.86%(e) |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets (f) | 0.56%(e) |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense (f) | 0.55%(e) |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 1.58%(e) |
| Portfolio turnover rate (g) | 28%(d) |

(a) Commencement of operations
(b) Calculated based upon average shares outstanding
(c) Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of period, reinvestment of any dividends and distributions at net asset value on the dividend/distributions payment date and a redemption at the net asset value on the last day of the period. The return does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund dividends/distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.
(d) Not Annualized
(e) Annualized

(f) The ratios presented do not reflect the Fund s proportionate share of income and expenses from the Fund s investment in underlying funds.
(g) Portfolio turnover rates exclude securities received or delivered as a result of processing in-kind capital share transactions.

## PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often the closing trading price of the Shares of each Fund was above (*i.e.,* at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the Fund for the most recently completed year and the most recently completed quarter(s), as well as for each of the four previous calendar quarters, when available, can be found at www.vaneck.com.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### CONTINUOUS OFFERING

The method by which Creation Units are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Trust on an ongoing basis, a distribution, as such term is used in the Securities Act may occur at any point. Broker dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an unsold allotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(A) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

In addition, certain affiliates of the Funds and the Adviser may purchase and resell Fund shares pursuant to this Prospectus.

### OTHER INFORMATION

The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on March 15, 2001. Its Declaration of Trust currently permits the Trust to issue an unlimited number of Shares of beneficial interest. If shareholders are required to vote on any matters, each Share outstanding would be entitled to one vote. Annual meetings of shareholders will not be held except as required by the 1940 Act and other applicable law. See the Funds SAI for more information concerning the Trust s form of organization. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares of a Fund. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Funds (except VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF) beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Funds.

The Prospectus, SAI and any other Fund communication do not create any contractual obligations between the Fund s shareholders and the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser and/or the Trustees. Further, shareholders are not intended third party beneficiaries of any contracts entered into by (or on behalf of) the Fund, including contracts with the Adviser or other parties who provide services to the Fund.

**GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)**

Dechert LLP serves as counsel to the Trust, including the Funds. Ernst & Young LLP serves as the Trust s independent registered public accounting firm and audits the Funds financial statements annually.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

This Prospectus does not contain all the information included in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC with respect to the Funds Shares. The Funds Registration Statement, including this Prospectus, the Funds SAI and the exhibits are available on the EDGAR database at the SEC s website (http://www.sec.gov), and copies may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov. These documents and other information concerning the Trust also may be inspected at the offices of NYSE Arca, Inc. (20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005).

The SAI for the Funds, which has been filed with the SEC, provides more information about the Funds. The SAI for the Funds is incorporated herein by reference and is legally part of this Prospectus. Additional information about the Funds investments is, or will be, available in each Fund s annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In each Fund s annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund s performance during its last fiscal year. The SAI and the Funds annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained without charge by writing to the Funds at Van Eck Securities Corporation, the Funds distributor, at 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017 or by calling the Distributor at the following number: Investor Information: 800.826.2333.

Shareholder inquiries may be directed to the Funds in writing to 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017 or by calling 800.826.2333.

The Funds SAI is available at www.vaneck.com.

(Investment Company Act file no. 811-10325)

For more detailed information about the Funds, see the SAI dated February 1, 2019, as may be supplemented from time to time, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Additional information about the Funds investments is, or will be, available in each Fund s annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In each Fund s annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund s performance during its last fiscal year.

Call VanEck at 800.826.2333 to request, free of charge, the annual or semi-annual reports, the SAI, or other information about the Funds or to make shareholder inquiries. You may also obtain the SAI or a Fund s annual or semi-annual reports, when available, by visiting the VanEck website at www.vaneck.com.

Reports and other information about the Funds are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC s internet site at http://www.sec.gov. In addition, copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Transfer Agent: The Bank of New York Mellon
SEC Registration Number: 333-123257
1940 Act Registration Number: 811-10325 **800.826.2333**
STRATPRO **www.vaneck.com**

PROSPECTUS
FEBRUARY 1, 2019

VANECK VECTORS®

Real Asset Allocation ETF RAAX®

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange for the Fund: NYSE Arca, Inc.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ( SEC ) and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ( CFTC ) have not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

800.826.2333 vaneck.com

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# VANECK VECTORS® REAL ASSET ALLOCATION ETF

## SUMMARY INFORMATION

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of VanEck Vectors® Real Asset Allocation ETF (the Fund ) is long-term total return. In pursuing long-term total return, the Fund seeks to maximize real returns (as defined below) while seeking to reduce downside risk during sustained market declines.

### FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ( Shares ).

**Shareholder Fees** *(fees paid directly from your investment)* None
**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**
*(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Management Fee | 0.50% |
| Other Expenses[(a)] | 0.38% |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[(b)] | 0.16% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(c)] | 1.04% |
| Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(c)] | -0.40% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(c)] | 0.64% |

(a) Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year and reflect estimated expenses at both the Fund and the Fund s wholly-owned subsidiary (the Subsidiary ) levels.

(b) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in other investment companies, including funds which invest exclusively in money market instruments. Because acquired fund fees and expenses are not borne directly by the Fund, they will not be reflected in the expense information in the Fund s financial statements and the information presented in the table will differ from that presented in the Fund s financial highlights included in the Fund s reports to shareholders. Acquired fund fees and expenses include fees and expenses associated with investments in investment companies managed by Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corporation (the Adviser ) or its affiliates; the Adviser has agreed to waive the management fee it charges to the Fund by any amount the Adviser or its affiliates collect as a management fee from such investment company. Such waivers are included in Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement above.

(c)

The Adviser has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund and Subsidiary expenses in an amount equal to the fees paid to the Adviser by the Subsidiary and to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses of the Fund and Subsidiary) from exceeding 0.55% of the Fund s average daily net assets per year until at least February 1, 2020. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Fund s Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

**EXPENSE EXAMPLE**

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% annual return and that the Fund s operating expenses remain the same (except that the example incorporates the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement for only the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| YEAR | EXPENSES |
|---|---|
| 1 | $ 65 |
| 3 | $ 291 |

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or turns over its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or

**VANECK VECTORS® REAL ASSET ALLOCATION ETF (continued)**

in the example, may affect the Fund s performance. During the period from April 9, 2018 (the Fund s commencement of operations) through September 30, 2018, the Fund s portfolio turnover rate was 130% of the average value of its portfolio.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ( ETF ) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, primarily in (i) exchange-traded products that provide exposure to real assets through investment in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, master limited partnerships ( MLPs ), and physical commodities, including ETFs and non-1940 Act (defined herein) commodity pools or commodity trusts and exchange traded notes ( ETNs ) (collectively, ETPs ); and (ii) cash or cash equivalents. Real assets include commodities (such as gold), real estate, natural resources and infrastructure, as well as companies that own, operate, or derive a significant portion of their value from real assets or the production thereof. The investments held by the ETPs may include physical assets and equity securities of companies of any market capitalization, debt securities of any credit quality (including high-yield (or junk ) securities), duration and maturity and emerging market securities. The Fund seeks to maximize real returns while seeking to reduce downside risk during sustained market declines. The Fund seeks to reduce downside risk by primarily allocating a significant portion, at times as much as 100%, of the Fund s assets to cash and cash equivalents based on the model described below. Real returns are defined as total returns adjusted for the effects of inflation.

The Adviser uses a proprietary, rules-based real asset allocation model (the Real Asset Model ). The Real Asset Model considers various inputs to guide asset allocation decisions and select real asset investments (and to thereby select ETPs that provide exposure to those real asset classes) that the Adviser believes will offer positive expected returns. The Real Asset Model uses various indicators, such as technical, macroeconomic and sentiment indicators to generate allocation signals among real asset investments. These signals are used as an input to guide which ETPs to allocate to as well as to guide the total cash or cash equivalent allocation.

The indicators used by the Real Asset Model include, but are not limited to, equity price trends, commodity price trends, volatility (the measure of variation of returns for a given security or market index), investor sentiment (investor attitude towards a particular security or financial market as revealed through market activity or investor surveys) and macroeconomic supply and demand (the relationship between the consumption and production of assets, and its effect on price levels). The Adviser anticipates that the Real Asset Model will evolve over time and may incorporate additional indicators. The Adviser allocates the Fund s assets to those ETPs that it believes will have returns that, in the aggregate, closely correlate (before fees and expenses) to the returns of the Real Asset Model. The Real Asset Model typically adjusts its allocation signals on a monthly basis.

A significant portion, at times as much as 100%, of the Fund s assets may be held in cash or cash equivalents including, but not limited to, money market instruments, U.S. Treasury bills, treasury inflation-protected securities, interests in short-term investment funds or shares of money market or short-term bond funds. The Adviser currently anticipates investing in 1- to 3-month U.S. Treasury bills when a portion of the Fund s assets are allocated to cash or cash equivalents. The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities.

The Fund will invest in certain ETPs through the Subsidiary, an exempted limited company organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The Subsidiary is wholly owned and controlled by the Fund and advised by the Adviser. The Fund s investment in the Subsidiary may not exceed 25% of the value of the Fund s total assets at each quarter-end of the Fund s fiscal year. The Fund s investment in the Subsidiary, via the Subsidiary s investment in ETPs, is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to physical commodities and futures and derivatives of physical commodities ( Commodities Instruments ) within the limits of the federal tax laws, which limit the ability of investment companies like the Fund to invest directly in such instruments. The Subsidiary has the same investment objective as the Fund and will follow the same general investment policies and restrictions, except that unlike the Fund, it may invest, via its investment in ETPs, without limit in Commodities Instruments.

Except as noted, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund s investment strategies and risks include those of its Subsidiary. The Fund complies with the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act ), governing investment policies (Section 8) and capital structure and leverage (Section 18) on an aggregate basis with the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary will comply with the 1940 Act provisions governing affiliate transactions and custody of assets.

The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer.

**PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s Shares and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the**

**Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

The following risks apply to the Fund, unless otherwise noted.

**Fund of Funds Risk.** The performance of the Fund is dependent on the performance of underlying funds. The Fund is subject to the risks of the underlying funds investments. In addition, the Fund s shareholders will indirectly bear the expenses of the underlying funds, absorbing duplicative levels of fees with respect to investments in the underlying funds. In addition, at times, certain segments of the market represented by the underlying funds may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund, through the Subsidiary s investment in ETPs, may invest in ETFs and ETNs. ETNs are senior, unsecured notes linked to an index. Like ETFs, ETNs may be bought and sold on a securities exchange. However, while ETF shares represent an interest in the ETF s underlying assets, ETNs are structured products that are an obligation of the issuing bank, broker-dealer or other intermediary, whereby the intermediary agrees to pay a return based on the target index less any fees. ETNs combine certain aspects of bonds and ETFs. Investors can hold an ETN until maturity. Investments in other ETFs and ETNs will subject the Fund to the additional fees and expenses of the underlying ETF or ETN. At the same time, the Fund would continue to pay its own fees and other expenses. The ETNs in which the Fund invests may include ETNs that invest in equity and debt securities, as well as other asset categories. Additionally, the value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market (*e.g.,* the commodities market), changes in interest rates or the issuer s credit rating, and other economic, legal, political or geographic events. ETNs are also subject to counterparty risk.

**Affiliated Fund Risk.** In managing the Fund, the Adviser will have the ability to select underlying funds which it believes will achieve the Fund s investment objective. The Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting underlying funds because the Adviser may, due to its own financial interest or other business considerations, have had an incentive to invest in funds managed by the Adviser or its affiliates in lieu of investing in funds managed or sponsored by others.

**Risk of U.S. Treasury Bills.** Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary.

**Subsidiary Investment Risk.** Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary are organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Fund to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Thus, the Fund, as an investor in the Subsidiary, will not have the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies.

**Commodity Regulatory Risk (with respect to investments in the Subsidiary).** Changes in the laws or regulations of the United States or the Cayman Islands, including any changes to applicable tax laws and regulations, could impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective and could increase the operating expenses of the Fund or the Subsidiary. Based on the Fund s and the Subsidiary s current investment strategies, the Fund and the Subsidiary are each a commodity pool and the Adviser is considered a commodity pool operator ( CPO ) with respect to the Fund and the Subsidiary under the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended ( CEA ). Accordingly, the Fund and the Adviser are subject to dual regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ( CFTC ) and the Securities

Exchange Commission ( SEC ). Pursuant to certain CFTC regulations, the Fund and the Adviser have elected to meet the requirements of certain CFTC regulations by complying with specific SEC rules and regulations relating to disclosure and reporting requirements. The CFTC could deem the Fund or the Adviser in violation of an applicable CFTC regulation if the Fund or the Adviser failed to comply with a related SEC regulatory requirement. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser will remain subject to certain CFTC-mandated disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping regulations with respect to the Fund and the Subsidiary. Compliance with the CFTC regulations could increase the Fund s expenses, adversely affecting the Fund s total return.

**Tax Risk (with respect to investments in the Subsidiary).** The Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income from certain qualifying sources of income in order to qualify as a regulated investment company ( RIC ) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code ). The Internal Revenue Service (the IRS ) issued a revenue ruling in December 2005, which concluded that income and gains from certain commodity-linked derivatives are not qualifying income under Subchapter M of the Code. As a result, the Fund s ability to invest directly in commodity-linked futures contracts or swaps or in certain exchange-traded trusts that hold commodities as part of its investment strategy is limited by the requirement that it receive no more than ten percent (10%) of its gross income from such investments. The Fund expects to invest its assets in the Subsidiary, consistent with applicable law and the advice of counsel, in a manner that should permit the Fund to treat income allocable from the Subsidiary as qualifying income. The IRS has proposed regulations that, if finalized, would generally treat a fund s income inclusion with respect to an investment in a non-U.S. company generating investment income as

**VANECK VECTORS® REAL ASSET ALLOCATION ETF (continued)**

qualifying income only if there is a current-year distribution out of the earnings and profits of the non-U.S. company that are attributable to such income inclusion. The proposed regulations, if adopted, would apply to taxable years beginning on or after 90 days after the regulations are published as final. The Fund intends to treat its income from the Subsidiary as qualifying income without any such ruling from the IRS. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not change its position with respect to some or all of these issues or if the IRS did so, that a court would not sustain the IRS s position. Furthermore, the tax treatment of the Fund s investments in the Subsidiary may be adversely affected by future legislation, court decisions, future IRS guidance or Treasury regulations.

**Liquidity Risk.** The Subsidiary invests in ETPs that invest in Commodities Instruments, which may be less liquid than other types of investments. The illiquidity of Commodities Instruments could have a negative effect on the Fund s ability to achieve its investment objective and may result in losses to Fund shareholders. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of the Fund s shares may begin to mirror those of the underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Fund s shares.

**Gap Risk.** The Fund and the Subsidiary are subject to the risk that a commodity price will change from one level to another with no trading in between. Usually, such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a commodity price to drop substantially from the previous day s closing price.

**Risk of Cash Transactions.** Unlike other ETFs, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions partially for in-kind securities and partially for cash, rather than wholly for in-kind securities. Therefore, it may be required to sell portfolio securities and subsequently incur brokerage costs or recognize losses or gains on such sales that the Fund might not have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in kind. As such, investments in Shares may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a conventional ETF.

**High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities. High portfolio turnover may also result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account.

**Model and Data Risk.** Given the complexity of the investments and strategies of the Fund, the Adviser relies heavily on quantitative models and information and data ( Models and Data ). Models and Data are used to construct sets of transactions and investments, and to provide risk management insights. When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose the Fund to potential risks.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed ETF. In managing the Fund s portfolio, the Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as Authorized Participants ( APs ), none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other

AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to net asset value ( NAV ) and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While Shares are listed on the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), there can be no assurance that active trading markets for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Market Risk.** Both the Fund and the ETPs in which the Fund (via the Subsidiary s investment in ETPs) may invest are subject to market risk. The prices of the securities in the Fund or an ETP are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund or an ETP may lose money.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** The market prices of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund s NAV, the intraday value of the Fund s holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. The securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the Exchange and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediary before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Therefore, the Fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**Risk of ETPs.** The Fund may be subject to the following risks as a result of its investments in ETPs:

**Commodities Risk.** Commodities include, among other things, energy products, agricultural products, industrial metals, precious metals and livestock. The commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors, including overall market movements, economic events and policies, changes in interest rates or inflation rates, changes in monetary and exchange control programs, war, acts of terrorism, natural disasters and technological developments. Variables such as disease, drought, floods, weather, trade, embargoes, tariffs and other political events, in particular, may have a larger impact on commodity prices than on traditional securities. These additional variables may create additional investment risks that subject an ETP s investments to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. Because certain commodities may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers, political, economic and supply-related events in such countries could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of such commodities. These factors may affect the value of an ETP in varying ways, and different factors may cause the value and the volatility of an ETP to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates.

**Risk of Investing in Gold.** Certain of the ETPs may focus their investments in gold. Investments related to gold are considered speculative and are affected by a variety of factors. The price of gold may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time, so an ETP s share price may be more volatile than other types of investments. Fluctuation in the price of gold may be due to a number of factors, including changes in inflation and changes in industrial and commercial demand for metals. Additionally, increased environmental or labor costs may depress the value of gold investments. In times of significant inflation or great economic uncertainty, gold and other precious metals may outperform traditional investments such as bonds and stocks. However, in times of stable economic growth, traditional equity and debt investments could offer greater appreciation potential and the value of gold and other precious metals may be adversely affected, which could in turn affect an ETP s returns.

**Risk of Investing in Natural Resources Companies.** Certain of the ETPs may be sensitive to, and their performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the natural resources sector. Investments in natural resources and natural resources companies, which include companies engaged in agriculture, alternatives (*e.g.*, water and alternative energy), base and industrial metals, energy, forest products and precious metals, can be significantly affected by events relating to these industries, including international political and economic developments, embargoes, tariffs, inflation, weather and natural disasters, livestock diseases, limits on exploration, rapid changes in the supply and demand for natural resources and other factors. An ETP s portfolio securities may experience substantial price fluctuations as a result of these factors and may move independently of the trends of other operating companies. Companies engaged in the industries listed above may be adversely affected by changes in government policies and

**VANECK VECTORS® REAL ASSET ALLOCATION ETF (continued)**

regulations, technological advances and/or obsolescence, environmental damage claims, energy conservation efforts, the success of exploration projects, limitations on the liquidity of certain natural resources and commodities and competition from new market entrants. Changes in general economic conditions, including commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, rising interest rates, prices of raw materials and other commodities, depletion of resources and labor relations, could adversely affect an ETP s portfolio companies.

**Risk of Investing in MLPs.** MLP units may trade infrequently and in limited volume. Investments in MLPs could also expose an ETP to volatility risk because units of MLPs may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger or more broadly based companies. Holders of MLP units are subject to certain risks inherent in the structure of MLPs, including (i) tax risks, (ii) the limited ability to elect or remove management or the general partner or managing member, (iii) limited voting rights, (iv) conflicts of interest between the general partner or managing member and its affiliates and the limited partners or members, (v) dilution risks and risks related to the general partner s right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price, resulting from regulatory changes or other reasons and (vi) cash flow risks, as described below. Holders of units of MLPs have more limited control rights and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP as compared to holders of stock of a corporation. For example, MLP unit holders may not elect the general partner or the directors of the general partner and the MLP unit holders have limited ability to remove an MLP s general partner. MLPs are controlled by their general partners, which generally have conflicts of interest and limited fiduciary duties to the MLP, which may permit the general partner to favor its own interests over the MLPs. The amount of cash that each individual MLP can distribute to its partners will depend on the amount of cash it generates from operations, which will vary from quarter to quarter depending on factors affecting the particular business lines of the MLP. Available cash will also depend on the MLPs level of operating costs (including incentive distributions to the general partner), level of capital expenditures, debt service requirements, acquisition costs (if any), fluctuations in working capital needs and other factors.

**Risk of Investing in the Real Estate Sector.** Companies in the real estate sector include companies that invest in real estate, such as real estate investment trusts and real estate management and development companies. Companies that invest in real estate are subject to the risks of owning real estate directly as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way that such companies operate, including management risk (such companies are dependent upon the management skills of a few key individuals and may have limited financial resources). Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the value of an ETP s investments. Investing in real estate is subject to such risks as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent, possible lack of availability of mortgage financing, market saturation, fluctuations in rental income and the value of underlying properties and extended vacancies of properties. Certain real estate securities have a relatively small market capitalization, which may tend to increase the volatility of the market price of these securities. Real estate securities have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. Real estate securities are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers or tenants.

**Infrastructure Risk.** Infrastructure-related companies are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations including high interest costs, costs associated with compliance with and changes in environmental and other regulations, difficulty in raising capital, increased competition, and uncertainty concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices and other factors. Infrastructure-related securities may be issued by companies that are highly leveraged, less creditworthy or financially distressed. These investments are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater risk of loss, greater sensitivity to interest rate and economic changes, valuation difficulties, and potential illiquidity.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of equity securities may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by an ETP participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which an ETP invests. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility.

**Risk of Investing in Small- and Medium-Capitalization Companies.** Small- and medium-capitalization companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalization companies to have narrower product lines, fewer financial resources, less management depth and experience and less competitive strength. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger more established companies. Returns on investments in securities of small-capitalization and medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

**Risk of Investing in Foreign Securities.** Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These additional risks include greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional and custody costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Because certain foreign securities markets may be limited in size, the activity of large traders may have an undue influence on the prices of securities that trade in such markets. An ETP may invest in securities of issuers located in countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may have an adverse impact on the ETP s investments. To the extent an ETP invests in emerging market countries, the risks of investing in such countries are greater than risks associated with investments in foreign developed countries.

**Risk of Investing in Emerging Market Issuers.** Investments in securities of emerging market issuers are exposed to a number of risks that may make these investments volatile in price or difficult to trade. Emerging markets are more likely than developed markets to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades, as well as the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Political risks may include unstable governments, nationalization, restrictions on foreign ownership, laws that prevent investors from getting their money out of a country and legal systems that do not protect property rights as well as the laws of the United States. Market risks may include economies that concentrate in only a few industries, securities issues that are held by only a few investors, liquidity issues and limited trading capacity in local exchanges and the possibility that markets or issues may be manipulated by foreign nationals who have inside information.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** The Fund may be exposed to non-U.S. dollar denominated securities through certain ETPs. Because an ETP s assets may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the proceeds received by the ETP from these investments will generally be in foreign currencies. The ETP s exposure to foreign currencies and changes in the value of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar may result in reduced returns for the ETP. Moreover, an ETP may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

**Credit Risk.** Debt securities are subject to credit risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt or to otherwise honor its obligations and/or default completely on securities. Debt securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, depending on the issuer s financial condition and on the terms of the securities, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is a possibility that the credit rating of a debt security may be downgraded after purchase or the perception of an issuer s credit worthiness may decline, which may adversely affect the value of the security.

**Interest Rate Risk.** Debt securities are subject to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a debt security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most debt securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most debt securities go up. A low interest rate environment increases the risk associated with rising interest rates, including the potential for periods of volatility and increased redemptions. In addition, debt securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, usually making them more volatile than debt securities with shorter durations.

**Call Risk.** An ETP may invest in callable debt securities. If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of callable securities will call (or prepay) their debt securities before their maturity date. If a call were exercised by the issuer during or following a period of declining interest rates, the ETP is likely to have to replace such called security with a lower yielding security or securities with greater risks or other less favorable features. If that were to happen, it would decrease the ETP s net investment income.

**Concentration Risk.** Certain of the ETPs may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that an ETP is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the ETP may be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries will negatively impact the ETP to a greater extent than if the ETP s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**Derivatives Risk.** The use of derivatives, including Commodities Instruments, presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying security, commodity, asset, index or reference rate. Derivative strategies often involve leverage, which may exaggerate a loss, potentially causing the Fund or

**VANECK VECTORS® REAL ASSET ALLOCATION ETF (continued)**

an ETP to lose more money than it would have lost had it invested in the underlying security. Also, a liquid secondary market may not always exist for the Fund s or an ETP s derivative positions at times when the Fund or ETP might wish to terminate or sell such positions. Over the counter instruments may be illiquid, and transactions in derivatives traded in the over-the-counter market are subject to counterparty risk.

**PERFORMANCE**

The Fund commenced operations on April 9, 2018 and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. The Fund s financial performance for the Fund s first fiscal period is included in the Financial Highlights section of the Prospectus. Visit www.vaneck.com for current performance figures.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Adviser.** Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corporation.

**Portfolio Managers.** The following individuals are primarily and jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio:

| Name | Title with Adviser | Date Began Managing the Fund |
|---|---|---|
| David Schassler | Portfolio Manager | April 2018 |
| Barak Laks | Deputy Portfolio Manager | April 2018 |

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES**

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares, each called a Creation Unit, or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 50,000 Shares.

Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed on the Exchange and because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (*i.e.*, a premium ) or less than NAV (*i.e.*, a discount ).

**TAX INFORMATION**

The Fund s distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as both ordinary income and capital gains. As a result of the Fund s investment strategies, it is expected that distributions by the Fund will generally be taxable as ordinary income.

**PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Adviser and its related companies may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank) for the sale of the Fund Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker-dealer or other intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary s website for more information.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND S INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

### PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF (the Fund ) is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ( ETF ) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, primarily in (i) exchange-traded products that provide exposure to real assets through investment in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, master limited partnerships ( MLPs ) and physical commodities, including ETFs and non-1940 Act (defined herein) commodity pools or commodity trusts and exchange-traded notes ( ETNs ) (collectively, ETPs ); and (ii) cash or cash equivalents. Real assets include commodities (such as gold), real estate, natural resources and infrastructure, as well as companies that own, operate, or derive a significant portion of their value from real assets or the production thereof. The investments held by the ETPs may include physical assets and equity securities of companies of any market capitalization, debt securities of any credit quality (including high-yield (or junk ) securities), duration and maturity and emerging market securities. The Fund seeks to maximize real returns while seeking to reduce downside risk during sustained market declines. The Fund seeks to reduce downside risk by primarily allocating a significant portion, at times as much as 100%, of the Fund s assets to cash and cash equivalents based on the model described below. Real returns are defined as total returns adjusted for the effects of inflation.

Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corporation (the Adviser ) uses a proprietary, rules-based real asset allocation model (the Real Asset Model ). The Real Asset Model considers various inputs to guide asset allocation decisions and select real asset investments (and to thereby select ETPs that provide exposure to those real asset classes) that the Adviser believes will offer positive expected returns. The Real Asset Model uses various indicators, such as technical, macroeconomic and sentiment indicators to generate allocation signals among real asset investments. These signals are used as an input to guide which ETPs to allocate to as well as to guide the total cash or cash equivalent allocation.

The indicators used by the Real Asset Model include, but are not limited to, equity price trends, commodity price trends, volatility (the measure of variation of returns for a given security or market index), investor sentiment (investor attitude towards a particular security or financial market as revealed through market activity and investor surveys) and macroeconomic supply and demand (the relationship between the consumption and production of assets, and its effect on price levels). The Adviser anticipates that the Real Asset Model will evolve over time and may incorporate additional indicators. The Adviser allocates the Fund s assets to those ETPs that it believes will have returns that, in the aggregate, closely correlate (before fees and expenses) to the returns of the Real Asset Model. The Real Asset Model typically adjusts its allocation signals on a monthly basis.

A significant portion, at times as much as 100%, of the Fund s assets may be held in cash or cash equivalents including, but not limited to, money market instruments, U.S. Treasury bills, treasury inflation-protected securities, interests in short-term investment funds or shares of money market or short-term bond funds. The Adviser currently anticipates investing in 1- to 3-month U.S. Treasury bills when a portion of the Fund s assets are allocated to cash or cash equivalents. The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities.

The Fund will invest in certain ETPs through its subsidiary, an exempted limited company organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the Subsidiary ). The Subsidiary is wholly owned and controlled by the Fund and is advised by the Adviser. The Fund s investment in the Subsidiary may not exceed 25% of the value of the Fund s total assets at each quarter-end of the Fund s fiscal year. The Fund s investment in the Subsidiary, via the Subsidiary s investment in ETPs, is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to physical commodities and futures and derivatives of physical commodities ( Commodities Instruments ) within the limits of the federal tax laws, which limit the ability of investment companies like the Fund to invest directly in such instruments. The Subsidiary has the same investment objective as the Fund and will follow the same general investment policies and restrictions, except that unlike the Fund, it may invest, via its investment in ETPs, without limit in Commodities Instruments.

Except as noted, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund s investment strategies and risks include those of its Subsidiary.

**FUNDAMENTAL AND NON-FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES**

The Fund s investment objective and each of its other investment policies are non-fundamental policies that may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval, except as noted in the Statement of Additional Information ( SAI ) under the section entitled Investment Policies and Restrictions Investment Restrictions. Shareholders will be given notice of material changes to the Fund s investment objective or other non-fundamental investment policies.

**RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

The following section provides additional information regarding the principal risks identified under Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund in the Fund s Summary Information section followed by additional risk information.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND S INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

**Investors in the Fund should be willing to accept a high degree of volatility in the price of the Fund s shares ( Shares ) and the possibility of significant losses. An investment in the Fund involves a substantial degree of risk. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Therefore, you should consider carefully the following risks before investing in the Fund, each of which could significantly and adversely affect the value of an investment in the Fund.**

The following risks apply to the Fund, unless otherwise noted.

**Fund of Funds Risk.** The performance of the Fund is dependent on the performance of underlying funds. The Fund is subject to the risks of the underlying funds investments. In addition, the Fund s shareholders will indirectly bear the expenses of the underlying funds, absorbing duplicative levels of fees with respect to investments in the underlying funds. In addition, at times, certain segments of the market represented by the underlying funds may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund, through the Subsidiary s investment in ETPs, may invest in ETFs and ETNs. ETNs are senior, unsecured notes linked to an index. Like ETFs, ETNs may be bought and sold on a securities exchange. However, while ETF shares represent an interest in the ETF s underlying assets, ETNs are structured products that are an obligation of the issuing bank, broker-dealer or other intermediary, whereby the intermediary agrees to pay a return based on the target index less any fees. ETNs combine certain aspects of bonds and ETFs. Investors can hold an ETN until maturity. Investments in other ETFs and ETNs will subject the Fund to the additional fees and expenses of the underlying ETF or ETN. At the same time, the Fund would continue to pay its own fees and other expenses. The ETNs in which the Fund invests may include ETPs that invest in equity and debt securities, as well as other asset categories. Additionally, the value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying market (*e.g.,* the commodities market), changes in interest rates or the issuer s credit rating, and other economic, legal, political or geographic events. ETNs are also subject to counterparty risk.

**Affiliated Fund Risk.** In managing the Fund, the Adviser will have the ability to select underlying funds which it believes will achieve the Fund s investment objective. The Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in selecting underlying funds because the Adviser may, due to its own financial interest or other business considerations, have had an incentive to invest in funds managed by the Adviser or its affiliates in lieu of investing in funds managed or sponsored by others.

**Risk of U.S. Treasury Bills.** Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, due to fluctuations in interest rates, the market value of such securities may vary.

**Subsidiary Investment Risk.** Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary are organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Fund to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ( 1940 Act ) and is not subject to the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Thus, the Fund, as an investor in the Subsidiary, will not have all the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies.

**Commodity Regulatory Risk (with respect to investments in the Subsidiary).** Changes in the laws or regulations of the United States or the Cayman Islands, including any changes to applicable tax laws and regulations, could impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective and could increase the operating expenses of the Fund or the Subsidiary. Based on the Fund s and the Subsidiary s current investment strategies, the Fund and the Subsidiary are each a commodity pool and the Adviser is considered a commodity pool operator ( CPO ) with respect to the Fund and the Subsidiary under the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended ( CEA ). Accordingly, the Fund and the Adviser are subject to dual regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ( CFTC ) and the Securities Exchange Commission ( SEC ). Pursuant to certain CFTC regulations, the Fund and the Adviser have elected to meet the requirements of certain CFTC regulations by complying with specific SEC rules and regulations relating to disclosure and reporting requirements. The CFTC could deem the Fund or the Adviser in violation of an applicable CFTC regulation if the Fund or the Adviser failed to comply with a related SEC regulatory requirement. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser will remain subject to certain CFTC-mandated disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping regulations with respect to the Fund and the Subsidiary. Compliance with the CFTC regulations could increase the Fund s expenses, adversely affecting the Fund s total return.

**Tax Risk (with respect to investments in the Subsidiary).** The Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income from certain qualifying sources of income in order to qualify as a regulated investment company ( RIC ) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code ). The Internal Revenue Service (the IRS ) issued a revenue ruling in December 2005, which concluded that income and gains from certain commodity-linked derivatives are not qualifying income under Subchapter M of the Code. As a result, the Fund s ability to invest directly in commodity-linked futures contracts or swaps or in certain exchange-traded trusts that hold commodities as part of its investment strategy is limited by the requirement that it receive no more than ten percent (10%) of its gross income from such investments. However, in Revenue Ruling 2006-31, the IRS indicated that income from alternative investment instruments that create commodity exposure may be considered qualifying income under the Code. The IRS subsequently issued private letter rulings to other taxpayers in which the IRS specifically concluded that that income derived from a fund s investment in a controlled foreign corporation ( CFC ) also will constitute qualifying income to the fund, even if the CFC itself owns commodity-linked futures contracts or swaps. A private letter ruling cannot be used or cited as precedent and is binding on the IRS only for the taxpayer that receives it. The Fund has not obtained a ruling from the IRS with respect to its investments or its structure. In the absence of such a ruling, the Fund expects to invest its assets in the Subsidiary, consistent with applicable law and the advice of counsel, in a manner that should permit the Fund to treat income allocable from the Subsidiary as qualifying income. The IRS has currently suspended the issuance of private letter rulings relating to the tax treatment of income generated by investments in a subsidiary. The IRS has proposed regulations that, if finalized, would generally treat a fund s income inclusion with respect to an investment in a non-U.S. company generating investment income as qualifying income only if there is a current-year distribution out of the earnings and profits of the non-U.S. company that are attributable to such income inclusion. The proposed regulations, if adopted, would apply to taxable years beginning on or after 90 days after the regulations are published as final. The Fund intends to treat its income from the Subsidiary as qualifying income without any such ruling from the IRS. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not change its position with respect to some or all of these issues or if the IRS did so, that a court would not sustain the IRS s position. Furthermore, the tax treatment of the Fund s investments in the Subsidiary may be adversely affected by future legislation, court decisions, future IRS guidance or Treasury regulations. If the IRS were to change its position or otherwise determine that income derived from the Fund s investment in the Subsidiary does not constitute qualifying income and if such positions were upheld, or if future legislation, court decisions, future IRS guidance or Treasury regulations were to adversely affect the tax treatment of such investments, the Fund might cease to qualify as a RIC and would be required to reduce its exposure to such investments which could result in difficulty in implementing its investment strategy. If the Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year, the Fund s taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level at regular corporate tax rates (without reduction for distributions to shareholders) and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions.

**Liquidity Risk.** The Subsidiary invests in ETPs that invest in Commodities Instruments, which may be less liquid than other types of investments. The illiquidity of Commodities Instruments could have a negative effect on the Fund s ability to achieve its investment objective and may result in losses to Fund shareholders. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of the Fund s shares may begin to mirror those of the underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Fund s shares.

**Gap Risk.** The Fund and the Subsidiary are subject to the risk that a commodity price will change from one level to another with no trading in between. Usually, such movements occur when there are adverse news announcements, which can cause a commodity price to drop substantially from the previous day s closing price.

**Risk of Cash Transactions.** Unlike other ETFs, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions partially for in-kind securities and partially for cash, rather than wholly for in-kind securities, due to various legal and operational constraints in certain countries in which the Fund invests. Because the Fund currently intends to effect a portion of redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind distributions, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds, which involves transaction costs that the Fund may not have incurred had it effected redemptions entirely in kind. These costs may include brokerage costs or taxable losses or gains, which may be imposed on the Fund and decrease the Fund s net asset value ( NAV ) to the extent such costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable to an authorized participant ( AP ). If the Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause the Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. Other ETFs generally are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid realizing gains in connection with transactions designed to raise cash to meet redemption requests. The Fund generally intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the Fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than, if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Additionally, transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable transaction fees and taxes.

**High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities. High portfolio turnover may also result in higher taxes when Fund Shares are held in a taxable account.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND S INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

**Model and Data Risk.** Given the complexity of the investments and strategies of the Fund, the Adviser relies heavily on quantitative models and information and data ( Models and Data ). Models and Data are used to construct sets of transactions and investments, and to provide risk management insights. When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose the Fund to potential risks. Some of the models used by the Adviser for the Fund are predictive in nature. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. Because predictive models are usually constructed based on historical data, the success of relying on such models may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied historical data. All models rely on correct market data inputs. If incorrect market data is entered into even a well-founded model, the resulting information will be incorrect. However, even if market data is input correctly, model prices will often differ substantially from market prices, especially for instruments with complex characteristics, such as derivative instruments.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed ETF. In managing the Fund s portfolio, the Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that act as APs, none of which are obligated to engage in creation and/or redemption transactions. To the extent that those APs exit the business, or are unable to or choose not to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem, there may be a significantly diminished trading market for Shares or Shares may trade like closed-end funds at a discount (or premium) to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or de-listing. The AP concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where APs have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.** While the Fund s Shares are listed on the Fund s listing exchange (the Exchange ), there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund s market price from its NAV. Van Eck Securities Corporation, the distributor of the Shares (the Distributor ), does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. Investors purchasing and selling Shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those APs creating and redeeming directly with the Fund.

Decisions by market makers or APs to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying value of the Fund s portfolio securities and the Fund s market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund Shares trading at a price which differs materially from NAV and also in greater than normal intraday bid/ask spreads for Fund Shares.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange s circuit breaker rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

**Market Risk.** Both the Fund and the ETPs in which the Fund (via the Subsidiary s investment in ETPs) may invest are subject to market risk. The prices of the securities in the Fund or an ETP are subject to the risks associated with investing in the securities market, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund or an ETP may lose money.

**Shareholder Risk.** Certain shareholders, including other funds advised by the Adviser, may from time to time own a substantial amount of the Fund’s Shares. In addition, a third party investor, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, an AP, a market maker, or another entity may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of time. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not redeem its investment. Redemptions by shareholders could have a negative impact on the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the Exchange and may, therefore, have a material effect on the market price of the Shares.

**Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.** Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund s holdings. The NAV of the Shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund s securities holdings. The market price of Shares will fluctuate, in some cases materially, in accordance with changes in NAV and the intraday value of the Fund s holdings, as well as supply and demand on the Exchange. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Given the fact that Shares can be created and redeemed by APs in Creation Units, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained in the long-term. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Shares normally will trade close to the value of the Fund s holdings, market prices are not expected to correlate exactly to the Fund s NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. The price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares may be closely related to, but not necessarily identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities of the Fund s portfolio of investments trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. Any of these factors, discussed above and further below, may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund s NAV. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund s Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund s underlying portfolio holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

When you buy or sell Shares of the Fund through a broker, you will likely incur a brokerage commission or other charges imposed by brokers. In addition, the market price of Shares, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a bid/ask spread charged by the market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. The spread of the Fund s Shares varies over time based on the Fund s trading volume and market liquidity and may increase if the Fund s trading volume, the spread of the Fund s underlying securities, or market liquidity decrease. In times of severe market disruption, including when trading of the Fund s holdings may be halted, the bid/ask spread may increase significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to the Fund s NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest during significant market volatility.

**Non-Diversified Risk.** The Fund is a separate investment portfolio of VanEck Vectors ETF Trust (the Trust ), which is an open-end investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act. Moreover, the Fund is subject to the risk that it will be more volatile than a diversified fund because the Fund may invest its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on a single investment may have a greater impact on the Fund s NAV and may make the Fund more volatile than more diversified funds.

**Risk of ETPs.** The Fund may be subject to the following risks as a result of its investments in ETPs:

**Commodities Risk.** Commodities include, among other things, energy products, agricultural products, industrial metals, precious metals and livestock. The commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors, including overall market movements, economic events and policies, changes in interest rates or inflation rates, changes in monetary and exchange control programs, war, acts of terrorism, natural disasters and technological developments. Variables such as disease, drought, floods, weather, trade, embargoes, tariffs and other political events, in particular, may have a larger impact on commodity prices than on traditional securities. These additional variables may create additional investment risks that subject an ETP s investments to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. Because certain commodities may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers, political, economic and supply-related events in such countries could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of such commodities. These factors may affect the value of an ETP in varying ways, and different factors may cause the value and the volatility of an ETP to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates.

**Risk of Investing in Gold.** Certain of the ETPs may focus their investments in gold. Investments related to gold are considered speculative and are affected by a variety of factors. The price of gold may fluctuate substantially over short periods of time so an ETP s share price may be more volatile than other types of investments. Fluctuation in the prices of gold may be due to a number of factors, including changes in inflation and changes in industrial and commercial demand for metals. Additionally, increased environmental or labor costs may depress the value of metal investments. In times of significant inflation or great economic uncertainty, gold and other precious metals may outperform traditional investments such as bonds and stocks. However, in times of stable economic growth, traditional equity and debt investments could offer greater appreciation potential and the value of gold and other precious metals may be adversely affected, which could in turn affect an ETP s returns. A significant portion of the world s gold reserves are held by governments, central banks and related institutions. The production, purchase and sale of gold by governments or central banks or other larger holders can be negatively affected by various economic, financial, social and political factors, which may be unpredictable and may have a significant adverse impact on the supply and price of gold. Additionally, the United States or foreign governments may pass laws or regulations limiting metal investments for strategic or other policy reasons. The principal supplies of metal industries also may be concentrated in a small number of countries and regions. Economic, social and political conditions in those countries that are the largest producers of

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND S INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

gold may have a direct negative effect on the production and marketing of gold and silver and on sales of central bank gold holdings. The price of gold also can be significantly adversely affected by events relating to international political developments, the success of exploration projects, commodity prices, tax and government regulations and intervention (including government restrictions on private ownership of gold and mining land), changes expectations regarding inflation in various countries and investment speculation.

**Risk of Investing in Natural Resources Companies.** Certain of the ETPs may be sensitive to, and their performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of natural resources companies. Investments in natural resources and natural resources companies, which include companies engaged in agriculture, alternatives (*e.g.*, water and alternative energy), base and industrial metals, energy, forest products and precious metals, can be significantly affected by events relating to these industries, including international political and economic developments, embargoes, tariffs, inflation, weather and natural disasters, livestock diseases, limits on exploration, often rapid changes in the supply and demand for natural resources and other factors. An ETP s portfolio securities may experience substantial price fluctuations as a result of these factors, and may move independently of the trends of other operating companies. Companies engaged in the industries listed above may be adversely affected by changes in government policies and regulations, technological advances and/or obsolescence, environmental damage claims, energy conservation efforts, the success of exploration projects, limitations on the liquidity of certain natural resources and commodities and competition from new market entrants. Changes in general economic conditions, including commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, rising interest rates, prices of raw materials and other commodities, depletion of resources and labor relations, could adversely affect an ETP s portfolio companies.

**Risk of Investing in MLPs.** MLP units may trade infrequently and in limited volume. Investments in MLPs could also expose an ETP to volatility risk, because units of MLPs may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger or more broadly based companies. Holders of MLP units are subject to certain risks inherent in the structure of MLPs, including (i) tax risks (described further below), (ii) the limited ability to elect or remove management or the general partner or managing member, (iii) limited voting rights, (iv) conflicts of interest between the general partner or managing member and its affiliates and the limited partners or members, (v) dilution risks and risks related to the general partner s right to require unit-holders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price, resulting from regulatory changes or other reasons and (vi) cash flow risks, as described below. Holders of units of MLPs have more limited control rights and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP as compared to holders of stock of a corporation. For example, MLP unit holders may not elect the general partner or the directors of the general partner and the MLP unit holders have limited ability to remove an MLP s general partner. MLPs are controlled by their general partners, which generally have conflicts of interest and limited fiduciary duties to the MLP, which may permit the general partner to favor its own interests over the MLPs. The amount of cash that each individual MLP can distribute to its partners will depend on the amount of cash it generates from operations, which will vary from quarter to quarter depending on factors affecting the particular business lines of the MLP. Available cash will also depend on the MLPs level of operating costs (including incentive distributions to the general partner), level of capital expenditures, debt service requirements, acquisition costs (if any), fluctuations in working capital needs and other factors.

Some MLPs may be treated as passive foreign investment companies or controlled foreign corporations corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The manner and extent of an ETP s investments in MLPs may be limited by its intention to qualify as a RIC under the Code (which would increase the risk of tracking error), and any such investments by the ETP may adversely affect the ability of the ETP to so qualify. If any of the MLPs owned by an ETP were treated as entities other than partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction of the value of an investment in the ETP.

**Risk of Investing in the Real Estate Sector.** Companies in the real estate sector include companies that invest in real estate, such as real estate investment trusts and real estate management and development companies. Companies that invest in real estate are subject to the risks of owning real estate directly as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way that such companies operate, including management risk (such companies are dependent upon the management skills of a few key individuals and may have limited financial resources). Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the values of an ETP s investments. Investing in real estate is subject to such risks as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent, possible lack of availability of mortgage financing, market saturation, fluctuations in rental income and the value of underlying properties and extended vacancies of properties. Certain real estate securities have a relatively small market capitalization, which may tend to increase the volatility of the market price of these securities. Real estate securities have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. Real estate securities are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers or tenants.

**Infrastructure Risk.** Infrastructure-related companies are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations including high interest costs, costs associated with compliance with and changes in environmental and other regulations, difficulty in raising capital in adequate amounts on reasonable terms in periods of high inflation and unsettled markets, the effects of surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, and uncertainty concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies, and other factors. Additionally, infrastructure-related entities may be subject to regulation by various governmental authorities and may also be affected by governmental regulation of rates charged to customers, government budgetary constraints, service interruption due to environmental, operational or other mishaps and the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards. Other factors that may affect the operations of infrastructure-related companies include innovations in technology that could render the way in which a company delivers a product or service obsolete, significant changes to the number of ultimate end-users of a company s products, increased susceptibility to terrorist acts or political actions, risks of environmental damage due to a company s operations or an accident, and general changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure and utilities assets. Infrastructure-related securities may be issued by companies that are highly leveraged, less creditworthy or financially distressed (also known as junk bonds). These investments are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater risk of loss, greater sensitivity to interest rate and economic changes, valuation difficulties, and potential illiquidity.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The value of the equity securities held by an ETP may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the markets in which the issuers of securities held by an ETP participate, or factors relating to specific issuers in which an ETP invests. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may result in a decline in the value of equity securities of an issuer held by an ETP; the price of the equity securities of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the securities markets; or a drop in the securities markets may depress the price of most or all of the equities securities held by an ETP. In addition, the equity securities of an issuer in an ETP s portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments. Equity securities are subordinated to preferred securities and debt in a company s capital structure with respect to priority in right to a share of corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred securities or debt instruments. In addition, while broad market measures of equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have generally also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns, although under certain market conditions fixed income securities may have comparable or greater price volatility.

**Risk of Investing in Small- and Medium-Capitalization Companies.** An ETP may invest in small- and/or medium-capitalization companies and, therefore may be subject to certain risks associated with small- and medium-capitalization companies. These companies are often subject to less analyst coverage and may be in early and less predictable periods of their corporate existences, with little or no record of profitability. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger more established companies. These companies tend to have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies. Returns on investments in securities of small- and medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of larger companies.

**Risk of Investing in Foreign Securities.** Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These additional risks include greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional and custody costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Because certain foreign securities markets may be limited in size, the activity of large traders may have an undue influence on the prices of securities that trade in such markets.

Certain foreign markets that have historically been considered relatively stable may become volatile in response to changed conditions or new developments. Increased interconnectivity of world economies and financial markets increases the possibility that adverse developments and conditions in one country or region will affect the stability of economies and financial markets in other countries or regions. An ETP may invest in countries whose economies are heavily dependent upon trading with key partners. Any reduction in this trading may have an adverse impact on the ETP s investments. Because an ETP may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies and some of the income received by the ETP may be in foreign currency, changes in currency exchange rates may negatively impact the

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND S INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

ETP s return. To the extent an ETP invests in emerging market countries, risks of investing in such countries are greater than risks associated with investments in foreign developed countries.

Foreign issuers are often subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping than are U.S. issuers, and therefore, not all material information may be available or reliable. Securities exchanges or foreign governments may adopt rules or regulations that may negatively impact an ETP s ability to invest in foreign securities or may prevent an ETP from repatriating its investments.

**Risk of Investing in Emerging Market Issuers.** Investments in securities of emerging market issuers are exposed to a number of risks that may make these investments volatile in price or difficult to trade. Emerging markets are more likely than developed markets to experience problems with the clearing and settling of trades, as well as the holding of securities by local banks, agents and depositories. Political risks may include unstable governments, nationalization, restrictions on foreign ownership, laws that prevent investors from getting their money out of a country and legal systems that do not protect property rights as well as the laws of the United States. Market risks may include economies that concentrate in only a few industries, securities issues that are held by only a few investors, liquidity issues and limited trading capacity in local exchanges and the possibility that markets or issues may be manipulated by foreign nationals who have inside information.

**Credit Risk.** Debt securities are subject to credit risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt or to otherwise honor its obligations and/or default completely on securities. Debt securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, depending on the issuer s financial condition and on the terms of the securities, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is a possibility that the credit rating of a debt security may be downgraded after purchase or the perception of an issuer s credit worthiness may decline, which may adversely affect the value of the security.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** The Fund may be exposed to non-U.S. dollar denominated securities through certain ETPs. Because an ETP s assets may be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the proceeds received by the ETP from these investments will generally be in foreign currencies. The ETP s exposure to foreign currencies and changes in the value of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar may result in reduced returns for the ETP. Moreover, an ETP may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies.

**Interest Rate Risk.** Debt securities are also subject to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most debt securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most debt securities go up. Many factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policy, rising inflation rates and general economic conditions. A low interest rate environment increases the risk associated with rising interest rates, including the potential for periods of volatility and increased redemptions.

Measures taken by the Federal Reserve Board may affect the money supply and as a result of these measures, an ETP may face a heightened interest rate risk.

In addition, debt securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, usually making them more volatile than debt securities with shorter durations. To the extent an ETP invests a substantial portion of its assets in debt securities with longer-term maturities, rising interest rates may cause the value of an ETP s investments to decline significantly.

**Call Risk.** An ETP may invest in callable debt securities. If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of callable securities will call (or prepay) their debt securities before their maturity date. If a call were exercised by the issuer during or following a period of declining interest rates, the ETP is likely to have to replace such called security with a lower yielding security or securities with greater risks or other less favorable features. If that were to happen, it would decrease the ETP s net investment income. An ETP also may fail to recover additional amounts (*i.e.*, premiums) paid for securities with higher interest rates, resulting in an unexpected capital loss.

**Concentration Risk.** Certain of the ETPs may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. To the extent that an ETP is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the ETP may be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors and/or industry or groups of industries of industries will negatively impact the ETP to a greater extent than if the ETP s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

**Derivatives Risk.** The use of derivatives, including Commodities Instruments, presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying security, commodity, asset, index or reference rate. Derivative strategies often involve leverage, which may exaggerate a loss, potentially causing the Fund or an ETP to lose more money than it would have lost had it invested in the underlying security. Also, a liquid secondary market may not always exist for the Fund s or an ETP s derivative positions at times when the Fund or ETP might wish to terminate or sell such positions. Over-the-counter instruments may be illiquid, and transactions in derivatives traded in the over-the-counter market are subject to counterparty risk.

**ADDITIONAL NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund may also invest in securities issued by other investment companies, equity securities, fixed income securities and money market instruments, including repurchase agreements or other funds which invest exclusively in money market instruments. For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest without limit in money market instruments, including repurchase agreements or other funds which invest exclusively in money market instruments. The Fund may also pursue temporary defensive positions in anticipation of or in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. Such a position could have the effect of reducing any benefit the Fund may receive from a market increase.

**BORROWING MONEY**

The Fund may borrow money from a bank up to a limit of one-third of the market value of its assets. The Fund intends to enter into a credit facility to borrow money for temporary, emergency or other purposes, including the funding of shareholder redemption requests, trade settlements and as necessary to distribute to shareholders any income required to maintain the Fund s status as a regulated investment company. To the extent that the Fund borrows money, it may be leveraged. Leveraging generally exaggerates the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund s portfolio securities. Leverage generally has the effect of increasing the amount of loss or gain the Fund might realize, and may increase volatility in the value of the Fund s investments.

**LENDING PORTFOLIO SECURITIES**

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions desiring to borrow securities to complete transactions and for other purposes. In connection with such loans, the Fund receives cash, U.S. government securities and stand-by letters of credit not issued by the Funds bank lending agent equal to at least 102% of the value of the portfolio securities being loaned. This collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis. Although the Fund will receive collateral in connection with all loans of its securities holdings, the Fund would be exposed to a risk of loss should a borrower fail to return the borrowed securities (*e.g.*, the Fund would have to buy replacement securities and the loaned securities may have appreciated beyond the value of the collateral held by the Fund) or become insolvent. The Fund may pay fees to the party arranging the loan of securities. In addition, the Fund will bear the risk that it may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of any cash collateral or in the value of the investments made with the cash collateral. These events could trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund. Substitute payments for dividends received by the Fund for securities loaned out by the Fund will not be considered qualified dividend income.

**ADDITIONAL NON-PRINCIPAL RISKS**

**Futures Risk.** All futures and futures-related products are highly volatile. Futures contacts involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of a futures contract may not correlate perfectly with the underlying indicator. Even a well-conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful due to market events. Price movements are influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships; climate; government agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; national and international political and economic events; crop diseases; the purchasing and marketing programs of different nations; and changes in interest rates. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies.

**Borrowing and Leverage Risk.** To the extent that the Fund borrows money or utilizes certain derivatives, it may be leveraged. The utilization of leverage, such as borrowings, involves certain risks to the Fund s shareholders and generally exaggerates the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund s portfolio securities.

**Temporary Defensive Strategy.** When the Fund utilizes a temporary defensive strategy, it may not achieve its investment objective.

**Investment Restrictions.** The 1940 Act places limits on the percentage of the total outstanding stock of another investment company that may be owned by the Fund; however, exemptive relief from the SEC permits the Fund to invest in other unaffiliated investment companies in excess of this limitation if certain conditions are met (the Exemptive Relief ). The Fund is subject to the conditions set forth in the Exemptive Relief and certain additional provisions of the 1940 Act that limit the amount that the Fund and its affiliates, in the aggregate, can invest in the outstanding voting securities of any one investment company. The Fund and its affiliates may not actively acquire control of an investment company, which is presumed once

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND S INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS (continued)**

ownership of an investment company s outstanding voting securities exceeds 25%. Also, to comply with provisions of the 1940 Act and the Exemptive Relief, the Adviser may be required to vote shares of an investment company in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders of the investment company.

**PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS**

A description of the Fund s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund s portfolio securities is available in the Fund s SAI.

**MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND**

**Board of Trustees.** The Board of Trustees of the Trust has responsibility for the general oversight of the management of the Fund, including general supervision of the Adviser and other service providers, but is not involved in the day-to-day management of the Trust. A list of the Trustees and the Trust officers, and their present positions and principal occupations, is provided in the Fund s SAI.

**Investment Adviser.** Under the terms of an investment management agreement between the Trust and Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corporation with respect to the Fund (the Investment Management Agreement ), Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corporation will serve as the adviser to the Fund and, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, will be responsible for the day-to-day investment management of the Fund. The Adviser has been an investment adviser since 1995 and also acts as adviser or sub-adviser to mutual funds, other ETFs, other pooled investment vehicles and separate accounts. The Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Van Eck Associates Corporation ( VEAC ). As of December 31, 2018, VEAC managed approximately $44.3 billion in assets. VEAC has been an investment adviser since 1955 and also acts as adviser or sub-adviser to mutual funds, other ETFs, other pooled investment vehicles and separate accounts. The Adviser s principal business address is 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017.

A discussion regarding the Board of Trustees approval of the Investment Management Agreement is available in the Trust s annual report for the period ending September 30, 2018.

For the services provided to the Fund under the Investment Management Agreement, the Fund will pay the Adviser monthly fees based on a percentage of the Fund s average daily net assets at the annual rate of 0.50%. For purposes of calculating the fees for the Fund, the net assets of the Fund include the value of the Fund s interest in the Subsidiary. Pursuant to a management agreement between the Adviser and the Subsidiary (the Subsidiary Investment Management Agreement ), the Adviser will receive certain fees for managing the Subsidiary s assets and the Adviser will waive or credit such amounts against the fees payable to the Adviser by the Fund. From time to time, the Adviser may waive all or a portion of its fee. Until at least February 1, 2020, the Adviser has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund and Subsidiary expenses in an amount equal to the fees paid to the Adviser by the Subsidiary and to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses of the Fund and the Subsidiary) from exceeding 0.55% of its average daily net assets per year.

The Fund is responsible for all of its expenses, including the investment advisory fees, costs of transfer agency, custody, legal, audit and other services, interest, taxes, any distribution fees or expenses, offering fees or expenses and extraordinary expenses.

**Manager of Managers Structure.** The Adviser and the Trust may rely on an exemptive order (the Order ) from the SEC that permits the Adviser to enter into investment sub-advisory agreements with unaffiliated sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The Adviser, subject to the review and approval of the Board of Trustees, may select one or more sub-advisers for the Fund and supervise, monitor and evaluate the performance of each sub-adviser.

The Order also permits the Adviser, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, to replace sub-advisers and amend investment sub-advisory agreements, including applicable fee arrangements, without shareholder approval whenever the Adviser and the Board of Trustees believe such action will benefit the Fund and its shareholders. The Adviser thus would have the responsibility (subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees) to recommend the hiring and replacement of sub-advisers as well as the discretion to terminate any sub-adviser and reallocate the Fund s assets for management among any other sub-adviser(s) and itself. This means that the Adviser would be able to reduce the sub-advisory fees and retain a larger portion of the management fee, or increase the sub-advisory fees and retain a smaller portion of the management fee. The Adviser would compensate each sub-adviser out of its management fee.

**Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent.** Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corporation is the administrator for the Fund (the Administrator ), and The Bank of New York Mellon is the custodian of the Fund s assets and provides transfer agency and fund accounting services to the Fund. The Administrator is responsible for certain clerical, recordkeeping and/or bookkeeping services which are required to be provided pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement.

**Distributor.** Van Eck Securities Corporation is the distributor ( Distributor ) of the Shares. The Distributor will not distribute Shares in less than a specified number of Shares, each called a Creation Unit, and does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. The Shares are expected to be traded in the secondary market.

## PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The portfolio managers who currently share joint responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund s portfolio are David Schassler and Barak Laks.

Mr. Schassler has been employed by the Adviser as a portfolio manager since May 2016, a deputy portfolio manager from 2015 to 2016 and a director of manager research from 2012 to 2015. Mr. Schassler graduated from the State University of New York College at Cortland in 2003 with a Bachelor of Arts and from the NYU Stern School of Business in 2012 with a Masters of Business Administration.

Mr. Laks has been employed by the Adviser as a deputy portfolio manager since 2017. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Laks served as Chief Marketing Officer of two hedge funds from 2013 to 2016 and as Chief Investment Officer of two multi-strategy funds of hedge funds from 2000 to 2012. Mr. Laks also served as a business strategist at an asset manager from 2012 to 2013. Mr. Laks graduated from Yale University in 1998 with a Bachelor of Arts in Mathematics and Economics and from New York University in 2007 with a Master of Science in Mathematics and in 2009 with a Master of Science in Mathematics in Finance.

See the Fund s SAI for additional information about the portfolio managers compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and their respective ownership of Shares.

## SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

### DETERMINATION OF NAV

The NAV per Share for the Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (*i.e.*, the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of Shares outstanding. Expenses and fees, including the management fee, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. The NAV of the Fund is determined each business day as of the close of trading (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on the New York Stock Exchange.

The values of the Fund s portfolio securities are based on the securities closing prices on the markets on which the securities trade, when available. Due to the time differences between the United States and certain countries in which the Fund invests, securities on these exchanges may not trade at times when Shares of the Fund will trade. In the absence of a last reported sales price, or if no sales were reported, and for other assets for which market quotes are not readily available, values may be based on quotes obtained from a quotation reporting system, established market makers or by an outside independent pricing service. Debt instruments with remaining maturities of more than 60 days are valued at the evaluated mean price provided by an outside independent pricing service. If an outside independent pricing service is unable to provide a valuation, the instrument is valued at the mean of the highest bid and the lowest asked quotes obtained from one or more brokers or dealers selected by the Adviser. Prices obtained by an outside independent pricing service may use information provided by market makers or estimates of market values obtained from yield data related to investments or securities with similar characteristics and may use a computerized grid matrix of securities and its evaluations in determining what it believes is the fair value of the portfolio securities. Short-term debt instruments having a maturity of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost. Any assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted into U.S. dollars at the current market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more sources. If a market quotation for a security or other asset is not readily available or the Adviser believes it does not otherwise accurately reflect the market value of the

**SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION (continued)**

security or asset at the time the Fund calculates its NAV, the security or asset will be fair valued by the Adviser in accordance with the Trust s valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. The Fund may also use fair value pricing in a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to, situations when the value of a security in the Fund s portfolio has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which the security is principally traded (such as a corporate action or other news that may materially affect the price of a security) or trading in a security has been suspended or halted. In addition, the Fund currently expects that it will fair value certain of the foreign equity securities held by the Fund, if any, each day the Fund calculates its NAV, except those securities principally traded on exchanges that close at the same time the Fund calculates its NAV.

Accordingly, the Fund s NAV may reflect certain portfolio securities fair values rather than their market prices at the time the exchanges on which they principally trade close. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security or other asset is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of such security or asset. With respect to securities that are principally traded on foreign exchanges, the value of the Fund s portfolio securities may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell your Shares.

**INTRADAY VALUE**

The trading prices of the Fund s Shares in the secondary market generally differ from the Fund s daily NAV and are affected by market forces such as the supply of and demand for Fund Shares and underlying securities held by the Fund, economic conditions and other factors. Information regarding the intraday value of the Fund s Shares ( IIV ) is disseminated every 15 seconds throughout each trading day by the Exchange or by market data vendors or other information providers. The IIV is based on the current market value of the securities and/or cash required to be deposited in exchange for a Creation Unit. The IIV does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio of securities held by the Fund at a particular point in time or the best possible valuation of the current portfolio. Therefore, the IIV should not be viewed as a real-time update of the Fund s NAV, which is computed only once a day. The IIV is generally determined by using current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers and other market intermediaries that may trade in the portfolio securities held by the Fund and valuations based on current market rates. The Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the IIV and makes no warranty as to its accuracy.

**RULE 144A AND OTHER UNREGISTERED SECURITIES**

An AP (*i.e.*, a person eligible to place orders with the Distributor to create or redeem Creation Units of the Fund) that is not a qualified institutional buyer, as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act ), will not be able to receive, as part of a redemption, restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A or other unregistered securities.

**BUYING AND SELLING EXCHANGE-TRADED SHARES**

The Shares of the Fund are listed on the Exchange. If you buy or sell Shares in the secondary market, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread, which is any difference between the bid price and the ask price. The spread varies over time for the Fund s Shares based on the Fund s trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund has high trading volume and market liquidity, and generally higher if the Fund has little trading volume and market liquidity (which is often the case for funds that are newly launched or small in size). In times of severe market disruption or low trading volume in the Fund s Shares, this spread can increase significantly. It is anticipated that the Shares will trade in the secondary market at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the NAV of the Shares. During periods of disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme market volatility, the market prices of Shares are more likely to differ significantly from the Shares NAV.

The Depository Trust Company ( DTC ) serves as securities depository for the Shares. (The Shares may be held only in book-entry form; stock certificates will not be issued.) DTC, or its nominee, is the record or registered owner of all outstanding Shares. Beneficial ownership of Shares will be shown on the records of DTC or its participants (described below). Beneficial owners of Shares are not entitled to have Shares registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of certificates in definitive form and are not considered the registered holder thereof. Accordingly, to exercise any rights of a holder of Shares, each beneficial owner must rely on the procedures of: (i) DTC; (ii) DTC Participants, *i.e.*, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC; and (iii) Indirect Participants, *i.e.*, brokers, dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly, through which such beneficial owner holds its interests. The Trust understands that under existing industry practice, in the event the Trust requests any action of holders of Shares, or a beneficial owner desires to take any action that DTC, as the record owner of all outstanding Shares, is entitled to take, DTC would authorize the DTC Participants to take such action and that the DTC Participants would authorize the Indirect Participants and beneficial owners acting through such DTC Participants to take such action and would otherwise act upon the instructions of beneficial owners owning through them. As described above, the Trust recognizes DTC or its nominee as the owner of all Shares for all purposes. For more information, see the section entitled Book Entry Only System in the Fund s SAI.

The Exchange is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays: New Year s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Because non-U.S. exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund s portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund s Shares.

The right of redemption by an AP may be suspended or the date of payment postponed (1) for any period during which the Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (2) for any period during which trading on the Exchange is suspended or restricted; (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the Shares of the Fund or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable; or (4) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC.

**Market Timing and Related Matters.** The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions. Frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund Shares may attempt to take advantage of a potential arbitrage opportunity presented by a lag between a change in the value of the Fund s portfolio securities after the close of the primary markets for the Fund s portfolio securities and the reflection of that change in the Fund s NAV ( market timing ). The Board of Trustees considered the nature of the Fund (*i.e.*, a fund whose shares are expected to trade intraday), that the Adviser monitors the trading activity of APs for patterns of abusive trading, that the Fund reserves the right to reject orders that may be disruptive to the management of or otherwise not in the Fund s best interests, and that the Fund may fair value certain of its securities. Given this structure, the Board of Trustees determined that it is not necessary to impose restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions for the Fund at the present time.

## DISTRIBUTIONS

**Net Investment Income and Capital Gains.** As a shareholder of the Fund, you are entitled to your share of the Fund s distributions of net investment income and net realized capital gains on its investments. The Fund pays out substantially all of its net earnings to its shareholders as distributions.

The Fund typically earns income dividends from stocks and interest from debt securities. These amounts, net of expenses, are typically passed along to Fund shareholders as dividends from net investment income. The Fund realizes capital gains from writing options and capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Any net realized long-term capital gains they are anticipated, are distributed to shareholders as capital gain distributions. Distributions from the Fund s net investment income, including net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income. Any long-term capital gains distributions you receive from the Fund are taxable as long-term capital gain.

Net investment income, if any, is typically distributed to shareholders at least annually, and net realized capital gains, if any, are typically distributed annually. Dividends may be declared and paid more frequently to comply with the distribution requirements of the Code. In addition, in situations where the Fund acquires investment securities after the beginning of a dividend period, the Fund may elect to distribute at least annually amounts representing the full dividend yield net of expenses on the underlying investment securities, as if the Fund owned the underlying investment securities for the entire dividend period. If the Fund so elects, some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital, which, for tax purposes, is treated as a return of your investment in Shares. You will be notified regarding the portion of the distribution which represents a return of capital.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional Shares of the Fund only if the broker through which you purchased Shares makes such option available.

**TAX INFORMATION**

As with any investment, you should consider how your Fund investment will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund, including the possible application of foreign, state and local taxes. Unless your investment in the Fund is through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when: (i) the Fund makes distributions, (ii) you sell Shares in the secondary market or (iii) you create or redeem Creation Units.

**Taxes on Distributions.** As noted above, the Fund expects to distribute net investment income, if any, at least annually, and any net realized long-term or short-term capital gains, if any, annually. As a result of the Fund s investment strategies, it is

**SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION (continued)**

expected that any distributions by the Fund will be taxable as ordinary income and capital gains. The Fund may also pay a special distribution at any time to comply with U.S. federal tax requirements.

In general, your distributions are subject to U.S. federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest in the Fund. Distributions from the Fund s net investment income, including net short-term gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income. Whether distributions of capital gains represent long-term or short-term capital gains is determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long you have owned your Shares. Distributions of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long term capital losses, if any, are generally taxable as ordinary income. Distributions of net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses, if any, that are properly reported as capital gain dividends are generally taxable as long-term capital gains. Long-term capital gains of a non-corporate shareholder are generally taxable at a maximum rate of 15% or 20%, depending on whether the shareholder s income exceeds certain threshold amounts.

The Fund may receive dividends, the distribution of which the Fund may report as qualified dividends. In the event that the Fund receives such a dividend and reports the distribution of such dividend as a qualified dividend, the dividend may be taxed at the maximum capital gains rates, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and the Fund level. Given the investment strategies of the Fund, it is not anticipated that a significant portion of the Fund s distributions will be eligible to be reported as qualified dividends.

Distributions in excess of the Fund s current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of your investment to the extent of your basis in the Shares, and generally as capital gain thereafter. A return of capital, which for tax purposes is treated as a return of your investment, reduces your basis in Shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition of Shares. A distribution will reduce the Fund s NAV per Share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain even though, from an economic standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

Dividends, interest and gains from non-U.S. investments of the Fund may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may, in some cases, reduce or eliminate such taxes.

If more than 50% of the Fund s total assets at the end of its taxable year consist of foreign securities or if at least 50% of the value of the Fund s total assets at the close of each quarter end is represented by interests in RICs, the Fund may elect to pass through to its investors certain foreign income taxes paid by the Fund, with the result that each investor will (i) include in gross income, as an additional dividend, even though not actually received, the investor s pro rata share of the Fund s foreign income taxes, and (ii) either deduct (in calculating U.S. taxable income) or credit (in calculating U.S. federal income), subject to certain holding period and other limitations, the investor s pro rata share of the Fund s foreign income taxes.

**Backup Withholding.** The Fund may be required to withhold a percentage of your distributions and proceeds if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or social security number or otherwise established a basis for exemption from backup withholding. The backup withholding rate for individuals is currently 24%. This is not an additional tax and may be refunded, or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided certain required information is furnished to the IRS.

**Taxes on the Sale or Cash Redemption of Exchange Listed Shares.** Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares is generally treated as long term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid with respect to such Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited. To the extent that a shareholder s Shares are redeemed for cash, this is normally treated as a sale for tax purposes.

**Taxes on Creations and Redemptions of Creation Units.** A person who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of exchange and the sum of the exchanger s aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the amount of any cash paid for such Creation Units. A person who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger s basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of primarily securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing wash sales, or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities for Creation Units or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax adviser with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible and the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction. Under current U.S. federal income tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon a redemption (or creation) of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares (or securities surrendered) have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares (or securities surrendered) have been held for one year or less.

If you create or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Shares you created or sold and at what price.

**Investment in the Subsidiary and commodity-linked investments.** The Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income from certain qualifying sources of income in order to qualify as a RIC under the Code. The IRS issued a revenue ruling in December 2005 which concluded that income and gains from certain commodity-linked derivatives is not qualifying income under Subchapter M of the Code. As a result, the Fund s ability to invest directly in commodity-linked futures contracts or swaps or in certain exchange-traded trusts that hold commodities as part of its investment strategy is limited by the requirement that it receive no more than ten percent (10%) of its gross income from such investments.

The IRS has issued private letter rulings to other taxpayers in which the IRS specifically concluded that that income derived from a fund s investment in a CFC also will constitute qualifying income to the fund, even if the CFC itself owns commodity-linked futures contracts or swaps. A private letter ruling cannot be used or cited as precedent and is binding on the IRS only for the taxpayer that receives it. The Fund has not obtained a ruling from the IRS with respect to its investments or its structure.

The IRS has currently suspended the issuance of private letter rulings relating to the tax treatment of income and gains generated by investments in commodity index-linked notes and income generated by investments in a subsidiary. The IRS also recently issued proposed regulations that, if finalized, would generally treat a fund s income inclusion with respect to an investment in a non-U.S. company generating investment income as qualifying income only if there is a current-year distribution out of the earnings and profits of the non-U.S. company that are attributable to such income inclusion. The proposed regulations, if adopted, would apply to taxable years beginning on or after 90 days after the regulations are published as final.

Based on the principles underlying private letter rulings previously issued to other taxpayers, the Fund intends to treat its income from the Subsidiary as qualifying income without any such ruling from the IRS. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not change its position with respect to some or all of these issues or if the IRS did so, that a court would not sustain the IRS s position. Furthermore, the tax treatment of the Fund s investments in the Subsidiary may be adversely affected by future legislation, court decisions, future IRS guidance or Treasury regulations.

If the IRS were to change its position or otherwise determine that income derived from the Fund s investment in the Subsidiary does not constitute qualifying income and if such positions were upheld, or if future legislation, court decisions, future IRS guidance or Treasury regulations were to adversely affect the tax treatment of such investments, the Fund might cease to qualify as a RIC and would be required to reduce its exposure to such investments which could result in difficulty in implementing its investment strategy. If the Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year, the Fund s taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level at regular corporate tax rates (without reduction for distributions to shareholders) and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions.

**Medicare Tax.** An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person s modified adjusted gross income (in the case of an individual) or adjusted gross income (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

**Non-U.S. Shareholders.** Dividends paid by the Fund to non-U.S. shareholders are generally subject to withholding tax at a 30% rate or a reduced rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty to the extent derived from investment income and short-term capital gains. Dividends paid by the Fund from net tax-exempt income or long-term capital gains are generally not subject to such withholding tax. Properly-reported dividends are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax where they (i) are paid in respect of the Fund s qualified net interest income (generally, the Fund s U.S. source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which the Fund is at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income); or (ii) are paid in respect of the Fund s qualified short-term capital gains (generally, the excess of the Fund s net short-term capital gain over the Fund s long-term capital loss for such taxable year). However, depending on its circumstances, the Fund may report all, some or none of its potentially eligible dividends as such qualified net interest income or as qualified short-term capital gains and/or treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for this exemption from withholding.

**SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION (continued)**

As part of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, ( FATCA ), the Fund may be required to withhold 30% on certain types of U.S. sourced income (*e.g.*, dividends, interest, and other types of passive income), and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of property producing U.S. sourced income to (i) foreign financial institutions ( FFIs ), including non-U.S. investment funds, unless they agree to collect and disclose to the IRS information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. account holders and (ii) certain nonfinancial foreign entities ( NFFEs ), unless they certify certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners. To avoid possible withholding, FFIs will need to enter into agreements with the IRS which state that they will provide the IRS information, including the names, account numbers and balances, addresses and taxpayer identification numbers of U.S. account holders and comply with due diligence procedures with respect to the identification of U.S. accounts as well as agree to withhold tax on certain types of withholdable payments made to non-compliant foreign financial institutions or to applicable foreign account holders who fail to provide the required information to the IRS, or similar account information and required documentation to a local revenue authority, should an applicable intergovernmental agreement be implemented. NFFEs will need to provide certain information regarding each substantial U.S. owner or certifications of no substantial U.S. ownership, unless certain exceptions apply, or agree to provide certain information to the IRS.

While some parts of the FATCA rules have not been finalized, the Fund may be subject to the FATCA withholding obligation, and also will be required to perform due diligence reviews to classify foreign entity investors for FATCA purposes. Investors are required to agree to provide information necessary to allow the Fund to comply with the FATCA rules. If the Fund is required to withhold amounts from payments pursuant to FATCA, investors will receive distributions that are reduced by such withholding amounts.

Non-U.S. shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund, including the possible applicability of the U.S. estate tax.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the consequences under current U.S. federal income tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your own tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Fund under all applicable tax laws.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

The financial highlights table which follows is intended to help you understand the Fund s financial performance for the period as indicated. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the Trust s independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund s financial statements, is included in the Fund s Annual Report, which is available upon request.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (continued)**

**For a share outstanding throughout each period:**

| | Real Asset Allocation ETF(h) For the Period April 9, 2018(a) through September 30, 2018 |
|---|---|
| Net asset value, beginning of period | $ 25.18 |
| Income from investment operations: | |
| Net investment income (b) | 0.10 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain on investments | 0.11 |
| Total from investment operations | 0.21 |
| Net asset value, end of period | $ 25.39 |
| Total return (c) | 0.83%(d) |
| **Ratios/Supplemental Data** | |
| Net assets, end of period (000 s) | $ 15,234 |
| Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets (f) | 1.57%(e) |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets (f) | 0.55%(e) |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense (f) | 0.55%(e) |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 0.78%(e) |
| Portfolio turnover rate (g) | 130%(d) |

(a) Commencement of operations
(b) Calculated based upon average shares outstanding
(c) Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of period, reinvestment of any dividends and distributions at net asset value on the dividend/distributions payment date and a redemption at the net asset value on the last day of the period. The return does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund dividends/distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.
(d) Not Annualized
(e) Annualized
(f) The ratios presented do not reflect the Fund s proportionate share of income and expenses from the Fund s investment in underlying funds.
(g) Portfolio turnover rates exclude securities received or delivered as a result of processing in-kind capital share transactions.
(h) Represents Consolidated Financial Highlights

## PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often the closing trading price of the Shares of the Fund was above (*i.e*., at a premium) or below (*i.e*., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund for the most recently completed year and the most recently completed quarter(s), as well as for each of the four previous calendar quarters, when available, can be found at www.vaneck.com.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### CONTINUOUS OFFERING

The method by which Creation Units are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Trust on an ongoing basis, a distribution, as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur at any point. Broker dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares, and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter.

Broker dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an unsold allotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(A) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

In addition, certain affiliates of the Fund and the Adviser may purchase and resell Fund shares pursuant to this Prospectus.

### OTHER INFORMATION

The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on March 15, 2001. Its Declaration of Trust currently permits the Trust to issue an unlimited number of Shares of beneficial interest. If shareholders are required to vote on any matters, each Share outstanding would be entitled to one vote. Annual meetings of shareholders will not be held except as required by the 1940 Act and other applicable law. See the Fund s SAI for more information concerning the Trust s form of organization. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares of the Fund. Registered investment companies are not permitted to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1).

The Prospectus, SAI and any other Fund communication do not create any contractual obligations between the Fund s shareholders and the Trust, the Fund, the Adviser and/or the Trustees. Further, shareholders are not intended third-party beneficiaries of any contracts entered into by (or on behalf of) the Fund, including contracts with the Adviser or other parties who provide services to the Fund.

Dechert LLP serves as counsel to the Trust, including the Fund. Ernst & Young LLP serves as the Trust s independent registered public accounting firm and will audit the Fund s financial statements annually.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

This Prospectus does not contain all the information included in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC with respect to the Fund s Shares. The Fund s Registration Statement, including this Prospectus, the Fund s SAI and the exhibits are

**GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)**

available on the EDGAR database at the SEC s website (http://www.sec.gov), and copies may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov. These documents and other information concerning the Trust also may be inspected at the offices of NYSE Arca, Inc. (20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005).

The SAI for the Fund, which has been filed with the SEC, provides more information about the Fund. The SAI for the Fund is incorporated herein by reference and is legally part of this Prospectus. Additional information about the Fund s investments is, or will be, available in the Fund s annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund s annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund s performance during its last fiscal year. The SAI and the Fund s annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained without charge by writing to the Fund at Van Eck Securities Corporation, the Fund s distributor, at 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017 or by calling the Distributor at the following number: Investor Information: 800.826.2333.

Shareholder inquiries may be directed to the Fund in writing to 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017 or by calling 800.826.2333.

The Fund s SAI is available at www.vaneck.com.

(Investment Company Act file no. 811-10325)

For more detailed information about the Fund, see the SAI dated February 1, 2019, as may be supplemented from time to time, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Additional information about the Fund s investments is, or will be, available in the Fund s annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund s annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund s performance during its last fiscal year.

Call VanEck at 800.826.2333 to request, free of charge, the annual or semi-annual reports, when available, the SAI, or other information about the Fund or to make shareholder inquiries. You may also obtain the SAI or the Fund s annual or semi-annual reports, when available, by visiting the VanEck website at www.vaneck.com.

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC s internet site at http://www.sec.gov. In addition, copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Transfer Agent: The Bank of New York Mellon
SEC Registration Number: 333-123257
1940 Act Registration Number: 811-10325 **800.823.2333**
RAAXPRO **vaneck.com**

**VANECK VECTORS ETF TRUST**

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the current prospectuses (each, a "Prospectus" and together, the "Prospectuses") of each fund (each, a "Fund" and together, the "Funds") listed below for the VanEck Vectors® ETF Trust (the "Trust"), relating to each of the series of the Trust listed below, as it may be revised from time to time.

| Fund | Principal U.S. Listing Exchange | Ticker | Fiscal Year End* | Prospectus Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Statement of Additional Information February 1, 2019** | | | | |
| Biotech ETF | NASDAQ Stock Market LLC | BBH | September 30th | February 1st |
| Environmental Services ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | EVX® | September 30th | February 1st |
| Gaming ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | BJK® | September 30th | February 1st |
| Generic Drugs ETF | NASDAQ Stock Market LLC | GNRX | September 30th | February 1st |
| Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | DURA™ | September 30th | February 1st |
| Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | GOAT™ | September 30th | February 1st |
| Morningstar International Moat ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | MOTI® | September 30th | February 1st |
| Morningstar Wide Moat ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | MOAT® | September 30th | February 1st |
| NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | LFEQ® | September 30th | February 1st |
| Pharmaceutical ETF | NASDAQ Stock Market LLC | PPH® | September 30th | February 1st |
| Real Asset Allocation ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | RAAX® | September 30th | February 1st |
| Retail ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | RTH® | September 30th | February 1st |
| Semiconductor ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | SMH® | September 30th | February 1st |
| Video Gaming and eSports ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | ESPO™ | September 30th | February 1st |
| **Statement of Additional Information April 1, 2018, as revised on February 1, 2019** | | | | |
| High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | YMLI® | November 30th | April 1st |
| High Income MLP ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | YMLP® | November 30th | April 1st |
| **Statement of Additional Information May 1, 2018, as revised on February 1, 2019** | | | | |
| Africa Index ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | AFK® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Agribusiness ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | MOO® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Brazil Small-Cap ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | BRF® | December 31st | May 1st |
| ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | PEK® | December 31st | May 1st |
| ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | CNXT® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Coal ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | KOL® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Egypt Index ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | EGPT® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Global Alternative Energy ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | GEX® | December 31st | May 1st |

| Fund | Principal U.S. Listing Exchange | Ticker | Fiscal Year End* | Prospectus Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Miners ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | GDX® | December 31st | May 1st |
| India Small-Cap Index ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | SCIF® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Indonesia Index ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | IDX® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Israel ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | ISRA® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Junior Gold Miners ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | GDXJ® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Natural Resources ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | HAP® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Oil Refiners ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | CRAK® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Oil Services ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | OIH® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Poland ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | PLND® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | REMX® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Russia ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | RSX® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Russia Small-Cap ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | RSXJ® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Steel ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | SLX® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | FRAK® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | NLR® | December 31st | May 1st |
| Vietnam ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | VNM® | December 31st | May 1st |
| **Statement of Additional Information** | | | | |
| **September 1, 2018, as revised on February 1, 2019** | | | | |
| AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF | Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. | ITM® | April 30th | September 1st |
| AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF | Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. | MLN® | April 30th | September 1st |
| AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF | Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. | SMB® | April 30th | September 1st |
| BDC Income ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | BIZD® | April 30th | September 1st |
| CEF Municipal Income ETF | Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. | XMPT® | April 30th | September 1st |
| ChinaAMC China Bond ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | CBON® | April 30th | September 1st |
| Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | EMAG® | April 30th | September 1st |
| Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | HYEM® | April 30th | September 1st |
| Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | ANGL® | April 30th | September 1st |
| Green Bond ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | GRNB® | April 30th | September 1st |
| High-Yield Municipal Index ETF | Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. | HYD® | April 30th | September 1st |
| International High Yield Bond ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | IHY® | April 30th | September 1st |
| Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | FLTR® | April 30th | September 1st |
| J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | EMLC® | April 30th | September 1st |
| Mortgage REIT Income ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | MORT® | April 30th | September 1st |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF | NYSE Arca, Inc. | PFXF® | April 30th | September 1st |

| **Fund** | **Principal U.S. Listing Exchange** | **Ticker** | **Fiscal Year End*** | **Prospectus Date** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF | Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. | PRB® | April 30th | September 1st |
| Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF | Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. | SHYD® | April 30th | September 1st |

*Certain information provided in this SAI is indicated to be as of the end of a Fund's last fiscal year or during a Fund's last fiscal year. The term "last fiscal year" means the most recently completed fiscal year for each Fund.

A copy of each Prospectus may be obtained without charge by writing to the Trust or the Distributor (defined herein). The Trust's address is 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017. Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectuses, unless otherwise noted. The audited financial statements, including the financial highlights, appearing in the Trust's most recent Annual Report to shareholders for each Fund's corresponding fiscal year end and filed electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), are incorporated by reference and made part of this SAI. The unaudited financial statements appearing in the Trust's most recent Semi-Annual Report to shareholders for each Fund's corresponding fiscal year end, as applicable, and filed electronically with the SEC are also incorporated by reference and made part of this SAI.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust is an open-end management investment company. The Trust currently consists of 58 investment portfolios. This SAI relates to all Funds of the Trust as set forth on the cover page. The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on March 15, 2001. The shares of each Fund are referred to herein as “Shares.”

Each Fund that is classified as a “diversified” fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) is required to meet certain diversification requirements under the 1940 Act. Each Fund that is classified as a “non-diversified” fund under the 1940 Act may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. The following chart indicates the diversification classification for each Fund:

| **Fund** | **Classification as Diversified or Non-Diversified** |
|---|---|
| **Municipal ETFs** | |
| AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF | Diversified |
| AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF | Diversified |
| AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF | Diversified |
| CEF Municipal Income ETF | Diversified |
| High-Yield Municipal Index ETF | Diversified |
| Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF | Diversified |
| Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF | Diversified |
| **Equity/Fixed Income ETFs** | |
| BDC Income ETF | Diversified |
| ChinaAMC China Bond ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF | Diversified |
| Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF | Diversified |
| Green Bond ETF | Non-Diversified |
| International High Yield Bond ETF | Diversified |
| Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF | Non-Diversified |
| J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Mortgage REIT Income ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF | Non-Diversified |
| **Industry/Strategic Equity/Guided Allocation ETFs** | |
| Biotech ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Environmental Services ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Gaming ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Generic Drugs ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Morningstar International Moat ETF | Diversified |
| Morningstar Wide Moat ETF | Non-Diversified |
| NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Pharmaceutical ETF | Non-Diversified |

| | |
|---|---|
| Real Asset Allocation ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Retail ETF | Non-Diversified |

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| Fund | Classification as Diversified or Non-Diversified |
|---|---|
| Semiconductor ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Video Gaming and eSports ETF | Non-Diversified |
| **MLP ETFs** | |
| High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF | Non-Diversified |
| High Income MLP ETF | Non-Diversified |
| **Hard Assets ETFs** | |
| Agribusiness ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Coal ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Global Alternative Energy ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Gold Miners ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Junior Gold Miners ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Natural Resources ETF | Diversified |
| Oil Refiners ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Oil Services ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Steel ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF | Non-Diversified |
| **Country/Regional ETFs** | |
| Africa Index ETF | Diversified |
| Brazil Small-Cap ETF | Diversified |
| ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF | Diversified |
| ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF | Diversified |
| Egypt Index ETF | Non-Diversified |
| India Small-Cap Index ETF | Diversified |
| Indonesia Index ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Israel ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Poland ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Russia ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Russia Small-Cap ETF | Non-Diversified |
| Vietnam ETF | Non-Diversified |

The Funds offer and issue Shares at their net asset value ("NAV") only in aggregations of a specified number of Shares (each, a "Creation Unit"). Similarly, Shares are redeemable by the Funds only in Creation Units, as further described in the chart below. The Shares of the Funds are listed on either NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca"), The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("NASDAQ") or the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. ("Cboe") as set forth on the cover page of this SAI, and Shares of each Fund trade in the secondary market at market prices that may differ from the Shares' NAV. NYSE Arca, NASDAQ and Cboe are each referred to as an "Exchange" and collectively, the "Exchanges." The Trust reserves the right to permit or require a "cash" option for creations and redemptions of Shares (subject to applicable legal requirements) to the extent Shares are not created or redeemed wholly in cash.

Creation and Redemption Features

The chart below sets forth certain relevant information regarding the creation and redemption features pertaining to each Fund.

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| Fund Name | In Kind | In Cash | Partially In Cash/Partially In Kind | Primarily in Cash/Partially In Kind | Primarily In Kind/Partially in Cash | Creation Unit Size | Transaction Fee |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Municipal ETFs** | | | | | | | |
| AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF | | | X | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF | | | X | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF | | | X | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| CEF Municipal Income ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| High-Yield Municipal Index ETF | | | X | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| **Equity/Fixed Income ETFs** | | | | | | | |
| BDC Income ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| ChinaAMC China Bond ETF | | X | | | | 100,000 | $1,500 |
| Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF | | | X | | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF | | | X | | | 200,000 | $1,000 |
| Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF | | | X | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Green Bond ETF | | | X | | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| International High Yield Bond ETF | X | | | | | 200,000 | $1,000 |
| Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |

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| Fund Name | In Kind | In Cash | Partially In Cash/Partially In Kind | Primarily in Cash/Partially In Kind | Primarily In Kind/Partially in Cash | Creation Unit Size | Transaction Fee |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF | | | X | | | 100,000 | $1,000 |
| Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Mortgage REIT Income ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| **Industry/Strategic Equity/Guided Allocation ETFs** | | | | | | | |
| Biotech ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Environmental Services ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Gaming ETF | | | | | X | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Generic Drugs ETF | | | | | X | 50,000 | $1,500 |
| Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Morningstar International Moat ETF | | | | | X | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Morningstar Wide Moat ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Pharmaceutical ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Real Asset Allocation ETF | | | | | X | 50,000 | $500 |
| Retail ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Semiconductor ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Video Gaming and eSports ETF | | | | | X | 50,000 | $500 |
| **MLP ETFs** | | | | | | | |
| High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF | | | X | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| High Income MLP ETF | | | X | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| **Hard Assets ETFs** | | | | | | | |
| Agribusiness ETF | | | | | X | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Coal ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $1,000 |

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| Fund Name | In Kind | In Cash | Partially In Cash/Partially In Kind | Primarily in Cash/Partially In Kind | Primarily In Kind/Partially in Cash | Creation Unit Size | Transaction Fee |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Global Alternative Energy ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Gold Miners ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Junior Gold Miners ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Natural Resources ETF | | | | | X | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Oil Refiners ETF | | | | | X | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Oil Services ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $500 |
| Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF | | | | | X | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Steel ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF | | | | | X | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| **Country/Regional ETFs** | | | | | | | |
| Africa Index ETF | | | | | X | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Brazil Small-Cap ETF | | | | X | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF | | X | | | | 50,000 | $4,200 |
| ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF | | X | | | | 50,000 | $2,200 |
| Egypt Index ETF | | | | X | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| India Small-Cap Index ETF | | | | X | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Indonesia Index ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Israel ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Poland ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Russia ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Russia Small-Cap ETF | X | | | | | 50,000 | $1,000 |
| Vietnam ETF | | | | X | | 50,000 | $1,000 |

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

General

Each of VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF and VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF is a "fund of funds." VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF invests all or a portion of its assets in other funds (the "Underlying Funds"). The performance of VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF is dependent on the performance of the Underlying Funds. VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF will be subject to the risks of the Underlying Funds' investments. Because the investment characteristics of VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF will correspond directly to those of the Underlying Funds, the following applies to both VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF and the Underlying Funds, as applicable, and except where otherwise indicated, this SAI uses the term "Fund," when referring to VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF to mean VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF and the Underlying Funds, as applicable. VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF invests all or a portion of its assets in exchange traded products that are registered under the federal securities laws ("Exchange Traded Products"), including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"). The performance of VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF is dependent on the performance of the Exchange Traded Products. VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF will be subject to the risks of the Exchange Traded Products' investments.

VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Green Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors High-Yield Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors International High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF, VanEck Vectors J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF, and VanEck Vectors Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF are each defined as a "Fixed Income Fund" and collectively as the "Fixed Income Funds."

VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing substantially all of its assets in a wholly-owned subsidiary in Mauritius, MV SCIF Mauritius, a private company limited by shares incorporated in Mauritius (the "Mauritius Subsidiary"), that has the same investment objective as VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF. Because the investment characteristics of VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF will correspond directly to those of the Mauritius Subsidiary (which is managed by and its decisions are taken by its independent Board of Directors), the following applies to both VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF and the Mauritius Subsidiary, as applicable, and except where otherwise indicated, this SAI uses the term "Fund" when referring to VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF to mean VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF and/or the Mauritius Subsidiary, as applicable.

Municipal Securities

Certain Funds may invest in securities issued by states, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities of states and multi-state agencies or authorities. Municipal securities share the attributes of debt/fixed income securities in general, but are generally issued by states, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities of states and multi-state agencies or authorities. The municipal securities which each certain Funds may purchase include general obligation bonds and limited obligation bonds (or revenue bonds), including industrial development bonds issued pursuant to former federal tax law. General obligation bonds are obligations involving the credit of an issuer possessing taxing power and are payable from such issuer's general revenues and not from any particular source. Limited obligation bonds are payable only from the revenues

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derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source. Tax-exempt industrial development bonds generally are also revenue bonds and thus are not payable from the issuer's general revenues. The credit and quality of industrial development bonds are usually related to the credit of the corporate user of the facilities. Payment of interest on and repayment of principal of such bonds is the responsibility of the corporate user (and/or any guarantor). In addition, certain Funds may invest in lease obligations. Lease obligations may take the form of a lease or an installment purchase contract issued by public authorities to acquire a wide variety of equipment and facilities. The securities of state and municipal governments and their political subdivisions are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

Repurchase Agreements

The Funds may invest in repurchase agreements with commercial banks, brokers or dealers to generate income from their excess cash balances and to invest securities lending cash collateral. A repurchase agreement is an agreement under which a Fund acquires a money market instrument (generally a security issued by the U.S. Government or an agency thereof, a banker's acceptance or a certificate of deposit) from a seller, subject to resale to the seller at an agreed-upon price and date (normally, the next business day). A repurchase agreement may be considered a loan collateralized by securities. The resale price reflects an agreed upon interest rate effective for the period the instrument is held by a Fund and is unrelated to the interest rate on the underlying instrument.

In these repurchase agreement transactions, the securities acquired by a Fund (including accrued interest earned thereon) must have a total value at least equal to the value of the repurchase agreement and are held by the Trust's custodian bank until repurchased. In addition, the Trust's Board of Trustees ("Board" or "Trustees") has established guidelines and standards for review of the creditworthiness of any bank, broker or dealer counterparty to a repurchase agreement with each Fund. No more than an aggregate of 15% of each Fund's net assets will be invested in repurchase agreements having maturities longer than seven days.

The use of repurchase agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the other party to the agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying security at a time when the value of the security has declined, the Funds may incur a loss upon disposition of the security. If the other party to the agreement becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code or other laws, a court may determine that the underlying security is collateral not within the control of a Fund and, therefore, the Fund may incur delays in disposing of the security and/or may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying security and may be deemed an unsecured creditor of the other party to the agreement.

Futures Contracts and Options

Futures contracts generally provide for the future purchase or sale of a specified instrument, index or commodity at a specified future time and at a specified price. Stock or bond index futures contracts and other types of futures contracts are settled daily with a payment by the Fund (or exchange) to an exchange (or Fund) of a cash amount based on the difference between the level of the stock or bond index or underlying instrument specified in the contract from one day to the next. Futures contracts are standardized as to maturity date and underlying instrument and are traded on futures exchanges. The Funds may use futures contracts and options on futures contracts which, in the case of all Funds other than VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF, Van Eck Associates Corporation ("VEAC" or the "Adviser" with respect to all Funds other than VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF) believes to be representative of each Fund's respective benchmark index (each, an "Index") and, in the case of VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF, Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corporation ("VEARA" or the "Adviser" with respect to VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF and, together with VEAC, the "Advisers") believes to be appropriate based on other indices or combinations of indices.

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An option is a contract that provides the holder of the option the right to buy or sell shares or other assets at a fixed price, within a specified period of time. An American call option gives the option holder the right to buy the underlying security from the option writer at the option exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. A European call option gives the option holder the right to buy the underlying security from the option writer only on the option expiration date. An American put option gives the option holder the right to sell the underlying security to the option writer at the option exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. A European put option gives the option holder the right to sell the underlying security to the option writer at the option exercise price only on the option expiration date.

Although futures contracts (other than cash settled futures contracts including most stock or bond index futures contracts) by their terms call for actual delivery or acceptance of the underlying instrument or commodity, in most cases the contracts are closed out before the maturity date without the making or taking of delivery. Closing out an open futures position is done by taking an opposite position (buying the same contract which was previously sold or selling the same contract previously purchased) in an identical contract to terminate the position. Brokerage commissions are incurred when a futures contract position is opened or closed.

Futures traders are required to make a margin deposit (typically in cash or government securities) with a broker or custodian to initiate and maintain open positions in futures contracts. A margin deposit is intended to assure completion of the contract (delivery or acceptance of the underlying instrument or commodity or payment of the cash settlement amount) if it is not terminated prior to the specified delivery date. Brokers may establish deposit requirements that are higher than the exchange minimums. Futures contracts are customarily purchased and sold on margin deposits which may range upward from less than 5% of the value of the contract being traded.

After a futures contract position is opened, the value of the contract is marked-to-market daily. If the futures contract price changes to the extent that the margin on deposit does not satisfy margin requirements, payment of additional “variation” margin will be required.

Conversely, a change in the contract value may reduce the required margin, resulting in a repayment of excess margin to the contract holder. Variation margin payments are made to and from the futures broker for as long as the contract remains open. The Funds expect to earn interest income on their margin deposits in the form of cash.

The Funds may use futures contracts and options thereon, together with positions in cash and money market instruments, to simulate full investment in each Fund’s respective Index. Under such circumstances, the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser, as applicable (as defined below) (with respect to VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF and VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF (together, the “China Funds”)) may seek to utilize other instruments that it believes to be correlated to each Fund’s respective Index components or a subset of the components. Liquid futures contracts may not be currently available for the Index of each Fund.

Positions in futures contracts and options may be closed out only on an exchange that provides a secondary market therefor. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract or option at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close a futures or options position. In the event of adverse price movements, the Funds would continue to be required to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin. In such situations, if a Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet daily margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, the Funds may be required to make delivery of the instruments underlying futures contracts they have sold.

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The Funds will seek to minimize the risk that they will be unable to close out a futures or options contract by only entering into futures and options for which there appears to be a liquid secondary market.

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts or uncovered call options in some strategies (*e.g.*, selling uncovered stock or bond index futures contracts) is potentially unlimited. The Funds do not plan to use futures and options contracts in this way. The risk of a futures position may still be large as traditionally measured due to the low margin deposits required. In many cases, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor relative to the size of a required margin deposit.

Utilization of futures transactions by certain Funds involves the risk of imperfect or even negative correlation to each Fund's respective Index if the index underlying the futures contracts differs from the Index. There is also the risk of loss by the Funds of margin deposits in the event of the bankruptcy or other similar insolvency with respect to a broker with whom a Fund has an open position in the futures contract or option.

Certain financial futures exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of a trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular type of contract, no trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses, because the limit may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of future positions and subjecting some futures traders to substantial losses.

Except as otherwise specified in the Funds' Prospectuses or this SAI, there are no limitations on the extent to which the Funds may engage in transactions involving futures and options thereon. With respect to certain Funds, under applicable Indian securities regulations, there are position limits on foreign portfolio investor ("FPI") investments in index futures and index futures contracts on a particular underlying index under the Foreign Portfolio Investors Regulations, 2014 ("FPI Regulations") of the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"). The Funds will take steps to prevent their futures positions from "leveraging" their securities holdings. When a Fund has a long futures position requiring physical settlement, it will maintain with its custodian bank, cash or liquid securities having a value equal to the notional value of the contract (less any margin deposited in connection with the position). When a Fund has a short futures position requiring physical settlement, the Fund will maintain with its custodian bank assets substantially identical to those underlying the contract or cash and liquid securities (or a combination of the foregoing) having a value equal to the net obligation of the Fund under the contract (less the value of any margin deposits in connection with the position).

Swaps

Over-the-counter ("OTC") swap agreements are contracts between parties in which one party agrees to make payments to the other party based on the change in market value or level of a specified index or asset. In return, the other party agrees to make payments to the first party based on the return of a different specified index or asset, usually an interest rate. Although OTC swap agreements entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations thereunder, each Fund seeks to reduce this risk generally by receiving (or paying) collateral daily and entering into agreements that involve payments no less frequently than quarterly. The net amount of the excess, if any, of a Fund's obligations over its entitlements with respect to each swap is accrued on a daily basis and an amount of cash or highly liquid securities having an aggregate value at least equal to the accrued excess is maintained in an account at the Trust's custodian bank.

In addition, certain Funds may enter into interest rate swaps and credit default swaps. Interest rate swaps are typically exchange-traded contracts in which a party agrees to make periodic payments on certain referenced interest rates (e.g., a fixed rate or a floating rate) applied to a specified notional amount. A credit default swap on a security is a bilateral contract that enables an investor to buy or sell protection against a defined-issuer credit event. Credit default swaps referencing fixed income indices are generally traded on exchanges. Certain Funds may enter into credit default swap agreements either as a buyer or a seller. A Fund may buy protection to attempt to mitigate the risk of default or credit quality deterioration in one or more of its individual holdings or in a segment of the fixed income securities market to which it has exposure, or to take a "short" position in individual bonds or market segments which it does not own. A Fund may sell protection in an attempt to gain exposure to the credit quality characteristics of particular bonds or market segments without investing directly in those bonds or market segments. As the protection seller in a credit default swap, a Fund effectively adds economic leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to being subject to investment exposure on its total net assets, the Fund is subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap.

The use of such swap agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the counterparty under an OTC swap agreement defaults on its obligation to make payments due from it as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, the Funds may lose such payments altogether or collect only a portion thereof, which collection could involve costs or delays.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") and related regulatory developments require the clearing and exchange-trading of certain standardized OTC derivative instruments that the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and the SEC defined as "swaps" and "security-based swaps," respectively. Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing is occurring on a phased-in basis based on the type of market participant and CFTC approval of contracts for central clearing and exchange trading. In a cleared swap, a Fund's ultimate counterparty is a central clearinghouse rather than a swap dealer, bank or other financial institution. A Fund enters into cleared swaps through an executing broker. Such transactions are then submitted for clearing and, if cleared, will be held at regulated futures commission merchants ("FCMs") that are members of the clearinghouse that serves as the central counterparty. When a Fund enters into a cleared swap, it must deliver to the central counterparty (via an FCM) an amount referred to as "initial margin." Initial margin requirements are determined by the central counterparty, but an FCM may require additional initial margin above the amount required by the central counterparty. During the term of the swap agreement, a "variation margin" amount may also be required to be paid by a Fund or may be received by the Fund in accordance with margin controls set for such accounts, depending upon changes in the price of the underlying reference asset subject to the swap agreement. At the conclusion of the term of the swap agreement, if a Fund has a loss equal to or greater than the margin amount, the margin amount is paid to the FCM along with any loss in excess of the margin amount. If a Fund has a loss of less than the margin amount, the excess margin is returned to the Fund. If a Fund has a gain, the full margin amount and the amount of the gain is paid to the Fund.

Central clearing is designed to reduce counterparty credit risk compared to uncleared swaps because central clearing interposes the central clearinghouse as the counterparty to each participant's swap, but it does not eliminate those risks completely. There is also a risk of loss by a Fund of the initial and variation margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of the FCM with which the Fund has an open position in a swap contract. The assets of a Fund may not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of the FCM or central counterparty because the Fund might be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds and margin segregated on behalf of an FCM's customers or central counterparty's clearing members. If the FCM does not provide accurate reporting, a Fund is also subject to the risk that the FCM could use the Fund's assets, which are held in an omnibus account with assets belonging to the

FCM's other customers, to satisfy its own financial obligations or the payment obligations of another customer to the central counterparty. Certain swaps have begun trading on exchanges called swap execution facilities. Exchange-trading is expected to, but may not necessarily, increase the liquidity of swaps trading.

In addition, with respect to cleared swaps, a Fund may not be able to obtain as favorable terms as it would be able to negotiate for an uncleared swap. In addition, an FCM may unilaterally impose position limits or additional margin requirements for certain types of swaps in which a Fund may invest. Central counterparties and FCMs generally can require termination of existing cleared swap transactions at any time, and can also require increases in margin above the margin that is required at the initiation of the swap agreement. Margin requirements for cleared swaps vary on a number of factors, and the margin required under the rules of the clearinghouse and FCM may be in excess of the collateral required to be posted by a Fund to support its obligations under a similar uncleared swap. However, regulators recently adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums and required daily margin transfers on uncleared swaps.

The Funds are also subject to the risk that, after entering into a cleared swap with an executing broker, no FCM or central counterparty is willing or able to clear the transaction. In such an event, the central counterparty would void the trade. Before a Fund can enter into a new trade, market conditions may become less favorable to the Fund.

The Adviser will continue to monitor developments regarding trading and execution of cleared swaps on exchanges, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect a Fund’s ability to enter into swap agreements and the costs and risks associated with such investments.

SEBI has prohibited FPIs (in their capacity as issuers of offshore derivative instruments (“ODIs”)) from issuing ODIs that have derivatives as their underlying instruments, unless such exposure is for hedging purposes. ODIs are defined under the FPI Regulations as any instrument issued overseas by an FPI against securities held by it that are listed or proposed to be listed on any recognized stock exchange in India or unlisted debt securities or securitized debt instruments as its underlying instrument.

Warrants and Subscription Rights

Warrants are equity securities in the form of options issued by a corporation which give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to purchase stock, usually at a price that is higher than the market price at the time the warrant is issued. A purchaser takes the risk that the warrant may expire worthless because the market price of the common stock fails to rise above the price set by the warrant.

Currency Forwards

A currency forward transaction is a contract to buy or sell a specified quantity of currency at a specified date in the future at a specified price which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties at a price set at the time of the contract. Currency forward contracts may be used to increase or reduce exposure to currency price movements.

The use of currency forward transactions involves certain risks. For example, if the counterparty under the contract defaults on its obligation to make payments due from it as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, a Fund may lose such payments altogether or collect only a portion thereof, which collection could involve costs or delays.

In early 2018, SEBI and the Reserve Bank of India (the “RBI”) introduced new regulation that permits FPIs to take long or short positions without having to establish underlying exposure up to a single limit of $100 million or its equivalent, across all currency pairs involving Indian rupees combined across all stock exchanges in India. FPIs are required to ensure that their short positions on all stock exchanges across all contracts in foreign currency-Indian rupee (“FCY-INR”) pairs do not exceed $100 million. In the event an FPI breaches the short position limit, a stock exchange shall restrict the FPI from increasing its existing short positions or creating new short positions in the currency pair until such time the FPI is in compliance with the existing requirements. To take long positions in excess of $100 million in all contracts in FCY-INR pairs, FPIs are required to have an underlying exposure in Indian debt or equity securities, including units of equity or debt funds.

Convertible Securities

A convertible security is a bond, debenture, note, preferred stock, right, warrant or other security that may be converted into or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock or other security of the same or a different issuer or into cash within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security generally entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt securities or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities generally have characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities. Convertible securities ordinarily provide a stream of income with generally higher yields than those of common stock of the same or similar issuers. Convertible securities generally rank senior to common stock in a corporation's capital structure but are usually subordinated to comparable nonconvertible securities. Convertible securities generally do not participate directly in any dividend increases or decreases of the underlying securities although the market prices of convertible securities may be affected by any dividend changes or other changes in the underlying securities.

Structured Notes

A structured note is a derivative security for which the amount of principal repayment and/or interest payments is based on the movement of one or more "factors." These factors include, but are not limited to, currency exchange rates, interest rates (such as the prime lending rate or LIBOR), referenced bonds and stock indices. Some of these factors may or may not correlate to the total rate of return on one or more underlying instruments referenced in such notes. Investments in structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. Depending on the factor(s) used and the use of multipliers or deflators, changes in interest rates and movement of such factor(s) may cause significant price fluctuations. Structured notes may be less liquid than other types of securities and more volatile than the reference factor underlying the note.

Participation Notes

Participation notes ("P-Notes") are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to the performance of a particular underlying equity security or market. P-Notes can have the characteristics or take the form of various instruments, including, but not limited to, certificates or warrants. The holder of a P-Note that is linked to a particular underlying security is entitled to receive any dividends paid in connection with the underlying security. However, the holder of a P-Note generally does not receive voting rights as it would if it directly owned the underlying security. P-Notes constitute direct, general and unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, which therefore subject a Fund to counterparty risk, as discussed below. Investments in

P-Notes involve certain risks in addition to those associated with a direct investment in the underlying foreign securities or foreign securities markets whose return they seek to replicate. For instance, there can be no assurance that the trading price of a P-Note will equal the value of the underlying foreign security or foreign securities market that it seeks to replicate. As the purchaser of a P-Note, a Fund is relying on the creditworthiness of the counterparty issuing the P-Note and has no rights under a P-Note against the issuer of the underlying security. Therefore, if such counterparty were to become insolvent, a Fund would lose its investment. The risk that a Fund may lose its investments due to the insolvency of a single counterparty may be amplified to the extent the Fund purchases P-Notes issued by one issuer or a small number of issuers. P-Notes also include transaction costs in addition to those applicable to a direct investment in securities. In addition, a Fund’s use of P-Notes may cause the Fund’s performance to deviate from the performance of the portion of the Index to which the Fund is gaining exposure through the use of P-Notes.

Due to liquidity and transfer restrictions, the secondary markets on which P-Notes are traded may be less liquid than the markets for other securities, which may lead to the absence of readily available market quotations for securities in a Fund's portfolio and may cause the value of the P-Notes to decline. The ability of a Fund to value its securities becomes more difficult and the Adviser's and/or Sub- Adviser's judgment in the application of fair value procedures may play a greater role in the valuation of a Fund's securities due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data. Consequently, while such determinations will be made in good faith, it may nevertheless be more difficult for a Fund to accurately assign a daily value to such securities.

P-Notes eligible for subscription by certain Funds must be issued by banks or broker-dealers that are registered with the SEBI as an eligible FPI to issue ODIs. Under the FPI Regulations, subject to certain other conditions being met, ODIs, including P-Notes, can be issued only to persons who satisfy the conditions under Regulation 4 of the FPI Regulations and are regulated by an appropriate foreign regulatory authority subject to compliance with the specified 'know-your-client' ("KYC") norms. However, certain categories of FPIs, specifically Category III FPIs and Category II FPIs, which are unregulated broad-based funds and are classified as a Category II FPI by virtue of their investment manager being appropriately regulated and registered with SEBI as a Category II FPI, are not permitted to issue, subscribe to or otherwise deal in ODIs, including P-Notes. FPIs shall have to fully disclose to SEBI any information concerning the terms of and parties to ODIs entered into by such FPI relating to any securities listed or proposed to be listed on any stock exchange in India. On November 24, 2014, SEBI issued a circular aligning the conditions for subscription of ODIs to those applicable to FPIs. The circular makes the ODI subscription more restrictive.

The existing ODI positions will not be affected by the circular until the expiry of such ODI contracts. However, the circular specifies that there will not be a rollover of existing ODI positions and, for any new ODI positions, new contracts will have to be entered into in accordance with the rules specified in the circular.

Further, SEBI issued a circular on June 10, 2016 on the KYC norms applicable to ODI subscribers, transferability of ODIs, reporting of suspicious transactions, periodic review of systems and modified ODI reporting format. With regards to KYC of ODI subscribers, ODI Issuers shall now be required to identify and verify the beneficial owners in the subscriber entities, who hold in excess of the threshold as defined under Rule 9 of the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 (*i.e.* 25 % in case of a company and 15 % in case of partnership firms/trusts unincorporated bodies). ODI issuers shall also be required to identify and verify the persons who control the operations, when no beneficial owner is identified based on the above materiality threshold.

It was also clarified by SEBI in a circular dated June 29, 2016 that the ODI subscribers who have subscribed to ODIs under the prior SEBI (Foreign Institutional Investors) Regulations, 1995 ("FII Regulations") can continue to subscribe to ODIs under the FPI regime, subject to the condition that they comply with Regulation 22 of FPI Regulations and meet the eligibility criteria as laid down in the SEBI circular dated November 24, 2014 along with other norms which may be given notice of by SEBI from time to time. Those ODI subscribers who do not meet the norms, including unregulated funds whose investment manager is appropriately regulated, may continue to hold the position until the date of expiry of such positions or until December 31, 2020, whichever is earlier. Such subscribers cannot take fresh positions or renew the old positions. Fresh ODIs can be issued to those entities which comply with the circular dated November 24, 2014 along with other conditions that may be given notice of by SEBI from time to time and Regulation 22 of FPI Regulations.

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Further, as previously stated, SEBI has prohibited FPIs from issuing ODIs and/or P-Notes that have derivatives as their underlying instrument unless such exposure is for hedging purposes. For more information, please see “Investment Policies and Restrictions – Swaps.”

SEBI Takeover Regulations

Under the provisions of the SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 (“Takeover Code”), any acquirer who holds, together with persons acting in concert with him, 5% or more of the shares or voting rights of a listed public Indian company, is required to notify the company and the stock exchanges on which the shares of such company are listed about its holding within the prescribed time period. Furthermore, any acquirer who holds, together with persons acting in concert with him, 5% or more of shares or voting rights is required to inform the company and the stock exchange about any change in its holding by 2% or more of the shares or voting rights in the target company.

Upon the acquisition of 25% or more of shares or voting rights or an acquisition of control of the company, whether directly or indirectly, the acquirer is required to make an open offer to the other shareholders offering to purchase at least 26% of all the outstanding shares of the company at an offer price as determined pursuant to the provisions of the Takeover Code. Further, under the provisions of the Takeover Code, any existing shareholder of a listed public Indian company, holding 25% or more but less than 75% of the shares of the company, is entitled to acquire up to 5% voting rights of the company, in any financial year ending March 31 without making a public offer for such an acquisition.

There are certain exemptions under the Takeover Code from the public offer provisions in certain specific instances such as an *inter se* transfer of shares amongst the persons named as promoters in the shareholding pattern filed by the target company in terms of the listing agreement or the Takeover Code for not less than three years prior to the proposed acquisition and transfer of shares pursuant to an arrangement involving the target company as a transferor company or as a transferee company, or reconstruction of the target company, including amalgamation, merger or demerger, pursuant to an order of a court or a competent authority under any law or regulation, Indian or foreign. Certain Funds and/or their subsidiaries, as applicable, may invest through subscription of shares under the preferential route or purchase of shares from existing promoters or shareholders, in which case they would be required to comply with the public offer provisions of the Takeover Code if the post-acquisition holding of the Fund and/or subsidiary is in excess of the prescribed thresholds.

*Insider Trading*

Pursuant to the new SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 (“Insider Trading Regulations”), which came into effect May 15, 2015, disclosure filing is now required only for promoters, key managerial personnel and directors of a company whose securities are listed or proposed to be listed on stock exchanges. The prohibition on insider trading consists of the following key components: (i) prohibition on communicating unpublished price sensitive information (“UPSI”) by an insider; (ii) prohibition on other persons on procurement of UPSI; and (iii) prohibition on trading by an insider while in possession of UPSI. Under the Insider Trading Regulations, an ‘insider’ has been defined to mean any person who is (i) a connected person or (ii) in possession of or having access to UPSI. An outsider (*i.e.* a person who is not a ‘connected person’) would qualify as an ‘insider’ if such person was ‘in possession of’ or ‘having access to’ UPSI.

Future Developments

The Funds may take advantage of opportunities in the area of options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, warrants, swaps and any other investments which are not presently contemplated for use or which are not currently available, but which may be developed, to the extent such investments are considered suitable for a Fund by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser.

Investment Restrictions

The Trust and the Board of Directors of the Mauritius Subsidiary (to the extent that such restrictions are applicable to the VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF) have adopted the following investment restrictions as fundamental policies with respect to each Fund (and the Mauritius Subsidiary), unless otherwise noted. These restrictions cannot be changed with respect to a Fund (or the Mauritius Subsidiary) without the approval of the holders of a majority of such Fund's (or Mauritius Subsidiary's) outstanding voting securities. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund means the vote, at an annual or a special meeting of the security holders of the Trust, of the lesser of (1) 67% or more of the voting securities of the Fund present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. Similar voting requirements apply with respect to a change in the fundamental investment policies of the Mauritius Subsidiary. If VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF, as an investor in the Mauritius Subsidiary, is requested to vote on a change in the fundamental investment policies of the Mauritius Subsidiary, the Fund will either call a meeting of its shareholders and will vote its shares in the Mauritius Subsidiary in accordance with instructions it receives from its shareholders or otherwise vote as required under the 1940 Act.

*The following investment restrictions are applicable to each Fund (unless otherwise noted) except VanEck Vectors High Income MLP ETF and VanEck Vectors High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF (collectively, the "MLP ETFs"):*

1. Each Fund may not make loans, except that a Fund may (i) lend portfolio securities, (ii) enter into repurchase agreements, (iii) purchase all or a portion of an issue of debt securities, bank loan or participation interests, bank certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, debentures or other securities, whether or not the purchase is made upon the original issuance of the securities and (iv) participate in an interfund lending program with other registered investment companies;

2. Each Fund may not borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulation from time to time;

3. Each Fund may not issue senior securities except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulation from time to time;

4. Each of VanEck Vectors Africa Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap ETF, VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF, VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck

Vectors High-Yield Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF, VanEck Vectors International High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF, VanEck Vectors Natural Resources ETF, VanEck Vectors Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF and VanEck Vectors Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF may not invest in a manner inconsistent with its classification as a “diversified company” as provided by (i) the 1940 Act, as amended from time to time, (ii) the rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC under the 1940 Act, as amended from time to time, or (iii) an exemption or other relief applicable to the Fund from the provisions of the 1940 Act, as amended from time to time;

5. VanEck Vectors Africa Index ETF, VanEck Vectors Agribusiness ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF, VanEck Vectors Coal ETF, VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF, VanEck Vectors Global Alternative Energy ETF, VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, VanEck Vectors High-Yield Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors Indonesia ETF, VanEck Vectors Natural Resources ETF, VanEck Vectors Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors Russia ETF, VanEck Vectors Steel ETF, VanEck Vectors Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF and VanEck Vectors Vietnam ETF may not purchase a security (other than obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in a single issuer;

6. Each Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except that a Fund may (i) invest in securities of issuers that invest in real estate or interests therein; (ii) invest in mortgage-related securities and other securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein; and (iii) hold and sell real estate acquired by the Fund as a result of the ownership of securities;

7. Each Fund may not engage in the business of underwriting securities issued by others, except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), in the disposition of restricted securities or in connection with its investments in other investment companies;

8. Each Fund may not purchase or sell commodities, unless acquired as a result of owning securities or other instruments, but it may purchase, sell or enter into financial options and futures, forward and spot currency contracts, swap transactions and other financial contracts or derivative instruments and may invest in securities or other instruments backed by commodities. In addition, VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF may invest up to 25% of its total assets in gold and silver coins, which are legal tender in the country of issue and gold and silver bullion, and palladium and platinum group metals bullion; and

9. Each Fund (except VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF, VanEck Vectors Global Alternative Energy ETF, VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF, VanEck Vectors Retail ETF, VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF and VanEck Vectors Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF) may not purchase any security if, as a result of that purchase, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry, except that the Fund may invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries if the index that the Fund replicates concentrates in an industry or group of industries. VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF may not purchase any security if, as a result of that purchase, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry. VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF

may not purchase any security if, as a result of that purchase, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry except that the Fund will invest 25% or more of its total assets in the gold-mining industry. VanEck Vectors Global Alternative Energy ETF may not purchase any security if, as a result of that purchase, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry except that the Fund will invest 25% or more of its total assets in the alternative energy industry. Each of VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF, VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, VanEck Vectors Retail ETF, VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF and VanEck Vectors Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF may not purchase any security if, as a result of that purchase, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry, except that the Fund will invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries if the index that the Fund replicates concentrates in an industry or group of industries. These limits do not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

In addition, each of VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors High-Yield Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF and VanEck Vectors Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF (collectively, the “Municipal Funds”) has adopted a fundamental investment policy to invest at least 80% of its assets in investments suggested by its name. For purposes of this policy, the term “assets” means net assets plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. Accordingly, each Municipal Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in municipal securities. VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF has adopted a fundamental investment policy to invest at least 80% of its total assets in investments the income from which is exempt from U.S. federal income tax (other than the AMT). VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF may count securities that generate income subject to the AMT toward the 80% investment requirement.

In addition to the investment restrictions (and with respect to the Municipal Funds and VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF, the applicable policy) adopted as fundamental policies as set forth above, each Fund (except the MLP ETFs) observes the following non-fundamental investment restrictions, which may be changed by the Board without a shareholder vote. Under these restrictions:

1. Each Fund will not invest in securities which are “illiquid” securities if the result is that more than 15% of a Fund’s net assets would be invested in such securities.

2. Each Fund will not make short sales of securities.

3. Each Fund (except for VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF) will not purchase any security on margin, except for such short-term loans as are necessary for clearance of securities transactions. The deposit or payment by a Fund or initial or variation margin in connection with futures contracts or related options thereon is not considered the purchase of a security on margin. VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF will not purchase any security on margin, except for such short-term loans as are necessary for clearance of securities transactions. The deposit or payment by VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF or initial or variation margin in connection with futures contracts, options on futures contracts or other derivative instruments shall not constitute the purchase of a security on margin.

4. Each Fund will not participate in a joint or joint-and-several basis in any trading account in securities, although transactions for the Funds and any other account under common or affiliated management may be combined or allocated between a Fund and such account.

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VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF, VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF and VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF will not purchase securities of open-end or closed-end investment companies except in compliance with the 1940 Act or an exemption or other relief applicable to the Fund from the provisions of the 1940 Act, as amended from time to time. Each Fund (except

5. VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF, VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF and VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF) will not purchase securities of open-end or closed-end investment companies except in compliance with the 1940 Act, although the Funds may not acquire any securities of registered open-end investment companies or registered unit investment trusts in reliance on Sections 12(d)(1)(F) or 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act.

In addition to the fundamental and non-fundamental investment restrictions set forth above, each of VanEck Vectors Agribusiness ETF, VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF, VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap ETF, VanEck Vectors Coal ETF, VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, VanEck Vectors Green Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Indonesia Index ETF, VanEck Vectors International High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF, VanEck Vectors Natural Resources ETF, VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, VanEck Vectors Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF, VanEck Vectors Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF, VanEck Vectors Russia ETF, VanEck Vectors Steel ETF, and VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF observes the following additional restrictions, which may be changed by the Board without a shareholder vote: under normal market conditions (i) any borrowings by the Fund will be on a temporary basis and will not exceed 10% of the Fund's net assets; and (ii) the Fund's investments in the securities of other pooled investment vehicles will not exceed 10% of the Fund's net assets. For purposes of restriction (ii), real estate investment trusts are not considered to be pooled investment vehicles. In addition, each of VanEck Vectors Global Alternative Energy ETF, VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap ETF, VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners ETF and VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF will invest at least 51% of its net assets in equity securities. This may be changed by the Board without a shareholder vote.

If a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of investment or contract, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from any change in value or total or net assets will not result in a violation of such restriction, except that the percentage limitation with respect to the borrowing of money described above in fundamental restriction 2 will be continuously complied with.

With respect to fundamental restriction 2, the 1940 Act permits each Fund to borrow money from banks in an amount up to one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less its liabilities (not including any borrowings but including the fair market value at the time of computation of any other senior securities then outstanding). Each Fund may also borrow an additional 5% of its total assets without regard to the foregoing limitation for temporary purposes such as clearance of portfolio transactions. Practices and investments that may involve leverage but are not considered to be borrowings are not subject to the policy.

With respect to fundamental restriction 3, the 1940 Act prohibits each Fund from issuing senior securities, except that the Fund may borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of the Fund's total assets from banks for any purpose. Each Fund may also borrow money or engage in economically similar transactions if those transactions do not constitute "senior securities" under the 1940 Act. The policy above will be interpreted not to prevent collateral arrangements with respect to swaps, options, forward or futures contracts or other derivatives, or the posting of initial or variation margin.

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With respect to fundamental restriction 9, investment companies are not considered to be part of an industry. In accordance with each of VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF's and VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF's principal investment strategies as set forth in its Prospectus, each of VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF and VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF may invest its assets in underlying investment companies. Although each of VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF and VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF does not have a policy to concentrate its investments in a particular industry, 25% or more of VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF's and VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF's total assets may be indirectly exposed to a particular industry or group of related industries through its investment in one or more underlying investment companies.

VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF may invest its remaining assets in securities, which may include but may not be limited to, money market instruments or funds which reinvest exclusively in money market instruments, stocks that are in the relevant market and/or in combinations of certain stock index futures contracts, options on such futures contracts, stock options, stock index options, options on the Shares, and stock index swaps and swaptions. These investments may be made to invest uncommitted cash balances or, in limited circumstances, to assist in meeting shareholder redemptions of Creation Units. VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF may also invest in money market instruments for cash management purposes or as part of a temporary defensive strategy to protect against potential stock market declines.

Each Fixed Income Fund may invest its remaining assets in securities not included in its respective Index, municipal bonds (with respect to VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF), money market instruments, repurchase agreements or funds which reinvest exclusively in money market instruments, convertible securities (with respect to VanEck Vectors Green Bond ETF), structured notes (notes on which the amount of principal repayment and interest payments are based on the movement of one or more specified factors, such as the movement of a particular stock or stock index) (with respect to VanEck Vectors Green Bond ETF), certain derivatives (with respect to VanEck Vectors Green Bond ETF), in bonds that are in the relevant market but not the Fund's respective Index and/or in combinations of certain bond index futures contracts, options on such futures contracts, bond options, bond index options, options on the Shares, and bond index swaps and swaptions, each with a view towards providing each Fund with exposure to the securities in its respective Index.

Each Fund (other than the Fixed Income Funds and VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF) may invest its remaining assets in securities not included in its respective Index, which may include but is not limited to money market instruments or funds which reinvest exclusively in money market instruments, in stocks that are in the relevant market but not its Index, and/or in combinations of certain stock index futures contracts, options on such futures contracts, stock options, stock index options, options on the Shares, and stock index swaps and swaptions, each with a view towards providing each Fund with exposure to the securities in its respective Index.

These investments may be made to invest uncommitted cash balances or, in limited circumstances, to assist in meeting shareholder redemptions of Creation Units. Each Fund (except VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF) also will not invest in money market instruments for cash management purposes or as part of a temporary defensive strategy to protect against potential stock or bond market declines.

*The following fundamental investment restrictions are applicable to only the MLP ETFs. Each MLP ETF may not:*

1. Concentrate its investments in an industry or group of industries (i.e., hold 25% or more of its total assets in the stocks of a particular industry or group of industries), except that the Fund will concentrate to approximately the same extent that its Index concentrates in the

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stocks of such particular industry or group of industries. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities and securities of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

2. Borrow money or issue senior securities (as defined under the 1940 Act), except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.

3. Make loans, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.

4. Purchase or sell commodities or real estate, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.

5. Underwrite securities issued by other persons, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time..

In addition to the investment restrictions adopted as fundamental policies as set forth above, each MLP ETF observes the following non-fundamental investment restrictions, which may be changed by the Board without a shareholder vote. Under these restrictions:

1. Each Fund will not invest in securities which are “illiquid” securities if the result is that more than 15% of a Fund’s net assets would be invested in such securities.

2. Under normal circumstances, each Fund will not invest less than 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”). Prior to any change in this 80% investment policy, such Fund will provide shareholders with 60 days’ written notice.

If a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of investment or contract, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from any change in value or total or net assets will not result in a violation of such restriction, except that the percentage limitation with respect to the borrowing of money described above in fundamental restriction 2 will be continuously complied with.

With respect to fundamental restriction 2, the 1940 Act permits a Fund to borrow money from banks in an amount up to one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less its liabilities (not including any borrowings but including the fair market value at the time of computation of any other senior securities then outstanding). A Fund may also borrow an additional 5% of its total assets without regard to the foregoing limitation for temporary purposes such as clearance of portfolio transactions. Practices and investments that may involve leverage but are not considered to be borrowings are not subject to the policy.

With respect to fundamental restriction 2, the 1940 Act prohibits a Fund from issuing senior securities, except that a Fund may borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of the Fund's total assets from banks for any purpose. A Fund may also borrow money or engage in economically similar transactions if those transactions do not constitute "senior securities" under the 1940 Act. The policy above will be interpreted not to prevent collateral arrangements with respect to swaps, options, forward or futures contracts or other derivatives, or the posting of initial or variation margin.

Each MLP ETF may invest its remaining assets in securities not included in its respective Index, which may include but is not limited to money market instruments or funds which reinvest exclusively in money market instruments, in stocks that are in the relevant market but not the Fund's respective Index, and/or in combinations of certain stock index futures contracts, options on such futures contracts, stock options, stock index options, options on the Shares, and stock index swaps and swaptions, each with a view towards providing each Fund with exposure to the securities in its respective Index. These investments may be made to invest uncommitted cash balances or, in limited circumstances, to assist in meeting shareholder redemptions of Creation Units. Each Fund will not invest in money market instruments as part of a temporary defensive strategy to protect against potential stock market declines.

Indian Investment Restrictions

*The investment restrictions described below only apply to investments in Indian issuers made by VanEck Vectors India-Small Cap ETF (or the Mauritius Subsidiary) or VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF.*

Each of VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF and the Mauritius Subsidiary is registered as a Category II FPI with the SEBI. Investments under the FPI Regulations and Foreign Exchange Management (transfer or issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations, 2017 are permitted only in the following: (i) shares, debentures and warrants of companies listed or to be listed on a recognized stock exchange in India through primary and secondary markets; (ii) units of schemes floated by domestic mutual funds, whether or not they are listed on a recognized stock exchange in India or units of a scheme floated by a collective investment scheme; (iii) dated government securities; (iv) derivatives traded on a recognized stock exchange in India; (v) security receipts of asset reconstruction companies registered with the RBI; (vi) Indian Depository Receipts; (vii) rupee-denominated credit enhanced bonds; (viii) perpetual debt instruments eligible for inclusion as Tier I capital and debt capital instruments as upper Tier II capital issued by banks in India to augment their capital (Tier I capital and Tier II capital as defined by the RBI and modified from time to time) provided that the investment all eligible investors in perpetual debt instruments (Tier I) shall not exceed an aggregate ceiling of 49% of each issue and investment by an individual FPI shall not exceed the limit of 10% of each issue; (ix) listed and unlisted non-convertible debentures/bonds issued by an Indian company in the infrastructure sector, where 'infrastructure' is defined in terms of the extant External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) guidelines; (x) non-convertible debentures or bonds issued by Non-banking financial companies categorized as Infrastructure Finance Companies by the RBI; (xi) unlisted non-convertible debentures/bonds issued by an Indian company subject to the guidelines issued by the Indian government's Ministry of Corporate Affairs from time to time; (xii) securitized debt instruments, including: (a) any certificate of or instrument issued by a special purpose vehicle set up for securitization of asset/s with banks, financial institutions or non-banking financial institutions as originators; and (b) any certificate or instrument issued and listed in terms of the SEBI (Public Offer and Listing of Securitised Debt Instruments) Regulations, 2008; (xiii) rupee-denominated bonds or units issued by infrastructure debt funds; and (xiv) such other instruments as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

Further, foreign financial institutions ("FIIs") and FPIs are allowed to engage in delivery-based trading and short selling in compliance with the short selling and securities borrowing and lending framework laid down by SEBI, and also in a manner consistent with the procedures laid down by the respective stock exchanges, including execution of trades involving derivatives on a recognized stock exchange. FPIs are allowed to tender their shares in case of an open offer following the takeover bid by an acquirer.

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FPIs which have issued derivative instruments based on underlying Indian securities such as P-Notes and any other equivalent instruments are required to make a monthly disclosure to the SEBI regarding the details of the instrument as well as the ultimate investor in such instruments.

The extent to which percentage positions may be taken in index options and index futures by VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF or the Mauritius Subsidiary would be restricted to the limits prescribed by applicable regulators from time to time. Separately, the following are the regulatory positions that VEAC, as Adviser to the VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF, or the Mauritius Subsidiary would have to observe certain regulatory positions under the applicable provisions of the securities laws of India.

Various ownership restrictions are applicable to FPIs.

Further, by way of a SEBI circular, FPIs are allowed to participate in the exchange traded currency derivative segment to the extent of their Indian rupee exposure in India, subject to conditions and restrictions under applicable law. FPIs may take long as well as short positions in the permitted currency pairs up to $10 million/5 million euro/5 million British pounds/200 million Japanese yen, as applicable, per stock exchange, without having to establish the existence of any underlying exposure. To take long positions beyond the prescribed limit, FPIs are required to have an underlying exposure in Indian debt or equity securities, including units of equity/debt mutual funds.

The RBI and SEBI by way of separate circulars dated February 3, 2015 have restricted the ability of FPIs to invest in debt securities having a residual maturity of less than 3 years. In addition, FPIs cannot invest in debt securities with residual maturity of more than 3 years but having optionality clauses exercisable within 3 years.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RISKS

A discussion of the risks associated with an investment in each Fund is contained in each Fund's Prospectus under the headings "Summary Information—Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund" with respect to the applicable Fund and "Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Strategies and Risks—Risks of Investing in the Funds." The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, such sections of each Fund's Prospectus.

General

An investment in each Fund should be made with an understanding that the value of the Fund's portfolio securities may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of the issuers of the portfolio securities, the value of securities generally and other factors.

*(All Funds except VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF)*

An investment in each Fixed Income Fund should be made with an understanding of the risks inherent in an investment in fixed income securities. An issuer may have the right to redeem or "call" a bond before maturity, in which case the investor may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower market rates. Most bonds bear interest income at a "coupon" rate that is fixed for the life of the bond. The value of a fixed rate bond usually rises when market interest rates fall, and falls when market interest rates rise. Accordingly, a fixed rate bond's yield (income as a percent of the bond's current value) may differ from its coupon rate as its value rises or falls. Other types of bonds bear income at an interest rate that is adjusted periodically. Because of their adjustable interest rates, the values of "floating-rate" or "variable-rate" bonds generally fluctuate less in response to market interest rate movements than the value of similar fixed rate bonds. The Fixed Income Funds may treat some of these bonds as having a shorter maturity for purposes of calculating the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio. Generally, prices of higher quality issues tend to fluctuate more with changes in market interest rates than prices of lower quality issues and prices of longer maturity issues tend to fluctuate more than prices of shorter maturity issues. Bonds may be senior or subordinated obligations. Senior obligations generally have the first claim on a corporation's earnings and assets and, in the event of liquidation, are paid before subordinated obligations. Bonds may be unsecured (backed only by the issuer's general creditworthiness) or secured (also backed by specified collateral).

An investment in each Fund (other than the Fixed Income Funds) should be made with an understanding of the risks inherent in an investment in equity securities, including the risk that the financial condition of issuers may become impaired or that the general condition of the stock market may deteriorate (either of which may cause a decrease in the value of the portfolio securities and thus in the value of Shares). Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies, inflation and interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, and global or regional political, economic and banking crises. Holders of common stocks incur more risk than holders of preferred stocks and debt obligations because common stockholders, as owners of the issuer, have generally inferior rights to receive payments from the issuer in comparison with the rights of creditors of, or holders of debt obligations or preferred stocks issued by, the issuer. Further, unlike debt securities which typically have a stated principal amount payable at maturity (whose value, however, will be subject to market fluctuations prior thereto), or preferred stocks which typically have a liquidation preference and which may have stated optional or mandatory redemption provisions, common stocks have neither a fixed principal amount nor a maturity. Common stock values are subject to market fluctuations as long as the common stock remains outstanding. In the event that the securities in a Fund's Index (except with respect to the Fixed Income Funds) are not listed on a national securities exchange, the principal trading market for some may be in the over the counter market. The existence of a liquid trading market for certain securities may depend on whether dealers will make a market in such securities. There can be no assurance that a market will be made or maintained or that any such market will be or remain liquid. The price at which securities may be sold and the value of a Fund’s Shares (except with respect to the Fixed Income Funds) will be adversely affected if trading markets for a Fund’s portfolio securities (except with respect to the Fixed Income Funds) are limited or absent or if bid/ask spreads are wide.

With the exception of VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF, the Funds are not actively managed by traditional methods, and therefore the adverse financial condition of any one issuer will not result in the elimination of its securities from the securities held by a Fund unless the securities of such issuer are removed from its respective Index.

An investment in each Fund should be made with an understanding that the Fund will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of its respective Index because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities and other Fund expenses, whereas such transaction costs and expenses are not included in the calculation of its respective Index. In addition, certain Funds’ use of a representative sampling approach may cause each such Fund to not be as well correlated with the return of its respective Index as would be the case if the Fund purchased all of the securities in its respective Index in the proportions represented in such Index. The risk of non-correlation may be higher than other ETFs which utilize a sampling approach to the extent that a Fund invests a portion of its assets in securities that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the securities comprising its respective Index, but which are not included in such Index. It is also possible that for periods of time, a Fund may not fully replicate the performance of its respective Index due to the temporary unavailability of certain Index securities in the secondary market or due to other extraordinary circumstances. Such events are unlikely to continue for an extended period of time because the Fund is required to correct such imbalances by means of adjusting the composition of the securities. It is also possible that the composition of a Fund (other than the MLP ETFs) may not exactly replicate the composition of its respective Index if the Fund has to adjust its portfolio holdings in order to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”), or, in the case of VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, to comply with the provisions of the 1940 Act that limit the amount the Fund and its affiliates, in the aggregate, can invest in any one business development company.

Each Fund (other than the Fixed Income Funds) is subject to the risks of an investment in an economic sector or industry in which the Fund’s Index is highly concentrated. In addition, because it is the policy of each Fund (other than the Fixed Income Funds) to generally invest in the securities that comprise the Fund’s respective Index, the portfolio of securities (“Fund Securities”) held by such Fund (other than the Fixed Income Funds) also will be concentrated in that economic sector or industry.

The use of OTC derivatives with respect to VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF is managed to ensure that the aggregate exposure of the Fund to OTC derivative counterparties does not exceed 10% of the NAV of the Fund. The exposure to OTC derivative counterparties is monitored each trading day and if exposure for VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF exceeds 10%, steps are taken to reduce exposure below 10% within 2 trading days. The aggregate OTC derivatives holdings and the exposure to OTC derivative counterparties for VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF is disclosed at www.vaneck.com.

Regulatory developments affecting the exchange-traded and OTC derivatives markets may impair a Fund's ability to manage or hedge its investment portfolio through the use of derivatives. The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules promulgated thereunder may limit the ability of a Fund to enter into one or more exchange-traded or OTC derivatives transactions.

*(All Funds except VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF and VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF)*

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has filed a notice of eligibility with the National Futures Association claiming an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” (“CPO”) pursuant to CFTC Regulation 4.5, as promulgated under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”), with respect to the Funds’ operations. Therefore, neither the Funds nor VEAC (with respect to the Funds) is subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool or CPO under the CEA. If a Fund becomes subject to these requirements, a Fund may incur additional compliance and other expenses.

Each Fund’s use of derivatives may also be limited by the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code for qualification as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

With respect to investments in swap transactions, commodity futures, commodity options or certain other derivatives used for purposes other than bona fide hedging purposes, an investment company must meet one of the following tests under the amended regulations in order to claim an exemption from being considered a “commodity pool” or CPO. First, the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish an investment company’s positions in such investments may not exceed five percent (5%) of the liquidation value of the investment company’s portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such investments). Alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of such instruments, determined at the time of the most recent position established, may not exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the liquidation value of the investment company’s portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition to meeting one of the foregoing trading limitations, the investment company may not market itself as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps and derivatives markets. In the event that an Adviser is required to register as a CPO, the disclosure and operations of the Funds would need to comply with all applicable CFTC regulations. Compliance with these additional registration and regulatory requirements would increase operational expenses. Other potentially adverse regulatory initiatives could also develop.

*(VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF and VanEck Vectors Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF only)*

Each of VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF and VanEck Vectors Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF has claimed a temporary exemption from the definition of the term CPO under the CEA, and therefore, is not currently subject to registration or regulation as commodity pools under the CEA. When the temporary exemption expires, to the extent VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF or VanEck Vectors Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF are not otherwise eligible to claim an exclusion from CFTC regulation, VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF or VanEck Vectors Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF, as applicable, may determine to operate subject to CFTC regulation and may incur additional expenses.

Specific Risks Applicable to the Municipal Funds and VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF

*Municipal Securities Risk*. Municipal securities are subject to the risk that litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions, credit rating downgrades or the bankruptcy, of the issuer could have a significant effect on an issuer's ability to make payments of principal and/or interest or otherwise affect the value of such securities. In addition, there is a risk that, as a result of the recent economic crisis, the ability of any issuer to pay, when due, the principal or interest on its municipal

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bonds may be materially affected. Certain municipalities may have difficulty meeting their obligations due to, among other reasons, changes in underlying demographics.

Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political changes as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to government regulation, taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders. Because many municipal securities are issued to finance similar projects, especially those relating to education, health care, transportation, utilities and water and sewer, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal market. In addition, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal insurer can affect the overall municipal market. A number of municipalities have had significant financial problems recently, and these and other municipalities could, potentially, continue to experience significant financial problems resulting from lower tax revenues and/or decreased aid from state and local governments in the event of an economic downturn. This could potentially decrease the Fund's income or hurt its ability to preserve capital and liquidity. Municipal securities may include revenue bonds, which are generally backed by revenue from a specific project or tax. The issuer of a revenue bond makes interest and principal payments from revenues generated from a particular source or facility, such as a tax on particular property or revenues generated from a municipal water or sewer utility or an airport. Revenue bonds generally are not backed by the full faith and credit and general taxing power of the issuer. Municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets can be negatively affected by the discontinuance of the taxation supporting the project or assets or the inability to collect revenues for the project or from the assets due to factors such as lower property tax collections as a result of lower home values, lower sales tax revenues as a result of consumers cutting back spending and lower income tax revenue as a result of a higher unemployment rate. In addition, since some municipal obligations may be secured or guaranteed by banks and other institutions, the risk to the Fund could increase if the banking or financial sector suffers an economic downturn and/or if the credit ratings of the institutions issuing the guarantee are downgraded or at risk of being downgraded by a national rating organization.

If the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") determines that an issuer of a municipal security has not complied with applicable tax requirements, interest from the security could become taxable and the security could decline significantly in value.

The market for municipal bonds may be less liquid than for taxable bonds. There may also be less publicly available information on the financial condition of issuers of municipal securities than for public corporations. This means that it may be harder to buy and sell municipal securities, especially on short notice, and municipal securities may be more difficult for a Fund (and the Underlying Funds in which VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF invests) to value accurately than securities of public corporations. Since the Funds (and the Underlying Funds in which VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF invests) invest a significant portion of their portfolio in municipal securities, each Fund's (and each Underlying Fund's) portfolio may have greater exposure to liquidity risk than a fund that invests in non-municipal securities. In addition, the value and liquidity of many municipal securities have decreased as a result of the recent financial crisis, which has also adversely affected many municipal securities issuers and may continue to do so. The markets for many credit instruments, including municipal securities, have experienced periods of illiquidity and extreme volatility since the latter half of 2007. In response to the global economic downturn, governmental cost burdens may be reallocated among federal, state and local governments. In addition, issuers of municipal securities may seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. For example, Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code provides a financially distressed municipality protection from its creditors while it develops and negotiates a plan for reorganizing its debts. "Municipality" is defined broadly by the Bankruptcy Code as a "political subdivision or public agency or instrumentality of a state" and may include various issues of securities in which the Fund invests. The reorganization of a municipality's debts may include extending debt maturities, reducing the amount of principal or interest, refinancing the debt or taking other measures, which may significantly affect the rights of creditors and the value of the securities issued by the municipality and the value of a Fund's investments.

Many state and local governments that issue municipal securities are currently under significant economic and financial stress and may not be able to satisfy their obligations. The taxing power of any governmental entity may be limited and an entity's credit may depend on factors which are beyond the entity's control.

*Education Bond Risk*. In general, there are two types of education-related bonds: those issued to finance projects for public and private colleges and universities, and those representing pooled interests in student loans. Bonds issued to supply educational institutions with funds are subject to the risk of unanticipated revenue decline, primarily the result of decreasing student enrollment or decreasing state and federal funding. Among the factors that may lead to declining or insufficient revenues are restrictions on students' ability to pay tuition, availability of state and federal funding, and general economic conditions. Student loan revenue bonds are generally offered by state (or sub-state) authorities or commissions and are backed by pools of student loans. Underlying student loans may be guaranteed by state guarantee agencies and may be subject to reimbursement by the United States Department of Education through its guaranteed student loan program. Others may be private, uninsured loans made to parents or students which are supported by reserves or other forms of credit enhancement. Recoveries of principal due to loan defaults may be applied to redemption of bonds or may be used to re-lend, depending on program latitude and demand for loans. Cash flows supporting student loan revenue bonds are impacted by numerous factors, including the rate of student loan defaults, seasoning of the loan portfolio and student repayment deferral periods of forbearance. Other risks associated with student loan revenue bonds include potential changes in federal legislation regarding student loan revenue bonds, state guarantee agency reimbursement and continued federal interest and other program subsidies currently in effect.

*Electric Utilities Bond Risk.* The electric utilities industry has been experiencing, and will continue to experience, increased competitive pressures. Federal legislation may open transmission access to any electricity supplier, although it is not presently known to what extent competition will evolve. Other risks include: (a) the availability and cost of fuel; (b) the availability and cost of capital; (c) the effects of conservation on energy demand; (d) the effects of rapidly changing environmental, safety and licensing requirements, and other federal, state and local regulations, (e) timely and sufficient rate increases and governmental limitations on rates charged to customers; (f) the effects of opposition to nuclear power; (h) increases in operating costs; and (i) obsolescence of existing equipment, facilities and products.

*General Obligation Bond Risk.* General obligation bonds are not backed by revenues from a specific project or source. Instead, general obligation bonds are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the issuer, which has the power to tax residents to pay bondholders. Timely payments depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base.

*Health Care Bond Risk.* The health care industry is subject to regulatory action by a number of private and governmental agencies, including federal, state and local governmental agencies. A major source of revenues for the health care industry is payments from Medicare and Medicaid programs. As a result, the industry is sensitive to legislative changes and reductions in governmental spending for such programs. Numerous other factors may also affect the industry and the value and credit quality of health care bonds, such as general and local economic conditions, demand for services, expenses (including malpractice insurance premiums) and competition among health care providers. The following elements may adversely affect health care facility operations: the implementation of national and/or state-specific health insurance exchanges; other national, state or local health care reform measures; medical and technological advances which dramatically alter the need for health services or the way in which such services are delivered; changes in medical coverage which alter the traditional fee-for-service revenue stream; efforts by employers, insurers, and governmental agencies to reduce the costs of health insurance and health care services; and increases and decreases in the cost and availability of medical products.

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*Housing Bond Risk*. Housing revenue bonds are generally issued by a state, county, city, local housing authority or other public agency. They generally are secured by the revenues derived from mortgages purchased with the proceeds of the bond issue. It is extremely difficult to predict the supply of available mortgages to be purchased with the proceeds of an issue or the future cash flow from the underlying mortgages. Consequently, there are risks that proceeds will exceed supply, resulting in early retirement of bonds, or that homeowner repayments will create an irregular cash flow. Many factors may affect the financing of multi-family housing projects, including acceptable completion of construction, proper management, occupancy and rent levels, economic conditions and changes to current laws and regulations.

*Industrial Development Bond Risk*. Industrial developments bonds are revenue bonds issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to finance various public and/or privately operated facilities, including those for business and manufacturing, housing, sports, pollution control, airport, mass transit, port and parking facilities. These bonds are normally secured only by the revenues from the project and not by state or local government tax payments. Consequently, the credit quality of these securities is dependent upon the ability of the user of the facilities financed by the bonds and any guarantor to meet its financial obligations. Payment of interest on and repayment of principal of such bonds are the responsibility of the user and/or any guarantor. These bonds are subject to a wide variety of risks, many of which relate to the nature of the specific project. Generally, the value and credit quality of these bonds are sensitive to the risks related to an economic slowdown.

There is no guarantee that a Fund’s income will be exempt from federal or state income taxes. Events occurring after the date of issuance of a municipal bond or after a Fund’s acquisition of a municipal bond may result in a determination that interest on that bond is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes retroactively to its date of issuance. Such a determination may cause a portion of prior distributions by a Fund to its shareholders to be taxable to those shareholders in the year of receipt. Federal or state changes in income or alternative minimum tax rates or in the tax treatment of municipal bonds may make municipal bonds less attractive as investments and cause them to lose value.

*Lease Obligations Risk.* Lease obligations may have risks not normally associated with general obligation or other revenue bonds. Leases and installment purchase or conditional sale contracts (which may provide for title to the leased asset to pass eventually to the issuer) have developed as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without the necessity of complying with the constitutional statutory requirements generally applicable for the issuance of debt. Certain lease obligations contain “non-appropriation” clauses that provide that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for that purpose by the appropriate legislative body on an annual or other periodic basis. Consequently, continued lease payments on those lease obligations containing “nonappropriation” clauses are dependent on future legislative actions. If these legislative actions do not occur, the holders of the lease obligation may experience difficulty in exercising their rights, including disposition of the property. In such circumstances, a Fund might not recover the full principal amount of the obligation.

*Municipal Market Disruption Risk*. The value of municipal securities may be affected by uncertainties in the municipal market related to legislation or litigation involving the taxation of municipal securities or the rights of municipal securities holders in the event of a bankruptcy. Proposals to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption for interest on municipal securities are introduced before Congress from time to time. Proposals also may be introduced before state legislatures that would affect the state tax treatment of a municipal fund’s distributions. If such proposals were enacted, the availability of municipal securities and the value of a municipal fund’s holdings would be affected. Municipal bankruptcies are relatively rare, and certain provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code governing such bankruptcies are unclear and remain untested. Further, the application of state law to municipal issuers could produce varying results among the states or among municipal securities issuers within a state. These

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legal uncertainties could affect the municipal securities market generally, certain specific segments of the market, or the relative credit quality of particular securities. There is also the possibility that as a result of litigation or other conditions, the power or ability of issuers to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal on their municipal securities may be materially affected or their obligations may be found to be invalid or unenforceable. Such litigation or conditions may from time to time have the effect of introducing uncertainties in the market for municipal securities or certain segments thereof, or of materially affecting the credit risk with respect to particular bonds. Adverse economic, business, legal or political developments might affect all or a substantial portion of the Funds' municipal securities in the same manner. Any of these effects could have a significant impact on the prices of some or all of the municipal securities held by a Fund.

*Resource Recovery Bond Risk*. Resource recovery bonds are a type of revenue bond issued to build facilities such as solid waste incinerators or waste-to-energy plants. Typically, a private corporation is involved, at least during the construction phase, and the revenue stream is secured by fees or rents paid by municipalities for use of the facilities. These bonds are normally secured only by the revenues from the project and not by state or local government tax receipts. Consequently, the credit quality of these securities is dependent upon the ability of the user of the facilities financed by the bonds and any guarantor to meet its financial obligations. The viability of a resource recovery project, environmental protection regulations, and project operator tax incentives may affect the value and credit quality of resource recovery bonds.

*Special Tax Bond Risk*. Special tax bonds are usually backed and payable through a single tax, or series of special taxes such as incremental property taxes. The failure of the tax levy to generate adequate revenue to pay the debt service on the bonds may cause the value of the bonds to decline. Adverse conditions and developments affecting a particular project may result in lower revenues to the issuer of the municipal securities, which may adversely affect the value of a Fund's portfolio.

*Tax Risks*. As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares of a Fund will be taxed. The tax information in the Prospectus and SAI is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares of a Fund.

*Tobacco Bond Risk*. Tobacco settlement revenue bonds are generally neither general nor legal obligations of a state or any of its political subdivisions and neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power nor any other assets or revenues of a state or of any political subdivision will be pledged to the payment of any such bonds. In addition, tobacco companies' profits from the sale of tobacco products are inherently variable and difficult to estimate. There can be no guarantee that tobacco companies will earn enough revenues to cover the payments due under tobacco bonds. The revenues of tobacco companies may be adversely affected by the adoption of new legislation and/or by litigation.

*Transportation Bond Risk*. Transportation debt may be issued to finance the construction of airports, toll roads, highways or other transit facilities. Airport bonds are dependent on the general stability of the airline industry and on the stability of a specific carrier who uses the airport as a hub. Air traffic generally follows broader economic trends and is also affected by the price and availability of fuel. Toll road bonds are also affected by the cost and availability of fuel as well as toll levels, the presence of competing roads and the general economic health of an area. Fuel costs and availability also affect other transportation-related securities, as do the presence of alternate forms of transportation, such as public transportation. Municipal securities that are issued to finance a particular transportation project often depend solely on revenues from that project to make principal and interest payments. Adverse conditions and developments affecting a particular project may result in lower revenues to the issuer of the municipal securities.

*Water and Sewer Bond Risk*. Water and sewer revenue bonds are often considered to have relatively secure credit as a result of their issuer's importance, monopoly status and generally unimpeded ability to raise rates. Despite this, lack of water supply due to insufficient rain, run-off or snow pack is a concern that has led to past defaults. Further, public resistance to rate increases, costly environmental litigation, and federal environmental mandates are challenges faced by issuers of water and sewer bonds.

U.S. Federal Tax Treatment of Futures Contracts and Certain Option Contracts

Each Fund may be required for federal income tax purposes to mark-to-market and recognize as income for each taxable year their net unrealized gains and losses on certain futures contracts and option contracts as of the end of the year as well as those actually realized during the year. Gain or loss from futures contracts required to be marked-to-market will be 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Application of this rule may alter the timing and character of distributions to shareholders. Each Fund may be required to defer the recognition of losses on futures contracts or certain option contracts to the extent of any unrecognized gains on related positions held by the Fund.

In order for a Fund to continue to qualify for U.S. federal income tax treatment as a RIC, at least 90% of its gross income for a taxable year must be derived from qualifying income, *i.e.*, dividends, interest, income derived from loans of securities, gains from the sale of securities or of foreign currencies or other income derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in securities. It is anticipated that any net gain realized from the closing out of futures contracts or certain option contracts will be considered gain from the sale of securities and therefore will be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% requirement.

Each Fund distributes to shareholders annually any net capital gains which have been recognized for U.S. federal income tax purposes (including unrealized gains at the end of the Fund's fiscal year on certain futures transactions and certain option contracts). Such distributions are combined with distributions of capital gains realized on each Fund's other investments and shareholders are advised on the nature of the distributions.

Concentration Considerations

To the extent that a Fund's investments are concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on that sector or industry will negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund's assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries. The securities of state and municipal governments and their political subdivisions are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

Cyber Security

The Funds, their service providers, each Exchange and Authorized Participants (defined below) are susceptible to cyber security risks that include, among other things, theft, unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential and highly restricted data; denial of service attacks; unauthorized access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that the Funds and their service providers use to service the Fund's operations; or operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Funds and their service providers. Cyber attacks against or security breakdowns of the Funds, their service providers, an Exchange or Authorized Participants may adversely impact the Funds and their shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses; the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business and the Fund to process transactions; inability to calculate the Fund's NAV; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs; and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund may incur additional costs for cyber security risk management and remediation purposes. In addition, cyber security risks may also impact issuers of securities in which a Fund invests, which may cause the Fund's investment in such issuers to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Funds, their service

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providers, an Exchange or Authorized Participants will not suffer losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

Securities Lending

Certain Funds may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions desiring to borrow securities to complete transactions and for other purposes. In connection with such loans, the Fund will receive cash, U.S. government securities and stand-by letters of credit not issued by the Funds' bank lending agent equal to at least 102% of the value of the portfolio securities being loaned. This collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis. Although a Fund will receive collateral in connection with all loans of its securities holdings, the Fund would be exposed to a risk of loss should a borrower fail to return the borrowed securities (e.g., the Fund would have to buy replacement securities and the loaned securities may have appreciated beyond the value of the collateral held by the Fund) or become insolvent. A Fund may pay fees to the party arranging the loan of securities. In addition, a Fund will bear the risk that it may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of any cash collateral or in the value of the investments made with the cash collateral. These events could trigger adverse tax consequences for a Fund. Substitute payments for dividends received by a Fund for securities loaned out by the Fund will not be considered qualified dividend income.

Inability to Pass Through Deduction from MLPs *(The MLP ETFs only)*

Under recent tax legislation, individuals and certain other noncorporate entities are generally eligible for a 20% deduction with respect to certain taxable income from MLPs. The Funds, as "C" corporations, will not be eligible for the 20% deduction and will not pass through the 20% deduction to Fund shareholders. As a result, in comparison, investors investing directly in MLPs would be eligible for the 20% deduction for such taxable income from these investments while investors investing in MLPs held indirectly through a Fund would not be eligible for the 20% deduction for their share of such taxable income.

Risks Relating to VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF

*Tax Risks.* The taxation of income and capital gains of the VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF is subject to the fiscal laws and practices of different jurisdictions. Any of those jurisdictions may change their fiscal laws and practices (or interpretation thereof) and enforcement policies, possibly with retroactive effect. The VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF's investment in the Mauritius Subsidiary involves certain tax risks. Changes to the Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty (the "Treaty") between Mauritius and India (or its interpretation) may adversely affect the ability of the Mauritius Subsidiary to realize efficiently income or capital gains. Consequently, it is possible that Mauritius Subsidiary may face unfavorable tax treatment, which may materially adversely affect the value of its investments or the feasibility of making investments in India.

The Mauritius Subsidiary is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Trust in Mauritius. The following tax risks are relevant in this regard.

- *Indirect Transfer Risk:* Where Shares are sold by investors/redeemed by the Fund, gains from such transfer could be subject to tax in India if certain thresholds are met. For more information about this issue, please see “Indian Tax Status” of this SAI. Category I (sovereign funds) and Category II (broad-based funds) FPIs have been exempted by the Finance Act, 2017 from the application of the indirect transfer tax provisions.

- *Exposure to Permanent Establishment ("PE"):* There is a risk that the Indian tax authorities may claim that the Mauritius Subsidiary or the Advisor has a PE in India in light of factors like presence of an investment advisor in India, etc. If the Fund and/or the Adviser is considered to have a PE in India, then the net profits of the Mauritius Subsidiary (to the extent attributable to the PE) would be subject to taxation in India at 40% (excluding surcharge and cess).

- *Introduction of General Anti-Avoidance Rules ("GAAR") in India*: GAAR, as contained in the Income Tax Act ("ITA"), became effective April 1, 2017. GAAR empowers the tax authorities to investigate and declare an arrangement as an "impermissible avoidance arrangement" and, consequently, the authorities can disregard entities in a structure, reallocate income and expenditure between parties to the arrangement, alter the tax residence of such entities and the legal *situs* of assets involved, treat debt as equity and vice versa. An 'impermissible avoidance arrangement' is an arrangement entered into with the main purpose of obtaining a tax benefit and satisfying one or more of the following: (a) non-arm's length dealings; (b) misuse or abuse of the provisions of the domestic income tax provisions; (c) lack of commercial substance; or (d) arrangement similar to that employed for non-bona fide purposes.

The Income Tax Rules, 1962 and subsequent amendments provide that GAAR is not applicable in respect of any income arising from transfer of investments which were made before April 1, 2017. Further, the Central Board of Direct Taxes ("CBDT") has clarified that GAAR will not interplay with the right of the taxpayer to select or choose method of implementing a transaction. GAAR shall not be invoked merely on the ground that the entity is located in a tax efficient jurisdiction.

If the Indian Tax authorities deem the Fund's structure to be an "impermissible avoidance arrangement", then the Mauritius Subsidiary may not be able to claim benefits under the Treaty. Inability of the Mauritius Subsidiary to claim the tax benefits under the Treaty could have an adverse impact on the tax liabilities of the Mauritius Subsidiary, and would likely have an adverse impact on the returns to the Fund.

- *Renegotiation of the India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty*: India and Mauritius signed a protocol ("2016 Protocol") on May 10, 2016 amending the Treaty. The 2016 Protocol gives India a source based right to tax capital gains which arise from alienation of shares of an Indian resident company acquired by a Mauritian tax resident (as opposed to the previous residence based tax regime under the Treaty). However, the 2016 Protocol provides for grandfathering of investments and stipulates that the revised position shall only be applicable to investments made on or after April 1, 2017. There can be no assurance that the terms of the Treaty will not be further amended in the future or be subject to a different interpretation or that the Mauritius Subsidiary will continue to be deemed a tax resident by Mauritius, allowing it favorable tax treatment. Any further changes in the provisions of the Treaty or in its applicability to the Mauritius Subsidiary could result in the imposition of withholding and other taxes on the Mauritius Subsidiary by India, which would reduce the return to the Fund on its investments.

- *Exposure to Place of Effective Management ("POEM") risk*: As per Section 6(3) of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 ("ITA 1961"), a company established outside India is said to be a tax resident of India in a particular financial year (April 1 to March 31) if its POEM in that financial year is in India.

The term POEM is defined as the place where key management and commercial decisions that are necessary for the conduct of the business of an entity as a whole are, in substance, made. POEM requirements have been effective since the financial year 2016-2017. The CBDT has recently clarified that POEM shall not apply to a company with turnover or gross receipts of 50 crore rupees or less in a financial year. The CBDT released the Guiding Principles for determination of POEM of a Company on January 24, 2017 (available at http://www.incometaxindia.gov.in/communications/circular/circular06_2017.pdf).

While the Mauritius Subsidiary believes that the activities of the Mauritius Subsidiary or Adviser described in the Prospectus or this SAI should not lead to a situation where the POEM of the Mauritius Subsidiary or the Adviser is considered to be in India, there may be a risk that the Indian tax authorities will claim that these activities have resulted in a POEM of the Mauritius Subsidiary and/or the Adviser in India. If for any reason the activities are held to be a POEM of the Mauritius Subsidiary and/or the Adviser in India, then the worldwide profits of the Mauritius Subsidiary would be subject to taxation in India as per the ITA 1961.

- *Limitations on the Mauritius Subsidiary's Ability to Make Distributions or Pay Redemption Proceeds to the Fund.* Certain limitations under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 may adversely affect the ability of the Mauritius Subsidiary and the VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF to make distributions or pay the redemption proceeds to the investors. If VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF's ability to make distributions is adversely affected, VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF may be unable to satisfy distribution requirements applicable to RICs under the Internal Revenue Code, and be subject to income and/or excise tax at the Fund level. See "Taxes."

- *Mauritius Subsidiary Risks*. The Fund may cease utilizing the Mauritius Subsidiary in the future. Ceasing to utilize the Mauritius Subsidiary could result in realized gains for the Fund, in capital gains tax liability and other tax liability in India and Mauritius and in other associated liabilities.

RQFII Program Risk *(the China Funds only)*

The Adviser allocates a portion of VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF's and VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF's assets to an unaffiliated sub-adviser with a Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor ("RQFII") license for purposes of investing in China A-shares ("A-shares"). The Adviser allocates a portion of VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF's assets to an unaffiliated sub-adviser with an RQFII license for purposes of investing in Renminbi ("RMB") denominated debt obligations issued within the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited (the "Sub-Adviser") currently acts as the sub-adviser for the China Funds for these purposes.

The RQFII regulations provide that the size of a RQFII's quota ("RQFII quota") may be reduced or cancelled by China's State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE") if the RQFII is unable to use all or a portion of its RQFII quota effectively. Pursuant to PRC and RQFII regulations, SAFE is vested with the power to impose regulatory sanctions if the Sub-Adviser, in its capacity as RQFII, or the PRC sub-custodian violates any provision of the RQFII regulations. Any such violations could result in the revocation of the Sub-Adviser's RQFII quota or other regulatory sanctions and may adversely impact the portion of the Sub-Adviser's RQFII quota granted with respect to the China Funds.

If SAFE reduces the Sub-Adviser's RQFII quota, it may affect the ability of the China Funds to effectively pursue their respective investment strategy.

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In addition to the RQFII quota, the Sub-Adviser's RQFII status could be suspended or revoked. There can be no assurance that the Sub-Adviser will continue to maintain its RQFII status or be able to acquire additional RQFII quota. In the event the Sub-Adviser is unable to maintain its RQFII status or its RQFII quota becomes inadequate, and the Adviser is not able to retain another or an additional sub-adviser with an RQFII quota (or, in the case of VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF, to identify other methods to invest in RMB Bonds), the China Funds may be unable to gain exposure to A-shares or RMB Bonds through the RQFII program. In such event it is possible that the trading price of the China Funds' Shares on the Exchange will be at a significant premium or discount to the NAV (which may also increase tracking error of the Fund) and could experience significant redemptions.

The current RQFII regulations include rules on investment restrictions applicable to the China Funds. Transaction sizes for RQFIIs are relatively large, with the corresponding heightened risk of exposure to decreased market liquidity and significant price volatility leading to possible adverse effects on the timing and pricing of acquisition or disposal of securities.

The regulations which regulate investments by RQFIIs in the PRC and the repatriation of capital from RQFII investments are relatively new. The application and interpretation of such investment regulations are therefore relatively untested and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied as the PRC authorities and regulators have been given wide discretion in such investment regulations and there is no precedent or certainty as to how such discretion may be exercised now or in the future. The future application and/or interpretation of such regulations may create difficulties with respect to the manner in which the China Funds seek to invest in A-shares and/or RMB Bonds in furtherance of its investment objective.

Stock Connect Program Risks *(VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF and VanEck Vectors Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF Only)*

VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF and VanEck Vectors Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF may invest in A-shares listed and traded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program (together, "Stock Connect"), or on such other stock exchanges in China which participate in Stock Connect from time to time or in the future. Trading through Stock Connect is subject to a number of restrictions that may affect a Fund's investments and returns. For example, trading through Stock Connect is subject to daily quotas that limit the maximum daily net purchases on any particular day, which may restrict or preclude a Fund's ability to invest in Stock Connect A-shares. In addition, investments made through Stock Connect are subject to trading, clearance and settlement procedures that are relatively untested in the PRC, which could pose risks to a Fund. Furthermore, securities purchased via Stock Connect will be held via a book entry omnibus account in the name of Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC"), Hong Kong's clearing entity, at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("CSDCC"). A Fund's ownership interest in Stock Connect securities will not be reflected directly in book entry with CSDCC and will instead only be reflected on the books of its Hong Kong sub-custodian. A Fund may therefore depend on HKSCC's ability or willingness as record-holder of Stock Connect securities to enforce the Fund's shareholder rights. PRC law did not historically recognize the concept of beneficial ownership; while PRC regulations and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange have issued clarifications and guidance supporting the concept of beneficial ownership via Stock Connect, the interpretation of beneficial ownership in the PRC by regulators and courts may continue to evolve. Moreover, Stock Connect A-shares generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through Stock Connect in accordance with applicable rules.

A primary feature of Stock Connect is the application of the home market's laws and rules applicable to investors in A-shares. Therefore, a Fund's investments in Stock Connect A-shares are

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generally subject to PRC securities regulations and listing rules, among other restrictions. A Fund will not benefit from access to Hong Kong investor compensation funds, which are set up to protect against defaults of trades, when investing through Stock Connect. Stock Connect is only available on days when markets in both the PRC and Hong Kong are open, which may limit the Fund's ability to trade when it would be otherwise attractive to do so. Since the inception of Stock Connect, foreign investors (including the Fund) investing in A-shares through Stock Connect would be temporarily exempt from the PRC corporate income tax and value-added tax on the gains on disposal of such A-shares. Dividends would be subject to PRC corporate income tax on a withholding basis at 10%, unless reduced under a double tax treaty with China upon application to and obtaining approval from the competent tax authority. Aside from these temporary measures, uncertainties in permanent PRC tax rules governing taxation of income and gains from investments in Stock Connect A-shares could result in unexpected tax liabilities for each Fund.

The Stock Connect program is a relatively new program and may be subject to further interpretation and guidance. There can be no assurance as to the program's continued existence or whether future developments regarding the program may restrict or adversely affect a Fund's investments or returns. In addition, the application and interpretation of the laws and regulations of Hong Kong and the PRC, and the rules, policies or guidelines published or applied by relevant regulators and exchanges in respect of the Stock Connect program are uncertain, and they may have a detrimental effect on a Fund's investments and returns.

**Risk of Investing through the CIBM Direct Access Program** *(VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF only)*

The China interbank bond market ("CIBM") is an OTC market established in 1997, and accounts for more than 95% of outstanding bond values of the total trading volume in the PRC. On CIBM, domestic institutional investors and certain foreign institutional investors can trade, on a one-to-one quote-driven basis, sovereign bonds, government bonds, corporate bonds, bond repo, bond lending, bills issued by the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") and other financial debt instruments.

CIBM is regulated and supervised by the PBOC. The PBOC is responsible for, among others, promulgating the applicable CIBM listing, trading and operating rules, and supervising the market operators of CIBM. CIBM provides for two trading models: (i) bilateral negotiation and (ii) "click-and-deal". The China Foreign Exchange Trading System ("CEFTS") is the unified trading platform for CIBM, on which all products are traded through independent bilateral negotiation on a transaction by transaction basis, and spot bonds and interest rate derivatives are traded by "click-and-deal". A market-making mechanism has also been introduced to improve market liquidity and enhance efficiency with respect to trading on CIBM.

Once a transaction is agreed, the parties will, in accordance with the terms of the transaction, promptly send instructions for the delivery of bonds and funds. Parties are required to have sufficient bonds and funds for delivery on the agreed delivery date. CSDCC will deliver bonds according to the instructions sent by the parties. Funds clearing banks will handle the transfer and settlement of the payments of the bonds on behalf of the parties.

Pursuant to the Announcement (2016) No. 3 issued by the PBOC on February 24, 2016, eligible foreign institutional investors can conduct trading on the CIBM under a program established by the PBOC ("CIBM Direct Access Program") subject to other rules and regulations as promulgated by the PRC authorities. There is no trading quota limitation.

The Fund's investments in bonds through the CIBM Direct Access Program will be subject to a number of additional risks and restrictions that may affect the Fund's investments and returns.

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The CIBM Direct Access Program is relatively new. Laws, rules, regulations, policies, notices, circulars or guidelines relating to the CIBM Direct Access Program as published or applied by the PBOC and other PRC authorities are untested and are subject to change from time to time. There can be no assurance that the CIBM Direct Access Program will not be restricted, suspended or abolished. If such event occurs, the Fund's ability to invest in the CIBM through the IBM Direct Access Program will be adversely affected, and if the Fund is unable to adequately access the CIBM through other means, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective will be adversely affected.

Under the prevailing PRC regulations, eligible foreign institutional investors who wish to invest directly in CIBM through the CIBM Direct Access Program may do so through an onshore settlement agent, who would be responsible for making the relevant filings and account opening with the relevant authorities. The Fund is therefore subject to the risk of default or errors on the part of such agent.

**Bond Connect Risks** *(VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF only)*

The “Mutual Bond Market Access between Mainland China and Hong Kong” (“Bond Connect”) program is a new initiative established by China Foreign Exchange Trade System & National Interbank Funding Centre (“CFETS”), China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd (“CSDCC”), Shanghai Clearing House (“SHCH”), and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (“HKEx”) and Central Moneymarkets Unit (“CMU”) of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”) to facilitate investors from Mainland China and Hong Kong to trade in each other’s bond markets through connection between the Mainland China and Hong Kong financial institutions.

Under the prevailing PRC regulations, eligible foreign investors will be allowed to invest in the bonds available on the CIBM through the northbound trading of the Bond Connect (“Northbound Trading Link”). There will be no investment quota for the Northbound Trading Link.

Under the Northbound Trading Link, eligible foreign investors are required to appoint the CFETS or other institutions recognized by the PBOC as registration agents to apply for registration with the PBOC.

The Northbound Trading Link refers to the trading platform that is located outside of Mainland China and is connected to CFETS for eligible foreign investor to submit their trade requests for bonds circulated in the CIBM through the Bond Connect. HKEx and CFETS will work together with offshore electronic bond trading platforms to provide electronic trading services and platforms to allow direct trading between eligible foreign investors and approved onshore dealers in Mainland China through CFETS.

Eligible foreign investors may submit trade requests for bonds circulated in the CIBM through the Northbound Trading Link provided by offshore electronic bond trading platforms, which will in turn transmit their requests for quotation to CFETS. CFETS will send the requests for quotation to a number of approved onshore dealers (including market markers and others engaged in the market making business) in Mainland China. The approved onshore dealers will respond to the requests for quotation via CFETS, and CFETS will send their responses to those eligible foreign investors through the same offshore electronic bond trading platforms. Once the eligible foreign investor accepts the quotation, the trade is concluded on CFETS.

On the other hand, the settlement and custody of bond securities traded in the CIBM under the Bond Connect will be done through the settlement and custody link between the CMU, as an offshore custody agent, and the CSDCC and the SHCH, as onshore custodian and clearing institutions in Mainland China. Under the settlement link, CSDCC or the SHCH will effect gross settlement of confirmed trades onshore and the CMU will process bond settlement instructions from the CMU members on behalf of eligible foreign investors in accordance with its relevant rules.

Pursuant to the prevailing regulations in Mainland China, the CMU, being the offshore custody agent recognized by the HKMA, open omnibus nominee accounts with the onshore custody agent recognized by the PBOC (i.e., the CSDCC and Interbank Clearing Company Limited). All bonds traded by eligible foreign investors will be registered in the name of the CMU, which will hold such bonds as a nominee owner.

The Bond Connect is relatively new. Laws, rules, regulations, policies, notices, circulars or guidelines relating to the Bond Connect (the “Applicable Bond Connect Regulations”) as published or applied by any of the Bond Connect Authorities (as defined below) are untested and are subject to change from time to time. There can be no assurance that the Bond Connect will not be restricted, suspended or abolished. If such event occurs, the Fund’s ability to invest in the CIBM through the Bond Connect will be adversely affected, and if the Fund is unable to adequately access the CIBM through other means, the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective will be adversely affected. "Bond Connect Authorities" refers to the exchanges, trading systems, settlement systems, governmental, regulatory or tax bodies which provide services and/or regulate Bond Connect and activities relating to Bond Connect, including, without limitation, the PBOC, the HKMA, the HKEx, the CEFTS, the CMU, the CSDCC and the SHCH and any other regulator, agency or authority with jurisdiction, authority or responsibility in respect of Bond Connect.

Under the prevailing Applicable Bond Connect Regulations, eligible foreign investors who wish to participate in the Bond Connect may do so through an offshore custody agent, registration agent or other third parties (as the case may be), who would be responsible for making the relevant filings and account opening with the relevant authorities. The Fund is therefore subject to the risk of default or errors on the part of such agents.

Trading through the Bond Connect is performed through newly developed trading platforms and operational systems. There is no assurance that such systems will function properly (in particular, under extreme market conditions) or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in the market. In the event that the relevant systems fails to function properly, trading through the Bond Connect may be disrupted. The Fund's ability to trade through the Bond Connect (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) may therefore be adversely affected. In addition, where the Fund invests in the CIBM through the Bond Connect, it may be subject to risks of delays inherent in the order placing and/or settlement.

The CMU (i.e. the HKMA) is the "nominee holder" of the bonds acquired by the Fund through the Bond Connect. Whilst the Bond Connect Authorities have expressly stated that investors will enjoy the rights and interests of the bonds acquired through the Bond Connect in accordance with applicable laws, the exercise and the enforcement of beneficial ownership rights over such bonds in the courts in China is yet to be tested. In addition, in the event that the nominee holder (i.e. the HKMA) becomes insolvent, such bonds may form part of the pool of assets of the nominee holder available for distribution to its creditors and the Fund, as a beneficial owner, may have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof.

Specific Risks Applicable to VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF

Under normal circumstances, the Fund, through a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund (the "Cayman Subsidiary"), invests in Exchange Traded Products that invest in physical commodities and futures and derivatives of physical commodities ("Commodities Instruments").

*Cayman Subsidiary*. The Fund may invest up to 25% of the value of its total assets at each quarter-end of the Fund's fiscal year in the Cayman Subsidiary. The Cayman Subsidiary may invest in Commodities Instruments, as described under "Commodities Instruments" below. Because the Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in the Cayman Subsidiary, which may hold certain of the investments described in the Prospectus and this SAI, the Fund may be considered to be investing indirectly in those investments through the Cayman Subsidiary. Therefore, except as otherwise noted, for purposes of this disclosure, references to the Fund's investments strategies and risks include those of the Cayman Subsidiary.

The Cayman Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not directly subject to its investor protections, except as noted in the Prospectus or this SAI. However, the Cayman Subsidiary is wholly-owned and controlled by the Fund and is advised by VEARA. The Trust's Board of Trustees has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in the Cayman Subsidiary, and the Fund's role as the sole shareholder of the Cayman Subsidiary. The Cayman Subsidiary will also enter into separate contracts for the provision of custody, transfer agency, and accounting agent services with the same service providers or with affiliates of the same service providers that provide those services to the Fund.

Changes in the laws of the United States (where the Fund is organized) and/or the Cayman Islands (where the Cayman Subsidiary is incorporated) could prevent the Fund and/or the Cayman Subsidiary from operating as described in the Prospectus and this SAI and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. For example, the Cayman Islands currently does not impose certain taxes on the Cayman Subsidiary, including income and capital gains tax, among others. If Cayman Islands laws were changed to require the Cayman Subsidiary to pay Cayman Islands taxes, the investment returns of the Fund would likely decrease.

The financial statements of the Cayman Subsidiary will be consolidated with the Fund's financial statements in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports.

*Commodities Instruments*. The Fund gains exposure to Commodities Instruments primarily through the Cayman Subsidiary. Additional information on the Cayman Subsidiary is set forth under "Cayman Subsidiary" above. Additional information regarding specific Commodities Instruments is set forth below. The Fund, either directly or through the Cayman Subsidiary, may also gain exposure to Commodities Instruments through investment in certain investment companies, including ETFs, and in ETNs.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the Cayman Subsidiary, portions of which will be committed as "initial" and "variation" margin to secure the Cayman Subsidiary's positions in Commodities Instruments. These assets are placed in accounts maintained by the Cayman Subsidiary at the Cayman Subsidiary's clearing broker or FCM, and are held in cash or invested in U.S. Treasury bills and other direct or guaranteed debt obligations of the U.S. government maturing within less than one year at the time of investment.

In the event that the securities are not listed on a national securities exchange, the principal trading market for some may be in the OTC market. The existence of a liquid trading market for certain securities may depend on whether dealers will make a market in such securities. There can be no assurance that a market will be made or maintained or that any such market will be or remain liquid. The price at which securities may be sold and the value of the Fund's Shares will be adversely affected if trading markets for the Fund's portfolio securities are limited or absent or if bid/ask spreads are wide.

The Fund may also invest in securities issued by other investment companies, equity securities, fixed income securities and money market instruments, including repurchase agreements. For temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest without limit in money market instruments, including repurchase agreements or other funds which invest exclusively in money market instruments.

The Fund is an actively managed ETF that does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index.

Regulatory developments affecting the exchange-traded and OTC derivatives markets may impair the Fund's ability to manage or hedge its investment portfolio through the use of derivatives. The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules promulgated thereunder may limit the ability of the Fund to enter into one or more exchange-traded or OTC derivatives transactions.

Changes in the laws or regulations of the United States or the Cayman Islands, including any changes to applicable tax laws and regulations, could impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective and could increase the operating expenses of the Fund or the Cayman Subsidiary. CFTC regulations require an investment adviser of a registered investment company to register with the CFTC as a CPO if the investment company either markets itself as a vehicle for trading commodity interests or conducts more than a de minimis amount of speculative trading in commodity interests. Based on the Fund's and the Cayman Subsidiary's current investment strategies, the Fund and the Cayman Subsidiary are each a "commodity pool" and VEARA, which is currently registered with the CFTC as a CPO and commodity trading adviser under the CEA, is considered a CPO with respect to the Fund and the Cayman Subsidiary. Accordingly, the Fund and VEARA are subject to dual regulation by the CFTC and the SEC. Pursuant to certain CFTC regulations, the Fund and VEARA have elected to meet the requirements of certain CFTC regulations by complying with specific SEC rules and regulations relating to disclosure and reporting requirements. The CFTC could deem the Fund or VEARA in violation of an applicable CFTC regulation if the Fund or VEARA failed to comply with a related SEC regulatory requirement. In addition, the Fund and VEARA will remain subject to certain CFTC-mandated disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping regulations with respect to the Fund and the Cayman Subsidiary. Compliance with the CFTC regulations could increase the Fund's expenses, adversely affecting the Fund's total return. In addition, the CFTC or the SEC could at any time alter the regulatory requirements governing the use of commodity index-linked notes, commodity futures, options on commodity futures or swap transactions by investment companies, which could result in the inability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective through its current strategies.

The Fund and the Cayman Subsidiary may utilize futures contracts. The use of futures is subject to applicable regulations of the SEC, the several exchanges upon which they are traded, the CFTC and various state regulatory authorities.

*Futures Contracts.* The Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts. The Fund (directly or through the Cayman Subsidiary) may invest in commodity futures contracts. Commodity futures contracts are generally based upon commodities within the six principal commodity groups: energy, industrial metals, agriculture, precious metals, foods and fibers, and livestock. The price of a commodity futures contract will reflect the storage costs of purchasing the physical commodity. These storage costs include the time value of money invested in the physical commodity plus the actual costs of storing the commodity less any benefits from ownership of the physical commodity that are not obtained by the holder of a futures contract (this is sometimes referred to as the "convenience yield"). To the extent that these storage costs change for an underlying commodity while the Fund is in a long position on that commodity, the value of the futures contract may change proportionately.

Commodity futures contracts are traded on futures exchanges. These futures exchanges offer a central marketplace in which to transact futures contracts, a clearing corporation to process trades, a standardization of expiration dates and contract sizes, and the availability of a secondary market. Futures markets also specify the terms and conditions of delivery as well as the maximum permissible price movement during a trading session. Additionally, the commodity futures exchanges may have position limit rules that limit the amount of futures contracts that any one party may hold in a particular commodity at any point in time. These position limit rules are designed to prevent any one participant from controlling a significant portion of the market. In the commodity futures markets, the exchange clearing corporation takes the other side in all transactions, either buying or selling directly to the market participants. The clearinghouse acts as the counterparty to all exchange-traded futures contracts, that is, the Fund's or the Cayman Subsidiary's obligation is to the clearinghouse, and the Fund or the Cayman Subsidiary will look to the clearinghouse to satisfy the Fund's or the Cayman Subsidiary's rights under a commodity futures contract.

Transaction costs are incurred when a futures contract is bought or sold and margin deposits must be maintained. A futures contract may be satisfied by delivery or purchase, as the case may be, of the instrument or by payment of the change in the cash value of the index. More commonly, futures contracts are closed out prior to delivery by entering into an offsetting transaction in a matching futures contract. Although the value of an index might be a function of the value of certain specified securities, no physical delivery of those securities is made. If the offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, a gain will be realized; if it is more, a loss will be realized. Conversely, if the offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, a gain will be realized; if it is less, a loss will be realized. The transaction costs must also be included in these calculations. There can be no assurance, however, that the Fund or the Cayman Subsidiary will be able to enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to a particular futures contract at a particular time. If the Fund or the Cayman Subsidiary is not able to enter into an offsetting transaction, the Fund or the Cayman Subsidiary will continue to be required to maintain the margin deposits on the futures contract.

Margin is the amount of funds that must be deposited by the Fund or the Cayman Subsidiary with its custodian or FCM in a segregated account in the name of the futures commission merchant in order to initiate futures trading and to maintain the Fund's or the Cayman Subsidiary's open positions in futures contracts. A margin deposit is intended to ensure the Fund's or the Cayman Subsidiary's performance of the futures contract. The margin required for a particular futures contract is set by the exchange on which the futures contract is traded and may be significantly modified from time to time by the exchange during the term of the futures contract. Futures contracts are customarily purchased and sold on margins that may range upward from less than 5% of the value of the futures contract being traded.

If the price of an open futures contract changes (by increase in the case of a sale or by decrease in the case of a purchase) so that the loss on the futures contract reaches a point at which the margin on deposit does not satisfy margin requirements, the broker will require an increase in the margin. However, if the value of a position increases because of favorable price changes in the futures contract so that the margin deposit exceeds the required margin, the broker will pay the excess to the Fund or the Cayman Subsidiary. In computing daily net asset value, the Fund or the Cayman Subsidiary will mark to market the current value of its open futures contracts. The Fund and the Cayman Subsidiary expect to earn interest income on their margin deposits.

Because of the low margin deposits required, futures trading involves an extremely high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss, as well as gain, to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 10% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 10% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a total loss of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. A 15% decrease would result in a loss equal to 150% of the original margin deposit, if the futures contract were closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount initially invested in the futures contract. However, the Fund or the Cayman Subsidiary would presumably have sustained comparable losses if, instead of investing in the futures contract, it had invested in the underlying financial instrument and sold it after the decline.

Most U.S. futures exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. The day limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of a trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular type of futures contract, no trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movement during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses, because the limit may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and subjecting some futures traders to substantial losses. Despite the daily price limits on various futures exchanges, the price volatility of commodity futures contracts has been historically greater than that for traditional securities such as stocks and bonds. To the extent that the Fund or the Cayman Subsidiary invests in commodity futures contracts, the assets of the Fund and the Cayman Subsidiary, and therefore the prices of Fund shares, may be subject to greater volatility.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when the Fund or the Cayman Subsidiary seeks to close out a futures contract. The Fund or the Cayman Subsidiary would continue to be required to meet margin requirements until the position is closed, possibly resulting in a decline in the Fund's net asset value. There can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or continue to exist.

*Regulatory Aspects of Investments in Futures*. VEARA has registered as a CPO with the CFTC. VEARA's investment decisions may need to be modified, and commodity contract positions held by the Fund and/or the Cayman Subsidiary may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices, to avoid exceeding position limits established by the CFTC, potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses. The regulation of commodity transactions in the United States is subject to ongoing modification by government, self-regulatory and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Fund is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to the Fund.

*Asset Coverage for Futures and other Derivatives Positions.* The Fund and the Cayman Subsidiary, on a consolidated basis, will comply with SEC guidance with respect to coverage of futures positions by registered investment companies. SEC guidance may require the Fund, in certain circumstances, to segregate cash or liquid securities on its books and records, or engage in other appropriate measures to "cover" its obligations under certain futures or derivative contracts. For example, with respect to futures that are not cash settled, the Fund is required to segregate liquid assets equal to the full notional value of the futures contract. For futures and other derivatives contracts that are cash settled, the Fund is required to segregate liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund's daily mark-to-market (net) obligation (i.e., the Fund's daily net liability) under the contract. Securities earmarked or held in a segregated account cannot be sold while the Fund's futures or other derivatives position is outstanding, unless replaced with other permissible assets (or otherwise covered), and will be marked-to-market daily. As an alternative to segregating assets, for any futures contract held by the Fund, the Fund could purchase a put option on that same futures contract with a strike price as high or higher than the price of the contract held or the Fund could engage in other cover transactions with respect to other types of contracts. The Cayman Subsidiary may not enter into futures positions if such positions will require the Fund to set aside or earmark more than 100% of its net assets.

*Federal Income Tax Treatment of Investments in the Cayman Subsidiary.* The Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income from certain qualifying sources of income in order to qualify as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code. The IRS issued a revenue ruling in December 2005 which concluded that income and gains from certain commodity-linked derivatives is not qualifying income under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. As a result, the Fund's ability to invest directly in commodity-linked futures contracts or swaps or in certain exchange traded trusts that hold commodities as part of its investment strategy is limited by the requirement that it receive no more than ten percent (10%) of its gross income from such investments. The IRS has issued private letter rulings to other taxpayers in which the IRS specifically concluded that that income derived from a fund's investment in a controlled foreign corporation ("CFC") also will constitute qualifying income to the fund, even if the CFC itself owns commodity-linked futures contracts or swaps. A private letter ruling cannot be used or cited as precedent and is binding on the IRS only for the taxpayer that receives it. The Fund has not obtained a ruling from the IRS with respect to its investments or its structure. The IRS has currently suspended the issuance of private letter rulings relating to the tax treatment of income generated by investments in a subsidiary. The IRS has proposed regulations that, if finalized, would generally treat a fund's income inclusion with respect to an investment in a non-U.S. company generating investment income as qualifying income only if there is a current-year distribution out of the earnings and profits of the non-U.S. company that are attributable to such income inclusion. The proposed regulations, if adopted, would apply to taxable years beginning on or after 90 days after the regulations are published as final. The Fund intends to treat its income from the Cayman Subsidiary as qualifying income without any such ruling from the IRS. There can be no assurance that the

IRS will not

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change its position with respect to some or all of these issues or if the IRS did so, that a court would not sustain the IRS's position. Furthermore, the tax treatment of the Fund's investments in the Cayman Subsidiary may be adversely affected by future legislation, court decisions, future IRS guidance or Treasury regulations. If the IRS were to change its position or otherwise determine that income derived from the Fund's investment in the Cayman Subsidiary does not constitute qualifying income and if such positions were upheld, or if future legislation, court decisions, future IRS guidance or Treasury regulations were to adversely affect the tax treatment of such investments, the Fund might cease to qualify as a RIC and would be required to reduce its exposure to such investments which could result in difficulty in implementing its investment strategy. If the Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year, the Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level at regular corporate tax rates (without reduction for distributions to shareholders) and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions.

*Cayman Subsidiary*. Investments in the Cayman Subsidiary are expected to provide the Fund with exposure to the commodity markets within the limitations of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code and recent IRS revenue rulings and proposed regulations, as discussed above under "Federal Income Tax Treatment of Investments in the Cayman Subsidiary" and below under "Taxes." The Cayman Subsidiary is a company organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands and is overseen by its own board of directors. The Fund is the sole shareholder of the Cayman Subsidiary, and it is not currently expected that shares of the Cayman Subsidiary will be sold or offered to other investors. It is expected that the Cayman Subsidiary will primarily invest in Commodities Instruments. To the extent that the Fund invests in the Cayman Subsidiary, the Fund may be subject to the risks associated with such Commodities Instruments.

While the Cayman Subsidiary may be considered similar to investment companies, it is not registered under the 1940 Act and, unless otherwise noted in the Prospectus and this SAI, is not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act and other U.S. regulations. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Cayman Subsidiary to operate as described in the Prospectus and this SAI and could eliminate or severely limit the Fund's ability to invest in the Cayman Subsidiary which may adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

A discussion of exchange listing and trading matters associated with an investment in each Fund is contained in each Fund's Prospectus under the headings "Summary Information—Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund" with respect to the applicable Fund, "Additional Information About the Funds' Investment Strategies and Risks—Risks of Investing in the Funds," "Shareholder Information—Determination of NAV" and "Shareholder Information—Buying and Selling Exchange-Traded Shares." The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, such sections of each Fund's Prospectus.

The Shares of each Fund are listed on either NYSE Arca, NASDAQ or Cboe and trade in the secondary market at prices that may differ to some degree from their NAV. An Exchange may but is not required to remove the Shares of the Funds from listing if: (1) following the initial twelve-month period beginning upon the commencement of trading of the Funds, there are fewer than 50 beneficial holders of the Shares for 30 or more consecutive trading days, (2) the value of a Fund's respective Index or portfolio of securities on which the Fund is based is no longer calculated or available or (3) such other event shall occur or condition exists that, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. In addition, the Exchange will remove the Shares from listing and trading upon termination of the Trust. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of Shares of the Funds will continue to be met.

As in the case of other securities traded on an Exchange, brokers' commissions on secondary market transactions in Shares of each of the Funds will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

In order to provide investors with a basis to gauge whether the market price of the Shares on the Exchange is approximately consistent with the current value of the assets of a Fund on a per Share basis, an updated value of each Fund's Shares is disseminated intraday ("IIV" and also known as the Indicative Optimized Portfolio Value) through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association's Network B. IIVs are disseminated every 15 seconds during regular Exchange trading hours. The Funds are not involved in or responsible for the calculation or dissemination of the IIVs and make no warranty as to the accuracy of the IIVs.

The IIV has a securities component and a cash component reflecting cash and other assets that may be held by the Funds. The securities values included in the IIV are the values of the Deposit Securities (as defined below under the heading "Creation and Redemption of Creation Units—Fund Deposit") for the Funds. While the IIV reflects the approximate current value of the Deposit Securities required to be deposited in connection with the purchase of a Creation Unit, it does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current portfolio of securities held by the Funds at a particular point in time because the current portfolio of each Fund may include securities that are not a part of the current Deposit Securities. Therefore, each Fund's IIV disseminated during the Exchange trading hours should not be viewed as a real-time update of the Fund's NAV, which is calculated only once a day.

The cash component included in the IIV could consist of estimated accrued interest, dividends and other income, less expenses. If applicable, the IIV also reflects changes in currency exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the applicable currency.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TRUST

Trustees and Officers of the Trust

The Board of the Trust consists of five Trustees, four of whom are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act), of the Trust (the "Independent Trustees"). Mr. David H. Chow, an Independent Trustee, serves as Chairman of the Board. The Board is responsible for overseeing the management and operations of the Trust, including general supervision of the duties performed by the Advisers and other service providers to the Trust. The Advisers are responsible for the day-to-day administration and business affairs of the Trust.

The Board believes that each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that the Board possesses the requisite skills and attributes to carry out its oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust. The Board believes that the Trustees' ability to review, critically evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the Advisers, other service providers, counsel and independent auditors, and to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties, support this conclusion. The Board also has considered the following experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills, among others, of its members in reaching its conclusion: such person's character and integrity; length of service as a board member of the Trust; such person's willingness to serve and willingness and ability to commit the time necessary to perform the duties of a Trustee; and, as to each Trustee other than Mr. van Eck, his status as not being an "interested person" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust. In addition, the following specific experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills apply as to each Trustee: Mr. Chow, significant business and financial experience, particularly in the investment management industry, experience with trading and markets through his involvement with the Pacific Stock Exchange, and service as a chief executive officer, board member, partner or executive officer of various businesses and non-profit organizations; Mr. Short, business and financial experience, particularly in the investment management industry, and service as a president, board member or executive officer of various businesses; Mr. Sidebottom, business and financial experience, particularly in the investment management industry, and service as partner and/or executive officer of various businesses; Mr. Stamberger, business and financial experience and service as the president and chief executive officer of SmartBrief Inc., a media company; and Mr. van Eck, business and financial experience, particularly in the investment management industry, and service as a president, executive officer and/or board member of various businesses, including VEAC, Van Eck Securities Corporation ("VESC"), and VEARA. References to the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills of Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out of the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

The Trustees of the Trust, their addresses, positions with the Trust, year of birth, term of office and length of time served, principal occupations during the past five years, the number of portfolios in the Fund Complex overseen by each Trustee and other directorships, if any, held by the Trustees, are set forth below.

Independent Trustees

| **Name, Address[1] and Year of Birth** | **Position(s) Held with the Trust** | **Term of Office[2] and Length of Time Served** | **Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years** | **Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex[3] Overseen** | **Other Directorships Held By Trustee During Past Five Years** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| David H. Chow, 1957*† | Chairman Trustee | Since 2008 Since 2006 | Founder and CEO, DanCourt Management LLC (financial/strategy consulting firm and Registered Investment Adviser), March 1999 to present. | 58 | Director, Forward Management LLC and Audit Committee Chairman, May 2008 to June 2015; Trustee, Berea College of Kentucky, May 2009 to present and currently Chairman of the Investment Committee; Member of the Governing Council of the Independent Directors Council, October 2012 to present; President, July 2013 to June 2015, and Board Member of the CFA Society of Stamford, July 2009 to present; Trustee, MainStay Fund Complex[4] , January 2016 to present and currently Chairman of the Risk and Compliance Committee. |
| R. Alastair Short, 1953*† | Trustee | Since 2006 | President, Apex Capital Corporation (personal investment vehicle), January 1988 to present | 69 | Chairman and Independent Director, EULAV Asset Management, January 2011 to present; Independent Director, Tremont offshore funds, June 2009 to present; Director, Kenyon Review. |

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| Name, Address[1] and Year of Birth | Position(s) Held with the Trust | Term of Office[2] and Length of Time Served | Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years | Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex[3] Overseen | Other Directorships Held By Trustee During Past Five Years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peter J. Sidebottom, 1962*† | Trustee | Since 2012 | Lead Partner, North America Banking and Capital Markets Strategy, Accenture, May 2017 to present; Partner, PWC/Strategy & Financial Services Advisory, February 2015 to March 2017; Founder and Board Member, AspenWoods Risk Solutions, September 2013 to February 2016; Independent consultant, June 2013 to February 2015; Partner, Bain & Company (management consulting firm), April 2012 to December 2013; Executive Vice President and Senior Operating Committee Member, TD Ameritrade (on-line brokerage firm), February 2009 to January 2012. | 58 | Board Member, Special Olympics, New Jersey, November 2011 to September 2013; Director, The Charlotte Research Institute, December 2000 to 2009; Board Member, Social Capital Institute, University of North Carolina Charlotte, November 2004 to January 2012; Board Member, NJ-CAN, July 2014 to 2016. |
| Richard D. Stamberger, 1959*† | Trustee | Since 2006 | Director, President and CEO, SmartBrief, Inc. (media company). | 69 | Director, Food and Friends, Inc., 2013 to present. |

1 The address for each Trustee and officer is 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017.
2 Each Trustee serves until resignation, death, retirement or removal. Officers are elected yearly by the Trustees.
3 The Fund Complex consists of the VanEck Funds, VanEck VIP Trust and the Trust.
4 The MainStay Fund Complex consists of MainStay Funds, MainStay Funds Trust, MainStay VP Funds Trust and MainStay MacKay Defined Term Municipal Opportunities Fund.
* Member of the Audit Committee.
† Member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

Interested Trustee

| Name, Address[1] and Year of Birth | Position(s) Held with the Trust | Term of Office[2] and Length of Time Served | Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years | Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex[3] Overseen | Other Directorships Held By Trustee During Past Five Years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan F. van Eck, 1963[4] | Trustee, President and Chief Executive Officer | Trustee (Since 2006); President and Chief Executive Officer | Director, President, Chief Executive Officer and Owner of VEAC; Director, President and Chief Executive Officer, VESC; Director, | 58 | Director, National Committee on US-China Relations. |

| | |
|---|---|
| (Since 2009) | President and Chief Executive Officer, VEARA. |

1 The address for each Trustee and officer is 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017.
2 Each Trustee serves until resignation, death, retirement or removal. Officers are elected yearly by the Trustees.
3 The Fund Complex consists of the VanEck Funds, VanEck VIP Trust and the Trust.
4 "Interested person" of the Trust within the meaning of the 1940 Act. Mr. van Eck is an officer of VEAC and VEARA.

Officer Information

The Officers of the Trust, their addresses, positions with the Trust, year of birth and principal occupations during the past five years are set forth below.

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| Officer's Name, Address[1] and Year of Birth | Position(s) Held with the Trust | Term of Office[2] and Length of Time Served | Principal Occupation(s) During The Past Five Years |
|---|---|---|---|
| Matthew A. Babinsky, 1983 | Assistant Vice President and Assistant Secretary | Since 2016 | Assistant Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Secretary of VEAC, VESC and VEARA (since 2016); Associate, Clifford Chance US LLP (October 2011 to April 2016); Officer of other investment companies advised by VEAC and VEARA. |
| Russell G. Brennan, 1964 | Assistant Vice President and Assistant Treasurer | Since 2008 | Assistant Vice President of VEAC (since 2008); Manager (Portfolio Administration) of VEAC, September 2005 to October 2008; Officer of other investment companies advised by VEAC and VEARA. |
| Charles T. Cameron, 1960 | Vice President | Since 2006 | Director of Trading (since 1995) and Portfolio Manager (since 1997) of VEAC; Officer of other investment companies advised by VEAC and VEARA. |
| John J. Crimmins, 1957 | Vice President, Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer | Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer (Since 2012); Treasurer (Since 2009) | Vice President of Portfolio Administration of VEAC, June 2009 to present; Vice President of VESC and VEARA, June 2009 to present; Officer of other investment companies advised by VEAC and VEARA. |
| Eduardo Escario, 1975 | Vice President | Since 2012 | Regional Director, Business Development/Sales for Southern Europe and South America of VEAC (since July 2008); Regional Director (Spain, Portugal, South America and Africa) of Dow Jones Indexes and STOXX Ltd. (May 2001 to July 2008). |
| Henry Glynn, 1983 | Assistant Vice President | Since February 2018 | Head of ETF Capital Markets Europe of Van Eck Switzerland AG (since 2017); member of the Capital Markets team at Vanguard Group (September 2013 to October 2016). |
| F. Michael Gozzillo, 1965 | Chief Compliance Officer | Since January 2018 | Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer of VEAC and VEARA (since January 2018) and Chief Compliance Officer of VESC (since October 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, City National Rochdale, LLC and City National Rochdale Funds (December 2012 to January 2018); Officer of other investment companies advised by VEAC and VEARA. |
| Nicholas Jackson, 1974 | Assistant Vice President | Since February 2018 | Vice President, Business Development of VanEck Australia Pty Ltd. (since August 2013); Business Development Manager NSW, Leveraged Equities Limited (October 2006 to July 2013). |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Susan C. Lashley, 1955 48 | Vice President | Since 2006 | Vice President of VEAC and VESC; Officer of other investment companies advised by VEAC and VEARA. |

| Officer's Name, Address[1] and Year of Birth | Position(s) Held with the Trust | Term of Office[2] and Length of Time Served | Principal Occupation(s) During The Past Five Years |
|---|---|---|---|
| Laura I. Martínez, 1980 | Vice President and Assistant Secretary | Vice President (Since 2016) and Assistant Secretary (Since 2008) | Vice President (since 2016), Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary (since 2008) and Assistant Vice President (2008 to 2016) of VEAC, VESC and VEARA; Officer of other investment companies advised by VEAC and VEARA. |
| Matthew McKinnon, 1970 | Assistant Vice President | Since February 2018 | Head of Business Development of Asia Pacific of VanEck Australia Pty Ltd. (since February 2018) and Director, Intermediaries and Institutions (July 2013 to February 2018) of VanEck Australia Pty Ltd.; General Manager, Retail Sales, Equities at Perpetual Limited (December 2006 to May 2012). |
| Arian Neiron, 1979 | Vice President | Since February 2018 | Managing Director and Head of Asia Pacific of VanEck Australia Pty Ltd. (since September 2012). |
| James Parker, 1969 | Assistant Treasurer | Since June 2014 | Assistant Vice President (since May 2017) and Manager - Portfolio Administration (June 2010 – May 2017) of VEAC. |
| Adam Phillips, 1970 | Vice President | Since February 2018 | VanEck Vectors ETFs' Chief Operating Officer of VEAC (since 2012). |
| Philipp Schlegel, 1974 | Vice President | Since 2016 | Managing Director of Van Eck Switzerland AG (since 2010). |
| Jonathan R. Simon, 1974 | Senior Vice President, Secretary and Chief Legal Officer | Senior Vice President (Since 2016) and Secretary and Chief Legal Officer (Since 2014) | Senior Vice President (since 2016), General Counsel and Secretary (since 2014) and Vice President (2006 to 2016) of VEAC, VESC and VEARA; Officer of other investment companies advised by VEAC and VEARA. |

1 The address for each Officer is 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017.

2 Officers are elected yearly by the Trustees.

The Board has an Audit Committee consisting of four Trustees who are Independent Trustees. Messrs. Chow, Short, Sidebottom and Stamberger currently serve as members of the Audit Committee and each of Messrs. Chow, Short, Sidebottom and Stamberger has been designated as an "audit committee financial expert" as defined under Item 407 of Regulation S-K of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Mr. Short is the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has the responsibility, among other things, to: (i) oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Trust and its internal control over financial reporting; (ii) oversee the quality and integrity of the Trust's financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (iii) oversee or, as appropriate, assist the Board's oversight of the Trust's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to the Trust's accounting and financial reporting, internal control over financial reporting and independent audit; (iv) approve prior to appointment the engagement of the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm and, in connection therewith, to review and evaluate the qualifications, independence and performance of

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the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm; and (v) act as a liaison between the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm and the full Board.

The Board also has a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee consisting of four Independent Trustees. Messrs. Chow, Short, Sidebottom and Stamberger currently serve as members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Mr. Stamberger is the Chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has the responsibility, among other things, to: (i) evaluate, as necessary, the composition of the Board, its committees and sub-committees and make such recommendations to the Board as deemed appropriate by the Committee; (ii) review and define Independent Trustee qualifications; (iii) review the qualifications of individuals serving as Trustees on the Board and its committees; (iv) evaluate, recommend and nominate qualified individuals for election or appointment as members of the Board and recommend the appointment of members and chairs of each Board committee and subcommittee; and (v) review and assess, from time to time, the performance of the committees and subcommittees of the Board and report the results to the Board.

Board of Trustees and Committee Meetings

The Board, as well as its Audit and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees held meetings as set forth below:

| **Fiscal Year** | **Number of Regular Meetings of the Board of Trustees** | **Number of Audit Committee Meetings** | **Number of Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Meetings** |
|---|---|---|---|
| December 1, 2016 - November 30, 2017 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| May 1, 2017 - April 30, 2018 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018 | 5 | 4 | 1 |

The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate given the business and nature of the Trust. In connection with its determination, the Board considered that the Chairman of the Board is an Independent Trustee. The Chairman of the Board can play an important role in setting the agenda of the Board and also serves as a key point person for dealings between management and the other Independent Trustees. The Independent Trustees believe that the Chairman's independence facilitates meaningful dialogue between the Advisers and the Independent Trustees. The Board also considered that the Chairman of each Board committee is an Independent Trustee, which yields similar benefits with respect to the functions and activities of the various Board committees. The Independent Trustees also regularly meet outside the presence of management and are advised by independent legal counsel. The Board has determined that its committees help ensure that the Trust has effective and independent governance and oversight. The Board also believes that its leadership structure facilitates the orderly and efficient flow of information to the Independent Trustees from management of the Trust, including the Advisers. The Board reviews its structure on an annual basis.

As an integral part of its responsibility for oversight of the Trust in the interests of shareholders, the Board, as a general matter, oversees risk management of the Trust's investment programs and business affairs. The function of the Board with respect to risk management is one of oversight and not active involvement in, or coordination of, day-to-day risk management activities for the Trust. The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Trust can be identified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Trust's goals, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, reports received by the Trustees that may relate to risk management matters are typically summaries of the relevant information.

The Board exercises oversight of the risk management process primarily through the Audit Committee, and through oversight by the Board itself. The Trust faces a number of risks, such as investment-related and compliance risks. The Advisers' personnel seek to identify and address risks, *i.e.*, events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Trust. Under the overall supervision of the Board or the applicable Committee of the Board, the Trust, the Advisers and the affiliates of the Advisers employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify such possible events or circumstances, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Different processes, procedures and controls are employed with respect to different types of risks. Various personnel, including the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, as well as various personnel of the Advisers and other service providers such as the Trust's independent accountants, may report to the Audit Committee and/or to the Board with respect to various aspects of risk management, as well as events and circumstances that have arisen and responses thereto.

For each Fund with a fiscal year end of September 30, 2018, except as follows, the officers and Trustees of the Trust, in the aggregate, owned less than 1% of the Shares of each Fund as of December 31, 2018. The officers and Trustees of the Trust, in the aggregate, owned 1.30% of the Shares of VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF and 1.33% of the Shares of VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF.

For each Fund with a fiscal year end of April 30, 2018, except as follows, the officers and Trustees of the Trust, in the aggregate, owned less than 1% of the Shares of each Fund as of July 31, 2018. The officers and Trustees of the Trust, in the aggregate, owned 1.10% of the Shares of VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF and 5.28% of the Shares of VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF.

For each Fund with a fiscal year end of November 30, 2017, the officers and Trustees of the Trust, in the aggregate, owned less than 1% of the Shares of each Fund as of February 28, 2018.

For each Fund with a fiscal year end of December 31, 2017, the officers and Trustees of the Trust, in the aggregate, owned less than 1% of the Shares of each Fund as of March 31, 2018.

The general management of the Mauritius Subsidiary is the responsibility of its Board of Directors, a majority of which are also Trustees of the Trust.

For each Trustee, the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned (including ownership through the Trust's Deferred Compensation Plan) by the Trustee in the Trust and in all registered investment companies advised by the Advisers ("Family of Investment Companies") that are overseen by the Trustee is shown below. With respect to Funds with a fiscal year end of September 30, 2018, the information provided is as of December 31, 2018. With respect to all other Funds, the information provided is as of December 31, 2017.

**Funds with Fiscal Year Ending 11/30/2017**

| | Independent Trustees | | | | Interested Trustee |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **David H. Chow** | **R. Alastair Short** | **Peter J. Sidebottom** | **Richard D. Stamberger** | **Jan F. van Eck** |
| **VanEck Vectors High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors High Income MLP ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |

**Funds with Fiscal Year Ending 12/31/2017**

| | Independent Trustees | | | | Interested Trustee |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **David H. Chow** | **R. Alastair Short** | **Peter J. Sidebottom** | **Richard D. Stamberger** | **Jan F. van Eck** |
| **VanEck Vectors Africa Index ETF** | None | None | None | None | \$1-\$10,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Agribusiness ETF** | None | None | None | \$50,001-\$100,000 | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap ETF** | None | None | None | \$10,001-\$50,000 | Over \$100,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF** | None | \$1-\$10,000 | None | None | \$1-\$10,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF** | None | None | None | None | Over \$100,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Coal ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Egypt Index ETF** | None | None | None | None | \$1-\$10,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Global Alternative Energy ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF** | None | None | \$10,001-\$50,000 | \$10,001-\$50,000 | None |
| **VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF** | None | None | \$10,001-\$50,000 | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Indonesia Index ETF** | None | None | \$1-\$10,000 | None | \$10,001-\$50,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Israel ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners ETF** | None | None | None | \$50,001-\$100,000 | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Natural Resources ETF** | None | None | None | \$50,001-\$100,000 | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Oil Refiners ETF** | None | None | None | None | \$10,001-\$50,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF** | None | None | None | None | Over \$100,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VanEck Vectors Poland ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Russia ETF** | None | None | $1-$10,000 | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Russia Small-Cap ETF** | None | None | None | None | Over $100,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Steel ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Vietnam ETF** | None | None | $1-$10,000 | $1-$10,000 | None |

**Funds with Fiscal Year Ending 4/30/2018**

| | **Independent Trustees** | | | | **Interested Trustee** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **David H. Chow** | **R. Alastair Short** | **Peter J. Sidebottom** | **Richard D. Stamberger** | **Jan F. van Eck** |
| **VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF** | None | None | None | None | $10,001-$50,000 |
| **Vectors AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF** | None | None | None | None | $10,001-$50,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF** | None | None | None | None | $10,001-$50,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF** | None | None | None | None | $10,001-$50,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF** | None | None | None | None | Over $100,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF** | None | None | None | None | $10,001-$50,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF** | None | None | None | None | Over $100,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF** | None | None | None | None | Over $100,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Green Bond ETF** | None | None | None | None | $1-$10,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors High-Yield Municipal Index ETF** | None | None | None | Over $100,000 | None |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VanEck Vectors International High Yield Bond ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Investment Grade Floating Rate** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF** | Over $100,000 | None | None | $10,001-$50,000 | Over $100,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF** | None | None | None | None | $50,001-$100,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF** | None | None | None | None | Over $100,000 |
| **Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in all Registered Investment Companies Overseen By Trustee In Family of Investment Companies (as of December 31, 2017)** | Over $100,000 | $50,001-$100,000 | Over $100,000 | Over $100,000 | Over $100,000 |

**Funds with Fiscal Year Ending 9/30/2018**

| | **Independent Trustees** | | | | **Interested Trustee** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **David H. Chow** | **R. Alastair Short** | **Peter J. Sidebottom** | **Richard D. Stamberger** | **Jan F. van Eck** |
| **VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF** | None | None | None | $10,001-$50,000 | $10,001-$50,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF** | None | None | None | N/A | $10,001-$50,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF** | None | None | None | N/A | $10,001-$50,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF** | None | None | None | N/A | $10,001-$50,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF** | None | None | None | $1-$10,000 | Over $100,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF** | Over $100,000 | None | $50,001-$100,000 | $50,001-$100,000 | Over $100,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF** | None | None | None | None | $10,001-$50,000 |
| **VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VanEck Vectors Retail ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF** | None | None | None | None | None |
| **VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF** | None | None | None | None | $50,001-$100,000 |
| **Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in all Registered Investment Companies Overseen By Trustee In Family of Investment Companies (as of December 31, 2018)** | Over $100,000 | $50,001-$100,000 | Over $100,000 | Over $100,000 | Over $100,000 |

As to each Independent Trustee and his immediate family members, no person owned beneficially or of record securities in an investment manager or principal underwriter of the Funds, or a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the investment manager or principal underwriter of the Funds.

Remuneration of Trustees

Effective January 2018, the Trust pays each Independent Trustee an annual retainer of $110,000 ($80,000 prior to January 2018), a per meeting fee of $20,000 for scheduled quarterly meetings of the Board and each special meeting of the Board ($15,000 prior to January 2018) and a per meeting fee of $10,000 for telephonic meetings ($7,500 prior to January 2018). Additionally, the Trust pays the Chairman of the Board an annual retainer of $62,000 ($45,500 prior to January 2018), the Chairman of the Audit Committee an annual retainer of $26,000 ($19,500 prior to January 2018) and the Chairman of the Governance Committee an annual retainer of $18,000 ($13,000 prior to January 2018). The Trust also reimburses each Trustee for travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in attending such meetings. No pension or retirement benefits are accrued as part of Trustee compensation.

The table below shows the compensation paid to the Trustees by the Trust for the fiscal years ended as set forth in the charts below. Annual Trustee fees may be reviewed periodically and changed by the Trust's Board.

| Fiscal Year Ended | Name of Trustee | Aggregate Compensation From the Trust | Deferred Compensation From the Trust | Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of the Trust's Expenses | Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement | **Total Compensation From the Trust and the Fund Complex[(1)] Paid to Trustee** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | David H. Chow | $202,570 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $202,570 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| November 30, 2017 | | | | | | |
| | R. Alastair Short | $174,500 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $299,500 |
| | Peter J. Sidebottom | $155,000 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $155,000 |
| | Richard D. Stamberger | $151,883 | $16,800 | N/A | N/A | $309,386 |
| | Jan F. van Eck[2] | $0 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $0 |

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| Fiscal Year Ended | Name of Trustee | Aggregate Compensation From the Trust | Deferred Compensation From the Trust | Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of the Trust's Expenses | Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement | **Total Compensation From the Trust and the Fund Complex[(1)] Paid to Trustee** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December 31, 2017 | David H. Chow | $202,570 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $202,570 |
| | R. Alastair Short | $189,500 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $329,500 |
| | Peter J. Sidebottom | $155,000 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $155,000 |
| | Richard D. Stamberger | $151,883 | $16,800 | N/A | N/A | $324,386 |
| | Jan F. van Eck[(2)] | $0 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $0 |

| Fiscal Year Ended | Name of Trustee | Aggregate Compensation From the Trust | Deferred Compensation From the Trust | Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of the Trust's Expenses | Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement | **Total Compensation From the Trust and the Fund Complex[(1)] Paid to Trustee** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 30, 2018 | David H. Chow | $219,195 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $219,195 |
| | R. Alastair Short | $188,625 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $328,625 |
| | Peter J. Sidebottom | $167,500 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $167,500 |
| | Richard D. Stamberger | $164,258 | $18,175 | N/A | N/A | $338,136 |
| | Jan F. van Eck[(2)] | $0 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $0 |

| Fiscal Year Ended | Name of Trustee | Aggregate Compensation From the Trust | Deferred Compensation From the Trust | Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of the Trust's Expenses | Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement | **Total Compensation From the Trust and the Fund Complex[(1)] Paid to Trustee** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September 30, 2018 | David H. Chow | $247,492 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $247,492 |
| | R. Alastair Short | $211,875 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $361,875 |
| | Peter J. Sidebottom | $187,500 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $187,500 |
| | Richard D. Stamberger | $184,550 | $20,425 | N/A | N/A | $370,678 |
| | Jan F. van Eck [(2)] | $0 | $0 | N/A | N/A | $0 |

(1) The "Fund Complex" consists of VanEck Funds, VanEck VIP Trust and the Trust.
(2) "Interested person" under the 1940 Act.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

Each Fund's portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated each day the Fund is open for business through financial reporting and news services, including publicly accessible Internet web sites, such as www.vaneck.com. In addition, a basket composition file, which includes the security names and share quantities to deliver in exchange for Creation Units, together with estimates and actual cash components is publicly disseminated daily prior to the opening of the Exchange via the National Securities Clearing Corporation (the "NSCC"), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC. The basket represents one Creation Unit of each Fund. The Trust, Advisers, Custodian (defined below) and Distributor (defined below) will not disseminate non-public information concerning the Trust.

QUARTERLY PORTFOLIO SCHEDULE

The Trust is required to disclose, after its first and third fiscal quarters, the complete schedule of the Funds' portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-Q. Form N-Q for the Funds is available on the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov. Each Fund's Form N-Q is available through the Funds' website, at www.vaneck.com or by writing to 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Advisers (and their principals, affiliates or employees) may serve as investment adviser to other client accounts and conduct investment activities for their own accounts. Such "Other Clients" may have investment objectives or may implement investment strategies similar to those of the Funds, or, except for VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF, may track the same index a Fund tracks. When an Adviser implements investment strategies for Other Clients that are similar or directly contrary to the positions taken by a Fund, the prices of the Fund's securities may be negatively affected. For example, when purchase or sales orders for a Fund are aggregated with those of other funds and/or Other Clients and allocated among them, the price that the Fund pays or receives may be more in the case of a purchase or less in a sale than if the Advisers served as adviser to only the Fund. When Other Clients are selling a security that a Fund owns, the price of that security may decline as a result of the sales. The compensation that each Adviser receives from Other Clients may be higher than the compensation paid by a Fund to the Adviser. The Advisers have implemented procedures to monitor trading across the Funds and their Other Clients.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Funds, the Advisers, the Sub-Adviser (with respect to the China Funds) and the Distributor have each adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act ("Rule 17j-1"). Such Codes of Ethics require, among other things, that "access persons" (as defined in Rule 17j-1) conduct personal securities transactions in a manner that avoids any actual or potential conflict of interest or any abuse of a position of trust and responsibility. The Codes of Ethics allow such access persons to invest in securities that may be purchased and held by a Fund, provided such investments are done consistently with the provisions of the Codes of Ethics.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Funds' proxy voting record is available upon request, by calling 800.826.2333, and on the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov. Proxies for each Fund's portfolio securities are voted in accordance with the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures, which are set forth in Appendix A to this SAI.

The Trust is required to disclose annually each Fund's complete proxy voting record on Form N-PX covering the period July 1 through June 30 and file it with the SEC no later than August 31. Form N-PX for the Funds is available by calling 800.826.2333 or by writing to 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017. The Funds' Form N-PX is also available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

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MANAGEMENT

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the “Management of the Funds” section of each Prospectus.

Investment Advisers and Sub-Adviser

*Van Eck Associates Corporation (All Funds except VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF)*

*All Funds except the China Funds.* VEAC acts as investment adviser to the Trust and, subject to the general supervision of the Board, is responsible for the day-to-day investment management of the Funds. VEAC is a private company with headquarters in New York and manages numerous pooled investment vehicles and separate accounts. VEAC has been wholly owned by members of the van Eck family since its founding in 1955 and its shares are held by VEAC’s Chief Executive Officer, Jan van Eck, and his family. Mr. van Eck’s positions with the Trust and each Adviser are discussed above.

VEAC serves as investment adviser to VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF pursuant to an investment management agreement between VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF and VEAC (the “Gold Miners Investment Management Agreement”) and also serves as investment adviser to each of the other Funds except VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF, pursuant to various investment management agreements between the Trust and VEAC (each a “Trust Investment Management Agreement” and, together with the Gold Miners Investment Management Agreement, the “VEAC Investment Management Agreement”). Under the VEAC Investment Management Agreement, VEAC, subject to the supervision of the Board and in conformity with the stated investment policies of each Fund, manages the investment of the Funds’ assets. VEAC is responsible for placing purchase and sale orders and providing continuous supervision of the investment portfolio of the Funds. All investment decisions relating to the VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF will be made outside of India.

*The China Funds.* VEAC acts as investment adviser to the Trust and, subject to the general supervision of the Board, is responsible for overseeing the activities of the Sub-Adviser and for the day-to-day investment management of the China Funds’ assets allocated to it. China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited acts as investment sub-adviser to the Trust and, subject to the oversight of VEAC, is responsible for the day-to-day investment management of the China Funds’ assets allocated to it.

VEAC serves as investment adviser to each of the China Funds pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement. Under the Investment Management Agreement, VEAC, subject to the supervision of the Board and in conformity with the stated investment policies of the China Funds, manages and administers the Trust and oversees the Sub-Adviser with respect to the duties it has delegated to the Sub-Adviser regarding the investment and reinvestment of the China

Funds' assets, respectively. The Sub-Adviser serves as investment sub-adviser to the China Funds pursuant to investment sub-advisory agreements between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (the "Investment Sub-Advisory Agreements"). The Sub-Adviser is responsible for placing purchase and sale orders and providing continuous supervision of the China Funds' assets allocated to it.

In rendering investment sub-advisory services to VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF, the Sub-Adviser may use portfolio management, research and other services of China Asset Management Co., Ltd. ("ChinaAMC Beijing"), an affiliate of the Sub-Adviser. ChinaAMC Beijing is not registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. ChinaAMC Beijing has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with the Sub-Adviser pursuant to which ChinaAMC Beijing is considered a "participating affiliate" of the Sub-Adviser as that term is used in relief granted by the staff of the SEC allowing U.S. registered investment advisers to use portfolio management or research resources of advisory affiliates subject to the supervision of a registered adviser.

Investment professionals from ChinaAMC Beijing may render portfolio management, research and other services to VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF under the MOU and are subject to supervision by the Sub-Adviser.

*Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corporation* *(VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF only.)*

VEARA acts as investment adviser to the VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF and the Cayman Subsidiary and, subject to the general supervision of the Board is responsible for the day-to-day investment management of the VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF and the Cayman Subsidiary. VEARA is a private company with headquarters in New York and manages numerous pooled investment vehicles and separate accounts. VEARA is a wholly owned subsidiary of VEAC and is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, and with the CFTC as a CPO and commodity trading advisor under the CEA. VEARA serves as investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to an investment management agreement between the Trust and VEARA (the "VEARA Investment Management Agreement" and together with the VEAC Investment Management Agreement, the "Investment Management Agreements"). Under the VEARA Investment Management Agreement, VEARA, subject to the supervision of the Board and in conformity with the stated investment policies of the VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF, manages the investment of the VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF's assets. VEARA is responsible for placing purchase and sale orders and providing continuous supervision of the investment portfolio of the VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF. Investments in the securities of other investment companies ("underlying funds") may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in an underlying fund, the VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF becomes a shareholder of that underlying fund. As a result, the VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF's shareholders will indirectly bear the VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the underlying fund, in addition to the fees and expenses the VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF's shareholders directly bear in connection with the VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF's own operations. To minimize the duplication of fees, VEARA has agreed to waive the management fee it charges to the VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF by any amount it collects as a management fee from an underlying fund managed by the VEARA or VEAC, as a result of an investment of the VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF's assets in such underlying fund.

*All Funds*

*Indemnification*. Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreements, the Trust has agreed to indemnify VEAC and VEARA for certain liabilities, including certain liabilities arising under the federal securities laws, unless such loss or liability results from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or the reckless disregard of its obligations and duties. With respect to the China Funds, pursuant to the Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to indemnify the Sub-Adviser for certain liabilities, including certain liabilities arising under the federal securities laws, unless such loss or liability results from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or the reckless disregard of its obligations and duties.

*Compensation*. As compensation for its services under each Investment Management Agreement, each Adviser is paid a monthly fee based on a percentage of each applicable Fund's average daily net assets at the annual rate set forth below.

From time to time, the applicable Adviser may waive all or a portion of its fees for certain Funds. Until at least each date set forth below, the applicable Adviser has agreed to waive fees and/or pay certain Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of each Fund except for VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF, VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF and VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses)

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from exceeding the percentage set forth below of such Fund's average daily net assets per year. Until at least the date set forth below, VEAC has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund and Mauritius Subsidiary expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses of the Fund and the Mauritius Subsidiary) from exceeding the percentage set forth below of its average daily net assets per year. Until at least the date set forth below, VEARA has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund and Cayman Subsidiary expenses in an amount equal to the fees paid to VEARA by the Cayman Subsidiary and to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses of the Fund and the Cayman Subsidiary) from exceeding the percentage set forth below of its average daily net assets per year. Until at least the date set forth below, VEAC has agreed to waive fees and/or pay certain Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF and VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding the percentage set forth below of its average daily net assets per year.

Under the VEAC Investment Management Agreement for the Municipal Funds, VEAC is responsible for all expenses of the Municipal Funds, including the costs of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services, except for the fee payment under the VEAC Investment Management Agreement, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, offering costs, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses. For its services to each applicable Municipal Fund, each applicable Municipal Fund has agreed to pay VEAC an annual unitary management fee equal to the percentage of each Municipal Fund's average daily net assets as set forth below. Offering costs excluded from the annual unitary management fee are: (a) legal fees pertaining to a Municipal Fund's Shares offered for sale; (b) SEC and state registration fees; and (c) initial fees paid for Shares of a Municipal Fund to be listed on an exchange. Notwithstanding the foregoing, VEAC has agreed to pay all such offering costs until at least September 1, 2019.

| **Fund** | **Management Fee** | **Expense Cap** | **Fee Arrangement Duration Date** |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF | 0.24% | N/A | September 1, 2019 |
| AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF | 0.24% | N/A | September 1, 2019 |
| AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF | 0.20% | N/A | September 1, 2019 |
| BDC Income ETF | 0.40% | 0.40% | September 1, 2019 |
| CEF Municipal Income ETF | 0.40% | 0.40% | September 1, 2019 |
| ChinaAMC China Bond ETF | 0.40% | 0.50% | September 1, 2019 |
| Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF | 0.35% | 0.35% | September 1, 2019 |
| Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF | 0.40% | 0.40% | September 1, 2019 |
| Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF | 0.40% | 0.35% | September 1, 2019 |
| Green Bond ETF | 0.35% | 0.30% | September 1, 2019 |
| High-Yield Municipal Index ETF | 0.35% | N/A | September 1, 2019 |
| International High Yield Bond ETF | 0.40% | 0.40% | September 1, 2019 |
| Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF | 0.35% | 0.14% | September 1, 2019 |
| J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF | 0.27% | 0.30% | September 1, 2019 |
| Mortgage REIT Income ETF | 0.40% | 0.40% | September 1, 2019 |
| Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF | 0.40% | 0.40% | September 1, 2019 |
| Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF | 0.24% | N/A | September 1, 2019 |
| Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF | 0.35% | N/A | September 1, 2019 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Biotech ETF | 0.35% | 0.35% | February 1, 2020 |
| Environmental Services ETF | 0.50% | 0.55% | February 1, 2020 |
| Gaming ETF | 0.50% | 0.65% | February 1, 2020 |
| Generic Drugs ETF | 0.50% | 0.55% | February 1, 2020 |
| Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF | 0.29% | 0.29% | February 1, 2020 |
| Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF | 0.45% | 0.52% | February 1, 2020 |

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| Fund | Management Fee | Expense Cap | Fee Arrangement Duration Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Morningstar International Moat ETF | 0.50% | 0.56% | February 1, 2020 |
| Morningstar Wide Moat ETF | 0.45% | 0.49% | February 1, 2020 |
| NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF | 0.50% | 0.55% | February 1, 2020 |
| Pharmaceutical ETF | 0.35% | 0.35% | February 1, 2020 |
| Real Asset Allocation ETF* | 0.50% | 0.55% | February 1, 2020 |
| Retail ETF | 0.35% | 0.35% | February 1, 2020 |
| Semiconductor ETF | 0.35% | 0.35% | February 1, 2020 |
| Video Gaming and eSports ETF | 0.50% | 0.55% | February 1, 2020 |
| | | | |
| High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF | 0.82% | N/A | April 1, 2019 |
| High Income MLP ETF | 0.82% | N/A | April 1, 2019 |
| | | | |
| Africa Index ETF | 0.50% | 0.78% | May 1, 2019 |
| Agribusiness ETF | 0.50% | 0.56% | May 1, 2019 |
| Brazil Small-Cap ETF | 0.50% | 0.59% | May 1, 2019 |
| ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF | 0.50% | 0.60% | May 1, 2020 |
| ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF | 0.50% | 0.65% | May 1, 2020 |
| Coal ETF | 0.50% | 0.59% | May 1, 2019 |
| Egypt Index ETF | 0.50% | 0.94% | May 1, 2019 |
| Global Alternative Energy ETF | 0.50% | 0.62% | May 1, 2019 |
| Gold Miners ETF | 0.50% | 0.53% | May 1, 2019 |
| India Small-Cap Index ETF | 0.50% | 0.85% | May 1, 2019 |
| Indonesia Index ETF | 0.50% | 0.57% | May 1, 2019 |
| Israel ETF | 0.50% | 0.59% | May 1, 2019 |
| Junior Gold Miners ETF | 0.50% | 0.56% | May 1, 2019 |
| Natural Resources ETF | 0.50% | 0.49% | May 1, 2019 |
| Oil Refiners ETF | 0.50% | 0.59% | May 1, 2019 |
| Oil Services ETF | 0.35% | 0.35% | May 1, 2019 |
| Poland ETF | 0.50% | 0.60% | May 1, 2019 |
| Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF | 0.50% | 0.57% | May 1, 2019 |
| Russia ETF** | 0.50% | 0.62% | May 1, 2019 |
| Russia Small-Cap ETF** | 0.50% | 0.67% | May 1, 2019 |
| Steel ETF | 0.50% | 0.55% | May 1, 2019 |
| Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF | 0.50% | 0.54% | May 1, 2019 |
| Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF | 0.50% | 0.60% | May 1, 2019 |
| Vietnam ETF | 0.50% | 0.76% | May 1, 2019 |

*For purposes of calculating the fees for the VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF, the net assets of VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF include the value of VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF's interest in the Cayman Subsidiary.

**Expense Cap excludes depositary receipt fees up to 0.10% and 0.08% of the average daily net assets for VanEck Vectors Russia ETF and VanEck Vectors Russia Small-Cap ETF, respectively.

The management fees paid by each Fund and the expenses waived or assumed by the applicable Adviser during the Funds' last three fiscal years, or, if the Fund has not been in existence for a full fiscal year, since the commencement of operations of that Fund, are set forth in the chart below.

| **Fund** | **Fiscal Year End** | **Management Fees Paid During the Fiscal Year** | | | **Expenses Waived or Assumed by the Adviser During the Fiscal Year** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** |
| VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF* | April 30th | $2,945,131 | $3,679,232 | $4,100,365 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF* | April 30th | $274,411 | $396,412 | $411,456 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF* | April 30th | $535,423 | $540,652 | $480,687 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF | April 30th | $315,925 | $485,775 | $742,182 | $139,919 | $141,806 | $142,055 |
| VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF | April 30th | $236,379 | $380,419 | $383,703 | $84,858 | $100,290 | $88,526 |
| VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF | April 30th | $88,641 | $32,591 | $18,968 | $136,557 | $113,594 | $99,234 |
| VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF | April 30th | $55,102 | $52,437 | $53,626 | $113,139 | $115,013 | $95,656 |
| VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF | April 30th | $1,294,408 | $1,287,066 | $1,464,737 | $320,748 | $229,382 | $195,327 |
| VanEck Vectors Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF | April 30th | $238,383 | $1,707,613 | $4,239,892 | $152,030 | $451,556 | $913,612 |
| VanEck Vectors Green Bond ETF | April 30th | N/A | $2,688 | $37,929 | N/A | $39,102 | $126,060 |
| VanEck Vectors High-Yield Municipal Index ETF* | April 30th | $5,895,019 | $7,084,584 | $7,681,473 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| VanEck Vectors International High Yield Bond ETF | April 30th | $556,516 | $544,880 | $619,540 | $293,305 | $193,505 | $187,576 |
| VanEck Vectors Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF | April 30th | $301,893 | $311,371 | $818,040 | $291,108 | $285,226 | $629,078 |
| VanEck Vectors J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF | April 30th | $4,321,144 | $7,877,217 | $15,865,333 | $437,453 | $301,619 | $1,102,108 |
| VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF | April 30th | $418,164 | $432,192 | $577,263 | $159,428 | $143,706 | $112,211 |
| VanEck Vectors Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF | April 30th | $1,066,631 | $1,672,998 | $1,948,147 | $234,655 | $232,886 | $225,777 |
| VanEck Vectors Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF* | April 30th | $50,238 | $45,511 | $35,315 | $0 | $0 | $0 |

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| Fund | Fiscal Year End | Management Fees Paid During the Fiscal Year | | | Expenses Waived or Assumed by the Adviser During the Fiscal Year | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| VanEck Vectors Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF* | April 30th | $361,631 | $448,337 | $419,150 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF | September 30th | $2,059,825 | $2,270,074 | $1,834,525 | $273,672 | $243,683 | $278,572 |
| VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF | September 30th | $78,867 | $92,593 | $103,122 | $59,185 | $72,819 | $87,939 |
| VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF | September 30th | $102,138 | $114,186 | $189,791 | $54,218 | $65,192 | $74,762 |
| VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF | September 30th | $8,697 | $20,418 | $18,442 | $89,601 | $96,792 | $102,593 |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF(1) | September 30th | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF(2) | September 30th | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF | September 30th | $56,618 | $210,372 | $464,489 | $119,968 | $115,046 | $142,009 |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF | September 30th | $3,210,711 | $ 4,652,297 | $6,318,356 | $55,653 | $0 | $0 |
| VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF (3) | September 30th | N/A | N/A | $117,810 | N/A | N/A | $69,942 |
| VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF | September 30th | $1,010,966 | $989,366 | $949,662 | $160,101 | $143,130 | $189,692 |
| VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF(4) | September 30th | N/A | N/A | $12,767 | N/A | N/A | $36,806 |
| VanEck Vectors Retail ETF | September 30th | $525,684 | $283,681 | $265,649 | $116,146 | $119,085 | $127,722 |
| VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF | September 30th | $ 1,023,436 | $2,416,649 | $4,141,680 | $149,188 | $201,986 | $404,804 |
| VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF(5) | September 30th | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| VanEck Vectors High Income MLP ETF | November 30th | $1,751,640(6) | $720,974(7) | $669,510 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| VanEck Vectors High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF | November 30th | $428,017(6) | $252,416(7) | $277,776 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| VanEck Vectors Africa Index ETF | December 31st | $440,706 | $334,129 | $358,775 | $28,633 | $26,955 | $24,647 |
| VanEck Vectors Agribusiness ETF | December 31st | $6,366,317 | $4,117,213 | $4,102,925 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap ETF | December 31st | $414,029 | $440,043 | $516,974 | $96,760 | $77,846 | $86,152 |
| VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF | December 31st | $521,803 | $374,124 | $484,677 | $475,891 | $258,282 | $42,487 |

| Fund | Fiscal Year End | Management Fees Paid During the Fiscal Year | | | Expenses Waived or Assumed by the Adviser During the Fiscal Year | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF | December 31st | $243,026 | $175,956 | $117,639 | $154,646 | $122,757 | $130,786 |
| VanEck Vectors Coal ETF | December 31st | $397,616 | $351,273 | $482,583 | $51,720 | $22,600 | $42,793 |
| VanEck Vectors Egypt Index ETF | December 31st | $227,950 | $133,759 | $285,564 | $43,410 | $34,450 | $81,793 |
| VanEck Vectors Global Alternative Energy ETF | December 31st | $434,340 | $418,612 | $385,494 | $2,686 | $14,732 | $37,717 |
| VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF | December 31st | $28,151,641 | $41,683,376 | $46,055,147 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF | December 31st | $1,199,323 | $903,259 | $1,478,563 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| VanEck Vectors Indonesia Index ETF | December 31st | $642,414 | $512,235 | $383,740 | $179,427 | $109,340 | $122,667 |
| VanEck Vectors Israel ETF | December 31st | $247,065 | $206,116 | $204,536 | $125,619 | $132,673 | $133,103 |
| VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners ETF | December 31st | $7,518,747 | $15,408,157 | $21,229,547 | $0 | $0 | $0 |
| VanEck Vectors Natural Resources ETF | December 31st | $425,576 | $424,079 | $498,717 | $216,980 | $233,548 | $299,067 |
| VanEck Vectors Oil Refiners ETF | December 31st | $5,900 | $19,173 | $26,153 | $51,917 | $108,587 | $111,097 |
| VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF | December 31st | $3,907,516 | $3,320,560 | $4,134,206 | $401,447 | $461,800 | $413,894 |
| VanEck Vectors Poland ETF | December 31st | $95,360 | $69,859 | $90,200 | $96,496 | $97,931 | $117,905 |
| VanEck Vectors Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF | December 31st | $237,174 | $175,515 | $404,994 | $117,748 | $86,843 | $99,135 |
| VanEck Vectors Russia ETF | December 31st | $9,448,195 | $9,076,360 | $11,079,041 | $1,829,680 | $2,547,000 | $1,415,263 |
| VanEck Vectors Russia Small-Cap ETF | December 31st | $227,969 | $264,887 | $334,853 | $226,692 | $63,067 | $41,452 |
| VanEck Vectors Steel ETF | December 31st | $313,316 | $506,677 | $822,739 | $85,752 | $51,286 | $95,507 |
| VanEck Vectors Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF | December 31st | $286,810 | $239,663 | $291,389 | $99,949 | $81,339 | $93,779 |
| VanEck Vectors Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF | December 31st | $264,880 | $189,600 | $160,362 | $49,442 | $68,271 | $93,779 |
| VanEck Vectors Vietnam ETF | December 31st | $2,326,662 | $1,653,662 | $1,488,266 | $0 | $0 | $0 |

* As noted above, each Municipal Fund has adopted a unitary management fee.

(1) VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF did not commence operations until October 30, 2018.
(2) VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF did not commence operations until October 30, 2018.
(3) VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF did not commence operations until October 4, 2017.

(4) VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF did not commence operations until April 9, 2018.

(5) VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF did not commence operations until October 16, 2018.

(6) Pursuant to an agreement and plan of reorganization between the Trust, on behalf of the VanEck Vectors High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF and VanEck Vectors High Income MLP ETF, and Exchange Traded Concepts Trust, on behalf of Yorkville High Income MLP ETF and Yorkville High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF (the "Predecessor Funds"), on February 22, 2016 the VanEck Vectors High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF and VanEck Vectors High Income MLP ETF acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the respective Predecessor Funds in exchange for shares of beneficial interest of the respective Funds (the "Reorganization"). As a result of the Reorganization, each of VanEck Vectors High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF and VanEck Vectors High Income MLP ETF is the accounting successor of its Predecessor Fund. The information shown for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2015 reflects the management fees paid by each Predecessor Fund to its former investment adviser.

(7) The management fees paid prior to February 22, 2016 were paid by the respective Predecessor Funds to their former investment adviser.

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With respect to the China Funds, for the services provided and the expenses assumed by the Sub-Adviser pursuant to the Investment Sub-Advisory Agreements, VEAC (not the China Funds) will pay a monthly fee to the Sub-Adviser based on a percentage of the management fee paid to the Adviser after taking into account the Index license fee and expenses paid by the Adviser.

The following table sets forth the aggregate investment sub-advisory fees paid by VEAC to each Fund's Sub-Adviser and the percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets represented by such fees, in each case during the Funds' last three fiscal years, as applicable.

| | Fees Paid During the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, | | | Percentage of the Fund's Average Daily Net Assets for Fiscal Year Ended April 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fund** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** |
| VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF | $5,975 | $ | $ | 0.03% | N/A | N/A |

| | Fees Paid During the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, | | | Percentage of the Fund's Average Daily Net Assets for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fund** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** |
| VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF | $341,299 | $69,086 | $113,847 | 0.33% | 0.09% | 0.12% |
| VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF | $115,000 | $41,522 | $1,379 | 0.24% | 0.12% | 0.01% |

*Term*. Each Investment Management Agreement is subject to annual approval by (1) the Board or (2) a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of each Fund, *provided* that in either event such continuance also is approved by a majority of the Board who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each Investment Management Agreement is terminable without penalty, on 60 days' notice, by the Board or by a vote of the holders of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of a Fund's outstanding voting securities. Each Investment Management Agreement is also terminable upon 60 days' notice by the applicable Adviser and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Investment Sub-Advisory Agreements terminate automatically upon assignment and are terminable at any time without penalty as to the China Funds by the Board, or by vote of the holders of a majority of each China Fund's outstanding voting securities on 60 days' written notice to the Sub-Adviser, by VEAC on six (6) months' written notice to the Sub-Adviser or by the Sub-Adviser on six (6) months' written notice to VEAC and the Trust.

*Mauritius Subsidiary Investment Management Agreement*. VEAC provides an investment program for the Mauritius Subsidiary and manages the investment of the Mauritius Subsidiary's assets under the overall supervision of the Board of Directors of the Mauritius Subsidiary. Pursuant to a management agreement between VEAC and the Mauritius Subsidiary (the "Mauritius Subsidiary Investment Management Agreement"), VEAC does not receive any fees from the Mauritius Subsidiary.

The Mauritius Subsidiary Investment Management Agreement terminates automatically upon assignment and is terminable at any time without penalty as to the Mauritius Subsidiary by the Board of

Directors of the Mauritius Subsidiary, the Trust's Independent Trustees or by vote of the holders of a majority of the Mauritius Subsidiary's outstanding voting securities on 60 days' written notice to VEAC, or by VEAC on 60 days' written notice to the Mauritius Subsidiary. Pursuant to the Mauritius Subsidiary Investment Management Agreement, VEAC will not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Mauritius Subsidiary in connection with the performance of the Mauritius Subsidiary Investment Agreement, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, fraud or gross negligence on the part of VEAC in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard of its duties and obligations thereunder.

*Cayman Subsidiary Investment Management Agreement.* VEARA provides an investment program for the Cayman Subsidiary and manages the investment of the Cayman Subsidiary's assets under the overall supervision of the Board of Directors of the Cayman Subsidiary. Pursuant to a management agreement between VEARA and the Cayman Subsidiary (the "Cayman Subsidiary Investment Management Agreement"), VEARA will receive certain fees for managing the Cayman Subsidiary's assets and will waive or credit such amounts against the fees payable to VEARA by VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF.

The Cayman Subsidiary Investment Management Agreement terminates automatically upon assignment and is terminable at any time without penalty as to the Cayman Subsidiary by the Board of Directors of the Cayman Subsidiary, the Trust's Independent Trustees or by vote of the holders of a majority of the Cayman Subsidiary's outstanding voting securities on 60 days' written notice to VEARA, or by VEARA on 60 days' written notice to the Cayman Subsidiary. Pursuant to the Cayman Subsidiary Investment Management Agreement, VEARA will not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Cayman Subsidiary in connection with the performance of the Cayman Subsidiary Investment Agreement, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, fraud or gross negligence on the part of VEARA in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard of its duties and obligations thereunder.

The Administrators

VEAC and VEARA, as applicable, also serve as administrators (in such capacity, each, an "Administrator") for the Trust pursuant to each respective Investment Management Agreement. Under each Investment Management Agreement, each Adviser is obligated on a continuous basis to provide such administrative services as the Board of the Trust reasonably deems necessary for the proper administration of the Trust and the Funds. Each Adviser will generally assist in all aspects of the Trust's and the Funds' operations; supply and maintain office facilities, statistical and research data, data processing services, clerical, accounting (only with respect to VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF), bookkeeping and record keeping services (including without limitation the maintenance of such books and records as are required under the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder, except as maintained by other agents), internal auditing, executive and administrative services, and stationery and office supplies; prepare reports to shareholders or investors; prepare and file tax returns; supply financial information and supporting data for reports to and filings with the SEC and various state Blue Sky authorities; supply supporting documentation for meetings of the Board; provide monitoring reports and assistance regarding compliance with the Declaration of Trust, by-laws, investment objectives and policies and with federal and state securities laws; arrange for appropriate insurance coverage; calculate NAVs, net income and realized capital gains or losses; and negotiate arrangements with, and supervise and coordinate the activities of, agents and others to supply services. VEAC has hired a sub-administrator to assist in the provision of administrative and accounting services for the MLP ETFs. VEAC owns 100% of the common stock of Van Eck

Securities Corporation (the “Distributor”).

*Sub-Administrator*. Under an agreement between the Administrator and SEI Investments Global Funds Services (the “Sub-Administrator”), the Sub-Administrator provides certain administrative and

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accounting services to the MLP ETFs. The Administrator supervises and monitors the administrative and accounting services provided by the Sub-Administrator. For its services under the sub-administration agreement (the “Sub-Administration Agreement”), the Sub-Administrator is entitled to a fee, based on assets under management, subject to a minimum fee.

Mauritius Administrator

SGG S.A., located at 33, Edith Cavell Street, Port-Louis, Mauritius, serves as the Mauritius Subsidiary’s Mauritius administrator. The Mauritius Subsidiary pays SGG S.A. a fee for its services and for preparing management accounts; acting as registrar in relation to the shares of the Mauritius Subsidiary; organizing board and shareholder meetings and keeping minutes and the statutory books and records of the Mauritius Subsidiary in order to comply with requirements of the Mauritian Companies Act 2001, the Financial Services Act 2007 and applicable law; preparing and filing certain regulatory filings; and providing taxation and regulatory advisory services. The Mauritius Subsidiary also reimburses SSG S.A. for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses reasonably incurred by it in the performance of its duties.

Custodian and Transfer Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon (“The Bank of New York”), located at 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286, serves as custodian (in such capacity, the “Custodian”) for the Funds, the Mauritius Subsidiary and the Cayman Subsidiary pursuant to a custodian agreement. As Custodian, The Bank of New York holds the Funds’, the Mauritius Subsidiary’s and the Cayman Subsidiary’s assets. As compensation for these custodial services, The Bank of New York receives, among other items, transaction fees, asset-based safe keeping fees and overdraft charges and may be reimbursed by a Fund for its out-of-pocket expenses. The Bank of New York serves as the Funds’ transfer agent (in such capacity, the “Transfer Agent”) pursuant to a transfer agency agreement. In addition, The Bank of New York provides various accounting services to each of the Funds, except VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, pursuant to a fund accounting agreement. VEAC pays a portion of the fee that it receives from VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF to The Bank of New York for providing fund accounting services to VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF.

The Distributor

Van Eck Securities Corporation is the principal underwriter and distributor of Shares. Its principal address is 666 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017 and investor information can be obtained by calling 800.826.2333. The Distributor has entered into an agreement with the Trust which will continue from its effective date unless terminated by either party upon 60 days’ prior written notice to the other party by the Trust and the Advisers, or by the Distributor, or until termination of the Trust or each Fund offering its Shares, and which is renewable annually thereafter (the “Distribution Agreement”), pursuant to which it distributes Shares. Shares will be continuously offered for sale by the Trust through the Distributor only in Creation Units, as described below under “Creation and Redemption of Creation Units—Procedures for Creation of Creation Units.” Shares in less than Creation Units are not distributed by the

Distributor. The Distributor will deliver a prospectus to persons purchasing Shares in Creation Units and will maintain records of both orders placed with it and confirmations of acceptance furnished by it. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). The Distributor has no role in determining the investment policies of the Trust or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust.

The Distributor may also enter into sales and investor services agreements with broker-dealers or other persons that are Participating Parties and DTC Participants (as defined below) to provide distribution assistance, including broker-dealer and shareholder support and educational and promotional services but must pay such broker-dealers or other persons, out of its own assets.

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The Distribution Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty: (i) by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees or (ii) by vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds, on at least 60 days written notice to the Distributor. The Distribution Agreement is also terminable upon 60 days' notice by the Distributor and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Affiliated Index Provider

The MVIS® Africa Index (the "Africa Index"), MVIS® Brazil Small-Cap Index (the "Brazil Small-Cap Index"), MVIS® Egypt Index (the "Egypt Index"), MVIS® EM Aggregate Bond Index ("EM Aggregate Bond Index"), MVIS® Global Agribusiness Index (the "Agribusiness Index"), MVIS® Global Coal Index (the "Coal Index"), MVIS Global Gaming Index (the "Gaming Index"), MVIS® Global Junior Gold Miners Index (the "Junior Gold Miners Index"), MVIS® Global Mortgage REITs Index (the "Mortgage REITs Index"), MVIS® Global Oil Refiners Index (the "Oil Refiners Index"), MVIS® Global Rare Earth/Strategic Metals Index (the "Rare Earth/Strategic Metals Index"), MVIS® Global Unconventional Oil & Gas Index (the "Oil & Gas Index"), MVIS® Global Uranium & Nuclear Energy Index (the "Nuclear Energy Index"), MVIS Global Video Gaming & eSports Index (the "eSports Index"), MVIS® India Small-Cap Index (the "India Small-Cap Index"), MVIS® Indonesia Index (the "Indonesia Index"), MVIS® Poland Index (the "Poland Index"), MVIS® Russia Index (the "Russia Index"), MVIS® Russia Small-Cap Index (the "Russia Small-Cap Index"), MVIS® US Business Development Companies Index (the "BDC Index"), MVIS® US Investment Grade Floating Rate Index (the "Floating Rate Index"), MVIS US Listed Biotech 25 Index (the "Biotech Index"), MVIS® US Listed Oil Services 25 Index (the "Oil Services Index"), MVIS US Listed Pharmaceutical 25 Index (the "Pharmaceutical Index"), MVIS US Listed Retail 25 Index (the "Retail Index"), MVIS US Listed Semiconductor 25 Index (the "Semiconductor Index") and MVIS® Vietnam Index (the "Vietnam Index") (each an "MVIS Index," and collectively, the "MVIS Indices") are published by MV Index Solutions GmbH ("MVIS"), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of VEAC. In order to minimize any potential for conflicts caused by the fact that VEAC or its affiliates act as the index provider to a Fund that tracks an MVIS Index, MVIS has retained Solactive AG ("Solactive"), an unaffiliated third party (the "Calculation Agent"), to calculate the MVIS Indices. The Calculation Agent, using a rules-based methodology, will calculate, maintain and disseminate each of the MVIS Indices on a daily basis. MVIS will monitor the results produced by the Calculation Agent to help ensure that the MVIS Indices are being calculated in accordance with the applicable rules-based methodology. In addition, VEAC and MVIS have established policies and procedures designed to prevent non-public information about pending changes to an MVIS Index from being used or disseminated in an improper manner. Furthermore, VEAC and MVIS have established policies and procedures designed to prevent improper use and dissemination of non-public information about VanEck Vectors Africa Index ETF's, VanEck Vectors Agribusiness ETF's, VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap ETF's, VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF's, VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF's, VanEck Vectors Coal ETF's, VanEck Vectors Egypt Index ETF's, VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF's, VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF's, VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF's, VanEck Vectors Indonesia Index ETF's, VanEck Vectors Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF's, VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners ETF's, VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF's, VanEck Vectors Oil Refiners ETF's, VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF's, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF's, VanEck Vectors Poland ETF's, VanEck Vectors Retail ETF's, VanEck Vectors Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF's, VanEck Vectors Russia ETF's, VanEck Vectors Russia Small-Cap ETF's, VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF's, VanEck Vectors Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF's, VanEck Vectors Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF's, VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF's and VanEck Vectors Vietnam ETF's portfolio strategies and to prevent VanEck Vectors Africa Index ETF's, VanEck Vectors Agribusiness ETF's, VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap ETF's, VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF's, VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF's, VanEck Vectors Coal ETF's, VanEck Vectors Egypt Index ETF's, VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF's, VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF's, VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF's, VanEck Vectors Indonesia Index ETF's, VanEck Vectors Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF's, VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners ETF's, VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF’s, VanEck

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Vectors Oil Refiners ETF's, VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF's, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF's, VanEck Vectors Poland ETF's, VanEck Vectors Retail ETF's, VanEck Vectors Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF's, VanEck Vectors Russia ETF's, VanEck Vectors Russia Small-Cap ETF's, VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF's, VanEck Vectors Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF's, VanEck Vectors Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF's, VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF's and VanEck Vectors Vietnam ETF's portfolio managers from having any influence on the construction of the applicable MVIS Index's methodology.

Securities Lending

Pursuant to a securities lending agreement (the "Securities Lending Agreement") between the Funds and The Bank of New York (in such capacity, the "Securities Lending Agent"), the Funds may lend their securities through the Securities Lending Agent to certain qualified borrowers. The Securities Lending Agent administers the Funds' securities lending program. These services include arranging the securities loans with approved borrowers and collecting fees and rebates due to the Funds from each borrower. The Securities Lending Agent also collects and maintains collateral intended to secure the obligations of each borrower and marks to market daily the value of loaned securities. If a borrower defaults on a loan, the Securities Lending Agent is authorized to exercise contractual remedies and, pursuant to the terms of the Securities Lending Agreement, has agreed to indemnify the Funds for losses due to a borrower's failure to return a lent security, which exclude losses associated with collateral reinvestment. The Securities Lending Agent may also invest cash received as collateral in pre-approved investments in accordance with the Securities Lending Agreement. The Securities Lending Agent maintains records of loans made and income derived therefrom and makes available such records that the Funds deem necessary to monitor the securities lending program.

Each of the Funds listed below earned income and incurred the following costs and expenses, during its respective fiscal year, as a result of its securities lending activities:

| Fund | Fiscal Year End | Gross Income (1) | Revenue Split (2) | Cash Collateral Management Fees(3) | Administrative Fees(4) | Indemnification Fees(5) | Rebates to Borrowers | Other Fees | Total Costs of the Securities Lending Activities | Net Income from th Securiti Lendin Activiti |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Africa Index ETF | 12/31/2017 | $34,542 | $2,939 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $11,458 | $0 | $14,397 | $20,145 |
| VanEck Vectors Agribusiness ETF | 12/31/2017 | $1,266,396 | $164,908 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $93,360 | $0 | $258,268 | $1,008, |
| VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap | 12/31/2017 | $23,932 | $3,131 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $2 | $0 | $3,133 | $20,799 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ETF | | | | | | | | | | |
| VanEck Vectors Coal ETF | 12/31/2017 | $33,052 | $1,797 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $15,263 | $0 | $17,060 | $15,99 |
| VanEck Vectors Egypt Index ETF | 12/31/2017 | $5,898 | $642 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $49 | $0 | $691 | $5,207 |
| VanEck Vectors Global Alternative Energy ETF | 12/31/2017 | $396,480 | $39,064 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $67,560 | $0 | $106,624 | $289,8 |
| VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF | 12/31/2017 | $2,691,449 | $289,121 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $459,010 | $0 | $748,130 | $1,943, |
| 70 | | | | | | | | | | |

| Fund | Fiscal Year End | Gross Income [(1)] | Revenue Split [(2)] | Cash Collateral Management Fees[(3)] | Administrative Fees[(4)] | Indemnification Fees[(5)] | Rebates to Borrowers | Other Fees | Total Costs of the Securities Lending Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Indonesia Index ETF | 12/31/2017 | $1,107 | $139 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $201 | $0 | $341 |
| VanEck Vectors Israel ETF | 12/31/2017 | $72,642 | $8,309 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $4,263 | $0 | $12,573 |
| VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners ETF | 12/31/2017 | $8,239,609 | $1,016,217 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $339,479 | $0 | $1,355,605 |
| VanEck Vectors Natural Resources ETF | 12/31/2017 | $36,007 | $3,140 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $11,204 | $0 | $14,344 |
| VanEck Vectors Oil Refiners ETF | 12/31/2017 | $928 | $73 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $220 | $0 | $293 |
| VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF | 12/31/2017 | $4,444,160 | $402,565 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $961,641 | $0 | $1,364,206 |
| VanEck Vectors Poland ETF | 12/31/2017 | $31,284 | $3,138 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $6,267 | $0 | $9,404 |
| VanEck Vectors Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF | 12/31/2017 | $1,705,213 | $193,745 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $769 | $0 | $194,514 |
| VanEck Vectors Steel ETF | 12/31/2017 | $326,386 | $16,642 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $184,701 | $0 | $201,343 |
| VanEck Vectors Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF | 12/31/2017 | $39,984 | $1,819 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $24,640 | $0 | $26,459 |
| VanEck Vectors Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF | 12/31/2017 | $30,423 | $2,876 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $4,936 | $0 | $7,812 |
| VanEck Vectors Vietnam ETF | 12/31/2017 | $38,385 | $4,688 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $193 | $0 | $4,881 |
| VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF | 4/30/2018 | $423,904 | $46,696 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $50,201 | $0 | $96,896 |
| VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF | 4/30/2018 | $4,730 | $270 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $2,512 | $0 | $2,781 |
| VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF | 4/30/2018 | $406,115 | $34,005 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $129,775 | $0 | $163,780 |
| VanEck Vectors Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF | 4/30/2018 | $1,456,506 | $121,405 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $461,890 | $0 | $583,295 |

| Fund | Fiscal Year End | Gross Income (1) | Revenue Split (2) | Cash Collateral Management Fees(3) | Administrative Fees(4) | Indemnification Fees(5) | Rebates to Borrowers | Other Fees | Total Costs of the Securities Lending Activities | Net Incom from t Securi Lendin Activi |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors International High Yield Bond ETF | 4/30/2018 | $172,029 | $15,567 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $46,018 | $0 | $61,586 | $110,4 |
| VanEck Vectors Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF | 4/30/2018 | $27,228 | $1,135 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $18,672 | $0 | $19,807 | $7,421 |
| VanEck Vectors J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF | 4/30/2018 | $471,206 | $21,195 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $304,373 | $0 | $325,568 | $145,6 |
| VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF | 4/30/2018 | $164,713 | $8,122 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $93,938 | $0 | $102,060 | $62,65 |
| VanEck Vectors Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF | 4/30/2018 | $1,156,900 | $132,892 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $25,499 | $0 | $158,391 | $998,5 |
| VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF | 9/30/2018 | $139,835 | $3,500 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $109,651 | $0 | $113,151 | $26,68 |
| VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF | 9/30/2018 | $10,490 | $327 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $7,920 | $0 | $8,247 | $2,243 |
| VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF | 9/30/2018 | $15,829 | $732 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $10,251 | $0 | $10,983 | $4,846 |
| VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF | 9/30/2018 | $2,131 | $121 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $1,083 | $0 | $1,204 | $927 |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF | 9/30/2018 | $46,756 | $5,550 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $10,496 | $0 | $16,046 | $30,71 |
| | 9/30/2018 | $740,182 | $23,159 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $542,766 | $0 | $565,925 | $174,2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF | | | | | | | | | | |
| VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF | 9/30/2018 | $2,748 | $32 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $2,521 | $0 | $2,553 | $195 |
| VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF | 9/30/2018 | $173,307 | $5,052 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $133,343 | $0 | $138,395 | $34,91 |
| VanEck Vectors Retail ETF | 9/30/2018 | $7,242 | $133 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $6,019 | $0 | $6,152 | $1,090 |
| VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF | 9/30/2018 | $648,377 | $24,620 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $460,649 | $0 | $485,269 | $163,1 |

[1] Gross income includes income from the reinvestment of cash collateral and rebates paid by the borrower.
[2] Revenue split represents the share of revenue generated by the securities lending program and paid to the Securities Lending Agent.
[3] Cash collateral management fees include fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle that are not included in the revenue split.
[4] These administrative fees are not included in the revenue split.
[5] These indemnification fees are not included in the revenue split.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers

*Van Eck Associates Corporation and Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corporation*

The following table lists the number and types of other accounts (excluding the Funds) advised by each Fund's portfolio manager(s) and assets under management in those accounts as of the end of the last fiscal year of the Funds that they manage. If a portfolio manager is a primary portfolio manager for multiple Funds with different fiscal year ends, information is provided as of the most recent fiscal year end of the relevant Funds, except if otherwise indicated.

| **Portfolio Manager** | **Other Accounts Managed** | | | **Applicable Fiscal Year End** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Category of Account** | **Number of Accounts in Category** | **Total Assets in Accounts in Category** | |
| **Peter H. Liao** | Registered Investment Companies | 1 | $6.22 million | 9/30/2018 |
| | Other Pooled Investment Vehicles | 6 | $218.79 million | 9/30/2018 |
| | Other Accounts | 0 | $0 | 9/30/2018 |
| **Guo Hua (Jason) Jin** | Registered Investment Companies | 0 | $0 | 9/30/2018 |
| | Other Pooled Investment Vehicles | 6 | $218.79 million | 9/30/2018 |
| | Other Accounts | 0 | $0 | 9/30/2018 |
| **James T. Colby III** | Registered Investment Companies | 0 | $0 | 4/30/2018 |
| | Other Pooled Investment Vehicles | 0 | $0 | 4/30/2018 |
| | Other Accounts | 0 | $0 | 4/30/2018 |
| **Francis G. Rodilosso** | Registered Investment Companies | 0 | $0 | 4/30/2018 |
| | Other Pooled Investment Vehicles | 4 | $65.53 million | 4/30/2018 |
| | Other Accounts | 0 | $0 | 4/30/2018 |
| **David Schassler** | Registered Investment Companies | 1 | $44.11 million | 9/30/2018 |
| | Other Pooled Investment Vehicles | 0 | $0 | 9/30/2018 |
| | Other Accounts | 0 | $0 | 9/30/2018 |
| **Barak Laks** (Deputy Portfolio Manager) | Registered Investment Companies | 0 | $0 | 9/30/2018 |
| | Other Pooled Investment Vehicles | 0 | $0 | 9/30/2018 |
| | Other Accounts | 0 | $0 | 9/30/2018 |

None of the portfolio managers manage accounts that are subject to performance-based advisory fees.

Although the funds in the Trust that are managed by Messrs. Colby, Jin, Laks, Liao, Rodilosso and Schassler may have different investment strategies, each Fund (except VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF) has an investment objective of seeking to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of its respective underlying index. The Advisers do not believe that management of the various accounts presents a material conflict of interest for Messrs. Colby, Jin, Laks, Liao, Rodilosso and Schassler or the Advisers.

*China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited (relating to the China Funds only).*

The following table lists the number and types of other accounts (excluding the China Funds) advised by the portfolio manager(s) at China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited and assets under management in those accounts as of the end of the last fiscal year of the funds they manage. If a portfolio manager is a primary portfolio manager for multiple funds with different fiscal year ends, information is provided as of the most recent last fiscal year end of the relevant funds, except if otherwise indicated.

| **Portfolio Manager** | **Other Accounts Managed** | | | **Applicable Fiscal Year End** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Category of Account** | **Number of Accounts in Category** | **Total Assets in Accounts in Category** | |
| | Registered Investment Companies | 0 | $0 | 12/31/2017 |
| **Leo Fan** | Other Pooled Investment Vehicles | 2 | $1,365.96 million | 12/31/2017 |
| | Other Accounts | 0 | $0 | 12/31/2017 |
| | Registered Investment Companies | 0 | $0 | 4/30/2018 |
| **Cai Jing** | Other Pooled Investment Vehicles | 7 | $770 million | 4/30/2018 |
| | Other Accounts | 10 | $1,478 million | 4/30/2018 |

Mr. Fan and Ms. Jing manage other funds and mandates, including certain ETFs that have similar investment strategies to the China Funds, which may create conflicts of interest with respect to portfolio management decisions and execution. Mr. Fan and Ms. Jing expect to manage the China Funds and the accounts that have similar investment strategies to these Funds in accordance with their duties with respect to portfolio management decisions and execution.

Portfolio Manager Compensation

*Van Eck Associates Corporation and Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corporation*

The portfolio managers are paid a fixed base salary and a bonus. The bonus is based upon the quality of investment analysis and the management of the funds. The quality of management of the funds includes issues of replication, rebalancing, portfolio monitoring and efficient operation, among other factors. Portfolio managers who oversee accounts with significantly different fee structures are generally compensated by discretionary bonus rather than a set formula to help reduce potential conflicts of interest. At times, the Advisers and their affiliates manage accounts with incentive fees. The portfolio managers may serve as portfolio managers to other clients. Such "Other Clients" may have investment objectives or may implement investment strategies similar to those of the Funds, or, except for VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF, may track the same index a Fund tracks. When the portfolio managers implement investment strategies for Other Clients that are similar or directly contrary to the positions taken by a Fund, the prices of the Fund's securities may be negatively affected. The compensation that the Funds' portfolio managers receive for managing other client accounts may be higher than the compensation the portfolio managers receive for managing the Funds. VEAC and VEARA have implemented procedures to monitor trading across funds and its Other Clients.

*China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited (relating to VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF and VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF only)*

The portfolio manager employed by the Sub-Adviser is paid a base salary and performance-based compensation. The portfolio manager is evaluated from an investment performance perspective, typically over a three year period, and from a peer evaluation that is completed by the Sub-Adviser's whole investment team (including other fund managers and analysts).

Portfolio Manager Share Ownership

The following table lists the dollar range of any Fund Shares beneficially owned by the primary portfolio manager(s) as of the end of each applicable Fund's last fiscal year, except if otherwise indicated.

| **Portfolio Manager** | **Fund** | **Fiscal Year End** | **Dollar Range Beneficially Owned** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF | September 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF | September 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| **Peter H. Liao** | VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Global Wide Moat ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF | September 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |

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| Portfolio Manager | Fund | Fiscal Year End | Dollar Range Beneficially Owned |
|---|---|---|---|
| | VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF | September 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Retail ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF | September 30, 2018 | $10,001 to $50,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF | November 30, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors High Income MLP ETF | November 30, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Africa ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Agribusiness ETF | December 31, 2017 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap ETF | December 31, 2017 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF | December 31, 2017 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Coal ETF | December 31, 2017 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Egypt Index ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Global Alternative Energy ETF | December 31, 2017 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF | December 31, 2017 | $100,001 to $500,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF | December 31, 2017 | $10,001 to $50,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Indonesia Index ETF | December 31, 2017 | $10,001 to $50,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Israel ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Natural Resources ETF | December 31, 2017 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Oil Refiners ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |

| Portfolio Manager | Fund | Fiscal Year End | Dollar Range Beneficially Owned |
|---|---|---|---|
| | VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF | December 31, 2017 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Poland ETF | December 31, 2017 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF | December 31, 2017 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Russia ETF | December 31, 2017 | $10,001 to $50,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Russia Small-Cap ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Steel ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF | December 31, 2017 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF | December 31, 2017 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Vietnam ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF | April 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF | April 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF | April 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF | April 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF | September 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF | September 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| **Guo Hua (Jason) Jin** | VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Global Wide Moat ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF | September 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF | September 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |

| Portfolio Manager | Fund | Fiscal Year End | Dollar Range Beneficially Owned |
|---|---|---|---|
| | VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF | September 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Retail ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF | September 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |
| | | | |
| | VanEck Vectors High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF | November 30, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors High Income MLP ETF | November 30, 2017 | None |
| | | | |
| | VanEck Vectors Africa ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Agribusiness ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Coal ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Egypt Index ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Global Alternative Energy ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Indonesia Index ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Israel ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Natural Resources ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Oil Refiners ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Poland ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |

| Portfolio Manager | Fund | Fiscal Year End | Dollar Range Beneficially Owned |
|---|---|---|---|
| | VanEck Vectors Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Russia ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Russia Small-Cap ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Steel ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Vietnam ETF | December 31, 2017 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF | April 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF | April 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF | April 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF | April 30, 2018 | None |
| **James T. Colby III** | VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF | April 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF | April 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF | April 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors High-Yield Municipal Index ETF | April 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF | April 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF | April 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| **Francis G. Rodilosso** | VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF | April 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF | April 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |

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| Portfolio Manager | Fund | Fiscal Year End | Dollar Range Beneficially Owned |
|---|---|---|---|
| | VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF | April 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF | April 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Green Bond ETF | April 30, 2018 | None |
| | VanEck Vectors International High Yield Bond ETF | April 30, 2018 | $1 to $10,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF | April 30, 2018 | $10,001 to $50,000 |
| | VanEck Vectors J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF | April 30, 2108 | $10,001 to $50,000 |
| **David Schassler** | VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF | September 30, 2018 | $10,001 to $50,000 |
| **Barak Laks** (Deputy Portfolio Manager) | VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF | September 30, 2018 | None |

Messrs. Fan and Jing did not own any Shares of the China Funds, as applicable, as of each of these Funds' fiscal year ends.

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

When selecting brokers and dealers to handle the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, the Advisers and the Sub-Adviser (with respect to the China Funds) look for prompt execution of the order at a favorable price. Generally, the Advisers and the Sub-Adviser (with respect to the China Funds) work with recognized dealers in these securities, except when a better price and execution of the order can be obtained elsewhere. The Funds will not deal with affiliates in principal transactions unless permitted by exemptive order or applicable rule or regulation. The Advisers and the Sub-Adviser (with respect to the China Funds) owe a duty to each of their clients to seek best execution on trades effected. The Advisers and the Sub-Adviser (with respect to the China Funds) do not intend to select brokers and dealers for the purpose of receiving research services in addition to a favorable price and prompt execution either from that broker or an unaffiliated third party.

Each Adviser assumes general supervision over placing orders on behalf of the Trust for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities. If purchases or sales of portfolio securities of the Trust and one or more other investment companies or clients supervised by an Adviser are considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities are allocated among the several investment companies and clients in a manner deemed equitable to all by the Adviser. In some cases, this procedure could have a detrimental effect on the price or volume of the security so far as the Trust is concerned. However, in other cases, it is possible that the ability to participate in volume transactions and to negotiate lower brokerage commissions will be beneficial to the Trust. The primary consideration is best execution.

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The Sub-Adviser oversees placing orders on behalf of the China Funds' assets allocated to it for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities. If purchases or sales of portfolio securities of the China Funds' assets allocated to it and one or more other investment companies or clients supervised by the Sub-Adviser are considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities will be made among the several investment companies and clients in a manner deemed appropriate by the Sub-Adviser consistent with its duty to seek best execution.

Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year. High turnover rates are likely to result in comparatively greater brokerage expenses, additional taxable income at a Fund level and additional taxable distributions. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions is evaluated by the Advisers based upon their knowledge of available information as to the general level of commissions paid by other institutional investors for comparable services.

The aggregate brokerage commissions paid by each Fund during its last three fiscal years as applicable, are set forth in the chart below.

| | Brokerage Commissions Paid During the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fund | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| VanEck Vectors High Income MLP ETF | $239,035 | $55,684 | $60,877 |
| VanEck Vectors High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF | $16,485 | $19,667 | $32,175 |

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| Fund | Brokerage Commissions Paid During the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors Africa Index ETF | $143,579 | $145,293 | $120,608 |
| VanEck Vectors Agribusiness ETF | $367,231 | $190,306 | $262,152 |
| VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap ETF | $108,565 | $90,137 | $117,345 |
| VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF | $187,399 | $76,209 | $89,637 |
| VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF | $132,032 | $37,374 | $16,372 |
| VanEck Vectors Coal ETF | $43,779 | $45,150 | $56,056 |
| VanEck Vectors Egypt Index ETF | $147,989 | $126,717 | $136,563 |
| VanEck Vectors Global Alternative Energy ETF | $28,442 | $38,579 | $22,532 |
| VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF* | $326,555 | $1,228,050 | $1,328,494 |
| VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF | $284,590 | $123,644 | $325,468 |
| VanEck Vectors Indonesia Index ETF | $25,511 | $21,646 | $20,229 |
| VanEck Vectors Israel ETF | $12,451 | $10,576 | $11,834 |
| VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners ETF* | $196,322 | $753,397 | $1,220,353 |
| VanEck Vectors Natural Resources ETF | $10,530 | $45,399 | $49,752 |
| VanEck Vectors Oil Refiners ETF | $875 | $1,012 | $2,568 |
| VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF* | $259,094 | $216,629 | $439,911 |
| VanEck Vectors Poland ETF | $10,203 | $4,782 | $9,214 |
| VanEck Vectors Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF* | $34,335 | $73,773 | $173,582 |
| VanEck Vectors Russia ETF | $949,560 | $630,736 | $499,882 |
| VanEck Vectors Russia Small-Cap ETF | $24,741 | $76,637 | $53,476 |
| VanEck Vectors Steel ETF | $13,268 | $28,906 | $49,815 |
| VanEck Vectors Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF | $13,793 | $15,927 | $13,614 |
| VanEck Vectors Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF | $20,251 | $19,472 | $8,668 |
| VanEck Vectors Vietnam ETF | $755,182 | $403,228 | $297,877 |

*VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, VanEck Vectors Junior Gold Miners ETF, VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF and VanEck Vectors Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF experienced increased aggregate brokerage commissions in 2017 due to an increase in the number of portfolio transactions.

| Fund | Brokerage Commissions Paid During the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF | $ | $ 600 | $ |
| VanEck Vectors AMT- Free Long Municipal Index ETF | $ | $ | $ |
| VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF | $ | $ | $ |
| VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF | $24,965 | $25,859 | $48,604 |
| VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF | $8,019 | $15,940 | $11,970 |
| VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF | $6,017 | $1,080 | $1,123 |
| VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF | $ | $ | $ |
| VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF | $ | $ | $ |
| VanEck Vectors Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF | $ | $ 198 | $ |
| VanEck Vectors Green Bond ETF | N/A | $ | $ |
| VanEck Vectors High-Yield Municipal Index ETF | $ | $ | $ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| VanEck Vectors International High Yield Bond ETF | $ 130 | $ | $ |
| VanEck Vectors Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF | $ | $ | $ |
| VanEck Vectors J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF | $ | $ | $ |
| VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF | $29,703 | $34,328 | $40,683 |
| VanEck Vectors Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF | $100,208 | $153,516 | $273,187 |
| VanEck Vectors Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF | $ | $ | $ |
| VanEck Vectors Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF | $ | $ | $ |

| | Brokerage Commissions Paid During the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fund | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF | $318,083 | $245,277 | $221,295 |
| VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF | $5,859 | $7,507 | $7,811 |
| VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF | $8,566 | $7,612 | $15,877 |
| VanEck Vectors Generic Drugs ETF | $2,342 | $4,582 | $890 |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF** | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF** | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF | $16,927 | $37,133 | $66,195 |
| VanEck Vectors Morningstar Wide Moat ETF | $576,733 | $430,573 | $454,958 |
| VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF** | N/A | N/A | $10,393 |
| VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF | $101,359 | $158,133 | $69,305 |
| VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF** | N/A | N/A | $7,026 |
| VanEck Vectors Retail ETF | $19,591 | $19,615 | $18,485 |
| VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF | $203,640 | $187,102 | $265,060 |
| VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF** | N/A | N/A | N/A |

**VanEck Vectors NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF, VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF and VanEck Vectors Video Gaming and eSports ETF did not commence operations until October 4, 2017, October 30, 2018, October 30, 2018, April 9, 2018 and October 16, 2018, respectively.

BOOK ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in each Fund's Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information—Buying and Selling Exchange-Traded Shares."

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") acts as securities depositary for the Shares. Shares of the Funds are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC. Certificates will not be issued for Shares.

DTC, a limited-purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of its participants (the "DTC Participants") and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the "Indirect Participants").

Beneficial ownership of Shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in Shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as "Beneficial Owners") is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of Shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. Pursuant to the depositary agreement between the Trust and DTC, DTC is required to make available to the Trust upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust a listing of the Shares holdings of each DTC Participant. The Trust shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding Shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust shall pay to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Share distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all Shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall credit immediately DTC Participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in Shares as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of Shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a "street name," and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspects of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such Shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

DTC may determine to discontinue providing its service with respect to the Shares at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Trust and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trust shall take action either to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost or, if such a replacement is unavailable, to issue and deliver printed certificates representing ownership of Shares, unless the Trust makes other arrangements with respect thereto satisfactory to the Exchange.

CREATION AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

General

The Funds issue and sell Shares only in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without an initial sales load, at their NAV next determined after receipt, on any Business Day (as defined herein), of an order in proper form. An Authorized Participant that is not a “qualified institutional buyer,” as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act, will not be able to receive, as part of a redemption, restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

A “Business Day” with respect to the Funds is any day on which the NYSE is open for business. As of the date of the Prospectus, the NYSE observes the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President’s Day (Washington’s Birthday), Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Fund Deposit

The consideration for a purchase of Creation Units of certain Funds, generally consists of the in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of equity securities (the “Deposit Securities”) that comprise each Fund’s respective Index, as applicable, and an amount of cash computed as described below (the “Cash Component”) or, as permitted or required by the Fund, of cash as set forth in the table under the heading “Creation and Redemption Features”. The Cash Component together with the Deposit Securities, as applicable, are referred to as the “Fund Deposit,” which represents the minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for Shares. Due to various legal and operational constraints in certain countries in which certain Funds invest, Creation Units of these Funds as set forth in the table under the heading “Creation and Redemption Features” are issued partially or principally for cash.

The Cash Component represents the difference between the NAV of a Creation Unit and the market value of Deposit Securities and may include a Dividend Equivalent Payment. The “Dividend Equivalent Payment” enables each Fund to make a complete distribution of dividends on the next dividend payment date, and is an amount equal, on a per Creation Unit basis, to the dividends on all Fund Securities with ex-dividend dates within the accumulation period for such distribution (the “Accumulation Period”), net of expenses and liabilities for such period, as if all of the Fund Securities had been held by the Trust for the entire Accumulation Period. The Accumulation Period begins on the ex-dividend date for each Fund and ends on the next ex-dividend date.

Each Administrator, through the NSCC, makes available on each Business Day, immediately prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern time), the list of the names and the required number of shares of each Deposit Security to be included in the current Fund Deposit (based on information at the end of the previous

Business Day) as well as the Cash Component for each Fund. Such Fund Deposit is applicable, subject to any adjustments as described below, in order to effect creations of Creation Units of each Fund until such time as the next-announced Fund Deposit composition is made available.

The identity and number of shares of the Deposit Securities required for a Fund Deposit for each Fund changes as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events are reflected from time to time by the Advisers with a view to the investment objective of the applicable Fund. The composition of the Deposit Securities may also change in response to adjustments to the weighting or composition of the securities constituting each Fund's respective Index. In addition, the Trust reserves the right to accept a basket of securities or cash that differs from Deposit Securities or to permit or require the substitution of an amount of cash (*i.e.*, a "cash in lieu" amount) to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security which may, among other reasons, not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery, not be permitted to be re-registered in the name of the Trust as a result of an in-kind creation order pursuant to local law or market convention or which may not be eligible for transfer through the Clearing Process (described below), or which may not be eligible for trading by a Participating Party (defined below). In light of the foregoing, in order to seek to replicate the in-kind creation order process, the Trust expects to purchase the Deposit Securities represented by the cash in lieu amount in the secondary market ("Market Purchases"). In such cases where the Trust makes Market Purchases because a Deposit Security may not be permitted to be re-registered in the name of the Trust as a result of an in-kind creation order pursuant to local law or market convention, or for other reasons, the Authorized Participant will reimburse the Trust for, among other things, any difference between the market value at which the securities were purchased by the Trust and the cash in lieu amount (which amount, at the Advisers' discretion, may be capped), applicable registration fees and taxes. Brokerage commissions incurred in connection with the Trust's acquisition of Deposit Securities will be at the expense of each Fund and will affect the value of all Shares of the Fund, but the Advisers may adjust the transaction fee to the extent the composition of the Deposit Securities changes or cash in lieu is added to the Cash Component to protect ongoing shareholders. The adjustments described above will reflect changes, known to the Advisers on the date of announcement to be in effect by the time of delivery of the Fund Deposit, in the composition of the relevant Index, as applicable, or resulting from stock splits and other corporate actions.

In addition to the list of names and numbers of securities constituting the current Deposit Securities of a Fund Deposit, each Administrator, through the NSCC, also makes available (i) on each Business Day, the Dividend Equivalent Payment, if any, and the estimated Cash Component effective through and including the previous Business Day, per outstanding Shares of the Fund, and (ii) on a continuous basis throughout the day, the Indicative Per Share Portfolio Value.

Procedures for Creation of Creation Units

To be eligible to place orders with the Distributor to create Creation Units of the Funds, an entity or person either must be (1) a "Participating Party," *i.e.*, a broker-dealer or other participant in the Clearing Process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC; or (2) a DTC Participant (see "Book Entry Only System"); and, in either case, must have executed an agreement with the Distributor and the Transfer Agent with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Units (as it may be amended from time to time in accordance with its terms) ("Participant Agreement") (discussed below). A Participating Party and DTC Participant are collectively referred to as an "Authorized Participant." All Creation Units of the Funds, however created, will be entered on the records of the Depository in the name of Cede & Co. for the account of a DTC Participant.

All orders to create Creation Units must be placed in multiples of 50,000 Shares (*i.e.*, a Creation Unit) of a Fund. All orders to create Creation Units, whether through the Clearing Process or outside the Clearing Process, must be received by the Distributor no later than the closing time of the regular trading session on NYSE Arca ("Closing Time") (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on the date such order is placed in order for creation of Creation Units to be effected based on the NAV of a Fund as determined on such date. A "Custom Order" may be placed by an Authorized Participant in the event that the Trust permits or requires the substitution of an amount of cash to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security which may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or which may not be eligible for trading by such Authorized Participant or the investor for which it is acting, or other relevant reason. The Business Day on which a creation order (or order to redeem as discussed below) is placed is herein referred to as the “Transmittal Date.” Orders must be transmitted by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the Distributor pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement, as described below (see “—Placement of Creation Orders Using Clearing Process”). Severe economic or market