MARKET VECTORS ETF TRUST
Form 485BPOS
January 24, 2013

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 24, 2013

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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. 976	x
and/or	
Registration Statement Under the Investment Company Act of 1940	x
Amendment No. 980	x

MARKET VECTORS ETF TRUST
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

335 Madison Avenue, 19th Floor
New York, New York 10017
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)
(212) 293-2000
Registrant s Telephone Number
Joseph J. McBrien, Esq.
Senior Vice President and General Counsel
Van Eck Associates Corporation
335 Madison Avenue, 19th Floor
New York, New York 10017
(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copy to:
Stuart M. Strauss, Esq.
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1095 Avenue of the Americas
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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, 2013 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

MARKET VECTORS
INDUSTRY ETFs

FEBRUARY 1, 2013

MARKET VECTORS
BROAD BASED U.S. ETF

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.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF (the Fund) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the Market Vectors US Listed Bank and Brokerage 25 Index (the Bank and Brokerage Index).

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes 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	0.36 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[a]	0.71 %
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[a]	(0.36)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[a]	0.35 %

(a) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser) has contractually 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, offering costs, 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, 2014. 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

YEAR	EXPENSES	
1	$	36
3	$	191
5	$	359

10	$	849

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 December 20, 2011 (the Fund s commencement of operations) through September 30, 2012, the Fund s portfolio turnover was 6% 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 Bank and Brokerage Index is comprised of common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S. exchange-listed companies engaged primarily in the banking industry on a global basis. These companies may include foreign companies that are listed on a U.S. exchange. Companies are considered to be in the banking industry if they derive most of their revenues from banking, which includes a broad range of financial services such as investment banking, brokerage services and corporate lending to large institutions. Of the largest 50 stocks in the banking industry by full market capitalization, the top 25 by free-float market capitalization (*e.g.*, includes only shares that are readily available for trading in the market) and three month average daily trading volume are included in the Bank and Brokerage Index. As of December 31, 2012, the Bank and Brokerage Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $18.3 billion to $194.4 billion and an average market capitalization of $71.4 billion. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the Bank and Brokerage Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the Bank and Brokerage Index. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund s performance before fees and expenses and that of the Bank and Brokerage Index will be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund will concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Bank and Brokerage Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of December 31, 2012, the Bank and Brokerage Index was concentrated in the banking 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.

Risk of Investing in the Banking Industry. Companies operating in the banking industry may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates, market cycles, economic conditions, concentrations of loans in particular industries and significant competition. In certain interest rate environments, it may be more difficult for certain companies operating in the banking industry to operate profitably. The profitability of these companies is to a significant degree also dependent upon the availability and cost of capital. Because as currently constituted the Bank and Brokerage Index is concentrated in the banking industry, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the banking industry. Banks are subject to extensive federal and, in many instances, state regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Neither such extensive regulation nor the federal insurance of deposits ensures the solvency or profitability of companies in this industry, and there is no assurance against losses in securities issued by such companies. Many companies that operate in the banking industry operate with substantial amounts of leverage, which may make the values of their securities more volatile than other companies that operate with less leverage. In addition, the banking industry is undergoing numerous changes, including continuing consolidations, development of new products and structures and changes to its regulatory framework, all of which may reduce the values of these companies or reduce their profitability. The international operations of many companies in the banking industry 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. Some of the companies in the Bank and Brokerage Index are engaged in other lines of business unrelated to banking, 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 banking 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. In addition, foreign companies in the banking industry are not generally subject to examination by any U.S. Government agency or instrumentality. The banking industry is a highly regulated industry in many countries and is subject to laws and regulations pertaining to all aspects of the banking business. The principal regulators of the banking industry, in exercising their authority, may be given wide discretion. The international banking regulatory regime is currently undergoing significant changes, including changes in the rules and regulations, as it moves toward a more transparent regulatory process. Some of these changes may have an adverse impact on the performance of banks and thus may adversely affect their capacity to honor their commitments, which may adversely affect the Fund.

Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts. Depositary receipts in which the Fund may invest 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 Bank and Brokerage Index, may negatively affect the Fund s ability to replicate the performance of the Bank and Brokerage Index.

Issuer-Specific Changes Risk. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger 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 also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Market Risk. The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risk 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.

Index Tracking Risk. The Fund s return may not match the return of the Bank and Brokerage Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Bank and Brokerage 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 Bank and Brokerage Index. Because the Fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities while such costs and risks are not factored into the return of the Bank and Brokerage Index, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Bank and Brokerage Index. In addition, the Fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in the Bank and Brokerage Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Bank and Brokerage Index, due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries. The Fund is expected to value certain of its investments 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 Bank and Brokerage Index is based on securities closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of the Bank and Brokerage Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund s ability to track the Bank and Brokerage Index may be adversely affected.

Replication Management Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund of 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 Bank and Brokerage 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.

Premium/Discount Risk. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. 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 shareholders may sustain losses.

Non-Diversified Risk. The Fund is classified as a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (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 company. As a result, 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 it seeks to replicate an index that is comprised of a limited number of securities.

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 Bank and Brokerage Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. Based on the current composition of the Bank and Brokerage Index, the Fund s assets are concentrated in the banking industry; therefore, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on that 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.

MARKET VECTORS BANK AND BROKERAGE ETF (continued)

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the last calendar year. 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 one year compared with the Fund s benchmark index. 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.marketvectorsetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns Calendar Years

Best Quarter:	22.94%	1Q	12
Worst Quarter:	-13.10%	2Q	12

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2012

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 (12/20/2011)
Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF (return before taxes)	31.56 %	33.40 %
Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF (return after taxes on distributions)	30.66 %	32.51 %
Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares)	20.51 %	27.89 %
Market Vectors US Listed Bank and Brokerage 25 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	30.98 %	32.97 %
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00 %	16.99 %

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

Hao-Hung (Peter) Liao	Portfolio Manager	December 2011
George Cao	Portfolio Manager	December 2011

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares and tax information, please turn to Summary Information about Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares and Taxes on page 33 of this Prospectus.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes 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	0.09 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(a)]	0.44 %
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(a)]	(0.09)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(a)]	0.35 %

(a) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser) has contractually 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, offering costs, 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, 2014. 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

YEAR	EXPENSES	
1	$	36
3	$	132
5	$	237
10	$	546

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 December 20, 2011 (the Fund s commencement of operations) through September 30, 2012, the Fund s portfolio turnover was 12% 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 is comprised of common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S. exchange-listed companies in the biotechnology industry. Such companies may include small- and medium-capitalization companies and foreign companies that are listed on a U.S. exchange. Companies are considered to be in the biotechnology industry if they derive most of their revenues from biotechnology, which includes biotechnology research and development as well as production, marketing and sales of drugs based on genetic analysis and diagnostic equipment. Of the largest 50 stocks in the biotechnology industry by full market capitalization, the top 25 by free-float market capitalization (*e.g.*, 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, 2012, the Biotech Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $816.5 million to $66.2 billion and an average market capitalization of $11.8 billion. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

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. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund s performance before fees and expenses and that of the Biotech Index will be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund will 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 December 31, 2012, the Biotech Index was concentrated in the biotechnology 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.

Risk of Investing in 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 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. Because as currently constituted the Biotech Index is concentrated in the biotechnology industry, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the biotechnology industry. Moreover, 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 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. Healthcare providers, principally hospitals, that transact with companies in the biotechnology industry, often rely on third party payors, such as Medicare, Medicaid, private health insurance plans and health maintenance organizations to reimburse all or a portion of the cost of healthcare 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. Some of the companies in the Biotech Index 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.

Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts. Depositary receipts in which the Fund may invest 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 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. 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 an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger 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 also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Market Risk. The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risk 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.

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. Because the Fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities while such costs and risks are not factored into the return of the Biotech Index, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Biotech Index. In addition, the Fund may not be able to 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, due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries. The Fund is expected to value certain of its investments 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 Biotech Index is based on securities closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of the Biotech Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund s ability to track the Biotech Index may be adversely affected.

Replication Management Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund of 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.

Premium/Discount Risk. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. 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 shareholders may sustain losses.

Non-Diversified Risk. The Fund is classified as a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (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 company. As a result, 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 it seeks to replicate an index that is comprised of a limited number of securities.

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. Based on the current composition of the Biotech Index, the Fund s assets are concentrated in the biotechnology industry; therefore, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on that 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.

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the last calendar year. 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 one year compared with the Fund s benchmark index. 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.marketvectorsetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns Calendar Years

Best Quarter:	21.78%	1Q 12
Worst Quarter:	-0.73%	4Q 12

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2012

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 (12/20/2011)
Market Vectors Biotech ETF (return before taxes)	47.21 %	50.28 %
Market Vectors Biotech ETF (return after taxes on distributions)	47.04 %	50.11 %
Market Vectors Biotech ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares)	30.69 %	42.68 %
Market Vectors US Listed Biotech 25 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	47.53 %	50.63 %
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00 %	16.99 %

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

Hao-Hung (Peter) Liao	Portfolio Manager	December 2011
George Cao	Portfolio Manager	December 2011

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares and tax information, please turn to Summary Information about Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares and Taxes on page 33 of this Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Market 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

This table describes 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	0.51 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(a)]	1.01 %
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(a)]	(0.46)%
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, offering costs, 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, 2014. 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

YEAR	EXPENSES
1	$ 56
3	$ 276
5	$ 513
10	$ 1,194

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 4% 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 comprised of companies that engage 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 and includes securities of companies that are involved in management, removal and storage of consumer waste and industry by-products and related environmental services, including waste collection, transfer and disposal services, recycling services, soil remediation, wastewater management and environmental consulting services. Such companies may include small- and medium-capitalization companies. As of December 31, 2012, the Environmental Services Index included 21 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $92.6 million and $15.7 billion and an average market capitalization of $3.1 billion. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

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. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund s performance before fees and expenses and that of the Environmental Services Index will be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. The Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its assets in securities that comprise the Environmental Services Index.

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 December 31, 2012, the Environmental Services Index was concentrated in the industrials sector and the environmental services industry and the utilities sector represented a significant portion of the Environmental Services 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.

Risk of Investing in 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. Because as currently constituted the Environmental Services Index is concentrated in the environmental services industry, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the environmental services industry. 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 s Share price may be more volatile than other types of investments. These companies are also affected by changes in government regulation, world events 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 Industrials Sector. The industrials sector includes companies engaged in the manufacture and distribution of capital goods, such as those used in defense, construction and engineering, companies that manufacture and distribute electrical equipment and industrial machinery and those that provide commercial and transportation services and supplies. Because as currently constituted the Environmental Services Index is concentrated in the industrials sector, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend on 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 Utilities Sector. The utilities sector includes companies that produce or distribute electricity, gas or water. Because as currently constituted the utilities sector represents a significant portion of the Environmental Services Index, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a great extent on, the overall condition of the utilities sector. Companies in the utilities sector may be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, domestic and international competition, difficulty in raising adequate amounts of capital and governmental limitation on rates charged to customers.

Risk of Investing in ADRs. ADRs are issued by U.S. banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. With respect to ADRs not included in the Environmental Services Index, the Fund s investments in ADRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and 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. 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 an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger 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 also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

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.

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. Because the Fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities while such costs and risks are not factored into the return of the Environmental Services Index, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Environmental Services Index. In addition, the Fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in the Environmental Services Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions they represent of the Environmental Services Index, due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries or a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade. The Fund is expected to value certain of its investments 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 Environmental Services Index is based on securities closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of the Environmental Services Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund s ability to track the Environmental Services Index may be adversely affected.

Replication Management Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund of 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.

Premium/Discount Risk. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. 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 shareholders may sustain losses.

Non-Diversified Risk. The Fund is classified as a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (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 company. As a result, 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 it seeks to replicate an index that is comprised of a limited number of securities.

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. Based on the current composition of the Environmental Services Index, the Fund s assets are concentrated in the industrials sector and the environmental services industry; therefore, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on that sector and 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.

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 one year and five years 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.marketvectorsetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns Calendar Years

Best Quarter:	25.65%	2Q	09
Worst Quarter:	-21.21%	4Q	08

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2012

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 (10/10/2006)
Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF (return before taxes)	11.77 %	0.93 %	5.26 %
Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF (return after taxes on distributions)	11.18 %	0.53 %	4.86 %
Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares)	7.65 %	0.55 %	4.31 %
NYSE Arca Environmental Services Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	12.50 %	1.55 %	5.84 %
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00 %	1.66 %	6.10 %

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
Hao-Hung (Peter) Liao	Portfolio Manager	October 2006
George Cao	Portfolio Manager	December 2007

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares and tax information, please turn to Summary Information about Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares and Taxes on page 33 of this Prospectus.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes 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	0.28 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(a)]	0.78 %
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(a)]	(0.13)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(a)]	0.65 %

(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, offering costs, 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, 2014. 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

YEAR	EXPENSES
1	$ 66
3	$ 236
5	$ 420
10	$ 954

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 Gaming Index is comprised of companies that generate at least 50% of their revenues from casinos and 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 issuers. As of December 31, 2012, the Gaming Index included 45 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $400.3 million to $38.0 billion and an average market capitalization of $5.9 billion. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

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. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund s performance before fees and expenses and that of the Gaming Index will be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

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 December 31, 2012, the Gaming Index was concentrated in the consumer discretionary sector and the gaming 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.

Risk of Investing in 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. Because as currently constituted the Gaming Index is concentrated in the gaming industry, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the gaming industry. Companies in the gaming industry are 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. Companies in the same industry often face similar obstacles, issues and regulatory burdens. 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 as well as changes in consumer tastes. 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 Consumer Discretionary Sector. The consumer discretionary sector includes, among others, automotive, household durable goods and apparel manufacturers and companies that provide retail, lodging, leisure or food and beverage services. Because as currently constituted the Gaming Index is concentrated in the consumer discretionary sector, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will 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 Issuers. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. 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 the Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies and some of the income received by the Fund may be in foreign currencies, changes in currency exchange rates may negatively impact the Fund s return. In addition, the Fund may invest in depositary receipts which involve similar risks to those associated with investments in foreign securities.

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. Returns on investments in securities of small- and medium-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies.

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 also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

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.

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. Because the Fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities while such costs are not factored in to the return of the Gaming Index, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Gaming Index. In addition, the Fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in the Gaming Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions they represent of the Gaming Index, due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries or a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which such securities trade. The Fund is expected to value certain of its investments 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 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.

Replication Management Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund of 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.

Premium/Discount Risk. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. 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 shareholders may sustain losses.

Non-Diversified Risk. The Fund is classified as a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (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 company. As a result, 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. Based on the current composition of the Gaming Index, the Fund s assets are concentrated in the consumer discretionary sector and the gaming industry; therefore, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on that sector and 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.

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 one year 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.marketvectorsetfs.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, 2012

The after-tax returns presented in the table below are calculated using 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 (1/22/2008)
Market Vectors Gaming ETF (return before taxes)	22.90 %	0.49 %
Market Vectors Gaming ETF (return after taxes on distributions)	21.30 %	-0.35 %
Market Vectors Gaming ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares)	14.88 %	-0.11 %
Market Vectors Global Gaming Index® (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	22.24 %	1.32 %
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00 %	4.03 %

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
Hao Hung (Peter) Liao	Portfolio Manager	January 2008
George Cao	Portfolio Manager	January 2008

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares and tax information, please turn to Summary Information about Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares and Taxes on page 33 of this Prospectus.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes 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	0.06 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(a)]	0.41 %
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(a)]	(0.06)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(a)]	0.35 %

(a) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser) has contractually 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, offering costs, 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, 2014. 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

YEAR	EXPENSES	
1	$	36
3	$	126
5	$	224
10	$	512

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 December 20, 2011 (the Fund s commencement of operations) through September 30, 2012, the Fund s portfolio turnover was 1% 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 is comprised of 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. Companies are considered to be in the pharmaceutical industry if they derive most of their revenues from pharmaceuticals, which includes pharmaceutical research and development as well as production, marketing and sales of pharmaceuticals. Of the largest 50 stocks in the pharmaceutical industry by full market capitalization, the top 25 by free-float market capitalization (*e.g.,* includes only shares that are readily available for trading in the market) and three month average daily trading volume are included in the Index. As of December 31, 2012, the Pharmaceutical Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.3 billion to $193.7 billion and an average market capitalization of $55.7 billion. These amounts are subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

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. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund s performance before fees and expenses and that of the Pharmaceutical Index will be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund will 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 December 31, 2012, the Pharmaceutical Index was concentrated in 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.

Risk of Investing in 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. 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. Because as currently constituted the Pharmaceutical Index is concentrated in the pharmaceutical industry, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the pharmaceutical industry. 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 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, 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. Some of the companies in the Index 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 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.

Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts. Depositary receipts in which the Fund may invest 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.

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. 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 an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger 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 also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Market Risk. The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risk 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.

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. Because the Fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities while such costs and risks are not factored into the return of the Pharmaceutical Index, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Pharmaceutical Index. In addition, the Fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in the Pharmaceutical Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Index, due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries. The Fund is expected to value certain of its investments 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 Pharmaceutical Index is based on securities closing prices on local foreign markets (*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.

Replication Management Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund of 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.

Premium/Discount Risk. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. 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 shareholders may sustain losses.

Non-Diversified Risk. The Fund is classified as a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (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 company. As a result, 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 it seeks to replicate an index that is comprised of a limited number of securities.

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. Based on the current composition of the Pharmaceutical Index, the Fund s assets are concentrated in the pharmaceutical industry; therefore, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on that 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.

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the last calendar year. 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 one year compared with the Fund s benchmark index. 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.marketvectorsetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns Calendar Years

Best Quarter:	5.89%	1Q	12
Worst Quarter:	0.09%	4Q	12

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2012

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 (12/20/2011)
Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF (return before taxes)	12.98 %	13.76 %
Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF (return after taxes on distributions)	11.68 %	12.49 %
Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares)	8.43 %	10.97 %
Market Vectors US Listed Pharmaceutical 25 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	12.76 %	13.58 %
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00 %	16.99 %

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
Hao-Hung (Peter) Liao	Portfolio Manager	December 2011
George Cao	Portfolio Manager	December 2011

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares and tax information, please turn to Summary Information about Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares and Taxes on page 33 of this Prospectus.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes 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	0.20 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(a)]	0.55 %
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(a)]	(0.20)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(a)]	0.35 %

(a) Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser) has contractually 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, offering costs, 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, 2014. 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

YEAR	EXPENSES
1	$ 36
3	$ 156
5	$ 287
10	$ 670

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 December 20, 2011 (the Fund s commencement of operations) through September 30, 2012, the Fund s portfolio turnover was 2% 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 Retail Index is comprised of common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S. exchange-listed companies in the retail industry. Such companies may include medium-capitalization companies and foreign companies that are listed on a U.S. exchange. Companies are considered to be in the retail industry if they derive most of their revenues from retail, which includes 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 (*e.g.*, 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. As of December 31, 2012, the Retail Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $4.0 billion to $228.2 billion and an average market capitalization of $35.6 billion. These amounts are subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

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. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund s performance before fees and expenses and that of the Index will be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund will concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of December 31, 2012, the Retail Index was concentrated in the retail 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.

Risk of Investing in the Retail Industry. Companies in the retail industry may be affected by the performance of the domestic and international economy, interest rates, rates of inflation, exchange rates, competition and consumer confidence. The success of companies in the retail industry depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and changes in demographics and consumer preferences can affect the success of retail companies. Because as currently constituted the Retail Index is concentrated in the retail industry, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the retail industry. Certain segments of the retail industry 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. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. Certain segments of the retail industry are highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of certain retail companies to vary significantly. Companies in the retail industry 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 companies in the retail industry 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. 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.

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 Depositary Receipts. Depositary receipts in which the Fund may invest 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.

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. 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 an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger 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 also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Market Risk. The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risk 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.

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. Because the Fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities while such costs and risks are not factored into the return of the Retail Index, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Retail Index. In addition, the Fund may not be able to 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, due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries. The Fund is expected to value certain of its investments 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 Retail Index is based on securities closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of the Retail Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund s ability to track the Retail Index may be adversely affected.

Replication Management Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund of 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.

Premium/Discount Risk. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. 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 shareholders may sustain losses.

Non-Diversified Risk. The Fund is classified as a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (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 company. As a result, 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 it seeks to replicate an index that is comprised of a limited number of securities.

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. Based on the current composition of the Retail Index, the Fund s assets are concentrated in the retail industry; therefore, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on that 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.

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the last calendar year. 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 one year compared with the Fund s benchmark index. 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.marketvectorsetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns Calendar Years

Best Quarter:	12.57%	1Q 12
Worst Quarter:	-0.63%	4Q 12

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2012

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 (12/20/2011)
Market Vectors Retail ETF (return before taxes)	19.78 %	18.93 %
Market Vectors Retail ETF (return after taxes on distributions)	18.96 %	18.15 %
Market Vectors Retail ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares)	12.86 %	15.65 %
Market Vectors US Listed Retail 25 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	19.28 %	18.54 %
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00 %	16.99 %

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
Hao-Hung (Peter) Liao	Portfolio Manager	December 2011
George Cao	Portfolio Manager	December 2011

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares and tax information, please turn to Summary Information about Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares and Taxes on page 33 of this Prospectus.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes 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 contractually 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, offering costs, 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, 2014. 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. 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 period December 20, 2011 (the Fund s commencement of operations) through September 30, 2012, the Fund s portfolio turnover was 2% 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 is comprised of 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. Companies are considered to be in the semiconductor industry if they derive most of their revenues from semiconductors, which includes 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 (*e.g.*, 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, 2012, the Semiconductor Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.7 billion to $102.7 billion and an average market capitalization of $16.3 billion. These amounts are subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

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. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund s performance before fees and expenses and that of the Semiconductor Index will be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund will 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 December 31, 2012, the Semiconductor Index was concentrated in the semiconductor 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.

Risk of Investing in the Semiconductor Industry. Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of companies in the semiconductor industry. As product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Because as currently constituted the Semiconductor Index is concentrated in the semiconductor industry, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the semiconductor industry. 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, 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.

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 Depositary Receipts. Depositary receipts in which the Fund may invest 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. 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 an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger 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 also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Market Risk. The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risk 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.

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. Because the Fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities while such costs and risks are not factored into the return of the Semiconductor Index, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Semiconductor Index. In addition, the Fund may not be able to 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, due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries. The Fund is expected to value certain of its investments 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 on local foreign markets (*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.

Replication Management Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund of 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.

Premium/Discount Risk. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. 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 shareholders may sustain losses.

Non-Diversified Risk. The Fund is classified as a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (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 company. As a result, 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 it seeks to replicate an index that is comprised of a limited number of securities.

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. Based on the current composition of the Semiconductor Index, the Fund s assets are concentrated in the semiconductor industry; therefore, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on that 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.

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed for the last calendar year. 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 one year compared with the Fund s benchmark index. 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.marketvectorsetfs.com.

Annual Total Returns Calendar Years

Best Quarter:	17.71%	1Q	12
Worst Quarter:	-10.12%	2Q	12

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2012

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 (12/20/2011)
Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF (return before taxes)	8.28 %	9.71 %
Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF (return after taxes on distributions)	7.48 %	8.92 %
Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF (return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares)	5.38 %	7.80 %
Market Vectors US Listed Semiconductor 25 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	8.14 %	9.55 %
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00 %	16.99 %

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
Hao-Hung (Peter) Liao	Portfolio Manager	December 2011
George Cao	Portfolio Manager	December 2011

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares and tax information, please turn to Summary Information about Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares and Taxes on page 33 of this Prospectus.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Market Vectors 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^{SM} (the Wide Moat Index).

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes 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)]	0.59 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(b)]	1.04 %
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	(0.55)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	0.49 %

(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, offering costs, 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, 2014. 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

YEAR	EXPENSES

1	$	50
3	$	276

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 April 24, 2012 (the Fund s commencement of operations) through September 30, 2012, the Fund s portfolio turnover was 0% 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 Index is comprised of securities issued by companies that Morningstar, Inc. (Morningstar or the Wide Moat 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 Index focuses on a select group of wide moat companies: those that according to Morningstar s equity research team are the most attractively priced at any given time. Out of the companies in the Morningstar US Market Index that the Wide Moat Index Provider determines are wide moat companies, the Wide Moat Index Provider selects the top 20 companies to be included in the

Wide Moat Index as determined by the ratio of the Wide Moat Index Provider s estimate of fair value of the issuer s common stock to the price. The Wide Moat Index Provider s fair value estimates are calculated using a standardized, proprietary valuation model. Wide moat companies may include small- and medium-capitalization companies. As of December 31, 2012, the Wide Moat Index included 20 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $2.1 billion and $224.9 billion and an average market capitalization of $50.8 billion. These amounts are subject to change. The Fund s 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and requires 60 days prior written notice to shareholders before it can be changed.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the Wide Moat Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the Wide Moat Index. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund s performance before fees and expenses and that of the Wide Moat Index will be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Wide Moat Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of December 31, 2012, the Wide Moat Index was concentrated in the information technology sector and each of the financial services, basic materials, consumer discretionary and health care sectors represented a significant portion of the Wide Moat 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.

Risk of Investing in the Information Technology Sector. The information technology sector includes software developers, providers of information technology consulting and services and manufacturers and distributors of computers, peripherals, communications equipment and semiconductors. Because as currently constituted the Wide Moat Index is concentrated in the information technology sector, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will 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 affect 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 Health Care Sector. The health care sector includes companies that manufacture health care equipment and supplies or provide health care-related services, as well as those that are involved in the research, development, production and marketing of pharmaceuticals and biotechnology. Because as currently constituted the health care sector represents a significant portion of the Wide Moat Index, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the health care sector. Companies in the healthcare 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 healthcare 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 Financial Services Sector. The financial services sector includes companies engaged in banking, commercial and consumer finance, investment banking, brokerage, asset management, custody or insurance. Because as currently constituted the financial services sector represents a significant portion of the Wide Moat Index, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the financial services sector. Companies in the financial services 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 financial services sector may be adversely affected by increases in interest rates and by loan losses, which usually increase in economic downturns. In addition, the financial services sector is undergoing numerous changes, including continuing consolidations, development of new products and structures and changes to its regulatory framework. Furthermore, increased government involvement in the financial services sector, including measures such as taking ownership positions in financial institutions, could result in a dilution of the Fund s investments in financial institutions. Recent developments in the credit markets have caused companies operating in the financial services sector to incur large losses, experience declines in the value of their assets and even cease operations.

Risk of Investing in the Basic Materials Sector. The basic materials sector includes companies that manufacture chemicals, construction materials, glass and paper products, as well as metals, minerals and mining companies. Because as currently constituted the basic materials sector represents a significant portion of the Wide Moat Index, the Fund may be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the basic materials sector. Companies engaged in the production and distribution of basic materials may be adversely affected by changes in world events, political and economic conditions, energy conservation, environmental policies, 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 Discretionary Sector. The consumer discretionary sector includes automotive, household durable goods and apparel manufacturers and companies that provide retail, lodging, leisure or food and beverage services. Because as currently constituted the consumer discretionary sector represents a significant portion of the Wide Moat Index, the 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 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. 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 an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. The Wide Moat Index Provider may be incorrect in its assessment of the competitive advantages of wide moat companies selected for inclusion in the Wide Moat Index, and the securities issued by such companies may underperform the Wide Moat Index Provider s expectations and have an adverse effect on the Fund s overall performance.

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 also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Market Risk. The prices of the securities in the Fund are subject to the risk 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.

Index Tracking Risk. The Fund s return may not match the return of the Wide Moat Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Wide Moat 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 Index. Because the Fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities while such costs and risks are not factored into the return of the Wide Moat Index, the Fund s return may deviate significantly from the return of the Wide Moat Index. In addition, the Fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in the Wide Moat Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the Wide Moat Index, due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries. The Fund is expected to value certain of its investments 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 Wide Moat Index is based on securities closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of the Wide Moat Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund s ability to track the Wide Moat Index may be adversely affected.

Replication Management Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund of 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 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.

Premium/Discount Risk. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. 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 sustain losses.

Non-Diversified Risk. The Fund is classified as a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (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. As a result, 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 it seeks to replicate an index that is comprised of a limited number of securities.

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 Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. Based on the current composition of the Wide Moat Index, the Fund s assets are concentrated in the information technology sector; therefore, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on that sector 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 April 24, 2012 and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. Visit www.marketvectorsetfs.com for current performance figures.

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
Hao-Hung (Peter) Liao	Portfolio Manager	April 2012
George Cao	Portfolio Manager	April 2012

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund Shares and tax information, please turn to Summary Information about Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares and Taxes on page 33 of this Prospectus.

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 NYSE Arca, Inc. (NYSE Arca) and because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Funds may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV.

TAX INFORMATION

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Adviser anticipates that, generally, each Fund will hold 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 (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.

ADDITIONAL 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 certain derivatives. Convertible securities and 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. The Funds will not invest in money market instruments as part of a temporary defensive strategy to protect against potential stock market declines. 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 exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

An authorized participant (*i.e.*, a person eligible to place orders with the Distributor (defined below) 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 (the Securities Act), will not be able to receive, as part of a redemption, restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

BORROWING MONEY

Each Fund may borrow money from a bank up to a limit of one-third of the market value of its assets. To the extent that a Fund borrows money, it will be leveraged; at such times, the Fund will appreciate or depreciate in value more rapidly than its benchmark 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.

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 liquid collateral 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 default on its obligation to return the borrowed securities (*e.g*., 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 of loss of any cash collateral that it invests.

RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUNDS

The following section provides additional information regarding certain of the principal risks identified under Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund in each Fund s Summary Information section along with 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.

Risk of Investing in the Banking Industry. (Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF only.) Companies operating in the banking industry may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates, market cycles, economic conditions, concentrations of loans in particular industries and significant competition. In certain interest rate environments, it may be more difficult for certain companies operating in the banking industry to operate profitably. The profitability of these companies is to a significant degree also dependent upon the availability and cost of capital. Banks are subject to extensive federal and, in many instances, state regulation, which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. Neither such extensive regulation nor the federal insurance of deposits ensures the solvency or profitability of companies in this industry, and there is no assurance against losses in securities issued by such companies. Some of the companies in the Index are engaged in other lines of business unrelated to banking, and they may experience problems with these lines of business which could adversely affect their operating results. These companies have lines of business such as insurance, securities brokerage and underwriting, real estate development and proprietary investing that do not relate to traditional banking activities and which may present additional risks. 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 banking 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.

Many companies that operate in the banking industry operate with substantial amounts of leverage, which may make the values of their securities more volatile than other companies that operate with less leverage. In addition, the banking industry is undergoing numerous changes, including continuing consolidations, development of new products and structures and changes to its regulatory framework, all of which may reduce the values of these companies or reduce their profitability. Furthermore, increased government involvement in the banking industry, including measures such as taking ownership positions in financial institutions, could result in a dilution of the Fund s investments in financial institutions. Recent developments in the credit markets have caused companies operating in the banking industry to incur large losses, raise additional capital, some of which diluted the ownership interest of existing shareholders, experience declines in the value of their assets and stock prices and even cease operations. Additionally, some companies in the banking industry may have to increase their allowance for credit losses through a charge to earnings due to higher than expected charge-offs and/or worsening credit conditions. For companies in the banking industry involved in mortgage-related services, those companies may be required to repurchase a mortgage loan or reimburse investors for credit losses on a mortgage loan, which could adversely affect such companies profitability. The international operations of many companies in the banking industry 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.

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. In addition, foreign companies in the banking industry are not generally subject to examination by any U.S. Government agency or instrumentality. The banking industry is a highly regulated industry in many countries and is subject to laws and regulations pertaining to all aspects of the banking business. The principal regulators of the banking industry, in exercising their authority, may be given wide discretion. The international banking regulatory regime is currently undergoing significant changes, including changes in the rules and regulations, as it moves toward a more transparent regulatory process. Some of these changes may have an adverse impact on the performance of banks and thus may adversely affect their capacity to honor their commitments, which may adversely affect the Fund.

As some of these laws, rules, regulations or policies are relatively new, there is uncertainty regarding their interpretation and application. Failure to comply with any of these laws, rules, regulations or policies may result in fines, restrictions on business activities or, in extreme cases, suspension or revocation of business licenses of companies in the banking industry included in the Index. In addition, future laws, rules, regulations or policies, or the interpretation of existing or future laws, rules, regulations or policies, including accounting policies and standards, may have a material adverse affect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of companies in the banking industry included in the Bank and Brokerage Index. Future legislative or regulatory changes, including deregulation, may have a material adverse effect on such companies businesses, financial conditions and results of operations, and these companies may not be able to achieve full compliance with any such new laws, rules, regulations or policies.

Risk of Investing in the Biotechnology Industry. (Market Vectors Biotech ETF only.) 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 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. 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 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 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. Healthcare providers, principally hospitals, that transact with companies in the biotechnology industry, often rely on third party payors, such as Medicare, Medicaid, private health insurance plans and health maintenance organizations to reimburse all or a portion of the cost of healthcare 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 technologies. In the United States, there has 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 have been and will likely continue to be extremely volatile. Some of the companies in the Index 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.

Risk of Investing in the Environmental Services Industry. (Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF only.) 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. Because as currently constituted the Environmental Services Index is concentrated in the environmental services industry, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the environmental services industry. 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 s Share price may be more volatile than other types of investments. These companies are also affected by changes in government regulation, world events 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. (Market Vectors Gaming ETF only.) 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 are 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. Companies in the same industry often face similar obstacles, issues and regulatory burdens. 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 as well as changes in consumer tastes. 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. (Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF only.) 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.

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. Moreover, 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.

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. Failure of pharmaceutical companies to comply with applicable laws and regulations can result in the imposition of civil and criminal fines, penalties and, in some instances, exclusion of participation in government sponsored programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

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, 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. Some of the companies in the Index 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 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.

Risk of Investing in the Retail Industry. (Market Vectors Retail ETF only.) Companies in the retail industry may be affected by the performance of the domestic and international economy, interest rates, rates of inflation, exchange rates, competition and consumer confidence. The success of companies in the retail industry depends heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and changes in demographics and consumer preferences can affect the success of retail companies. Certain segments of the retail industry 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. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. Certain segments of the retail industry are highly cyclical, which may cause the operating results of certain retail companies to vary significantly.

Companies in the retail industry 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. Many of the companies in the retail industry 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 companies in the retail industry 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. Some of the companies in the 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.

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. (Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF only.) Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of companies in the semiconductor industry. As product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies may become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. 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. 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 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.

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 companies also may be subject to risks relating to research and development costs and the availability and price of components. Many semiconductor companies have created new technologies for the semiconductor industry and currently rely on a limited number of customers as purchasers of their products and services. 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.

Risk of Investing in the Industrials Sector. (Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF only.) The industrials sector includes companies engaged in the manufacture and distribution of capital goods, such as those used in defense, construction and engineering, companies that manufacture and distribute electrical equipment and industrial machinery and those that provide commercial and transportation services and supplies. Because as currently constituted the Environmental Services Index is concentrated in the industrials sector, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will 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.

Risks of Investing in the Information Technology Sector. (Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF only.) The information technology sector includes software developers, providers of information technology consulting and services and manufacturers and distributors of computers, peripherals, communications equipment and semiconductors. Because as currently constituted the Wide Moat Index is concentrated in the information technology sector, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance will 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 affect 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 Basic Materials Sector. (Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF only.) The basic materials sector includes companies that manufacture chemicals, construction materials, glass and paper products, as well as metals, minerals and mining companies. Because as currently constituted the basic materials sector represents a significant portion of the Wide Moat Index, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the basic materials sector. Companies engaged in the production and distribution of basic materials may be adversely affected by changes in world events, political and economic conditions, energy conservation, environmental policies, 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 Discretionary Sector. (Market Vectors Gaming ETF and Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF only.) The consumer discretionary sector includes, among others, automotive, household durable goods and apparel manufacturers and companies that provide retail, lodging, leisure or food and beverage services. Because as currently constituted the Gaming Index is concentrated in the consumer discretionary sector and the consumer discretionary sector represents a significant portion of the Wide Moat Index, the Market Vectors Gaming ETF and Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF 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 Financial Services Sector. (Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF only.) The financial services sector includes companies engaged in banking, commercial and consumer finance, investment banking, brokerage, asset management, custody or insurance. Because as currently constituted the financial services sector represents a significant portion of the Wide Moat Index, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the financial services sector. Companies in the financial services 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 financial services sector may be adversely affected by increases in interest rates and by loan losses, which usually increase in economic downturns. In addition, the financial services sector is undergoing numerous changes, including continuing consolidations, development of new products and structures and changes to its regulatory framework. Furthermore, increased government involvement in the financial services sector, including measures such as taking ownership positions in financial institutions, could result in a dilution of the Fund s investments in financial institutions. Recent developments in the credit markets have caused companies operating in the financial services sector to incur large losses, experience declines in the value of their assets and even cease operations.

Risk of Investing in the Health Care Sector. (Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF only.) The health care sector includes companies that manufacture health care equipment and supplies or provide health care-related services, as well as those that are involved in the research, development, production and marketing of pharmaceuticals and biotechnology. Because as currently constituted the health care sector represents a significant portion of the Wide Moat Index, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the health care sector. Companies in the healthcare 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 healthcare 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.

Risk of Investing in the Utilities Sector. (Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF only.) The utilities sector includes companies that produce or distribute electricity, gas or water. Because as currently constituted the utilities sector represents a significant portion of the Environmental Services Index, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a great extent on, the overall condition of the utilities sector. Issuers in the utilities sector are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction and improvement programs, difficulty in raising capital in adequate amounts on reasonable terms in periods of high inflation and unsettled capital markets, and the effects of effects of economic slowdowns and surplus capacity. Companies in the utilities sector are subject to extensive regulation, including governmental regulation of rates charged to customers, and may face difficulty in obtaining regulatory approval of new technologies. The effects of a U.S. national energy policy and lengthy delays and greatly increased costs and other problems associated with the design, construction, licensing, regulation and operation of nuclear facilities for electric generation, including, among other considerations, the problems associated with the use of radioactive materials and the disposal of radioactive wastes, may adversely affect companies in the utilities sector. Certain companies in the utilities sector may be inexperienced and may suffer potential losses resulting from a developing deregulatory environment. Technological innovations may render existing plants, equipment or products obsolete. Companies in the utilities sector may face increased competition from other providers of utility services. The potential impact of terrorist activities on companies in the utilities sector and its customers and the impact of natural or man-made disasters may adversely affect the utilities sector. Issuers in the utilities sector also may be subject to regulation by various governmental authorities and may be affected by the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards.

Risk of Investing in Foreign Issuers. (Market Vectors Gaming ETF only.) The Fund may invest in foreign securities. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. 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 prices of securities that trade in such markets may be influenced by large traders. 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. 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 the Fund s ability to invest in foreign securities or may prevent the Fund from repatriating its investments. In addition, the 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.

Because the Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies and the income received by the Fund from these investments will generally 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.

Risk of Investing in Depositary Receipts. (All Funds except Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF.) A 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. 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. (Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF only.) A Fund may invest in medium-capitalization companies and, therefore, will 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 Investing in Small- and Medium-Capitalization Companies. (Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF and Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF only.) A Fund may invest in small- and medium-capitalization companies and, therefore, will 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.

Issuer-Specific Changes Risk. (All Funds except Market Vectors Gaming ETF.) The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. 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 credit rating of an issuer of securities included in a Fund s Index may cause the value of its securities to decline.

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 also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

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

Index Tracking Risk. Each 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 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. A Fund s return may also deviate significantly from the return of its Index because the Fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities while such costs and risks are not factored into the return of its Index. A Fund may not be fully invested at times as a result of reserves of cash held by the Fund to pay expenses. In addition, a Fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in its Index, or invest in them in the exact proportions they represent of its Index, due to legal restrictions or limitations imposed by the governments of certain countries or a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges in which the securities in certain Funds trade. Moreover, a Fund may be delayed in purchasing or selling securities included in its Index. Any issues a Fund encounters with regard to currency convertibility (including the cost of borrowing funds, if any) and repatriation may also increase the index tracking risk.

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 prices differ from those used in calculating the 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 the Index directly.

Replication 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 of 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 a Fund from one type of security to another 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.

Premium/Discount Risk. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. The NAV of the Shares will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund s securities holdings. The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV and supply and demand on NYSE Arca. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. 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 will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities of the Index 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 sustain losses. 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.

Non-Diversified Risk. Each Fund is a separate investment portfolio of Market 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 investment company 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. As a result, 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. All Funds except Market Vectors Gaming ETF may be particularly vulnerable to this risk because the Index each Fund seeks to replicate is comprised of a limited number of securities.

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 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.

ADDITIONAL RISKS

Risk of Investing in Derivatives. Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are based on the value of one or more indicators, such as a security, asset, currency, interest rate, or index. Certain 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 indicator, a derivative does not carry the same rights as would be the case if a Fund invested directly in the underlying securities.

Derivatives are subject to a number of risks, such as potential changes in value in response to market developments or as a result of the 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 correlate perfectly with the underlying indicator. Derivative transactions can create investment leverage, 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 (not on an exchange or contract market); as a result, the value of such a derivative transaction will depend on 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.

Swaps. The use of swap agreements entails certain risks, which may be different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying asset for the swap agreement. For example, swap agreements may be subject to the risk of default by a counterparty as a result of bankruptcy or otherwise, which may cause a Fund to lose payments due by such counterparty altogether, or collect only a portion thereof, which collection could involve additional costs or delays. Swap agreements may be subject to liquidity risk, which exists when a particular swap is difficult to purchase or sell. If a swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses to a Fund. In addition, a swap transaction may be subject to a Fund s limitation on investments in illiquid securities. Swap agreements may be subject to pricing risk, which exists when a particular swap agreement becomes extraordinarily expensive (or inexpensive) relative to historical prices or the prices of corresponding cash market instruments. The swaps market is a relatively new market and is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect a Fund s ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Options. An option is a contract that provides the holder the right to buy or sell shares at a fixed price, within a specified period of time. A 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 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 decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived option transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. The prices of options can be highly volatile and the use of options can lower total returns.

Warrants. Warrants are equity securities in the form of options issued by a corporation which give the holder the right 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.

Futures. Futures contracts generally provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified instrument, index or commodity at a specified future time and at a specified price. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying instrument. The prices of futures can be highly volatile, using futures can lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Fund s initial investment in such contracts. There is also the risk of loss by the Funds of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom a Fund has an open position in the futures contract.

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, the Fund may lose such payments altogether or collect only a portion thereof, which collection could involve costs or delay.

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 companies 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 underlying value of the foreign company 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 its 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. The ability of a Fund to value its securities becomes more difficult and the 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.

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.

Short History of an Active Market/No Guarantee of Active Trading Market. Certain Funds are recently organized series of the Trust. While Shares are listed on NYSE Arca, there can be no assurance that active trading markets for the Shares will be maintained. Van Eck Securities Corporation, the distributor of each Fund s Shares (the Distributor), does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares.

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

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 in Creation Units at each day s market close. These in-kind arrangements are designed to mitigate 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 that 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 FUND

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, 2012, the Adviser managed approximately $36.6 billion in assets. The Adviser has been an investment adviser since 1955 and also acts as adviser or sub-adviser to other mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, other pooled investment vehicles and separate accounts. The Adviser s principal business address is 335 Madison Avenue, 19th 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, 2012.

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 Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF), 0.45% (with respect to Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF), 0.50% (with respect to Market Vectors Gaming ETF) and 0.55% (with respect to Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF). From time to time, the Adviser may waive all or a portion of its fee. Until at least February 1, 2014, 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, offering costs, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.35% (with respect to Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF), 0.49% (with respect to Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF), 0.55% (with respect to Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF) and 0.65% (with respect to Market Vectors Gaming ETF) of its average daily net assets per year. Offering costs excluded from the expense caps are: (a) legal fees pertaining to a Fund s Shares offered for sale; (b) SEC and state registration fees; and (c) initial fees paid for Shares of a Fund to be listed on an exchange.

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.

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 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 Hao Hung (Peter) Liao and George Cao. Mr. Liao has been employed by the Adviser since the summer of 2004 as an Analyst. Mr. Liao also serves as a portfolio manager for certain other investment companies advised by the Adviser. Mr. Cao has been employed by the Adviser since December 2007 as a Senior Analyst. Prior to joining the Adviser, he served as Controller of Operations Administrations Division and Corporate Safety (September 2006 December 2007) for United Airlines. 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 of each Fund.

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 (NYSE). 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.

The values of each Fund s portfolio securities are based on the securities closing prices on their local principal markets, where available. Due to the time difference 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. 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. If a market quotation for a security is not readily available or the Adviser believes it does not otherwise accurately reflect the market value of the security at the time a Fund calculates its NAV, the security 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 where 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 currently expects that it will fair value certain of the foreign equity securities held by the Fund except those securities principally traded on exchanges that close at the same time the Fund calculates its NAV. Accordingly, a Fund s NAV is expected to 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 is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. 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 traded in foreign markets, the value of a Fund s portfolio securities may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell your Shares.

BUYING AND SELLING EXCHANGE-TRADED SHARES

The Shares of the Funds are listed on NYSE Arca. 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 between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. 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 NYSE Arca 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.

Market Timing and Related Matters. The Funds impose no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions. 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 authorized participants 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.

Net investment income, if any, and net capital gains, if any, are typically distributed to shareholders quarterly for Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF and Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF and at least annually for all other Funds. 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, a Fund may determine 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 in which case 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.

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, 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 any 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. After 2012, long-term capital gains of non-corporate shareholders are generally taxable at a maximum rate of 15% or 20%, depending on whether the shareholders income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Absent further legislation, the maximum tax rate on long-term capital gains of non-corporate shareholders will generally return to 20% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012.

The Funds may receive dividends, the distribution of which the 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, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and the Fund level.

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.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION (continued)

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, 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. It is expected that more than 50% of each of Market Vectors Gaming ETF s Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage 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 28%. 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.

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 the 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 Internal Revenue Service, 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. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, an additional 3.8% Medicare tax will be 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 a Fund s 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. If you are not a citizen or resident alien of the United States or if you are a non-U.S. entity, the Funds ordinary income dividends (which include distributions of net short-term capital gains) will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies or unless such income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

Effective January 1, 2014, each Fund will be required to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on payments of dividends and (effective January 1, 2017) redemption proceeds made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive new reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to a Fund to enable the Fund to determine whether withholding is required.

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.

INDEX PROVIDERS

The Bank and Brokerage Index, Biotech Index, Gaming Index, Pharmaceutical Index, Retail Index and Semiconductor Index are published by Market Vectors Index Solutions GmbH (MVIS), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser. The Environmental Services Index is published by NYSE Euronext. The Wide Moat Index is published by Morningstar. Morningstar® is a registered trademark of Morningstar. Morningstar® Wide Moat Focus Index^{SM} is a service mark of Morningstar. Morningstar is a leading provider of independent investment research in North America, Europe, Australia, and Asia. Morningstar offers an extensive line of internet, software, and print-based products and services for individuals, financial advisors, and institutions. The Wide Moat Index is rooted in Morningstar s proprietary research and is based on a transparent, rules-based methodology. Presently, Morningstar has developed and is maintaining a number of indexes in addition to the Wide Moat Index.

MVIS, NYSE Euronext and Morningstar 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.

MARKET VECTORS US LISTED BANK AND BROKERAGE 25 INDEX

The Bank and Brokerage Index is a rules based, modified capitalization weighted, float adjusted index intended to give investors a means of tracking the overall performance of the largest and the most liquid common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S. exchange-listed companies engaged primarily on a global basis that derive at least 50% of their revenues from banking, which includes a broad range of financial services such as investment banking, brokerage services and corporate lending to large institutions. Companies with a clear focus on asset management, custody, insurance or commercial lending are excluded. Of the largest 50 stocks in the banking sector by full market capitalization, the top 25 by free-float market capitalization (*e.g.*, includes only shares that are readily available for trading in the market) and three month average daily trading volume are included in the Bank and Brokerage Index.

Constituent stocks of the Bank and Brokerage Index must have a market capitalization of greater than $150 million on a rebalancing date to be eligible for the Bank and Brokerage Index. Stocks whose market capitalizations fall below $75 million as of any rebalancing date will no longer be eligible for the Bank and Brokerage Index. Stocks must have a three-month average daily trading volume value of at least $1 million to be eligible for the Bank and Brokerage Index and issuers of such stocks must have traded at least 250,000 shares each month over the last six months. Only shares that trade on a recognized U.S. exchange may qualify (*e.g.,* stocks must be reported securities under Rule 11Aa3-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)).

As of December 31, 2012, the Bank and Brokerage Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $18.3 billion to $194.4 billion and an average market capitalization of $71.4 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Bank and Brokerage Index is calculated and maintained by Structured Solutions AG on behalf of the Index Provider. Bank and Brokerage Index values are calculated daily and are disseminated every 15 seconds between the hours of approximately 7:00 p.m. and 6:15 p.m. (Eastern time).

The Bank and Brokerage Index is calculated using a capitalization weighting methodology, adjusted for float, which is modified so as to ensure compliance with the diversification requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. The Bank and Brokerage Index is rebalanced semi-annually, at the close of business on the third Friday in March and September, and companies are added and/or deleted based upon the Bank and Brokerage Index eligibility criteria. Companies with recent stock exchange listings (*i.e.,* recent initial public offerings) may be added to the Bank and Brokerage Index on a semi-annual basis, provided the companies meet all eligibility criteria and have been trading for more than 30 trading days. The share weights of the Bank and Brokerage Index components are adjusted on a quarterly basis (every third Friday in a quarter-end month).

Rebalancing data, including constituent weights and related information, is posted on the Index Provider s website prior to the start of trading on the first business day following the third Friday of the calendar quarter. A press announcement identifying additions and deletions to the Bank and Brokerage Index is issued on the Friday prior to a rebalancing date. Target weights of the constituents remain constant between quarters except in the event of certain types of corporate actions, including stock splits and reverse stock splits.

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 the largest and the most liquid common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S. exchange-listed companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues from biotechnology, which includes biotechnology research and development as well as production, marketing and sales of drugs based on genetic analysis and diagnostic equipment. Of the largest 50 stocks in the biotechnology sector by full market capitalization, the top 25 by free-float market capitalization (*e.g.*, 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.

Constituent stocks of the Biotech Index must have a market capitalization of greater than $150 million on a rebalancing date to be eligible for the Biotech Index. Stocks whose market capitalizations fall below $75 million as of any rebalancing date will no longer be eligible for the Biotech Index. Stocks must have a three-month average daily trading volume value of at least $1 million to be eligible for the Biotech Index and issuers of such stocks must have traded at least 250,000 shares each month over the last six months. Only shares that trade on a recognized U.S. exchange may qualify (*e.g.*, stocks must be reported securities under Rule 11Aa3-1 under the Exchange Act).

As of December 31, 2012, the Biotech Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $816.5 million to $66.2 billion and an average market capitalization of $11.8 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Biotech Index is calculated and maintained by Structured Solutions AG on behalf of the Index Provider. Biotech Index values are calculated daily and are disseminated every 15 seconds between the hours of approximately 7:00 p.m. and 6:15 p.m. (Eastern time).

The Biotech Index is calculated using a capitalization weighting methodology, adjusted for float, which is modified so as to ensure compliance with the diversification requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. The Biotech Index is rebalanced semi-annually, at the close of business on the third Friday in March and September, and companies are added and/or deleted based upon the Biotech Index eligibility criteria. Companies with recent stock exchange listings (*i.e.*, recent initial public offerings) may be added to the Biotech Index on a semi-annual basis, provided the companies meet all eligibility criteria and have been trading for more than 30 trading days. The share weights of the Index components are adjusted on a quarterly basis (every third Friday in a quarter-end month).

Rebalancing data, including constituent weights and related information, is posted on the Index Provider s website prior to the start of trading on the first business day following the third Friday of the calendar quarter. A press announcement identifying additions and deletions to the Biotech Index is issued on the Friday prior to a rebalancing date. Target weights of the constituents remain constant between quarters except in the event of certain types of corporate actions, including stock splits and reverse stock splits.

NYSE ARCA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INDEX

The Environmental Services Index is a modified equal dollar weighted index comprised of publicly traded companies that engage 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. The Environmental Services Index includes common stocks and ADRs of selected companies that are involved in management, removal and storage of consumer waste and industrial by-products and related environmental services, including waste collection, transfer and disposal services, recycling services, soil remediation, wastewater management and environmental consulting services, and that are listed for trading on the NYSE, NYSE Amex or quoted on the NASDAQ National Market (NASDAQ). Only companies with a market capitalization greater than $100 million and a three-month trading price greater than $3.00 that have a daily average traded volume of at least $1 million over the past three months are eligible for inclusion in the Environmental Services Index.

As of December 31, 2012, the Environmental Services Index included 20 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $92.6 million and $15.7 billion and an average market capitalization of $3.1 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. NYSE Arca 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 NYSE Arca s discretion 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.

The Gaming Index is a rules based index intended to give investors a means of tracking the overall performance of the largest and most liquid companies in the global gaming industry that generate at least 50% of their revenues from casinos and hotels, sports betting (including internet gambling and racetracks) and lottery services as well as gaming services, gaming technology and gaming equipment.

To be eligible for the Gaming Index, stocks must have a market capitalization of greater than $150 million on a rebalancing date. Constituent stocks of the Gaming Index whose market capitalizations fall below $75 million as of any rebalancing date will no longer be eligible to remain in the Gaming Index. Stocks must have a three month average daily trading volume value of at least $1 million to be eligible for the Gaming Index and issuers of such stocks must have traded at least 250,000 shares each month over the last six months. Only shares that trade on a recognized domestic or international stock exchange may qualify (*e.g.*, stocks must be reported securities under Rule 11Aa3-1 under the Exchange Act).

All companies that are included in the Gaming Index are ranked by their free-float market capitalization. The maximum weight for any single security in the Index is 8%. If a security exceeds the maximum weight, then the weight will be reduced to the maximum weight and the excess weight shall be re-distributed proportionally across all other Gaming Index constituents. This process is repeated until no securities have weights exceeding the respective maximum weight.

As of December 31, 2012, the Gaming Index included 45 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $400.3 million and $38.0 billion and an average market capitalization of $5.9 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Gaming Index is calculated and maintained by Structured Solutions AG on behalf of the Index Provider. Gaming Index values are calculated daily and are disseminated every 15 seconds between the hours of approximately 7:00 p.m. and 6:15 p.m. (Eastern time).

The Gaming Index is calculated using a capitalization weighting methodology, adjusted for float, which is modified so as to facilitate compliance with the diversification requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. The Gaming Index is reconstituted quarterly, at the close of business on the third Friday in March, June, September and December, and companies are added and/or deleted based upon the Gaming Index eligibility criteria. Companies with recent stock exchange listings (*i.e.*, recent initial public offerings) may be added to the Gaming Index on a quarterly basis, provided the companies meet all eligibility criteria and have been trading for more than 30 trading days. The share weights of the Gaming Index components are adjusted on a quarterly basis (every third Friday in a quarter-end month).

Rebalancing data, including constituent weights and related information, is posted on the Index Provider s website prior to the start of trading on the first business day following the third Friday of the calendar quarter. A press announcement identifying additions and deletions to the Gaming Index is issued on the Friday prior to a rebalancing date. Target weights of the constituents normally remain constant between quarters except in the event of certain types of corporate actions, including stock splits and reverse stock splits.

MARKET VECTORS 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 the largest and the most liquid common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S. exchange-listed companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues from pharmaceuticals, which includes pharmaceutical research and development as well as production, marketing and sales of pharmaceuticals. Of the largest 50 stocks in the pharmaceutical sector by full market capitalization, the top 25 by free-float market capitalization (*e.g.*, 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.

Constituent stocks of the Pharmaceutical Index must have a market capitalization of greater than $150 million on a rebalancing date to be eligible for the Pharmaceutical Index. Stocks whose market capitalizations fall below $75 million as of any rebalancing date will no longer be eligible for the Pharmaceutical Index. Stocks must have a three-month average daily trading volume value of at least $1 million to be eligible for the Pharmaceutical Index and issuers of such stocks must have traded at least 250,000 shares each month over the last six months. Only shares that trade on a recognized U.S. exchange may qualify (*e.g.*, stocks must be reported securities under Rule 11Aa3-1 under the Exchange Act).

As of December 31, 2012, the Pharmaceutical Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.3 billion to $193.7 billion and an average market capitalization of $55.7 billion.

The Pharmaceutical Index is calculated and maintained by Structured Solutions AG on behalf of the Index Provider. Pharmaceutical Index values are calculated daily and are disseminated every 15 seconds between the hours of approximately 7:00 p.m. and 6:15 p.m. (Eastern time).

The Pharmaceutical Index is calculated using a capitalization weighting methodology, adjusted for float, which is modified so as to ensure compliance with the diversification requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. The Pharmaceutical Index is rebalanced semi-annually, at the close of business on the third Friday in March and September, and companies are added and/or deleted based upon the Pharmaceutical Index eligibility criteria. Companies with recent stock exchange listings (*i.e.*, recent initial public offerings) may be added to the Pharmaceutical Index on a semi-annual basis, provided the companies meet all eligibility criteria and have been trading for more than 30 trading days. The share weights of the Pharmaceutical Index components are adjusted on a quarterly basis (every third Friday in a quarter-end month).

Rebalancing data, including constituent weights and related information, is posted on the Index Provider s website prior to the start of trading on the first business day following the third Friday of the calendar quarter. A press announcement identifying additions and deletions to the Pharmaceutical Index is issued on the Friday prior to a rebalancing date. Target weights of the constituents remain constant between quarters except in the event of certain types of corporate actions, including stock splits and reverse stock splits.

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 the largest and the most liquid common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S. exchange-listed companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues from retail, which includes 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 sector by full market capitalization, the top 25 by free-float market capitalization (*e.g.*, 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.

Constituent stocks of the Retail Index must have a market capitalization of greater than $150 million on a rebalancing date to be eligible for the Retail Index. Stocks whose market capitalizations fall below $75 million as of any rebalancing date will no longer be eligible for the Retail Index. Stocks must have a three- month average daily trading volume value of at least $1 million to be eligible for the Retail Index and issuers of such stocks must have traded at least 250,000 shares each month over the last six months. Only shares that trade on a recognized U.S. exchange may qualify (*e.g.*, stocks must be reported securities under Rule 11Aa3-1 under the Exchange Act).

As of December 31, 2012, the Retail Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $4.0 billion to $228.2 billion and an average market capitalization of $35.6 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Retail Index is calculated and maintained by Structured Solutions AG on behalf of the Index Provider. Retail Index values are calculated daily and are disseminated every 15 seconds between the hours of approximately 7:00 p.m. and 6:15 p.m. (Eastern time).

The Retail Index is calculated using a capitalization weighting methodology, adjusted for float, which is modified so as to ensure compliance with the diversification requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. The Retail Index is rebalanced semi-annually, at the close of business on the third Friday in March and September, and companies are added and/or deleted based upon the Retail Index eligibility criteria. Companies with recent stock exchange listings (*i.e.*, recent initial public offerings) may be added to the Index on a semi-annual basis, provided the companies meet all eligibility criteria and have been trading for more than 30 trading days. The share weights of the Retail Index components are adjusted on a quarterly basis (every third Friday in a quarter-end month).

Rebalancing data, including constituent weights and related information, is posted on the Index Provider s website prior to the start of trading on the first business day following the third Friday of the calendar quarter. A press announcement identifying additions and deletions to the Retail Index is issued on the Friday prior to a rebalancing date. Target weights of the constituents remain constant between quarters except in the event of certain types of corporate actions, including stock splits and reverse stock splits.

MARKET VECTORS 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 the largest and the most liquid common stocks and depositary receipts of U.S. exchange-listed companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues from semiconductors, which includes the production of semiconductors and semiconductor equipment. Of the largest 50 stocks in the semiconductor sector by full market capitalization, the top 25 by free-float market capitalization (*e.g.*, 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.

Constituent stocks of the Semiconductor Index must have a market capitalization of greater than $150 million on a rebalancing date to be eligible for the Semiconductor Index. Stocks whose market capitalizations fall below $75 million as of any rebalancing date will no longer be eligible for the Semiconductor Index. Stocks must have a three-month average daily trading volume value of at least $1 million to be eligible for the Semiconductor Index and issuers of such stocks must have traded at least 250,000 shares each month over the last six months. Only shares that trade on a recognized U.S. exchange may qualify (*e.g.*, stocks must be reported securities under Rule 11Aa3-1 under the Exchange Act).

As of December 31, 2012, the Semiconductor Index included 25 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $1.7 billion to $102.7 billion and an average market capitalization of $16.3 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

The Semiconductor Index is calculated and maintained by Structured Solutions AG on behalf of the Index Provider. Semiconductor Index values are calculated daily and are disseminated every 15 seconds between the hours of approximately 7:00 p.m. and 6:15 p.m. (Eastern time).

The Semiconductor Index is calculated using a capitalization weighting methodology, adjusted for float, which is modified so as to ensure compliance with the diversification requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. The Semiconductor Index is rebalanced semi-annually, at the close of business on the third Friday in March and September, and companies are added and/or deleted based upon the Semiconductor Index eligibility criteria. Companies with recent stock exchange listings (*i.e.*, recent initial public offerings) may be added to the Semiconductor Index on a semi-annual basis, provided the companies meet all eligibility criteria and have been trading for more than 30 trading days. The share weights of the Semiconductor Index components are adjusted on a quarterly basis (every third Friday in a quarter-end month).

Rebalancing data, including constituent weights and related information, is posted on the Index Provider s website prior to the start of trading on the first business day following the third Friday of the calendar quarter. A press announcement identifying additions and deletions to the Semiconductor Index is issued on the Friday prior to a rebalancing date. Target weights of the constituents remain constant between quarters except in the event of certain types of corporate actions, including stock splits and reverse stock splits.

The Wide Moat Index is a rules-based, equal-weighted 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, a broad market index representing 97% of U.S. market capitalization. The Wide Moat Index focuses on a select group of wide moat companies: those that according to Morningstar s equity research team are the most attractively priced as of the quarterly rebalance. Out of the companies in the Morningstar US Market Index that the Index Provider determines are wide moat companies, the Index Provider selects the top 20 companies to be included in the Wide Moat 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 fair value estimates are calculated using a standardized, proprietary valuation model.

A Selection Committee 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 returns on invested capital relative to cost of capital. The qualitative factors used to identify competitive advantages include costs of customers switching to competitors, internal cost advantages, intangible assets (*e.g.,* intellectual property), 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 Index constituents common stock. The model has three distinct periods: the first five years, year six to perpetuity and perpetuity. For each period, the Index Provider estimates the issuer s free cash flows and then calculates an enterprise value. The Index Provider then assigns each issuer s common stock a fair value by adjusting the enterprise value to account for other assets and liabilities.

As of December 31, 2012, the Wide Moat Index included 20 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately $2.1 billion to $224.9 billion and an average market capitalization of $50.8 billion. These amounts are subject to change.

Wide Moat Index constituents are weighted equally at the time of reconstitution, and the weights will vary with market prices until the next reconstitution date. The Wide Moat Index is reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly on the Monday following the third Friday of March, June, September, and December. If the Monday is a holiday, reconstitution and rebalancing occurs on the following Tuesday. Reconstitution is carried out after the day s closing Wide Moat Index values have been determined.

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.

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The Adviser has entered into a licensing agreement with MVIS to use each of the Bank and Brokerage Index, Biotech Index, Gaming Index, Pharmaceutical Index, Retail Index and Semiconductor Index. The Index Provider is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser. Each of Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF is entitled to use its Index pursuant to a sub-licensing arrangement with the Adviser.

Shares of the Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MVIS. MVIS makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Shares of the Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Shares of Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF particularly or the ability of the Bank and Brokerage Index, Biotech Index, Gaming Index, Pharmaceutical Index, Retail Index and Semiconductor Index to track the performance of its respective securities markets. The Bank and Brokerage Index, Biotech Index, Gaming Index, Pharmaceutical Index, Retail Index and Semiconductor Index is determined and composed by MVIS without regard to the Adviser or the Shares of Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF. MVIS has no obligation to take the needs of the Adviser or the owners of the Shares of the Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF into consideration in determining or composing the Index. MVIS is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Shares of Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Shares of the Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF are to be converted into cash. MVIS has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Shares of the Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF.

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The Shares of Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF are not sponsored, promoted, sold or supported in any other manner by Structured Solutions AG nor does Structured Solutions AG offer any express or implicit guarantee or assurance either with regard to the results of using the Bank and Brokerage Index, Biotech Index, Gaming Index, Pharmaceutical Index, Retail Index and Semiconductor Index and/or its trade mark or its price at any time or in any other respect. The Bank and Brokerage Index, Biotech Index, Gaming Index, Pharmaceutical Index, Retail Index and Semiconductor Index are calculated and maintained by Structured Solutions AG. Structured Solutions AG uses its best efforts to ensure that the Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF are calculated correctly. Irrespective of its obligations towards MVIS, Structured Solutions AG has no obligation to point out errors in the Bank and Brokerage Index, Biotech Index, Gaming Index, Pharmaceutical Index, Retail Index and Semiconductor Index to third parties including but not limited to investors and/or financial intermediaries of Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF. Neither publication of the Bank and Brokerage Index, Biotech Index, Gaming Index, Pharmaceutical Index, Retail Index and Semiconductor

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THE SHARES OF MARKET VECTORS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ETF ARE NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED BY NYSE EURONEXT. NYSE EURONEXT, AS INDEX COMPILATION AGENT (THE INDEX COMPILATION AGENT), MAKES NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, TO THE OWNERS OF SHARES OF MARKET VECTORS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ETF OR ANY MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF INVESTING IN SECURITIES GENERALLY OR IN THE SHARES OF MARKET VECTORS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ETF. PARTICULARLY OR THE ABILITY OF THE INDEX IDENTIFIED HEREIN TO TRACK STOCK MARKET PERFORMANCE. NYSE EURONEXT IS THE LICENSOR OF CERTAIN TRADEMARKS, SERVICE MARKS AND TRADE NAMES, INCLUDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INDEX. THE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INDEX IS DETERMINED, COMPOSED AND CALCULATED WITHOUT REGARD TO THE SHARES OF MARKET VECTORS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ETF. THE INDEX COMPILATION AGENT IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR, NOR HAS IT PARTICIPATED IN, THE DETERMINATION OF THE TIMING OF, PRICES AT, OR QUANTITIES OF THE SHARES OF MARKET VECTORS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ETF TO BE ISSUED OR IN THE DETERMINATION OR CALCULATION OF THE EQUATION BY WHICH THE SHARES ARE REDEEMABLE. THE INDEX COMPILATION AGENT HAS NO OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY TO OWNERS OF SHARES OF MARKET VECTORS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ETF IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, MARKETING OR TRADING OF THE SHARES OF MARKET VECTORS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ETF.

The Adviser has entered into a licensing agreement with Morningstar to use the Wide Moat Index. Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF is entitled to use the Wide Moat Index pursuant to a sub-licensing arrangement with the Adviser.

Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Morningstar. Morningstar makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the shareholders of Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF in particular or the ability of the Wide Moat Index to track general stock market performance. Morningstar s only relationship to the Adviser is the licensing of certain service marks and service names of Morningstar and of the Wide Moat Index, which is determined, composed and calculated by Morningstar without regard to the Adviser or Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF. Morningstar has no obligation to take the needs of the Adviser or the shareholders of Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Wide Moat Index. Morningstar is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the Wide Moat Index or the timing of the issuance or sale of the Wide Moat Index or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Wide Moat Index is converted into cash. Morningstar has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Wide Moat Index.

MORNINGSTAR DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE WIDE MOAT INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND MORNINGSTAR SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. MORNINGSTAR MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE ADVISER, SHAREHOLDERS OF MARKET VECTORS WIDE MOAT ETF, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE WIDE MOAT INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. MORNINGSTAR MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE WIDE MOAT INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL MORNINGSTAR HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

MARKET VECTORS ETF TRUST

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables which follow are intended to help you understand the Funds financial performance since each Fund s inception. 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.

	Bank & Brokerage ETF # For the Period December 20, 2011 (a) through September 30, 2012
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 34.63
Income from investment operations:	
Net investment income	0.81
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	6.16
Total from investment operations	6.97
Less:	
Dividends from net investment income	(0.04)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 41.56
Total return (b)	20.14 %(c)
Ratios/Supplemental Data	
Net assets, end of period (000 s)	$ 26,233
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets	0.71 %(d)
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.35 %(d)
Ratio of net expenses, excluding interest expense, to average net assets	0.35 %(d)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.98 %(d)
Portfolio turnover rate	6 %(c)

	Biotech ETF # For the Period December 20, 2011 (a) through September 30, 2012
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 35.28
Income from investment operations:	
Net investment income	0.01

Net realized and unrealized gain on investments		18.78
Total from investment operations		18.79
Net asset value, end of period	$	54.07
Total return (b)		53.26 %(c)
Ratios/Supplemental Data		
Net assets, end of period (000 s)	$	132,278
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets		0.44 %(d)
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets		0.35 %(d)
Ratio of net expenses, excluding interest expense, to average net assets		0.35 %(d)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		0.03 %(d)
Portfolio turnover rate		12 %(c)

(a) Commencement of operations

(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 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) Not annualized

(d) Annualized

On February 14, 2012, the Fund effected a share split. Per share data has been adjusted to give effect to the share split.

MARKET VECTORS ETF TRUST

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (continued)
For a share outstanding throughout each period:

	Environmental Services ETF				
	For the Period January 1, 2012 through September 30, 2012	**For the Year Ended December 31,**			
		2011	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 46.61	$ 51.54	$ 42.68	$ 35.27	$ 51.87
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income	0.50	0.62	0.50	0.36	0.38
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	2.54	(4.93)	8.86	7.43	(16.61
Total from investment operations	3.04	(4.31)	9.36	7.79	(16.23
Less:					
Dividends from net investment income		(0.62)	(0.50)	(0.38)	(0.37
Net asset value, end of period	$ 49.65	$ 46.61	$ 51.54	$ 42.68	$ 35.27
Total return (b)	6.52 %(c)	(8.36)%	21.93 %	22.07 %	(31.30
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 s)	$ 19,860	$ 23,305	$ 30,927	$ 25,606	$ 24,687
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets	1.01 %(d)	0.83 %	0.72 %	0.86 %	0.68
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.55 %(d)	0.55 %	0.55 %	0.56 %	0.55

Ratio of net expenses, excluding interest expense, to average net assets	0.55 %(d)	0.55 %	0.55 %	0.55 %	0.55
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.23 %(d)	1.08 %	1.12 %	0.94 %	0.73
Portfolio turnover rate	4 %(c)	1 %	6 %	24 %	32

			Gaming ETF		
	For the Period January 1, 2012 through September 30, 2012		For the Year Ended December 31,		For Jan 2008 Dec
		2011	2010	2009	
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 30.23	$ 31.48	$ 23.60	$ 17.54	$
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income	0.80	0.75	0.72	0.40	
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	3.19	(1.34)	7.99	6.17	(
Total from investment operations	3.99	(0.59)	8.71	6.57	(
Less:					
Dividends from net investment income		(0.63)	(0.81)	(0.49)	
Distributions from net realized gains		(0.03)	(0.02)		
Return of capital				(0.02)	
Total Dividends and Distributions		(0.66)	(0.83)	(0.51)	
Net asset value, end of period	$34.22	$30.23	$31.48	$23.60	$

Total return (b)	13.20 %(c)	(1.87)%	36.97 %	37.47 %	(
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 s)	$ 59,894	$96,729	$129,062	$110,935	$
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets	0.78 %(d)	0.66 %	0.65 %	0.71 %	
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.66 %(d)	0.65 %	0.65 %	0.66 %	
Ratio of net expenses, excluding interest expense, to average net assets	0.65 %(d)	0.65 %	0.65 %	0.65 %	
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.29 %(d)	1.91 %	2.53 %	3.08 %	
Portfolio turnover rate	18 %(c)	19 %	11 %	33 %	

(a) Commencement of operations

(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 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) Not annualized

(d) Annualized

		Pharmaceutical ETF #
		For the Period December 20, 2011(a) through September 30, 2012
Net asset value, beginning of period	$	35.96
Income from investment operations:		
Net investment income		1.12
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments		3.95
Total from investment operations		5.07
Net asset value, end of period	$	41.03
Total return (b)		14.10 %(c)
Ratios/Supplemental Data		
Net assets, end of period (000 s)	$	173,897
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets		0.41 %(d)
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets		0.35 %(d)
Ratio of net expenses, excluding interest expense, to average net assets		0.35 %(d)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		2.74 %(d)
Portfolio turnover rate		1 %(c)

		Retail ETF #
		For the Period December 20, 2011(a) through September 30, 2012
Net asset value, beginning of period	$	37.32
Income from investment operations:		
Net investment income		0.95
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments		6.63
Total from investment operations		7.58

Less:		
Dividends from net investment income		(0.02)
Net asset value, end of period	$	44.88
Total return (b)		20.32 %(c)
Ratios/Supplemental Data		
Net assets, end of period (000 s)	$	21,163
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets		0.55 %(d)
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets		0.35 %(d)
Ratio of net expenses, excluding interest expense, to average net assets		0.35 %(d)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		1.40 %(d)
Portfolio turnover rate		2 %(c)

(a) Commencement of operations

(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 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) Not annualized

(d) Annualized

On February 14, 2012, the Fund effected a share split. Per share data has been adjusted to give effect to the share split.

MARKET VECTORS ETF TRUST

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (continued)
For a share outstanding throughout each period:

	Semiconductor ETF For the Period December 20, 2011(a) through September 30, 2012
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 29.95
Income from investment operations:	
Net investment income	0.56
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	1.15
Total from investment operations	1.71
Net asset value, end of period	$ 31.66
Total return (b)	5.71 %(c)
Ratios/Supplemental Data	
Net assets, end of period (000 s)	$ 282,397
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets	0.40 %(d)
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.35 %(d)
Ratio of net expenses, excluding interest expense, to average net assets	0.35 %(d)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.87 %(d)
Portfolio turnover rate	2 %(c)

	Wide Moat ETF For the Period April 24, 2012(a) through September 30, 2012
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 20.15
Income from investment operations:	
Net investment income	0.08

Net realized and unrealized gain on investments		1.31
Total from investment operations		1.39
Net asset value, end of period	$	21.54
Total return (b)		6.90 %(c)
Ratios/Supplemental Data		
Net assets, end of period (000 s)	$	66,782
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets		1.04 %(d)
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets		0.49 %(d)
Ratio of net expenses, excluding interest expense, to average net assets		0.49 %(d)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets		1.62 %(d)
Portfolio turnover rate		0 %(c)

(a) Commencement of operations

(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 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) Not annualized

(d) Annualized

Information regarding how often the Shares of each Fund traded on NYSE Arca at a price above (*i.e.,* at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the Fund during the past four calendar quarters, as applicable, can be found at www.marketvectorsetfs.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, at any point a distribution, as such term is used in the Securities Act may occur. 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 NYSE Arca is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at NYSE Arca upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

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.

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 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 Funds Shares. Information about the Funds can be reviewed and copied at the SEC s Public Reference Room and information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1.202.551.8090. The Funds Registration Statement, including this Prospectus, the Funds SAI and the exhibits may be examined at the offices of the SEC (100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549) or 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, or by writing the SEC s Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-1520. These documents and other information concerning the Trust also may be inspected at the offices of NYSE Arca (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 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

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 335 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017 or by calling the distributor at the following number: Investor Information: 1.888.MKT.VCTR (658-8287).

Shareholder inquiries may be directed to the Funds in writing to 335 Madison Avenue, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10017 or by calling 1.888.MKT.VCTR (658-8287).

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

(Investment Company Act file no. 811-10325)

For more detailed information about the Funds, see the SAI dated February 1, 2013, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Additional information about the Funds investments 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 Van Eck at 888.MKT.VCTR 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 Van Eck website at www.marketvectorsetfs.com.

Information about the Funds (including the SAI) can also be reviewed and copied at the SEC Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information about the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 202.551.8090.

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, or by writing the SEC s Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-0102.

Transfer Agent: The Bank of New York Mellon
SEC Registration Number: 333-123257
1940 Act Registration Number: 811-10325

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MARKET VECTORS ETF TRUST

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Dated February 1, 2013

This Statement of Additional Information (SAI) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated February 1, 2013 (the Prospectus) for the Market 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
Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	RKH
Market Vectors Biotech ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	BBH
Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	EVX®
Market Vectors Gaming ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	BJK®
Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	PPH
Market Vectors Retail ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	RTH
Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	SMH
Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	MOAT

A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge by writing to the Trust or the Distributor. The Trust s address is 335 Madison Avenue, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10017. Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust is an open-end management investment company. The Trust currently consists of 60 investment portfolios. This SAI relates to eight investment portfolios, Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF, Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF and Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF (each, a Fund and, together, the Funds). Each Fund is classified as a non-diversified management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act), and, as a result, is not required to meet certain diversification requirements under the 1940 Act. The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on March 15, 2001. The shares of each Fund are referred to herein as Shares.

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. Creation Units of the Funds are issued and redeemed generally in exchange for specified securities held by the Fund generally included in each Fund s Index (defined herein) and a specified cash payment. The Shares of the Funds are listed on NYSE Arca, Inc. (NYSE Arca or the Exchange), and trade in the secondary market at market prices that may differ from the Shares NAV. A Creation Unit consists of 50,000 Shares of a Fund. The Trust reserves the right to permit or require a cash option for creations and redemptions of Shares of a Fund (subject to applicable legal requirements).

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

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 sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified instrument, index or commodity at a specified future time and at a specified price. Stock index futures contracts are settled daily with a payment by one party to the other of a cash amount based on the difference between the level of the stock index 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 based on other indexes or combinations of indexes that Van Eck Associates Corporation (the Adviser) believes to be representative of each Fund s respective benchmark index (each, an Index).

An option is a contract that provides the holder the right to buy or sell shares 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. 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.

Although futures contracts (other than cash settled futures contracts including most stock 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 a contract which has previously been sold or selling a 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 good faith margin deposit 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 which 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.

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 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.

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 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 the 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 bankruptcy of 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 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 future positions and subjecting some futures traders to substantial losses.

Except as otherwise specified in the Funds Prospectus or this SAI, there are no limitations on the extent to which the Funds may engage in transactions involving futures and options thereon. The Funds will take steps to prevent their futures positions from leveraging its securities holdings. When a Fund has a long futures position, 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, as part of a complex stock replication strategy 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 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. Although over-the-counter swap agreements entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations thereunder, each Fund seeks to reduce this risk by 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.

The use of such swap agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the counterparty, under a 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 and related regulatory developments ultimately will require the clearing and exchange-trading of many over-the-counter derivative instruments that the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) recently defined as swaps. Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing will occur on a phased-in basis based on the type of market participant and CFTC approval of contracts for central clearing. The Adviser will continue to monitor these developments, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect a Fund s ability to enter into swap agreements.

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.

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 Fund s 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 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.

Future Developments

The Funds may take advantage of opportunities in the area of options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, options on the Funds, 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.

Investment Restrictions

The Trust has adopted the following investment restrictions as fundamental policies with respect to each Fund. These restrictions cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of each Fund 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. Under these restrictions:

1. Each Fund may not make loans, except that the 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 Fund (except for Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF, Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF and Market Vectors Wide Moat 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;

5. Each Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except that the 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;

6. 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;

7. 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; and

8. Each Fund, except Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF and Market Vectors Wide Moat 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. With respect to each of Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF and Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF, the Fund 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. This limit does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

In addition to the investment restrictions adopted as fundamental policies as set forth above, each Fund observes the following restrictions, which may be changed by the Board without a shareholder vote. Each Fund will not:

1. Invest in securities which are illiquid securities, including repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days and options traded over-the-counter, if the result is that more than 15% of a Fund s net assets would be invested in such securities.

2. Make short sales of securities.

3. 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.

4. 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 the Fund and such account.

5. Purchase securities of open-end or closed-end investment companies except in compliance with the 1940 Act, although the Fund 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.

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 limitations with respect to the borrowing of money and illiquid securities will be continuously complied with. An illiquid security is generally considered to be a security that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at the approximate price used by the Fund in determining its NAV.

Each Fund may invest in securities not included in its respective Index, 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.

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

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.

An investment in each Fund should also 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 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 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 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 also 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. 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. It is also possible that the composition of a Fund 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 under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Internal Revenue Code).

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has filed a notice of eligibility claiming an exclusion from the definition of the term commodity pool operator (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA). Therefore, neither the Funds nor the Adviser (with respect to the Funds) is subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool or CPO under the CEA.

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 the 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. A related CFTC proposal to harmonize applicable CFTC and SEC regulations could, if adopted, mitigate certain disclosure and operational burdens if CPO registration were required.

Shares are subject to the risks of an investment in a portfolio of equity securities in an economic sector or industry in which each Fund s Index is highly concentrated. In addition, because it is the policy of each Fund to generally invest in the securities that comprise its respective Index, the portfolio of securities held by such Fund (Fund Securities) also will be concentrated in that economic sector or industry.

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 the Funds Prospectus.

The Shares of each Fund are traded in the secondary market at prices that may differ to some degree from their NAV. The 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 the Exchange, brokers commissions on transactions 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 the Funds on a per Share basis, an updated Indicative Per Share Portfolio Value is disseminated intra-day through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association s Network B. Indicative Per Share Portfolio Values are disseminated every 15 seconds during regular Exchange trading hours based on the most recently reported prices of Fund Securities. As the respective international local markets close, the Indicative Per Share Portfolio Value will continue to be updated for foreign exchange rates for the remainder of the U.S. trading day at the prescribed 15 second interval. The Funds are not involved in or responsible for the calculation or dissemination of the Indicative Per Share Portfolio Value and make no warranty as to the accuracy of the Indicative Per Share Portfolio Value.

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 Adviser and other service providers to the Trust. The Adviser is 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 Adviser, 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 the Adviser, Van Eck Securities Corporation, and Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corporation. 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, ages, 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 Age	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, 55*	Chairman Trustee	Since 2008 Since 2006	Founder and CEO, DanCourt Management LLC - March 1999 to present (financial/ strategy consulting firm and Registered Investment Advisor).	60	Director, Forward Management, LLC and Audit Committee Chairman; Trustee, Berea College of Kentucky and Vice-Chairman of the Investment Committee; Member of the Governing Council of the Independent Directors Council; Secretary and Board Member of the CFA Society of Stamford.
R. Alastair Short, 59*	Trustee	Since 2006	President, Apex Capital Corporation (personal investment vehicle), January 1988 to present; Vice Chairman, W.P. Stewart & Co., Inc. (asset management firm), September 2007 to September 2008; and Managing Director, The GlenRock Group, LLC (private equity investment firm), May 2004 to September 2007.	70	Chairman and Independent Director, EULAV Asset Management, January 2011 to present; Independent Director, Tremont offshore funds, June 2009 to present; Director, Kenyon Review.
Peter J. Sidebottom, 50*	Trustee	Since 2012	Partner, Bain & Company (management consulting firm), April 2012 to present; Executive Vice President and Senior Operating Committee	60	Board Member, Special Olympics, New Jersey, November 2011 to present; Director, The

Name, Address[1] and Age	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
			Member, TD Ameritrade (on-line brokerage firm), February 2009 to January 2012; Executive Vice President, Wachovia Corporation (financial services firm), December 2004 to February 2009.		Charlotte Research Institute, December 2000 to present; Board Member, Social Capital Institute, University of North Carolina Charlotte, November 2004 to January 2012.
Richard D. Stamberger, 53*	Trustee	Since 2006	President and CEO, SmartBrief, Inc. (media company).	70	None.

1 The address for each Trustee and officer is 335 Madison Avenue, 19th 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 Van Eck Funds, Van Eck VIP Trust and the Trust.
* Member of the Audit Committee.
Member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

Interested Trustee

Name, Address[1] and Age	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, 49[4]	Trustee, President and Chief Executive Officer	Trustee (Since 2006); President and Chief Executive Officer (Since 2009)	Director, President and Owner of the Adviser, Van Eck Associates Corporation; Director and President, Van Eck Securities Corporation (VESC); Director and President, Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corp. (VEARA).	60	Director, National Committee on US-China Relations.

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2 Each Trustee serves until resignation, death, retirement or removal. Officers are elected yearly by the Trustees.

3 The Fund Complex consists of the Van Eck Funds, Van Eck 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 the Adviser.

Officer Information

The Officers of the Trust, their addresses, positions with the Trust, ages and principal occupations during the past five years are set forth below.

Officer s Name, Address[1] and Age	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office[2] and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During The Past Five Years
Russell G. Brennan, 48	Assistant Vice President and Assistant Treasurer	Since 2008	Assistant Vice President and Assistant Treasurer of the Adviser (since 2008); Manager (Portfolio Administration) of the Adviser, September 2005 to October 2008; Officer of other investment companies advised by the Adviser.
Charles T. Cameron, 52	Vice President	Since 2006	Director of Trading (since 1995) and Portfolio Manager (since 1997) for the Adviser; Officer of other investment companies advised by the Adviser.
Simon Chen, 41	Assistant Vice President	Since 2012	Greater China Director of the Adviser (Since January 2012); General Manager, SinoMarkets Ltd. (June 2007 to December 2011).
John J. Crimmins, 55	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 the Adviser, June 2009 to present; Vice President of VESC and VEARA, June 2009 to present; Chief Financial, Operating and Compliance Officer, Kern Capital Management LLC, September 1997 to February 2009; Officer of other investment companies advised by the Adviser.
Eduardo Escario, 37	Vice President	Since 2012	Regional Director, Business Development/Sales for Southern Europe and South America of the Adviser (since July 2008); Regional Director (Spain, Portugal, South America and Africa) of Dow Jones Indexes and STOXX Ltd. (May 2001 July 2008).
Lars Hamich, 44	Vice President	Since 2012	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Van Eck Global (Europe) GmbH (since 2009); Chief Executive Officer of Market Vectors Index Solutions GmbH (MVIS) (since June 2011); Managing Director of STOXX Limited (until 2008).
Wu-Kwan Kit, 31	Assistant Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Since 2011	Assistant Vice President, Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary of the Adviser, VESC and VEARA (since 2011); Associate, Schulte Roth & Zabel (September 2007 2011); University of Pennsylvania Law School (August 2004 May 2007).
Susan C. Lashley, 58	Vice President	Since 2006	Vice President of the Adviser and VESC; Officer of other investment companies advised by the Adviser.
Thomas K. Lynch, 56	Chief	Since 2007	Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser and

Officer s Name, Address[1] and Age	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office[2] and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During The Past Five Years
	Compliance Officer		VEARA (since December 2006) and of VESC (since August 2008); Vice President of the Adviser, VEARA and VESC; Treasurer (April 2005 December 2006); Officer of other investment companies advised by the Adviser.
Laura I. Martínez, 32	Assistant Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Since 2008	Assistant Vice President, Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary of the Adviser, VESC and VEARA (since 2008); Associate, Davis Polk & Wardwell (October 2005 June 2008); Officer of other investment companies advised by the Adviser.
Joseph J. McBrien, 64	Senior Vice President, Secretary and Chief Legal Officer	Since 2006	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of the Adviser, VESC and VEARA (since December 2005); Director of VESC and VEARA (since October 2010); Officer of other investment companies advised by the Adviser.
Ferat Oeztuerk, 29	Assistant Vice President	Since 2012	Sales Associate, Van Eck Global (Europe) GmbH (Since November 2011); Account Manager, Vodafone Global Enterprise Limited (January 2011 to October 2011).
Jonathan R. Simon, 38	Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Since 2006	Vice President, Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary of the Adviser, VESC and VEARA (since 2006); Officer of other investment companies advised by the Adviser.
Bruce J. Smith, 57	Senior Vice President	Since 2006	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Controller of the Adviser, VESC and VEARA (since 1997); Director of the Adviser, VESC and VEARA (since October 2010); Officer of other investment companies advised by the Adviser.

1 The address for each Officer is 335 Madison Avenue, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10017.
2 Officers are elected yearly by the Trustees.

The Board of the Trust met five times during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012.

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 Messrs. Chow, Short and Stamberger have 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 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 Audit Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012.

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. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee met one time during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012.

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 Adviser 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 Adviser. 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 Adviser s 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 Adviser, and the affiliates of the Adviser 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

Adviser 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.

The officers and Trustees of the Trust, in the aggregate, own less than 1% of the Shares of each Fund as of January 15, 2013.

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 Adviser (Family of Investment Companies) that are overseen by the Trustee is shown below.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF (As of December 31, 2012)	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Market Vectors Biotech ETF (As of December 31, 2012)	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF (As of December 31, 2012)	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Market Vectors Gaming ETF (As of December 31, 2012)
David H. Chow	None	None	None	None
R. Alastair Short	None	None	None	None
Peter J. Sidebottom	None	None	None	None
Richard D. Stamberger	None	None	None	$10,001-$50,000
Jan F. van Eck	None	None	None	$10,001-$50,000

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF (As of December 31, 2012)	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Market Vectors Retail ETF (As of December 31, 2012)	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF (As of December 31, 2012)	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF (As of December 31, 2012)
David H. Chow	None	None	None	None
R. Alastair Short	None	None	None	None
Peter J. Sidebottom	None	None	None	None
Richard D. Stamberger	None	None	None	None
Jan F. van Eck	None	None	None	$10,001-$50,000

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in all Registered Investment Companies Overseen By Trustee In Family of Investment Companies (As of December 31, 2012)
David H. Chow	Over $100,000
R. Alastair Short	Over $100,000
Peter J. Sidebottom	None
Richard D. Stamberger	Over $100,000
Jan F. van Eck	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

The Trust pays each Independent Trustee an annual retainer of $80,000, a per meeting fee of $15,000 for scheduled quarterly meetings of the Board and each special meeting of the Board and a per meeting fee of $7,500 for telephonic meetings. The Trust pays the Chairman of the Board an annual retainer of $45,500, the Chairman of the Audit Committee an annual retainer of $19,500 and the Chairman of the Governance Committee an annual retainer of $13,000. 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 calendar year ended December 31, 2012. Annual Trustee fees may be reviewed periodically and changed by the Trust s Board.

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(2)	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From the Trust and the Fund Complex(1) Paid to Trustee(2)
David H. Chow	$ 193,000	$ 193,000	N/A	N/A	$ 193,000
R. Alastair Short	$ 167,000	$ 0	N/A	N/A	$ 267,000
Peter J. Sidebottom(3)	$ 39,130	$ 0	N/A	N/A	$ 39,130
Richard D. Stamberger	$ 160,500	$ 80,250	N/A	N/A	$ 270,500
Jan F. van Eck(4)	$ 0	$ 0	N/A	N/A	$ 0

(1) The Fund Complex consists of Van Eck Funds, Van Eck VIP Trust and the Trust.
(2) Because the funds of the Fund Complex have different fiscal year ends, the amounts shown are presented on a calendar year basis.
(3) Peter J. Sidebottom was appointed to the position of Trustee of the Trust effective September 12, 2012.
(4) 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. 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, Adviser, Custodian and Distributor 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. The Funds Form N-Q may also be reviewed and copied at the SEC s Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. and information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 202.551.8090. The Funds Form N-Q is available through the Funds website, at www.vaneck.com or by writing to 335 Madison Avenue, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10017.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Funds, the Adviser and the Distributor have each adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act, designed to monitor personal securities transactions by their personnel (the Personnel). The Code of Ethics requires that all trading in securities that are being purchased or sold, or are being considered for purchase or sale, by the Funds must be approved in advance by the Head of Trading, the Director of Research and the Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser. Approval will be granted if the security has not been purchased or sold or recommended for purchase or sale for a Fund on the day that the Personnel of the Adviser requests pre-clearance, or otherwise if it is determined that the personal trading activity will not have a negative or appreciable impact on the price or market of the security, or is of such a nature that it does not present the dangers or potential for abuses that are likely to result in harm or detriment to the Funds. At the end of each calendar quarter, all Personnel must file a report of all transactions entered into during the quarter. These reports are reviewed by a senior officer of the Adviser.

Generally, all Personnel must obtain approval prior to conducting any transaction in securities. Independent Trustees, however, are not required to obtain prior approval of personal securities transactions. Personnel may purchase securities in an initial public offering or private placement, *provided* that he or she obtains preclearance of the purchase and makes certain representations.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Funds proxy voting record is available upon request 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 through the Funds website, at www.vaneck.com, or by writing to

335 Madison Avenue, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10017. The Funds Form N-PX is also available on the SEC s website at www.sec.gov.

MANAGEMENT

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled Management of the Funds.

Investment Adviser

Van Eck Associates Corporation 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. The Adviser is a private company with headquarters in New York and manages other mutual funds and separate accounts.

The Adviser serves as investment adviser to the Funds pursuant to an investment management agreement between the Trust and the Adviser (the Investment Management Agreement). Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Adviser, 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. The Adviser is responsible for placing purchase and sale orders and providing continuous supervision of the investment portfolio of the Funds.

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Trust has agreed to indemnify the 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 the Investment Management Agreement, the Adviser is paid a monthly fee based on a percentage of each applicable Fund s average daily net assets at the annual rate of 0.35% (with respect to Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF), 0.45% (with respect to Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF), 0.50% (with respect to Market Vectors Gaming ETF) and 0.55% (with respect to Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF). From time to time, the Adviser may waive all or a portion of its fees. Until at least February 1, 2014, 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, offering costs, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 0.35% (with respect to Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF), 0.49% (with respect to Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF), 0.55% (with respect to Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF) and 0.65% (with respect to Market Vectors Gaming ETF) of its average daily net assets per year. Offering costs excluded from the expense caps are: (a) legal fees pertaining to a Fund s Shares offered for sale; (b) SEC and state registration fees; and (c) initial fees paid for Shares of a Fund to be listed on an exchange.

The management fees paid by each Fund and the expenses waived or assumed by the Adviser during the Funds fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, December 31, 2011 and September 31, 2012, as applicable, or if the Fund has not been in existence for a full fiscal year, since the commencement of operations are set forth in the chart below.

Fund	Management Fees Paid During the Fiscal Year Ended December 31 or September 30, as applicable 2010	2011	2012	Expenses Waived or Assumed by the Adviser During the Fiscal Year Ended December 31 or September 30, as applicable 2010	2011	2012	Date of Commencement of Operations of the Fund
Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF	N/A	N/A	$ 62,324	N/A	N/A	$ 64,531	12/20/2011
Market Vectors Biotech ETF	N/A	N/A	$ 293,162	N/A	N/A	$ 74,445	12/20/2011
Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF*	$ 133,880	$ 143,500	$ 81,524	$ 47,590	$ 81,096	$ 74,409	10/10/2006
Market Vectors Gaming ETF*	$ 563,585	$ 649,463	$ 282,058	$ 0	$ 4,316	$ 66,395	01/22/2008
Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF	N/A	N/A	$ 608,722	N/A	N/A	$ 104,720	12/20/2011
Market Vectors Retail ETF	N/A	N/A	$ 124,886	N/A	N/A	$ 70,982	12/20/2011
Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF	N/A	N/A	$ 936,531	N/A	N/A	$ 134,653	12/20/2011
Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF	N/A	N/A	$ 68,372	N/A	N/A	$ 83,765	04/24/2012

* Effective January 1, 2012, the Fund s fiscal year end changed from December 31 to September 30.

Term. The 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. The 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. The Investment Management Agreement is also terminable upon 60 days notice by the Adviser and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

The Administrator

Van Eck Associates Corporation also serves as administrator for the Trust pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement. Under the Investment Management Agreement, the 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. The 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, 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.

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 for the Funds pursuant to a Custodian Agreement. As Custodian, The Bank of New York holds the Funds assets. The Bank of New York serves as the Funds transfer agent pursuant to a Transfer Agency Agreement. The Bank of New York may be reimbursed by the Funds for its out-of-pocket expenses. In addition, The Bank of New York provides various accounting services to each of the Funds pursuant to a fund accounting agreement.

The Distributor

Van Eck Securities Corporation (the Distributor) is the principal underwriter and distributor of Shares. Its principal address is 335 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017 and investor information can be obtained by calling 1-888-MKT-VCTR. 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 Adviser, 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.

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 (Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF, Market Vectors Biotech ETF, Market Vectors Gaming ETF, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, Market Vectors Retail ETF and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF only)

Market Vectors US Listed Bank and Brokerage 25 Index (the Bank and Brokerage Index), Market Vectors US Listed Biotech 25 Index (the Biotech Index), Market Vectors Global Gaming Index (the Gaming Index), Market Vectors US Listed Pharmaceutical 25 Index (the Pharmaceutical Index), Market Vectors US Listed Retail 25 Index (the Retail Index) and Market Vectors US Listed Semiconductor 25 Index (the Semiconductor Index) are published by MVIS, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Adviser. In order to minimize any potential for conflicts caused by the fact that the Adviser or its affiliates act as the index provider to the Fund, the Adviser has retained an unaffiliated third party to calculate the Bank and Brokerage Index, Biotech Index, Gaming Index, Pharmaceutical Index, Retail Index and Semiconductor Index, Structured Solutions AG (the Calculation Agent). The

Calculation Agent, using the rules-based methodology, will calculate, maintain and disseminate each of the Bank and Brokerage Index, Biotech Index, Gaming Index, Pharmaceutical Index, Retail Index and Semiconductor Index on a daily basis. The Adviser will monitor the results produced by the Calculation Agent to help ensure that the Bank and Brokerage Index, Biotech Index, Gaming Index, Pharmaceutical Index, Retail Index and Semiconductor Index are being calculated in accordance with the rules-based methodology. In addition, the Adviser and MVIS have established policies and procedures designed to prevent non-public information about pending changes to the Bank and Brokerage Index, Biotech Index, Gaming Index, Pharmaceutical Index, Retail Index and Semiconductor Index from being used or disseminated in an improper manner. Furthermore, the Adviser and MVIS have established policies and procedures designed to prevent improper use and dissemination of non-public information about Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF s, Market Vectors Biotech ETF s, Market Vectors Gaming ETF s, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF s, Market Vectors Retail ETF s and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF s portfolio strategies and to prevent Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF s, Market Vectors Biotech ETF s, Market Vectors Gaming ETF s, Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF s, Market Vectors Retail ETF s and Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF s portfolio managers from having any influence on the construction of each of the Bank and Brokerage Index s, Biotech Index s, Gaming Index s, Pharmaceutical Index s, Retail Index s and Semiconductor Index s methodology.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers

As of the date indicated below, Messrs. Liao and Cao managed the following other accounts:

	Other Accounts Managed (As of September 30, 2012)			**Accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on the performance of the account**	
Name of Portfolio Manager	Category of Account	Number of Accounts in Category	Total Assets in Accounts in Category	Number of Accounts in Category	Total Assets in Accounts in Category
Hao Hung (Peter) Liao	Registered investment companies	38	$25,210.35 million	0	0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	0	0	0	0
	Other accounts	0	0	0	0
George Cao	Registered investment companies	38	$25,210.35 million	0	0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	0	0	0	0
	Other accounts	0	0	0	0

Although the funds in the Trust that are managed by Messrs. Liao and Cao may have different investment strategies, each has an investment objective of seeking to replicate, before fees and expenses, its respective underlying index. The Adviser does not believe that management of the various accounts presents a material conflict of interest for Messrs. Liao and Cao or the Adviser.

Portfolio Manager Compensation

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 Adviser and its affiliates manage accounts with incentive fees.

Portfolio Manager Share Ownership

The portfolio holdings of Messrs. Liao and Cao, as of September 30, 2012 are shown below.

Fund	None	$1 to $10,000	$10,001 to $50,000	$50,001 to $100,000	$100,001 to $500,000	$500,001 to $1,000,000	Over $1,000,000
Peter Liao							
Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF	X						
Market Vectors Biotech ETF	X						
Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF		X					
Market Vectors Gaming ETF	X						
Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF	X						
Market Vectors Retail ETF	X						
Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF		X					
Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF		X					
George Cao							
Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF	X						
Market Vectors Biotech ETF	X						
Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF	X						
Market Vectors Gaming ETF	X						

Fund	None	$1 to $10,000	$10,001 to $50,000	$50,001 to $100,000	$100,001 to $500,000	$500,001 to $1,000,000	Over $1,000,000
Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF	X						
Market Vectors Retail ETF	X						
Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF		X					
Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF	X						

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

When selecting brokers and dealers to handle the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, the Adviser looks for prompt execution of the order at a favorable price. Generally, the Adviser works 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 Adviser owes a duty to its clients to seek best execution on trades effected. Since the investment objective of each Fund is investment performance that corresponds to that of an Index, the Adviser does 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.

The 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 the 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.

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 and taxable distributions. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions is evaluated by the Adviser based upon its 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 the Fund s fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, December 31, 2011 and September 30, 2012, as applicable, 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	Brokerage Commissions Paid During the Fiscal Year Ended December 31 or September 30, as applicable 2010	2011	2012	Date of Commencement of Operations of the Fund
Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF	N/A	N/A	$ 2,412	12/20/2011
Market Vectors Biotech ETF	N/A	N/A	$ 14,331	12/20/2011
Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF*	$ 3,539	$ 494	$ 1,446	10/10/2006
Market Vectors Gaming ETF*	$ 21,494	$ 39,179	$ 23,441	01/22/2008
Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF	N/A	N/A	$ 4,741	12/20/2011
Market Vectors Retail ETF	N/A	N/A	$ 1,583	12/20/2011
Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF	N/A	N/A	$ 14,193	12/20/2011
Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF	N/A	N/A	$ 114	04/24/2012

* Effective January 1, 2012, the Fund s fiscal year end changed from December 31 to September 30.

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 (defined below) that is not a qualified institutional buyer, as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, 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 generally consists of the in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of equity securities (the Deposit Securities) that comprise a Fund s Index and an amount of cash computed as described below (the Cash Component) or, as permitted or required by the Fund, of cash. 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. 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 the securities held by the Fund (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.

The 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 the Fund Deposit for each Fund changes as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events are reflected from time to time by the Adviser 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 Adviser s 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 Adviser 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 Adviser 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 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, the 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 (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 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 disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure, may impede the ability to reach the Distributor, a Participating Party or a DTC Participant.

Creation Units may be created in advance of the receipt by the Trust of all or a portion of the Fund Deposit. In such cases, the Authorized Participant will remain liable for the full deposit of the missing portion(s) of the Fund Deposit and will be required to post collateral with the Trust consisting of cash at least equal to a percentage of the marked-to-market value of such missing portion(s) that is specified in the Participant Agreement. The Trust may use such collateral to buy the missing portion(s) of the Fund Deposit at any time and will subject such Authorized Participant to liability for any shortfall between the cost to the Trust of purchasing such securities and the value of such collateral. The Trust will have no liability for any such shortfall. The Trust will return any unused portion of the collateral to the Authorized Participant once the entire Fund Deposit has been properly received by the Distributor and deposited into the Trust.

Orders to create Creation Units of the Funds shall be placed with a Participating Party or DTC Participant, as applicable, in the form required by such Participating Party or DTC Participant. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement, and that, therefore, orders to create Creation Units of the Funds may have to be placed by the investor s broker through a Participating Party or a DTC Participant who has executed a Participant Agreement. At any given time there may be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed a Participant Agreement. Those placing orders to create Creation Units of the Funds through the Clearing Process should afford sufficient time to permit proper submission of the order to the Distributor prior to the Closing Time on the Transmittal Date.

Orders for creation that are effected outside the Clearing Process are likely to require transmittal by the DTC Participant earlier on the Transmittal Date than orders effected using the Clearing Process. Those persons placing orders outside the Clearing Process should ascertain the deadlines applicable to DTC and the Federal Reserve Bank wire system by contacting the operations department of the broker or depository institution effectuating such transfer of Deposit Securities and Cash Component.

Orders to create Creation Units of a Fund may be placed through the Clearing Process utilizing procedures applicable to domestic funds for domestic securities (Domestic Funds) (see Placement of Creation Orders Using Clearing Process) or outside the Clearing Process utilizing the procedures applicable to either Domestic Funds or foreign funds for foreign securities (Foreign Funds) (see Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process Domestic Funds and Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process Foreign Funds). In the event that a Fund includes both domestic and foreign securities, the time for submitting orders is as stated in the Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process Foreign Funds and Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process Foreign Funds sections below shall operate.

Placement of Creation Orders Using Clearing Process

Fund Deposits created through the Clearing Process, if available, must be delivered through a Participating Party that has executed a Participant Agreement.

The Participant Agreement authorizes the Distributor to transmit to NSCC on behalf of the Participating Party such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the Participating Party s creation order. Pursuant to such trade instructions from the Distributor to NSCC, the Participating Party agrees to transfer the requisite Deposit Securities (or contracts to purchase such Deposit Securities that are expected to be delivered in a regular way manner by the third (3rd) Business Day) and the Cash Component to the Trust, together with such additional information as may be required by the Distributor. An order to create Creation Units of the Funds through the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Distributor on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Distributor not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process Domestic Funds

Fund Deposits created outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order creating Creation Units of the Funds to be effected outside the Clearing Process need not be a Participating Party, but such orders must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that the creation of Creation Units will instead be effected through a transfer of securities and cash. The Fund Deposit transfer must be ordered by the DTC Participant in a timely fashion so as to ensure the delivery of the requisite number of Deposit Securities through DTC to the account of the Trust by no later than 11:00 a.m. Eastern time, of the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date. All questions as to the number of Deposit Securities to be delivered, and the validity, form and eligibility (including time of receipt) for the deposit of any tendered securities, will be determined by the Trust, whose determination shall be final and binding. The cash equal to the Cash Component must be transferred directly to the Distributor through the Federal Reserve wire system in a timely manner so as to be received by the Distributor no later than 2:00 p.m. Eastern time, on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date. An order to create Creation Units of a Fund outside the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Distributor on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Distributor not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date; and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. However, if the Distributor does not receive both the requisite Deposit Securities and the Cash Component in a timely fashion on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date, such order will be cancelled. Upon written notice to the Distributor, such cancelled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day using the Fund Deposit as newly constituted to reflect the current NAV of the applicable Fund. The delivery of Creation Units so created will occur no later than the third (3rd) Business Day following the day on which the creation order is deemed received by the Distributor.

Additional transaction fees may be imposed with respect to transactions effected outside the Clearing Process (through a DTC participant) and in circumstances in which any cash can be used in lieu of Deposit Securities to create Creation Units. (See Creation Transaction Fee section below.)

Placement of Creation Orders Outside Clearing Process Foreign Funds

The Distributor will inform the Transfer Agent, the Adviser and the Custodian upon receipt of a Creation Order. The Custodian will then provide such information to the appropriate subcustodian. For each Fund, the Custodian will cause the subcustodian of such Fund to maintain an account into which the Deposit Securities (or the cash value of all or part of such securities, in the case of a permitted or required cash purchase or cash in lieu amount) will be delivered. Deposit Securities must be delivered to an account maintained at the applicable local custodian. The Trust must also receive, on or before the contractual settlement date, immediately available or same day funds estimated by the Custodian to be sufficient to pay the Cash Component next determined after receipt in proper form of the purchase order, together with the creation transaction fee described below.

Once the Transfer Agent has accepted a creation order, the Transfer Agent will confirm the issuance of a Creation Unit of a Fund against receipt of payment, at such NAV as will have been calculated after receipt in proper form of such order. The Transfer Agent will then transmit a confirmation of acceptance of such order.

Creation Units will not be issued until the transfer of good title to the Trust of the Deposit Securities and the payment of the Cash Component have been completed. When the subcustodian has confirmed to the Custodian that the required Deposit Securities (or the cash value thereof) have been delivered to the account of the relevant subcustodian, the Distributor and the Adviser will be notified of such delivery and the Transfer Agent will issue and cause the delivery of the Creation Units.

Acceptance of Creation Orders

The Trust reserves the absolute right to reject a creation order transmitted to it by the Distributor if, for any reason, (a) the order is not in proper form; (b) the creator or creators, upon obtaining the Shares, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding Shares of a Fund; (c) the Deposit Securities delivered are not as specified by the Administrator, as described above; (d) the acceptance of the Deposit Securities would have certain adverse tax consequences to a Fund; (e) the acceptance of the Fund Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; (f) the acceptance of the Fund Deposit would otherwise, in the discretion of the Trust or the Adviser, have an adverse effect on the Trust or the rights of beneficial owners; or (g) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Trust, the Distributor and the Adviser make it for all practical purposes impossible to process creation orders. Examples of such circumstances include, without limitation, acts of God or public service or utility problems such as earthquakes, fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures; wars; civil or military disturbances, including acts of civil or military authority or governmental actions; terrorism; sabotage; epidemics; riots; labor disputes; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Trust, the Adviser, the Distributor, DTC, the NSCC or any other participant in the creation process, and similar extraordinary events. The Transfer Agent will notify a prospective creator of its rejection of the order of such person. The Trust, the Custodian, any subcustodian and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits to Authorized Participants nor shall either of them incur any liability to Authorized Participants for the failure to give any such notification.

All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the Trust, and the Trust s determination shall be final and binding.

Creation Transaction Fee

A fixed creation transaction fee of $1,000 payable to the Custodian is imposed on each creation transaction regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased in the transaction. In addition, a variable charge for cash creations or for creations outside the Clearing Process currently of up to four times the basic creation transaction fee will be imposed. In the case of cash creations or where the Trust permits or requires a creator to substitute cash in lieu of depositing a portion of the Deposit Securities, the creator may be assessed an additional variable charge to compensate the Funds for the costs associated with purchasing the applicable securities. (See Fund Deposit section above.) As a result, in order to seek to replicate the in-kind creation order process, the Trust expects to purchase, in the secondary market or otherwise gain exposure to, the portfolio securities that could have been delivered as a result of an in-kind creation order pursuant to local law or market convention, or for other reasons (Market Purchases). In such cases where the Trust makes Market Purchases, the Authorized Participant will reimburse the Trust for, among other things, any difference between the market value at which the securities and/or financial instruments were purchased by the Trust and the cash in lieu amount (which amount, at the Adviser s discretion, may be capped), applicable registration fees, brokerage commissions and certain taxes. The Adviser may adjust the transaction fee to the extent the composition of the creation securities changes or cash in lieu is added to the Cash Component to protect ongoing shareholders. Creators of Creation Units are responsible for the costs of transferring the securities constituting the Deposit Securities to the account of the Trust.

Redemption of Creation Units

Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by the Distributor, only on a Business Day and only through a Participating Party or DTC Participant who has executed a Participant Agreement. **The Trust will not redeem Shares in amounts less than Creation Units**. Beneficial Owners also may sell Shares in the secondary market, but must accumulate enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit in order to have such Shares redeemed by the Trust. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of Shares to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit. See with respect to each Fund the section entitled Summary Information Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds and Additional Information About the Funds Investment Strategies and Risks Risks of Investing in the Funds in the Prospectus.

The Administrator, through NSCC, makes available immediately prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m. Eastern time) on each day that the Exchange is open for business, the Fund Securities that will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form (as defined below) on that day. If the Trust determines, based on information available to the Trust when a redemption request is submitted by an Authorized Participant, that (i) the short interest of a Fund in the marketplace is greater than or equal to 100% and (ii) the orders in the aggregate from all Authorized Participants redeeming Fund Shares on a Business Day represent 25% or more of the outstanding Shares of a Fund, such Authorized Participant will be required to verify to the Trust the accuracy of its representations that are deemed to have been made by submitting a request for redemption. If, after receiving notice of the verification requirement, the Authorized Participant does not verify the accuracy of its representations that are deemed to have been made by submitting a request for redemption in accordance with this requirement, its redemption request will be considered not to have been received in proper form. Unless cash redemptions are permitted or required for a Fund, the redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit generally consist of Fund Securities as announced by the Administrator on the Business Day of the request for redemption, plus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the Shares being redeemed, as next determined after a receipt of a request in proper form, and the value of the Fund Securities, less the redemption transaction fee and variable fees described below. Should the Fund Securities have a value greater than the NAV of the Shares being redeemed, a compensating cash payment to the Trust equal to the differential plus the applicable redemption transaction fee will be required to be arranged for by or on behalf of the redeeming shareholder. Each Fund reserves the right to honor a redemption request by delivering a basket of securities or cash that differs from the Fund Securities.

Redemption Transaction Fee

The basic redemption transaction fee of $1,000 is the same no matter how many Creation Units are being redeemed pursuant to any one redemption request. An additional charge up to four times the redemption transaction fee will be charged with respect to cash redemptions or redemptions outside of the Clearing Process. An additional variable charge for cash redemptions or partial cash redemptions (when cash redemptions are permitted or required for a Fund) may also be imposed to compensate each applicable Fund for the costs associated with selling the applicable securities. As a result, in order to seek to replicate the in-kind redemption order process, the Trust expects to sell, in the secondary market, the portfolio securities or settle any financial instruments that may not be permitted to be re-registered in the name of the Participating Party as a result of an in-kind redemption order pursuant to local law or market convention, or for other reasons (Market Sales). In such cases where the Trust makes Market Sales, the Authorized Participant will reimburse the Trust for, among other things, any difference between the market value at which the securities and/or financial instruments were sold or settled by the Trust and the cash in lieu amount (which amount, at the Adviser s discretion, may be capped), applicable registration fees, brokerage commissions and certain taxes (Transaction Costs). The Adviser may adjust the transaction fee to the extent the composition of the redemption securities changes or cash in lieu is added to the Cash Component to protect ongoing shareholders. In no event will fees charged by a Fund in connection with a redemption exceed 2% of the value of each Creation Unit. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary may be charged a fee for such services. To the extent a Fund cannot recoup the amount of Transaction Costs incurred in connection with a redemption from the redeeming shareholder because of the 2% cap or otherwise, those Transaction Costs will be borne by the Fund s remaining shareholders and negatively affect the Fund s performance.

Placement of Redemption Orders Using Clearing Process

Orders to redeem Creation Units of a Fund through the Clearing Process, if available, must be delivered through a Participating Party that has executed the Participant Agreement. An order to redeem Creation Units of a Fund using the Clearing Process is deemed received on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Distributor not later than 4:00 p.m. Eastern time on such Transmittal Date; and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed; such order will be effected based on the NAV of the Fund as next determined. An order to redeem Creation Units of a Fund using the Clearing Process made in proper form but received by the Fund after 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, will be deemed received on the next Business Day immediately following the Transmittal Date. The requisite Fund Securities (or contracts to purchase such Fund Securities which are expected to be delivered in a regular way manner) and the applicable cash payment will be transferred by the third (3rd) Business Day following the date on which such request for redemption is deemed received.

Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process Domestic Funds

Orders to redeem Creation Units of a Fund outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed the Participant Agreement. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order for redemption of Creation Units of a Fund to be effected outside the Clearing Process need not be a Participating Party, but such orders must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that redemption of Creation Units of the Fund will instead be effected through transfer of Creation Units of the Fund directly through DTC. An order to redeem Creation Units of a Fund outside the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Administrator on the Transmittal Date if (i) such order is received by the Administrator not later than 4:00 p.m. Eastern time on such Transmittal Date; (ii) such order is preceded or accompanied by the requisite number of Shares of Creation Units specified in such order, which delivery must be made through DTC to the Administrator no later than 11:00 a.m. Eastern time, on such Transmittal Date (the DTC Cut-Off-Time); and (iii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

After the Administrator has deemed an order for redemption outside the Clearing Process received, the Administrator will initiate procedures to transfer the requisite Fund Securities (or contracts to purchase such Fund Securities) which are expected to be delivered within three Business Days and the cash redemption payment to the redeeming Beneficial Owner by the third Business Day following the Transmittal Date on which such redemption order is deemed received by the Administrator. An additional variable redemption transaction fee of up to four times the basic transaction fee is applicable to redemptions outside the Clearing Process.

Placement of Redemption Orders Outside Clearing Process Foreign Funds

Arrangements satisfactory to the Trust must be in place for the Participating Party to transfer the Creation Units through DTC on or before the settlement date. Redemptions of Shares for Fund Securities will be subject to compliance with applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws and a Fund (whether or not it otherwise permits or requires cash redemptions) reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that the Fund could not lawfully deliver specific Fund Securities upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the Deposit Securities under such laws.

In connection with taking delivery of Shares for Fund Securities upon redemption of Creation Units, a redeeming shareholder or entity acting on behalf of a redeeming shareholder must maintain appropriate custody arrangements with a qualified broker-dealer, bank or other custody providers in each jurisdiction in which any of the Fund Securities are customarily traded, to which account such Fund Securities will be delivered. If neither the redeeming shareholder nor the entity acting on behalf of a redeeming shareholder has appropriate arrangements to take delivery of the Fund Securities in the applicable foreign jurisdiction and it is not possible to make other such arrangements, or if it is not possible to effect deliveries of the Fund Securities in such jurisdictions, the Trust may, in its discretion, exercise its option to redeem such Shares in cash, and the redeeming shareholder will be required to receive its redemption proceeds in cash.

Deliveries of redemption proceeds generally will be made within three business days. Due to the schedule of holidays in certain countries or for other reasons, however, the delivery of redemption proceeds may take longer than three business days after the day on which the redemption request is received in proper form. In such cases, the local market settlement procedures will not commence until the end of the local holiday periods.

The holidays applicable to the Foreign Funds are listed below. The proclamation of new holidays, the treatment by market participants of certain days as informal holidays (*e.g.*, days on which no or limited securities transactions occur, as a result of substantially shortened trading hours), the elimination of existing holidays or changes in local securities delivery practices, could affect the information set forth herein at some time in the future. The dates in calendar years 2013 and 2014 in which the regular holidays affect the relevant securities markets are as follows (the following holiday schedule is subject to potential changes in the securities market):

2013

AUSTRALIA

January 1	March 29	May 20	August 14	December 25
January 28	April 1	June 3	September 30	December 26
March 4	April 25	June 10	October 7	
March 11	May 6	August 5	November 5	

CANADA

January 1	May 20	September 2	December 26
January 2	June 24	October 14	
February 18	July 1	November 11	
March 29	August 5	December 25	

GERMANY

January 1	May 1	August 15	December 25
February 11	May 9	October 3	December 26
March 29	May 20	November 1	December 31
April 1	May 30	December 24	

GREECE

January 1	April 1	June 24	December 26
March 18	May 1	August 15	
March 25	May 3	October 28	
March 29	May 6	December 25	

HONG KONG

January 1	April 1	June 12	October 14	December 31
February 11	April 4	July 1	December 24	
February 12	May 1	September 20	December 25	

March 29	May 17	October 1	December 26

IRELAND

January 1	May 1	October 28	December 27
March 18	May 6	December 24	
March 29	June 3	December 25	
April 1	August 5	December 26	

ITALY

January 1	May 1	December 25
March 29	August 15	December 26
April 1	November 1	December 31
April 25	December 24	

JAPAN

January 1	February 11	May 6	October 14
January 2	March 20	July 15	November 4
January 3	April 29	September 16	December 23
January 14	May 3	September 23	December 31

MALAYSIA

January 1	May 1	June 1	October 15
January 24	May 24	August 7	November 4
February 1	May 25	August 8	November 5
February 11	May 30	August 9	December 25
February 12	May 31	August 31	

NEW ZEALAND

January 1	February 6	June 3
January 2	March 29	October 28
January 21	April 1	December 25
January 28	April 25	December 26

SINGAPORE

January 1	May 1	August 9	December 25
February 11	May 24	October 15	
February 12	May 25	November 2	
March 29	August 8	November 4	

SOUTH AFRICA

January 1	May 1	December 16
March 21	June 17	December 25
March 29	August 9	December 26
April 1	September 24	

SOUTH KOREA

January 1	May 1	August 15	October 3
February 11	May 17	September 18	December 25
March 1	June 6	September 19	December 31
April 5	July 17	September 20	

SWEDEN

January 1	May 9	December 25
March 29	June 6	December 26
April 1	June 21	December 31
May 1	December 24	

SWITZERLAND

January 1	May 1	August 15	December 26

January 2	May 9	September 5	December 31
March 19	May 20	November 1	
March 29	May 30	December 24	
April 1	August 1	December 25	

UNITED KINGDOM

January 1	May 6	December 25
March 29	May 27	December 26
April 1	August 26	

2014

AUSTRALIA

January 1	April 18	May 19	August 13	December 25
January 27	April 21	June 2	September 29	December 26
March 3	April 25	June 9	October 6	
March 10	May 5	August 4	November 4	

CANADA

January 1	May 19	September 1	December 26
January 2	June 24	October 13	
February 17	July 1	November 11	
April 18	August 4	December 25	

GERMANY

April 6	December 26
April 9	
May 1	
December 25	

GREECE

January 1	April 18	August 15
January 6	April 21	October 28
March 3	May 1	December 25
March 25	June 9	December 26

HONG KONG

January 1	April 21	July 1	December 24
January 30	May 1	September 9	December 25
January 31	May 6	October 1	December 26
April 18	June 2	October 2	December 31

IRELAND

January 1	May 1	October 27	December 29
March 17	May 5	December 24	
April 18	June 2	December 25	
April 21	August 4	December 26	

ITALY

January 1	May 1	December 24
January 6	June 2	December 25
April 18	August 15	December 26
April 25	December 8	

JAPAN

January 1	February 11	July 21	November 3
January 2	March 21	September 15	November 24
January 3	April 29	September 23	December 23
January 13	May 5	October 13	December 31

MALAYSIA

January 1	February 3	June 7	October 6
January 14	May 1	July 28	October 22
January 30	May 13	July 29	October 23
January 31	May 15	July 30	October 25
February 1	May 30	September 1	December 25

NEW ZEALAND

January 1	February 6	June 2
January 2	April 18	October 27

January 20	April 21	December 25	
January 27	April 25	December 26	

SINGAPORE

January 1	May 1	August 9	December 25
January 31	May 13	October 6	
February 1	May 15	October 22	
April 18	July 28	October 23	

SOUTH AFRICA

January 1	April 28	December 16	

March 21	May 1	December 25	
April 18	June 16	December 26	
April 21	September 24		

SOUTH KOREA

January 1	March 1	August 15	October 3
January 30	May 5	September 7	December 24
January 31	May 6	September 8	
February 1	June 6	September 9	

SWEDEN

January 1	May 1	December 24
January 6	May 29	December 25
April 18	June 6	December 26
April 21	June 20	December 31

SWITZERLAND

January 1	April 21	August 1	December 25
January 2	May 1	August 15	December 26
January 6	May 29	September 11	December 31
March 19	June 9	December 8	
April 18	June 19	December 24	

UNITED KINGDOM

January 1	May 5	December 26
April 18	August 25	
April 21	December 25	

The longest redemption cycle for Foreign Funds is a function of the longest redemption cycle in among countries whose securities comprise the Funds. In the calendar years 2013 and 2014, the dates of regular holidays affecting the following securities markets present the worst-case (longest) redemption cycle* for Foreign Funds as follows:

SETTLEMENT PERIODS GREATER THAN SEVEN DAYS FOR YEAR 2013

	Beginning of Settlement Period	End of Settlement Period	Number of Days in Settlement Period
Germany	12/19/13	12/27/13	8
	12/20/13	12/30/13	10
	12/23/13	01/02/14	10
Ireland	12/19/13	12/30/13	11
	12/20/13	12/31/13	11
	12/23/13	01/02/14	10
Italy	12/19/13	12/27/13	8
	12/23/13	01/02/14	10
Japan	12/26/13	01/06/14	11
	12/27/13	01/07/14	11
	12/30/13	01/08/14	9
Malaysia	08/02/13	08/12/13	10
	08/05/13	08/13/13	8
	08/06/13	08/14/13	8
South Africa	03/14/13	03/22/13	8
	03/15/13	03/25/13	10
	03/18/13	03/26/13	8
	03/19/13	03/27/13	8
	03/20/13	03/28/13	8
	03/22/13	04/02/13	11

03/25/13	04/03/13	8
03/26/13	04/04/13	8
03/27/13	04/05/13	8
03/28/13	04/08/13	11
04/24/13	05/02/13	8
04/25/13	05/03/13	8
04/26/13	05/06/13	10
04/29/13	05/07/13	8
04/30/13	05/08/13	8
06/10/13	06/18/13	8

	06/11/13	06/19/13	8
	06/12/13	06/20/13	8
	06/13/13	06/21/13	8
	06/14/13	06/24/13	10
	08/02/13	08/12/13	10
	08/05/13	08/13/13	8
	08/06/13	08/14/13	8
	08/07/13	08/15/13	8
	08/08/13	08/16/13	8
	09/17/13	09/25/13	8
	09/18/13	09/26/13	8
	09/19/13	09/27/13	8
	09/20/13	09/30/13	10
	09/23/13	10/01/13	8
	12/11/13	12/19/13	8
	12/12/13	12/20/13	8
	12/13/13	12/23/13	10
	12/18/13	12/27/13	9
	12/19/13	12/30/13	11
	12/20/13	12/31/13	11
	12/23/13	01/02/14	10
	12/24/13	01/03/14	10
	12/27/13	01/06/14	10
	12/30/13	01/07/14	8
	12/31/13	01/08/14	8
Sweden	12/19/13	12/27/13	8
	12/20/13	12/30/13	10
	12/23/13	01/02/14	10
Switzerland	12/19/13	12/27/13	8
	12/20/13	12/30/13	10
	12/23/13	01/02/14	10

SETTLEMENT PERIODS GREATER THAN SEVEN DAYS FOR YEAR 2014

	Beginning of Settlement Period	End of Settlement Period	Number of Days in Settlement Period
Ireland	12/23/14	01/02/14	10
	12/19/14	12/30/14	11
	12/22/14	12/31/14	9
	12/23/14	01/02/15	10
Italy	12/19/14	12/29/14	10
	12/22/14	12/30/14	8
	12/23/14	01/02/15	10
Japan	12/26/14	01/05/15	10
	12/29/14	01/06/15	8
	12/30/14	01/07/15	8
Malaysia	01/27/14	02/04/14	8
	01/28/14	02/05/14	8
	01/29/14	02/06/14	8
	07/23/14	07/31/14	8
	07/24/14	08/01/14	8
	07/25/14	08/04/14	10
South Africa	12/23/13	01/02/14	10
	12/24/13	01/03/14	10
	12/27/13	01/06/14	10
	12/30/13	01/07/14	8

12/31/13	01/08/14	8
03/14/14	03/24/14	10
03/17/14	03/25/14	8
03/18/14	03/26/14	8
03/19/14	03/27/14	8
03/20/14	03/28/14	8
04/11/14	04/22/14	9
04/14/14	04/23/14	9
04/15/14	04/24/14	9
04/16/14	04/25/14	9
04/17/14	04/29/14	12
04/22/14	04/30/14	8
04/23/14	05/02/14	9
04/24/14	05/05/14	11

	04/25/14	05/06/14	11
	04/29/14	05/07/14	8
	04/30/14	05/08/14	8
	06/09/14	06/17/14	8
	06/10/14	06/18/14	8
	06/11/14	06/19/14	8
	06/12/14	06/20/14	8
	06/13/14	06/23/14	10
	09/17/14	09/25/14	8
	09/18/14	09/26/14	8
	09/19/14	09/29/14	10
	09/22/14	09/30/14	8
	09/23/14	10/01/14	8
	12/09/14	12/17/14	8
	12/10/14	12/18/14	8
	12/11/14	12/19/14	8
	12/12/14	12/22/14	10
	12/15/14	12/23/14	8
	12/18/14	12/29/14	11
	12/19/14	12/30/14	11
	12/22/14	12/31/14	9
	12/23/14	01/02/15	10
	12/14/14	01/05/15	12
	12/29/14	01/06/15	8
	12/30/14	01/07/15	8
	12/31/14	01/08/15	8
Sweden	12/23/13	01/02/14	10
	12/19/14	12/29/14	10
	12/22/14	12/30/14	8
	12/23/14	01/02/15	10

* These worst-case redemption cycles are based on information regarding regular holidays, which may be out of date. Based on changes in holidays, longer (worse) redemption cycles are possible.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed (1) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (2) for any period during which trading on the NYSE 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.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in each Fund s Prospectus entitled 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 NYSE. 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.

The values of each Fund s portfolio securities are based on the securities closing prices on their local principal markets, where available. Due to the time differences between the United States and certain countries in which a 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. 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. If a market quotation for a security is not readily available or the Adviser believes it does not otherwise accurately reflect the market value of the security at the time a Fund calculates its NAV, the security 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 where the value of a security in a 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 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 is expected to 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 is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. 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 the Fund s respective Index. This may adversely affect a Fund s ability to track its respective Index. With respect to securities traded in foreign markets, the value of a Fund s portfolio securities may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell your Shares.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in each Fund s Prospectus entitled Shareholder Information Distributions.

General Policies

Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid quarterly for Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF and Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF and at least annually by each other Fund. Distributions of net realized capital gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but the Trust may make distributions on a more frequent basis for each Fund to improve its Index tracking or to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, in all events in a manner consistent with the provisions of the 1940 Act. In addition, the Trust may distribute at least annually amounts representing the full dividend yield on the underlying portfolio securities of the Funds, net of expenses of the Funds, as if each Fund owned such underlying portfolio securities for the entire dividend period in which case some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital for tax purposes for certain shareholders.

Dividends and other distributions on Shares are distributed, as described below, on a pro rata basis to Beneficial Owners of such Shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners then of record with proceeds received from the Trust. The Trust makes additional distributions to the minimum extent necessary (i) to distribute the entire annual taxable income of the Trust, plus any net capital gains and (ii) to avoid imposition of the excise tax imposed by Section 4982 of the Internal Revenue Code. Management of the Trust reserves the right to declare special dividends if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the status of each Fund as a regulated investment company (RIC) or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT SERVICE

No reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by Beneficial Owners of the Funds through DTC Participants for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. If this service is used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole Shares of the Funds. Beneficial Owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require Beneficial Owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

The following table sets forth the name, address and percentage of ownership of each shareholder who is known by the Trust to own, of record or beneficially, 5% or more of the outstanding equity securities of each Fund as of December 31, 2012:

Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage Owned
Nomura Securities International, Inc. 2 World Financial Center, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10281	27.68%
Citigroup Inc. 339 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10043	24.68%
National Financial Services LLC	17.63%

Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage Owned
200 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10281 J.P. Morgan Clearing Corp. 3 Chase Metrotech Center, Brooklyn, NY 11245	5.56%

Market Vectors Biotech ETF

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage Owned
JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association 14201 Dallas Parkway, 12th Floor, Dallas, TX 75254	18.21%
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 50 Milk Street, Boston, MA 02109	11.65%
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. World Financial Center, North Tower, New York, NY 10281	10.50%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	10.14%
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10281	9.72%

Market Vectors Environmental Services ETF

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage Owned
Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp. 101 Hudson Street, Jersey City, NJ 07302	12.58%
Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. 200 West Street, New York, NY 10282	11.25%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	10.14%
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10281	9.61%
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1 Harborside Financial Center, Plaza II, Jersey City, NJ 07311	9.13%
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 4211 South 102nd Street, Omaha, NE 68127	7.69%

Market Vectors Gaming ETF

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage Owned
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1 Harborside Financial Center, Plaza II, Jersey City, NJ 07311	16.47%
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399	15.75%
UBS Financial Services Inc. 1000 Harbor Boulevard, Weehawken, NJ 07086	15.66%
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10281	13.38%

Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage Owned
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	14.82%

Market Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage Owned
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 50 Milk Street, Boston, MA 02109	10.32%
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399	7.76%
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. World Financial Center, North Tower, New York, NY 10281	5.60%
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10281	5.59%
Bank of New York Mellon Corp. One Wall Street, New York, NY 10286	5.13%
JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association 14201 Dallas Parkway, 12th Floor, Dallas, TX 75254	5.12%

Market Vectors Retail ETF

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage Owned
J.P. Morgan Clearing Corp. 3 Chase Metrotech Center, Brooklyn, NY 11245	31.24%
Citigroup Inc. 339 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10043	11.07%
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. 5022 Gate Parkway Suite 100, Jacksonville, FL	9.88%
Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp. 101 Hudson Street, Jersey City, NJ 07302	7.24%
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10281	6.64%

Market Vectors Semiconductor ETF

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage Owned
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. 50 Milk Street, Boston, MA 02109	35.72%
Barclays Capital Inc. 70 Hudson Street, 7th Floor, Jersey City, NJ 07302	8.11%
Bank of New York Mellon Corp. One Wall Street, New York, NY 10286	6.60%

Market Vectors Wide Moat ETF

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage Owned
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1 Harborside Financial Center, Plaza II, Jersey City, NJ 07311	26.42%
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10281	18.33%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94104	12.81%
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc. 4211 South 102nd Street, Omaha, NE 68127	9.97%
Vanguard Marketing Corporation 100 Vanguard Blvd., Malvern, PA 19355	5.22%

TAXES

The following information also supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in each Fund s Prospectus entitled Shareholder Information Tax Information. The following summary of certain relevant tax provisions is subject to change, and does not constitute legal or tax advice.

Each Fund intends to qualify for and to elect treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. As a RIC, each Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its taxable investment income and capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders. To qualify for treatment as a RIC, a company must annually distribute at least 90% of its net investment company taxable income (which includes dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains) and meet several other requirements relating to the nature of its income and the diversification of its assets, among others. If a Fund fails to qualify for any taxable year as a RIC, all of its taxable income will be subject to tax at regular corporate income tax rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and such distributions generally will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary dividends to the extent of the Fund s current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Each Fund will be subject to a 4% excise tax on certain undistributed income if it does not distribute to its shareholders in each calendar year at least 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year, 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the twelve months ended October 31 of such year, and 100% of any undistributed amounts from the prior years. Each Fund intends to declare and distribute dividends and distributions in the amounts and at the times necessary to avoid the application of this 4% excise tax.

As a result of U.S. federal income tax requirements, the Trust on behalf of the Funds, has the right to reject an order for a creation of Shares if the creator (or group of creators) would, upon obtaining the Shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding Shares of a Fund and if, pursuant to Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code, the Funds would have a basis in the Deposit Securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Trust also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination. See Creation and Redemption of Creation Units Procedures for Creation of Creation Units.

Dividends, interest and gains received by a Fund from a non-U.S. investment may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may 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 stock or 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, 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. It is expected that more than 50% of each Market Vectors Gaming ETF s and Market Vectors Bank and Brokerage ETF s assets will consist of securities that are foreign-listed companies and/or foreign-domiciled companies.

Each Fund will report to shareholders annually the amounts of dividends received from ordinary income, the amount of distributions received from capital gains and the portion of dividends, if any, which may qualify for the dividends received deduction. Certain ordinary dividends paid to non-corporate shareholders may qualify for taxation at a lower tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund levels.

In general, a sale of Shares results in capital gain or loss, and for individual shareholders, is taxable at a federal rate dependent upon the length of time the Shares were held. A redemption of a shareholder s Fund Shares is normally treated as a sale for tax purposes. Fund Shares held for a period of one year or less at the time of such sale or redemption will, for tax purposes, generally result in short-term capital gains or losses, and those held for more than one year will generally result in long-term capital gains or losses. After 2012, the maximum tax rate on long-term capital gains available to non-corporate shareholders generally is 15% or 20% depending on whether the shareholders income exceeds certain threshold amounts on or after January 1, 2013.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, an additional 3.8% Medicare tax will be 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.

Special tax rules may change the normal treatment of gains and losses recognized by a Fund if the Fund makes certain investments such as investments in structured notes, swaps, options, futures transactions and non-U.S. corporations classified as passive foreign investment companies. Those special tax rules can, among other things, affect the treatment of capital gain or loss as long-term or short-term and may result in ordinary income or loss rather than capital gain or loss and may accelerate when the Fund has to take these items into account for tax purposes.

Investments in PFICs are subject to special tax rules which may result in adverse tax consequences to a Fund and its shareholders. To the extent a Fund invests in PFICs, it generally intends to elect to mark to market these investments at the end of each taxable year. By making this election, the Fund will recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such shares as of the close of the taxable year over their adjusted basis and as ordinary loss any decrease in such investment (but only to the extent of prior income from such investment under the mark to market rules). Gains realized with respect to a disposition of a PFIC that a Fund has elected to mark to market will be ordinary income. By making the mark to market election, a Fund may recognize income in excess of the distributions that it receives from its investments. Accordingly, a Fund may need to borrow money or dispose of some of its investments in order to meet its distribution requirements. If a Fund does not make the mark to market election with respect to an investment in a PFIC, the Fund could become subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to certain distributions from, and gain on the dispositions of, the PFIC which cannot be avoided by distributing such amounts to the Fund s shareholders.

Gain or loss on the sale or redemption of Fund Shares is measured by the difference between the amount of cash received (or the fair market value of any property received) and the adjusted tax basis of the Shares. Shareholders should keep records of investments made (including Shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends and distributions) so they can compute the tax basis of their Fund Shares. Legislation passed by Congress requires reporting of adjusted cost basis information for covered securities, which generally include shares of a regulated investment company acquired after January 1, 2012, to the Internal Revenue Service and to taxpayers. Shareholders should contact their financial intermediaries with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for their accounts.

A loss realized on a sale or exchange of Shares of a Fund may be disallowed if other Fund Shares or substantially identical shares are acquired (whether through the automatic reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within a sixty-one (61) day period beginning thirty (30) days before and ending thirty (30) days after the date that the Shares are disposed of. In such a case, the basis of the Shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss upon the sale or exchange of Shares held for six (6) months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends received by the shareholders. Distribution of ordinary income and capital gains may also be subject to foreign, state and local taxes.

Each Fund may make investments in which it recognizes income or gain prior to receiving cash with respect to such investment. For example, under certain tax rules, a Fund may be required to accrue a portion of any discount at which certain securities are purchased as income each year even though the Fund receives no payments in cash on the security during the year. To the extent that a Fund makes such investments, it generally would be required to pay out such income or gain as a distribution in each year to avoid taxation at the Fund level.

Distributions reinvested in additional Fund Shares through the means of a dividend reinvestment service (see Dividend Reinvestment Service) will nevertheless be taxable dividends to Beneficial Owners acquiring such additional Shares to the same extent as if such dividends had been received in cash.

Distributions of ordinary income paid to shareholders who are nonresident aliens or foreign entities will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax unless a reduced rate of withholding or a withholding exemption is provided under applicable treaty law. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding such withholding.

Some shareholders may be subject to a withholding tax on distributions of ordinary income, capital gains and any cash received on redemption of Creation Units (backup withholding). The backup withholding rate for individuals is currently 28%. Generally, shareholders subject to backup withholding will be those for whom no certified taxpayer identification number is on file with a Fund or who, to the Fund s knowledge, have furnished an incorrect number. When establishing an account, an investor must certify under penalty of perjury that such number is correct and that such investor is not otherwise subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld will be allowed as a credit against shareholders U.S. federal income tax liabilities, and may entitle them to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Effective January 1, 2014, each Fund will be required to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on payments of dividends and (effective January 1, 2017) redemption proceeds made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply or be deemed compliant with extensive new reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to a Fund to enable the Fund to determine whether withholding is required.

The foregoing discussion is a summary only and is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Purchasers of Shares of the Trust should consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences of investing in such Shares, including under state, local and other tax laws. Finally, the foregoing discussion is based on applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, regulations, judicial authority and administrative interpretations in effect on the date hereof. Changes in applicable authority could materially affect the conclusions discussed above, and such changes often occur.

Reportable Transactions

Under promulgated Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss on disposition of a Fund s Shares of $2 million or more in any one taxable year (or $4 million or more over a period of six taxable years) for an individual shareholder or $10 million or more in any taxable year (or $20 million or more over a period of six taxable years) for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC that engaged in a reportable transaction are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. In addition, significant penalties may be imposed for the failure to comply with the reporting requirements. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer s treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

CAPITAL STOCK AND SHAREHOLDER REPORTS

The Trust currently is comprised of 60 investment funds. The Trust issues Shares of beneficial interest with no par value. The Board may designate additional funds of the Trust.

Each Share issued by the Trust has a pro rata interest in the assets of the corresponding Fund. Shares have no pre-emptive, exchange, subscription or conversion rights and are freely transferable. Each Share is entitled to participate equally in dividends and distributions declared by the Board with respect to the Fund, and in the net distributable assets of such Fund on liquidation.

Each Share has one vote with respect to matters upon which a shareholder vote is required consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder and each fractional Share has a proportional fractional vote. Shares of all funds vote together as a single class except that if the matter being voted on affects only a particular fund it will be voted on only by that fund, and if a matter affects a particular fund differently from other funds, that fund will vote separately on such matter. Under Delaware law, the Trust is not required to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. The policy of the Trust is not to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. All Shares of the Trust have noncumulative voting rights for the election of Trustees. Under Delaware law, Trustees of the Trust may be removed by vote of the shareholders.

Under Delaware law, shareholders of a statutory trust may have similar limitations on liability as shareholders of a corporation.

The Trust will issue through DTC Participants to its shareholders semi-annual reports containing unaudited financial statements and annual reports containing financial statements audited by an independent auditor approved by the Trust s Trustees and by the shareholders when meetings are held and such other information as may be required by applicable laws, rules and regulations. Beneficial Owners also receive annually notification as to the tax status of the Trust s distributions.

Shareholder inquiries may be made by writing to the Trust, c/o Van Eck Associates Corporation, 335 Madison Avenue, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10017.

COUNSEL AND INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Dechert LLP, 1095 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036, is counsel to the Trust and has passed upon the validity of each Fund s Shares.

Ernst & Young LLP, 5 Times Square, New York, New York 10036, is the Trust s independent registered public accounting firm and audits the Funds financial statements and performs other related audit services.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of each Fund, including the financial highlights appearing in the Trust s Annual Report to shareholders for the