

**MARKET VECTORS ETF TRUST**

Form 485BPOS

August 27, 2013

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 27, 2013

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

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

**United States Securities and Exchange Commission**

Washington, D.C. 20549

**FORM N-1A**

**Registration Statement Under  
the Securities Act of 1933** S

Pre-Effective Amendment No. £

Post Effective Amendment No. S

1,215

and/or

**Registration Statement Under  
the Investment Company Act  
of 1940** S

Amendment No. 1,219 S

**MARKET VECTORS ETF TRUST**

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

**335 Madison Avenue, 19<sup>th</sup> 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, 19<sup>th</sup> Floor**

**New York, New York 10017**

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copy to:

**Stuart M. Strauss, Esq.**

**Dechert LLP**  
**1095 Avenue of the Americas**  
**New York, New York 10036**

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

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

- £ Immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b)
- S On September 1, 2013 pursuant to paragraph (b)
- £ 60 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)
- £ On [date] pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)
- £ 75 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(2)
- £ On [date] pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of rule 485

**MARKET VECTORS****CORPORATE BOND ETFs**

Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF	ANGL®
Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF	FLTR®
Treasury-Hedged High Yield Bond ETF	THHY™

**MARKET VECTORS****EQUITY INCOME ETFs**

BDC Income ETF	BIZD™
Mortgage REIT Income ETF	MORT®
Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF	PFXF®

**MARKET VECTORS****INTERNATIONAL BOND ETFs**

Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF	HYEM®
Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond ETF	EMLC®
International High Yield Bond ETF	IHY®
LatAm Aggregate Bond ETF	BONO®
Renminbi Bond ETF	CHLC®

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

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission 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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**MARKET VECTORS BDC INCOME ETF****SUMMARY INFORMATION****INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

Market Vectors BDC Income ETF (the Fund) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the Market Vectors® US Business Development Companies Index (the BDC Index).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

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

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**

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

Management Fee	0.40 %
Other Expenses <sup>(a)</sup>	1.01 %
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>(b)</sup>	7.93 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses <sup>(c)</sup>	9.34 %
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement <sup>(c)</sup>	(1.01)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement <sup>(c)</sup>	8.33 %

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

(b) Acquired fund fees and expenses include fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in other investment

companies,  
including  
business  
development  
companies  
( BDCs ).  
Because  
acquired fund  
fees and  
expenses are  
not borne  
directly by  
the Fund,  
they will not  
be reflected in  
the expense  
information  
in the Fund's  
financial  
statements  
and the  
information  
presented in  
the table will  
differ from  
that presented  
in the Fund's  
financial  
highlights  
included in  
the Fund's  
reports to  
shareholders.

- (c) 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 0.40% of the Fund's average daily net assets per year until at least September 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	\$ 819
3	\$ 2,547

**PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

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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 February 11, 2013 (the Fund's commencement of operations) through April 30, 2013, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.



**MARKET VECTORS BDC INCOME ETF (continued)**

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**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

The Fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Fund's benchmark index. The BDC Index is comprised of BDCs. To be eligible for the BDC Index and qualify as a BDC, a company must be organized under the laws of, and have its principal place of business in, the United States, be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and have elected to be regulated as a BDC under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). BDCs are vehicles whose principal business is to invest in, lend capital to or provide services to privately-held companies or thinly traded U.S. public companies. Small- and medium-capitalization BDCs are eligible for inclusion in the BDC Index. As of June 30, 2013, the BDC Index included 26 securities of companies with a market capitalization range of between approximately \$94.6 million to \$4.3 billion and a weighted average market capitalization of \$1.9 billion. This 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The 1940 Act places limits on the percentage of the total outstanding stock of a BDC that may be owned by the Fund; however, exemptive relief from the SEC applicable to the Fund permits it to invest in BDCs in excess of this limitation if certain conditions are met (the "Exemptive Relief").

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the BDC Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the BDC Index. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance before fees and expenses and that of the BDC 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 BDC Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of June 30, 2013, the BDC Index was concentrated in the financial services 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 BDCs.** BDCs generally invest in less mature private companies or thinly traded U.S. public companies which involve greater risk than well-established publicly-traded companies. While the BDCs that comprise the BDC Index are expected to generate income in the form of dividends, certain BDCs during certain periods of time may not generate such income. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management and other operating expenses and of any performance-based or incentive fees charged by the BDCs in which it invests, in addition to the expenses paid by the Fund. A BDC's incentive fee may be very high, vary from year to year and be payable even if the value of the BDC's portfolio declines in a given time period. Incentive fees may create an incentive for a BDC's manager to make investments that are risky or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangements, and may also encourage the BDC's manager to use leverage to increase the return on the BDC's investments. The use of leverage by BDCs magnifies gains and losses on amounts invested and increases the risks associated with investing in BDCs. A BDC may make investments with a larger amount of risk of volatility and loss of principal than other investment options and may also be highly speculative and aggressive.

The 1940 Act imposes certain constraints upon the operations of a BDC. For example, BDCs are required to invest at least 70% of their total assets primarily in securities of private companies or thinly traded U.S. public companies,

cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. Generally, little public information exists for private and thinly traded companies in which a BDC may invest and there is a risk that investors may not be able to make a fully informed evaluation of a BDC and its portfolio of investments. With respect to investments in debt instruments, there is a risk that the issuers of such instruments may default on their payments or declare bankruptcy. Many debt investments in which a BDC may invest will not be rated by a credit rating agency and will be below investment grade quality. These investments are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to an issuer's capacity to make payments of interest and principal. Although lower grade securities are potentially higher yielding, they are also characterized by high risk. In addition, the secondary market for lower grade securities may be less liquid than that of higher rated securities.

Additionally, a BDC may only incur indebtedness in amounts such that the BDC's coverage ratio of total assets to total senior securities equals at least 200% after such incurrence. These limitations on asset mix and leverage may affect the way that the BDC raises capital. BDCs compete with other entities for the types of investments they make, and such entities are not necessarily subject to the same investment constraints as BDCs.

To comply with provisions of the 1940 Act and the Exemptive Relief, the Adviser may be required to vote BDC shares in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders of the BDC.

To qualify and remain eligible for the special tax treatment accorded to regulated investment companies and their shareholders under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Internal Revenue Code), the BDCs in which the Fund invests must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. If a BDC in which the Fund invests fails to qualify as a regulated investment company, such BDC would be liable for federal, and possibly state, corporate taxes on its taxable income and gains. Such failure by a BDC could substantially reduce the BDC's net assets and the amount of income available for distribution to the Fund, which would in turn decrease the total return of the Fund in respect of such investment.

**Risk of Investment Restrictions.** The Fund is subject to the conditions set forth in the Exemptive Relief and certain additional provisions of the 1940 Act that limit the amount that the Fund and its affiliates, in the aggregate, can invest in the outstanding voting securities of any one BDC. The Fund and its affiliates may not acquire control of a BDC, which is presumed once ownership of a BDC's outstanding voting securities exceeds 25%. This limitation could inhibit the Fund's ability to purchase one or more BDCs in the BDC Index in the proportions represented in the BDC Index. In these circumstances, the Fund would be required to use sampling techniques, which could increase the risk of tracking error.

**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 BDC Index is concentrated in the financial services sector, 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, by loan losses, which usually increase in economic downturns, and by credit rating downgrades. 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, some financial institutions perceived as benefitting from government intervention in the past may be subject to future government-imposed restrictions on their businesses or face increased government involvement in their operations. Increased government involvement in the 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 may cause 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 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-capitalization 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 BDC Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the BDC 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 BDC Index. Because the Fund bears the costs and risks associated with buying and selling securities while such costs are not factored into the return of the BDC Index, the Fund's return may deviate significantly from the return of the BDC Index. To the extent the Fund calculates its net asset value ( NAV ) based on fair value prices and the value of the BDC Index is based on securities' closing prices (*i.e.*, the value of the BDC Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund's ability to track the BDC 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

**MARKET VECTORS BDC INCOME ETF (continued)**

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specific security is removed from the BDC 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.

**Concentration Risk.** The Fund's assets will be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries to the extent the BDC Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. Based on the current composition of the BDC Index, the Fund's assets are concentrated in the financial services 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 February 11, 2013 and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. Visit [www.marketvectorsetfs.com](http://www.marketvectorsetfs.com) for current performance figures.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

Investment Adviser. Van Eck Associates Corporation.

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

Name	Title with Adviser	Date Began Managing the Fund
Hao-Hung (Peter) Liao	Portfolio Manager	February 2013
George Cao	Portfolio Manager	February 2013

**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 52 of this Prospectus.

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**MARKET VECTORS EMERGING MARKETS HIGH YIELD BOND ETF****SUMMARY INFORMATION****INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

Market Vectors Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF (the Fund) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of The BofA Merrill Lynch High Yield US Emerging Markets Liquid Corporate Plus Index (the Emerging Markets High Yield Index).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

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

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**

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

Management Fee	0.40 %
Other Expenses	0.29 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses <sup>(a)</sup>	0.69 %
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement <sup>(a)</sup>	(0.29)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement <sup>(a)</sup>	0.40 %

<sup>(a)</sup> 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  
 0.40% of the  
 Fund's  
 average daily  
 net assets per  
 year until at  
 least  
 September 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	\$ 41
3	\$ 192
5	\$ 355

10 \$ 831

**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 May 8, 2012 (the Fund's commencement of operations) through April 30, 2013, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 20% 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 Emerging Markets High Yield Index is comprised of U.S. dollar denominated bonds issued by non-sovereign emerging market issuers that are rated BB1 or lower (based on an average of ratings from Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's Rating Services (S&P) and Fitch International Rating Agency (Fitch)) and that are issued in the major domestic and Eurobond markets. In order to qualify for inclusion in the Emerging Markets High Yield Index, an issuer must have risk exposure to countries other than members of the FX Group of Ten, all Western European countries and territories of the United States and



**MARKET VECTORS EMERGING MARKETS HIGH YIELD BOND ETF (continued)**

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Western European countries. The FX Group of Ten includes all Euro members, Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. As of June 30, 2013, the Emerging Markets High Yield Index included 365 below investment grade bonds of 226 issuers and approximately 78% of the Emerging Markets High Yield Index was comprised of Rule 144A securities. The Fund's 80% investment policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund, using a passive or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the Emerging Markets High Yield Index. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance before fees and expenses and that of the Emerging Markets High Yield Index will be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation. Because of the practical difficulties and expense of purchasing all of the securities in the Emerging Markets High Yield Index, the Fund does not purchase all of the securities in the Emerging Markets High Yield Index. Instead, the Adviser utilizes a sampling methodology in seeking to achieve the Fund's objective. As such, the Fund may purchase a subset of the bonds in the Emerging Markets High Yield Index in an effort to hold a portfolio of bonds with generally the same risk and return characteristics of the Emerging Markets High Yield Index.

The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Emerging Markets High Yield Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries. As of June 30, 2013, the Emerging Markets High Yield Index was concentrated in the industrial sector and the financial services sector represented a significant portion of the Emerging Markets High Yield 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.

*High Yield Securities Risk.* Securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as high yield securities or junk bonds. Junk bonds are often issued by issuers that are restructuring, are smaller or less creditworthy, or are more highly indebted than other issuers. Junk bonds are subject to greater risk of loss of income and principal than higher rated securities and are considered speculative. The prices of junk bonds are likely to be more sensitive to adverse economic changes or individual issuer developments than higher rated securities. During an economic downturn or substantial period of rising interest rates, junk bond issuers may experience financial stress that would adversely affect their ability to service their principal and interest payment obligations, to meet their projected business goals or to obtain additional financing. In the event of a default, the Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. The secondary market for securities that are junk bonds may be less liquid than the markets for higher quality securities and, as such, may have an adverse effect on the market prices of and the Fund's ability to arrive at a fair value for certain securities. The illiquidity of the market also could make it difficult for the Fund to sell certain securities in connection with a rebalancing of the Emerging Markets High Yield Index. In addition, periods of economic uncertainty and change may result in an increased volatility of market prices of high yield securities and a corresponding volatility in the Fund's net asset value (NAV).

*Credit Risk.* Bonds are subject to credit risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt or to otherwise honor its obligations. Bonds are subject to varying degrees of credit risk which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is a possibility that the credit rating of a bond may be downgraded after purchase, which may adversely affect the value of

the security.

*Interest Rate Risk.* Bonds are also subject to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a bond resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most bonds go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most bonds go up. The historically low interest rate environment increases the risk associated with rising interest rates. In addition, bonds with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, usually making them more volatile than bonds with shorter durations.

*Restricted Securities Risk.* Rule 144A securities are restricted securities. They may be less liquid than other investments because, at times, such securities cannot be readily sold and the Fund might be unable to dispose of such securities promptly or at reasonable prices. A restricted security that was liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid.

*Quasi-Sovereign Bond Risk.* Investments in quasi-sovereign bonds involve special risks not present in corporate bonds. The governmental authority that controls the repayment of the bonds may be unable or unwilling to make interest payments and/or repay the principal on its bonds or to otherwise honor its obligations. If an issuer of quasi-sovereign bonds defaults on payments of principal and/or interest, the Fund may have limited recourse against the issuer. In the past, certain governments of emerging market countries have declared themselves unable to meet their financial obligations on a timely basis, which has resulted in losses to the holders of such debt.

*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 Emerging Markets High Yield Index is concentrated in the industrials sector, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition of the industrials sector. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by environmental damages, product liability claims and exchange rates.

*Risk of Investing in the 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 Emerging Markets High Yield 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, by loan losses, which usually increase in economic downturns, and by credit rating downgrades. 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, some financial institutions perceived as benefitting from government intervention in the past may be subject to future government-imposed restrictions on their businesses or face increased government involvement in their operations. Increased government involvement in the 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 may cause companies operating in the financial services sector to incur large losses, experience declines in the value of their assets and even cease operations.

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

*Call Risk.* The Fund may invest in callable bonds. If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of callable securities will call (or prepay) their bonds before their maturity date. If a call were exercised by the issuer during or following a period of declining interest rates, the Fund is likely to have to replace such called security with a lower yielding security. If that were to happen, it would decrease the Fund's net investment income.

*Risk of Investing in Foreign Securities.* Investments in the securities of foreign issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These additional risks include greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional and custody costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Because 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.

*Risk of Investing in Emerging Market Issuers.* The countries in which the Fund will generally invest are considered to be emerging markets. Investments in securities of emerging market issuers are exposed to a number of risks that may make these investments volatile in price or difficult to trade. Political risks may include unstable governments, nationalization, restrictions on foreign ownership, laws that prevent investors from getting their money out of a country and legal systems that do not protect property rights as well as the laws of the United States. Market risks may include economies that concentrate in only a few industries, securities issues that are held by only a few investors, liquidity issues and limited trading capacity in local exchanges and the possibility that markets or issues may be manipulated by foreign nationals who have inside information.

*Sampling Risk.* The Fund's use of a representative sampling approach will result in its holding a smaller number of securities than are in the Emerging Markets High Yield Index. As a result, an adverse development respecting an issuer of securities held by the Fund could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the Fund held all of the securities in the Emerging Markets High Yield Index. Conversely, a positive development relating to an issuer of securities in the Emerging Markets High Yield Index that is not held by the Fund could cause the Fund to underperform the Emerging Markets High Yield Index. To the extent the assets in the Fund are smaller, these risks will be greater.

**MARKET VECTORS EMERGING MARKETS HIGH YIELD BOND ETF (continued)**

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*Risk of Cash Transactions.* Unlike most exchange-traded funds (ETFs), the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions partially for cash, rather than in-kind securities. As such, investments in Shares may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a conventional ETF.

*Index Tracking Risk.* The Fund's return may not match the return of the Emerging Markets High Yield Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Emerging Markets High Yield 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 Emerging Markets High Yield Index and raising cash to meet redemptions or deploying cash in connection with newly created Creation Units (defined herein). 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 Emerging Markets High Yield Index, the Fund's return may deviate significantly from the return of the Emerging Markets High Yield Index. In addition, the Fund's use of a representative sampling approach may cause the Fund to not be as well correlated with the return of the Emerging Markets High Yield Index as would be the case if the Fund purchased all of the securities in the Emerging Markets High Yield Index in the proportions in which they are represented in the Emerging Markets High Yield Index. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices and the value of the Emerging Markets High Yield Index is based on securities' closing prices on local foreign markets (*i.e.*, the value of the Emerging Markets High Yield Index is not based on fair value prices), the Fund's ability to track the Emerging Markets High Yield Index may be adversely affected.

*Replication Management Risk.* An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund of bonds, 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 Emerging Markets High Yield 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 the obligations of 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.

*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 Index concentrates in a particular sector or sectors or industry or group of industries. Based on the current composition of the Index, it is expected that the Fund's assets are concentrated in the industrials 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 May 8, 2012 and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. Visit [www.marketvectorsetfs.com](http://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
Michael F. Mazier	Portfolio Manager	May 2012
Francis G. Rodilosso	Portfolio Manager	September 2012

## **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 52 of this Prospectus.

**MARKET VECTORS EMERGING MARKETS LOCAL CURRENCY BOND ETF****SUMMARY INFORMATION****INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

Market Vectors Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond ETF (the Fund) seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index - Emerging Markets Global Core (the Emerging Markets Index).

**FUND FEES AND EXPENSES**

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

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

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses**

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

Management Fee	0.35 %
Other Expenses	0.13 %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses <sup>(a)</sup>	0.48 %
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursement <sup>(a)</sup>	(0.01 )%

Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement