

VanEck Vectors ETF Trust
Form 497
February 01, 2019

VANECK VECTORS ETF TRUST

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the current prospectuses (each, a “Prospectus” and together, the “Prospectuses”) of each fund (each, a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”) listed below for the VanEck Vectors® ETF Trust (the “Trust”), relating to each of the series of the Trust listed below, as it may be revised from time to time.

Fund	Principal U.S. Listing Exchange	Ticker	Fiscal Year End*	Prospectus Date
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Statement of Additional Information**February 1, 2019**

Biotech ETF	NASDAQ Stock Market LLC	BBH	September 30 th	February 1 st
Environmental Services ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	EVX [®]	September 30 th	February 1 st
Gaming ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	BJK [®]	September 30 th	February 1 st
Generic Drugs ETF	NASDAQ Stock Market LLC	GNRX	September 30 th	February 1 st
Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	DURA [™]	September 30 th	February 1 st
Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	GOAT [™]	September 30 th	February 1 st
Morningstar International Moat ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	MOTI [®]	September 30 th	February 1 st
Morningstar Wide Moat ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	MOAT [®]	September 30 th	February 1 st
NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	LFEQ [®]	September 30 th	February 1 st
Pharmaceutical ETF	NASDAQ Stock Market LLC	PPH [®]	September 30 th	February 1 st
Real Asset Allocation ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	RAAX [®]	September 30 th	February 1 st
Retail ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	RTH [®]	September 30 th	February 1 st
Semiconductor ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	SMH [®]	September 30 th	February 1 st
Video Gaming and eSports ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	ESPO [™]	September 30 th	February 1 st

Statement of Additional Information**April 1, 2018, as revised on February 1, 2019**

High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	YMLI [®]	November 30 th	April 1 st
High Income MLP ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	YMLP [®]	November 30 th	April 1 st

Statement of Additional Information**May 1, 2018, as revised on February 1, 2019**

Africa Index ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	AFK [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Agribusiness ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	MOO [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Brazil Small-Cap ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	BRF [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	PEK [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	CNXT [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Coal ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	KOL [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Egypt Index ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	EGPT [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Global Alternative Energy ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	GEX [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st

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Fund	Principal U.S. Listing Exchange	Ticker	Fiscal Year End*	Prospectus Date
Gold Miners ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	GDX [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
India Small-Cap Index ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	SCIF [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Indonesia Index ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	IDX [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Israel ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	ISRA [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Junior Gold Miners ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	GDXJ [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Natural Resources ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	HAP [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Oil Refiners ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	CRAK [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Oil Services ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	OIH [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Poland ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	PLND [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	REMX [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Russia ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	RSX [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Russia Small-Cap ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	RSXJ [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Steel ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	SLX [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	FRAK [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	NLR [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st
Vietnam ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	VNM [®]	December 31 st	May 1 st

Statement of Additional Information

September 1, 2018, as revised on February 1, 2019

AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF	Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.	ITM [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF	Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.	MLN [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF	Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.	SMB [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
BDC Income ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	BIZD [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
CEF Municipal Income ETF	Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.	XMPT [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
ChinaAMC China Bond ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	CBON [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	EMAG [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	HYEM [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	ANGL [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
Green Bond ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	GRNB [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
High-Yield Municipal Index ETF	Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.	HYD [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
International High Yield Bond ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	IHY [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	FLTR [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	EMLC [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st
Mortgage REIT Income ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	MORT [®]	April 30 th	September 1 st

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Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF

NYSE Arca, Inc.

PFXF® April 30th

September
1st

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Fund	Principal U.S. Listing Exchange	Ticker	Fiscal Year End*	Prospectus Date
Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF	Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.	PRB®	April 30 th	September 1 st
Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF	Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.	SHYD®	April 30 th	September 1 st

*Certain information provided in this SAI is indicated to be as of the end of a Fund's last fiscal year or during a Fund's last fiscal year. The term "last fiscal year" means the most recently completed fiscal year for each Fund.

A copy of each Prospectus may be obtained without charge by writing to the Trust or the Distributor (defined herein). The Trust's address is 666 Third Avenue, 9th Floor, New York, New York 10017. Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectuses, unless otherwise noted. The audited financial statements, including the financial highlights, appearing in the Trust's most recent Annual Report to shareholders for each Fund's corresponding fiscal year end and filed electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), are incorporated by reference and made part of this SAI. The unaudited financial statements appearing in the Trust's most recent Semi-Annual Report to shareholders for each Fund's corresponding fiscal year end, as applicable, and filed electronically with the SEC are also incorporated by reference and made part of this SAI.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust is an open-end management investment company. The Trust currently consists of 58 investment portfolios. This SAI relates to all Funds of the Trust as set forth on the cover page. The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on March 15, 2001. The shares of each Fund are referred to herein as “Shares.”

Each Fund that is classified as a “diversified” fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) is required to meet certain diversification requirements under the 1940 Act. Each Fund that is classified as a “non-diversified” fund under the 1940 Act may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of its assets in a single issuer. The following chart indicates the diversification classification for each Fund:

Fund	Classification as Diversified or Non-Diversified
Municipal ETFs	
AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF	Diversified
AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF	Diversified
AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF	Diversified
CEF Municipal Income ETF	Diversified
High-Yield Municipal Index ETF	Diversified
Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF	Diversified
Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF	Diversified
Equity/Fixed Income ETFs	
BDC Income ETF	Diversified
ChinaAMC China Bond ETF	Non-Diversified
Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF	Non-Diversified
Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF	Diversified
Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF	Diversified
Green Bond ETF	Non-Diversified
International High Yield Bond ETF	Diversified
Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF	Non-Diversified
J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF	Non-Diversified
Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF	Non-Diversified
Mortgage REIT Income ETF	Non-Diversified
Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF	Non-Diversified
Industry/Strategic Equity/Guided Allocation ETFs	
Biotech ETF	Non-Diversified
Environmental Services ETF	Non-Diversified
Gaming ETF	Non-Diversified
Generic Drugs ETF	Non-Diversified
Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF	Non-Diversified
Morningstar International Moat ETF	Diversified
Morningstar Wide Moat ETF	Non-Diversified
NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF	Non-Diversified
Pharmaceutical ETF	Non-Diversified

Real Asset Allocation ETF

Non-Diversified

Retail ETF

Non-Diversified

1

Fund	Classification as Diversified or Non-Diversified
Semiconductor ETF	Non-Diversified
Video Gaming and eSports ETF	Non-Diversified
MLP ETFs	
High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF	Non-Diversified
High Income MLP ETF	Non-Diversified
Hard Assets ETFs	
Agribusiness ETF	Non-Diversified
Coal ETF	Non-Diversified
Global Alternative Energy ETF	Non-Diversified
Gold Miners ETF	Non-Diversified
Junior Gold Miners ETF	Non-Diversified
Natural Resources ETF	Diversified
Oil Refiners ETF	Non-Diversified
Oil Services ETF	Non-Diversified
Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF	Non-Diversified
Steel ETF	Non-Diversified
Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF	Non-Diversified
Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF	Non-Diversified
Country/Regional ETFs	
Africa Index ETF	Diversified
Brazil Small-Cap ETF	Diversified
ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF	Diversified
ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF	Diversified
Egypt Index ETF	Non-Diversified
India Small-Cap Index ETF	Diversified
Indonesia Index ETF	Non-Diversified
Israel ETF	Non-Diversified
Poland ETF	Non-Diversified
Russia ETF	Non-Diversified
Russia Small-Cap ETF	Non-Diversified
Vietnam ETF	Non-Diversified

The Funds offer and issue Shares at their net asset value (“NAV”) only in aggregations of a specified number of Shares (each, a “Creation Unit”). Similarly, Shares are redeemable by the Funds only in Creation Units, as further described in the chart below. The Shares of the Funds are listed on either NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”), The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (“NASDAQ”) or the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (“Cboe”) as set forth on the cover page of this SAI, and Shares of each Fund trade in the secondary market at market prices that may differ from the Shares’ NAV. NYSE Arca, NASDAQ and Cboe are each referred to as an “Exchange” and collectively, the “Exchanges.” The Trust reserves the right to permit or require a “cash” option for creations and redemptions of Shares (subject to applicable legal requirements) to the extent Shares are not created or redeemed wholly in cash.

Creation and Redemption Features

The chart below sets forth certain relevant information regarding the creation and redemption features pertaining to each Fund.

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Fund Name	In Kind	In Cash	Partially In Cash/Partially In Kind	Primarily in Cash/Partially In Kind	Primarily In Kind/Partially in Cash	Creation Unit Size	Transaction Fee
Municipal ETFs							
AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF			X			50,000	\$500
AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF			X			50,000	\$500
AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF			X			50,000	\$500
CEF Municipal Income ETF	X					50,000	\$500
High-Yield Municipal Index ETF			X			50,000	\$500
Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Equity/Fixed Income ETFs							
BDC Income ETF	X					50,000	\$500
ChinaAMC China Bond ETF		X				100,000	\$1,500
Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF			X			50,000	\$1,000
Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF			X			200,000	\$1,000
Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF			X			50,000	\$500
Green Bond ETF			X			50,000	\$1,000
International High Yield Bond ETF	X					200,000	\$1,000
Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF	X					50,000	\$500

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Fund Name	In Kind	In Cash	Partially In Cash/Partially In Kind	Primarily in Cash/Partially In Kind	Primarily In Kind/Partially in Cash	Creation Unit Size	Transaction Fee
J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF			X			100,000	\$1,000
Morningstar Durable Dividend ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Mortgage REIT Income ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Preferred Securities ex Financials ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Industry/Strategic Equity/Guided Allocation ETFs							
Biotech ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Environmental Services ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Gaming ETF					X	50,000	\$1,000
Generic Drugs ETF					X	50,000	\$1,500
Morningstar Global Wide Moat ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Morningstar International Moat ETF					X	50,000	\$1,000
Morningstar Wide Moat ETF	X					50,000	\$500
NDR CMG Long/Flat Allocation ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Pharmaceutical ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Real Asset Allocation ETF					X	50,000	\$500
Retail ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Semiconductor ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Video Gaming and eSports ETF					X	50,000	\$500
MLP ETFs							
High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF			X			50,000	\$500
High Income MLP ETF			X			50,000	\$500
Hard Assets ETFs							
Agribusiness ETF					X	50,000	\$1,000
Coal ETF	X					50,000	\$1,000

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Fund Name	In Kind	In Cash	Partially In Cash/Partially In Kind	Primarily in Cash/Partially In Kind	Primarily In Kind/Partially in Cash	Creation Unit Size	Transaction Fee
Global Alternative Energy ETF	X					50,000	\$1,000
Gold Miners ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Junior Gold Miners ETF	X					50,000	\$1,000
Natural Resources ETF					X	50,000	\$1,000
Oil Refiners ETF					X	50,000	\$1,000
Oil Services ETF	X					50,000	\$500
Rare Earth/Strategic Metals ETF					X	50,000	\$1,000
Steel ETF	X					50,000	\$1,000
Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF	X					50,000	\$1,000
Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF					X	50,000	\$1,000
Country/Regional ETFs							
Africa Index ETF					X	50,000	\$1,000
Brazil Small-Cap ETF				X		50,000	\$1,000
ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF		X				50,000	\$4,200
ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF		X				50,000	\$2,200
Egypt Index ETF				X		50,000	\$1,000
India Small-Cap Index ETF				X		50,000	\$1,000
Indonesia Index ETF	X					50,000	\$1,000
Israel ETF	X					50,000	\$1,000
Poland ETF	X					50,000	\$1,000
Russia ETF	X					50,000	\$1,000
Russia Small-Cap ETF	X					50,000	\$1,000
Vietnam ETF				X		50,000	\$1,000

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

General

Each of VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF and VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF is a “fund of funds.” VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF invests all or a portion of its assets in other funds (the “Underlying Funds”). The performance of VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF is dependent on the performance of the Underlying Funds. VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF will be subject to the risks of the Underlying Funds’ investments. Because the investment characteristics of VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF will correspond directly to those of the Underlying Funds, the following applies to both VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF and the Underlying Funds, as applicable, and except where otherwise indicated, this SAI uses the term “Fund,” when referring to VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF to mean VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF and the Underlying Funds, as applicable. VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF invests all or a portion of its assets in exchange traded products that are registered under the federal securities laws (“Exchange Traded Products”), including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”). The performance of VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF is dependent on the performance of the Exchange Traded Products. VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF will be subject to the risks of the Exchange Traded Products’ investments.

VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Green Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors High-Yield Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors International High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Investment Grade Floating Rate ETF, VanEck Vectors J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF, and VanEck Vectors Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF are each defined as a “Fixed Income Fund” and collectively as the “Fixed Income Funds.”

VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing substantially all of its assets in a wholly-owned subsidiary in Mauritius, MV SCIF Mauritius, a private company limited by shares incorporated in Mauritius (the “Mauritius Subsidiary”), that has the same investment objective as VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF. Because the investment characteristics of VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF will correspond directly to those of the Mauritius Subsidiary (which is managed by and its decisions are taken by its independent Board of Directors), the following applies to both VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF and the Mauritius Subsidiary, as applicable, and except where otherwise indicated, this SAI uses the term “Fund” when referring to VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF to mean VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF and/or the Mauritius Subsidiary, as applicable.

Municipal Securities

Certain Funds may invest in securities issued by states, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities of states and multi-state agencies or authorities. Municipal securities share the attributes of debt/fixed income securities in general, but are generally issued by states, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities of states and multi-state agencies or authorities. The municipal securities which each certain Funds may purchase include general obligation bonds and limited obligation bonds (or revenue bonds), including industrial development bonds issued pursuant to former federal tax law. General obligation bonds are obligations involving the credit of an issuer possessing taxing power and are payable from such issuer's general revenues and not from any particular source. Limited obligation bonds are payable only from the revenues

derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source. Tax-exempt industrial development bonds generally are also revenue bonds and thus are not payable from the issuer's general revenues. The credit and quality of industrial development bonds are usually related to the credit of the corporate user of the facilities. Payment of interest on and repayment of principal of such bonds is the responsibility of the corporate user (and/or any guarantor). In addition, certain Funds may invest in lease obligations. Lease obligations may take the form of a lease or an installment purchase contract issued by public authorities to acquire a wide variety of equipment and facilities. The securities of state and municipal governments and their political subdivisions are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

Repurchase Agreements

The Funds may invest in repurchase agreements with commercial banks, brokers or dealers to generate income from their excess cash balances and to invest securities lending cash collateral. A repurchase agreement is an agreement under which a Fund acquires a money market instrument (generally a security issued by the U.S. Government or an agency thereof, a banker's acceptance or a certificate of deposit) from a seller, subject to resale to the seller at an agreed-upon price and date (normally, the next business day). A repurchase agreement may be considered a loan collateralized by securities. The resale price reflects an agreed upon interest rate effective for the period the instrument is held by a Fund and is unrelated to the interest rate on the underlying instrument.

In these repurchase agreement transactions, the securities acquired by a Fund (including accrued interest earned thereon) must have a total value at least equal to the value of the repurchase agreement and are held by the Trust's custodian bank until repurchased. In addition, the Trust's Board of Trustees ("Board" or "Trustees") has established guidelines and standards for review of the creditworthiness of any bank, broker or dealer counterparty to a repurchase agreement with each Fund. No more than an aggregate of 15% of each Fund's net assets will be invested in repurchase agreements having maturities longer than seven days.

The use of repurchase agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the other party to the agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying security at a time when the value of the security has declined, the Funds may incur a loss upon disposition of the security. If the other party to the agreement becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code or other laws, a court may determine that the underlying security is collateral not within the control of a Fund and, therefore, the Fund may incur delays in disposing of the security and/or may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying security and may be deemed an unsecured creditor of the other party to the agreement.

Futures Contracts and Options

Futures contracts generally provide for the future purchase or sale of a specified instrument, index or commodity at a specified future time and at a specified price. Stock or bond index futures contracts and other types of futures contracts are settled daily with a payment by the Fund (or exchange) to an exchange (or Fund) of a cash amount based on the

difference between the level of the stock or bond index or underlying instrument specified in the contract from one day to the next. Futures contracts are standardized as to maturity date and underlying instrument and are traded on futures exchanges. The Funds may use futures contracts and options on futures contracts which, in the case of all Funds other than VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF, Van Eck Associates Corporation (“VEAC” or the “Adviser” with respect to all Funds other than VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF) believes to be representative of each Fund’s respective benchmark index (each, an “Index”) and, in the case of VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF, Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corporation (“VEARA” or the “Adviser” with respect to VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF and, together with VEAC, the “Advisers”) believes to be appropriate based on other indices or combinations of indices.

An option is a contract that provides the holder of the option the right to buy or sell shares or other assets at a fixed price, within a specified period of time. An American call option gives the option holder the right to buy the underlying security from the option writer at the option exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. A European call option gives the option holder the right to buy the underlying security from the option writer only on the option expiration date. An American put option gives the option holder the right to sell the underlying security to the option writer at the option exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. A European put option gives the option holder the right to sell the underlying security to the option writer at the option exercise price only on the option expiration date.

Although futures contracts (other than cash settled futures contracts including most stock or bond index futures contracts) by their terms call for actual delivery or acceptance of the underlying instrument or commodity, in most cases the contracts are closed out before the maturity date without the making or taking of delivery. Closing out an open futures position is done by taking an opposite position (buying the same contract which was previously sold or selling the same contract previously purchased) in an identical contract to terminate the position. Brokerage commissions are incurred when a futures contract position is opened or closed.

Futures traders are required to make a margin deposit (typically in cash or government securities) with a broker or custodian to initiate and maintain open positions in futures contracts. A margin deposit is intended to assure completion of the contract (delivery or acceptance of the underlying instrument or commodity or payment of the cash settlement amount) if it is not terminated prior to the specified delivery date. Brokers may establish deposit requirements that are higher than the exchange minimums. Futures contracts are customarily purchased and sold on margin deposits which may range upward from less than 5% of the value of the contract being traded.

After a futures contract position is opened, the value of the contract is marked-to-market daily. If the futures contract price changes to the extent that the margin on deposit does not satisfy margin requirements, payment of additional "variation" margin will be required.

Conversely, a change in the contract value may reduce the required margin, resulting in a repayment of excess margin to the contract holder. Variation margin payments are made to and from the futures broker for as long as the contract remains open. The Funds expect to earn interest income on their margin deposits in the form of cash.

The Funds may use futures contracts and options thereon, together with positions in cash and money market instruments, to simulate full investment in each Fund's respective Index. Under such circumstances, the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser, as applicable (as defined below) (with respect to VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC China Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF and VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF (together, the "China Funds")) may seek to utilize other instruments that it believes to be correlated to each Fund's respective Index components or a subset of the components. Liquid futures contracts may not be currently available for the Index of each Fund.

Positions in futures contracts and options may be closed out only on an exchange that provides a secondary market therefor. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract or option at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close a futures or options position. In the event of adverse price movements, the Funds would continue to be required to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin. In such situations, if a Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet daily margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, the Funds may be required to make delivery of the instruments underlying futures contracts they have sold.

The Funds will seek to minimize the risk that they will be unable to close out a futures or options contract by only entering into futures and options for which there appears to be a liquid secondary market.

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts or uncovered call options in some strategies (*e.g.*, selling uncovered stock or bond index futures contracts) is potentially unlimited. The Funds do not plan to use futures and options contracts in this way. The risk of a futures position may still be large as traditionally measured due to the low margin deposits required. In many cases, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investor relative to the size of a required margin deposit.

Utilization of futures transactions by certain Funds involves the risk of imperfect or even negative correlation to each Fund's respective Index if the index underlying the futures contracts differs from the Index. There is also the risk of loss by the Funds of margin deposits in the event of the bankruptcy or other similar insolvency with respect to a broker with whom a Fund has an open position in the futures contract or option.

Certain financial futures exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of a trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular type of contract, no trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses, because the limit may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of future positions and subjecting some futures traders to substantial losses.

Except as otherwise specified in the Funds' Prospectuses or this SAI, there are no limitations on the extent to which the Funds may engage in transactions involving futures and options thereon. With respect to certain Funds, under applicable Indian securities regulations, there are position limits on foreign portfolio investor ("FPI") investments in index futures and index futures contracts on a particular underlying index under the Foreign Portfolio Investors Regulations, 2014 ("FPI Regulations") of the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"). The Funds will take steps to prevent their futures positions from "leveraging" their securities holdings. When a Fund has a long futures position requiring physical settlement, it will maintain with its custodian bank, cash or liquid securities having a value equal to the notional value of the contract (less any margin deposited in connection with the position). When a Fund has a short futures position requiring physical settlement, the Fund will maintain with its custodian bank assets substantially identical to those underlying the contract or cash and liquid securities (or a combination of the foregoing) having a value equal to the net obligation of the Fund under the contract (less the value of any margin deposits in connection with the position).

Swaps

Over-the-counter (“OTC”) swap agreements are contracts between parties in which one party agrees to make payments to the other party based on the change in market value or level of a specified index or asset. In return, the other party agrees to make payments to the first party based on the return of a different specified index or asset, usually an interest rate. Although OTC swap agreements entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations thereunder, each Fund seeks to reduce this risk generally by receiving (or paying) collateral daily and entering into agreements that involve payments no less frequently than quarterly. The net amount of the excess, if any, of a Fund’s obligations over its entitlements with respect to each swap is accrued on a daily basis and an amount of cash or highly liquid securities having an aggregate value at least equal to the accrued excess is maintained in an account at the Trust’s custodian bank.

In addition, certain Funds may enter into interest rate swaps and credit default swaps. Interest rate swaps are typically exchange-traded contracts in which a party agrees to make periodic payments on certain referenced interest rates (e.g., a fixed rate or a floating rate) applied to a specified notional amount. A credit default swap on a security is a bilateral contract that enables an investor to buy or sell protection against a defined-issuer credit event. Credit default swaps referencing fixed income indices are generally traded on exchanges. Certain Funds may enter into credit default swap agreements either as a buyer or a seller. A Fund may buy protection to attempt to mitigate the risk of default or credit quality deterioration in one or more of its individual holdings or in a segment of the fixed income securities market to which it has exposure, or to take a “short” position in individual bonds or market segments which it does not own. A Fund may sell protection in an attempt to gain exposure to the credit quality characteristics of particular bonds or market segments without investing directly in those bonds or market segments. As the protection seller in a credit default swap, a Fund effectively adds economic leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to being subject to investment exposure on its total net assets, the Fund is subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap.

The use of such swap agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the counterparty under an OTC swap agreement defaults on its obligation to make payments due from it as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, the Funds may lose such payments altogether or collect only a portion thereof, which collection could involve costs or delays.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) and related regulatory developments require the clearing and exchange-trading of certain standardized OTC derivative instruments that the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and the SEC defined as “swaps” and “security-based swaps,” respectively. Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing is occurring on a phased-in basis based on the type of market participant and CFTC approval of contracts for central clearing and exchange trading. In a cleared swap, a Fund’s ultimate counterparty is a central clearinghouse rather than a swap dealer, bank or other financial institution. A Fund enters into cleared swaps through an executing broker. Such transactions are then submitted for clearing and, if cleared, will be held at regulated futures commission merchants (“FCMs”) that are members of the clearinghouse that serves as the central counterparty. When a Fund enters into a cleared swap, it must deliver to the central counterparty (via an FCM) an amount referred to as “initial margin.” Initial margin requirements are determined by the central counterparty, but an FCM may require additional initial margin above the amount required by the central counterparty. During the term of the swap agreement, a “variation margin” amount may also be required to be paid by a Fund or may be received by the Fund in accordance with margin controls set for such accounts, depending upon changes in the price of the underlying reference asset subject to the swap agreement. At the conclusion of the term of the swap agreement, if a Fund has a loss equal to or greater than the margin amount, the margin amount is paid to the FCM along with any loss in excess of the margin amount. If a Fund has a loss of less than the margin amount, the excess margin is returned to the Fund. If a Fund has a gain, the full margin amount and the amount of the gain is paid to the Fund.

Central clearing is designed to reduce counterparty credit risk compared to uncleared swaps because central clearing interposes the central clearinghouse as the counterparty to each participant’s swap, but it does not eliminate those risks completely. There is also a risk of loss by a Fund of the initial and variation margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of the FCM with which the Fund has an open position in a swap contract. The assets of a Fund may not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of the FCM or central counterparty because the Fund might be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds and margin segregated on behalf of an FCM’s customers or central counterparty’s clearing members. If the FCM does not provide accurate reporting, a Fund is also subject to the risk that the FCM could use the Fund’s assets, which are held in an omnibus account with assets belonging to the

FCM's other customers, to satisfy its own financial obligations or the payment obligations of another customer to the central counterparty. Certain swaps have begun trading on exchanges called swap execution facilities. Exchange-trading is expected to, but may not necessarily, increase the liquidity of swaps trading.

In addition, with respect to cleared swaps, a Fund may not be able to obtain as favorable terms as it would be able to negotiate for an uncleared swap. In addition, an FCM may unilaterally impose position limits or additional margin requirements for certain types of swaps in which a Fund may invest. Central counterparties and FCMs generally can require termination of existing cleared swap transactions at any time, and can also require increases in margin above the margin that is required at the initiation of the swap agreement. Margin requirements for cleared swaps vary on a number of factors, and the margin required under the rules of the clearinghouse and FCM may be in excess of the collateral required to be posted by a Fund to support its obligations under a similar uncleared swap. However, regulators recently adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums and required daily margin transfers on uncleared swaps.

The Funds are also subject to the risk that, after entering into a cleared swap with an executing broker, no FCM or central counterparty is willing or able to clear the transaction. In such an event, the central counterparty would void the trade. Before a Fund can enter into a new trade, market conditions may become less favorable to the Fund.

The Adviser will continue to monitor developments regarding trading and execution of cleared swaps on exchanges, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect a Fund's ability to enter into swap agreements and the costs and risks associated with such investments.

SEBI has prohibited FPIs (in their capacity as issuers of offshore derivative instruments ("ODIs")) from issuing ODIs that have derivatives as their underlying instruments, unless such exposure is for hedging purposes. ODIs are defined under the FPI Regulations as any instrument issued overseas by an FPI against securities held by it that are listed or proposed to be listed on any recognized stock exchange in India or unlisted debt securities or securitized debt instruments as its underlying instrument.

Warrants and Subscription Rights

Warrants are equity securities in the form of options issued by a corporation which give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to purchase stock, usually at a price that is higher than the market price at the time the warrant is issued. A purchaser takes the risk that the warrant may expire worthless because the market price of the common stock fails to rise above the price set by the warrant.

Currency Forwards

A currency forward transaction is a contract to buy or sell a specified quantity of currency at a specified date in the future at a specified price which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties at a price set at the time of the contract. Currency forward contracts may be used to increase or reduce exposure to currency price movements.

The use of currency forward transactions involves certain risks. For example, if the counterparty under the contract defaults on its obligation to make payments due from it as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, a Fund may lose such payments altogether or collect only a portion thereof, which collection could involve costs or delays.

In early 2018, SEBI and the Reserve Bank of India (the “RBI”) introduced new regulation that permits FPIs to take long or short positions without having to establish underlying exposure up to a single limit of \$100 million or its equivalent, across all currency pairs involving Indian rupees combined across all stock exchanges in India. FPIs are required to ensure that their short positions on all stock exchanges across all contracts in foreign currency-Indian rupee (“FCY-INR”) pairs do not exceed \$100 million. In the event an FPI breaches the short position limit, a stock exchange shall restrict the FPI from increasing its existing short positions or creating new short positions in the currency pair until such time the FPI is in compliance with the existing requirements. To take long positions in excess of \$100 million in all contracts

in FCY-INR pairs, FPIs are required to have an underlying exposure in Indian debt or equity securities, including units of equity or debt funds.

Convertible Securities

A convertible security is a bond, debenture, note, preferred stock, right, warrant or other security that may be converted into or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock or other security of the same or a different issuer or into cash within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security generally entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt securities or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities generally have characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities. Convertible securities ordinarily provide a stream of income with generally higher yields than those of common stock of the same or similar issuers. Convertible securities generally rank senior to common stock in a corporation's capital structure but are usually subordinated to comparable nonconvertible securities. Convertible securities generally do not participate directly in any dividend increases or decreases of the underlying securities although the market prices of convertible securities may be affected by any dividend changes or other changes in the underlying securities.

Structured Notes

A structured note is a derivative security for which the amount of principal repayment and/or interest payments is based on the movement of one or more "factors." These factors include, but are not limited to, currency exchange rates, interest rates (such as the prime lending rate or LIBOR), referenced bonds and stock indices. Some of these factors may or may not correlate to the total rate of return on one or more underlying instruments referenced in such notes. Investments in structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. Depending on the factor(s) used and the use of multipliers or deflators, changes in interest rates and movement of such factor(s) may cause significant price fluctuations. Structured notes may be less liquid than other types of securities and more volatile than the reference factor underlying the note.

Participation Notes

Participation notes ("P-Notes") are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to the performance of a particular underlying equity security or market. P-Notes can have the characteristics or take the form of various instruments, including, but not limited to, certificates or warrants. The holder of a P-Note that is linked to a particular underlying security is entitled to receive any dividends paid in connection with the underlying security. However, the holder of a P-Note generally does not receive voting rights as it would if it directly owned the underlying security. P-Notes constitute direct, general and unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, which therefore subject a Fund to counterparty risk, as discussed below. Investments in

P-Notes involve certain risks in addition to those associated with a direct investment in the underlying foreign securities or foreign securities markets whose return they seek to replicate. For instance, there can be no assurance that the trading price of a P-Note will equal the value of the underlying foreign security or foreign securities market that it seeks to replicate. As the purchaser of a P-Note, a Fund is relying on the creditworthiness of the counterparty issuing the P-Note and has no rights under a P-Note against the issuer of the underlying security. Therefore, if such counterparty were to become insolvent, a Fund would lose its investment. The risk that a Fund may lose its investments due to the insolvency of a single counterparty may be amplified to the extent the Fund purchases P-Notes issued by one issuer or a small number of issuers. P-Notes also include transaction costs in addition to those applicable to a direct investment in securities. In addition, a Fund's use of P-Notes may cause the Fund's performance to deviate from the performance of the portion of the Index to which the Fund is gaining exposure through the use of P-Notes.

Due to liquidity and transfer restrictions, the secondary markets on which P-Notes are traded may be less liquid than the markets for other securities, which may lead to the absence of readily available market quotations for securities in a Fund's portfolio and may cause the value of the P-Notes to decline. The ability of a Fund to value its securities becomes more difficult and the Adviser's and/or Sub- Adviser's judgment in the application of fair value procedures may play a greater role in the valuation of a Fund's securities due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data. Consequently, while such determinations will be made in good faith, it may nevertheless be more difficult for a Fund to accurately assign a daily value to such securities.

P-Notes eligible for subscription by certain Funds must be issued by banks or broker-dealers that are registered with the SEBI as an eligible FPI to issue ODIs. Under the FPI Regulations, subject to certain other conditions being met, ODIs, including P-Notes, can be issued only to persons who satisfy the conditions under Regulation 4 of the FPI Regulations and are regulated by an appropriate foreign regulatory authority subject to compliance with the specified 'know-your-client' ("KYC") norms. However, certain categories of FPIs, specifically Category III FPIs and Category II FPIs, which are unregulated broad-based funds and are classified as a Category II FPI by virtue of their investment manager being appropriately regulated and registered with SEBI as a Category II FPI, are not permitted to issue, subscribe to or otherwise deal in ODIs, including P-Notes. FPIs shall have to fully disclose to SEBI any information concerning the terms of and parties to ODIs entered into by such FPI relating to any securities listed or proposed to be listed on any stock exchange in India. On November 24, 2014, SEBI issued a circular aligning the conditions for subscription of ODIs to those applicable to FPIs. The circular makes the ODI subscription more restrictive.

The existing ODI positions will not be affected by the circular until the expiry of such ODI contracts. However, the circular specifies that there will not be a rollover of existing ODI positions and, for any new ODI positions, new contracts will have to be entered into in accordance with the rules specified in the circular.

Further, SEBI issued a circular on June 10, 2016 on the KYC norms applicable to ODI subscribers, transferability of ODIs, reporting of suspicious transactions, periodic review of systems and modified ODI reporting format. With regards to KYC of ODI subscribers, ODI Issuers shall now be required to identify and verify the beneficial owners in the subscriber entities, who hold in excess of the threshold as defined under Rule 9 of the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 (*i.e.* 25 % in case of a company and 15 % in case of partnership firms/trusts unincorporated bodies). ODI issuers shall also be required to identify and verify the persons who control the operations, when no beneficial owner is identified based on the above materiality threshold.

It was also clarified by SEBI in a circular dated June 29, 2016 that the ODI subscribers who have subscribed to ODIs under the prior SEBI (Foreign Institutional Investors) Regulations, 1995 ("FII Regulations") can continue to subscribe to ODIs under the FPI regime, subject to the condition that they comply with Regulation 22 of FPI Regulations and meet the eligibility criteria as laid down in the SEBI circular dated November 24, 2014 along with other norms which may be given notice of by SEBI from time to time. Those ODI subscribers who do not meet the norms, including unregulated funds whose investment manager is appropriately regulated, may continue to hold the position until the date of expiry of such positions or until December 31, 2020, whichever is earlier. Such subscribers cannot take fresh positions or renew the old positions. Fresh ODIs can be issued to those entities which comply with the circular dated November 24, 2014 along with other conditions that may be given notice of by SEBI from time to time and Regulation 22 of FPI Regulations.

Further, as previously stated, SEBI has prohibited FPIs from issuing ODIs and/or P-Notes that have derivatives as their underlying instrument unless such exposure is for hedging purposes. For more information, please see “Investment Policies and Restrictions – Swaps.”

SEBI Takeover Regulations

Under the provisions of the SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 (“Takeover Code”), any acquirer who holds, together with persons acting in concert with him, 5% or more of the shares or voting rights of a listed public Indian company, is required to notify the company and the stock exchanges on which the shares of such company are listed about its holding within the prescribed time period. Furthermore, any acquirer who holds, together with persons acting in concert with him, 5% or more of shares or voting rights is required to inform the company and the stock exchange about any change in its holding by 2% or more of the shares or voting rights in the target company.

Upon the acquisition of 25% or more of shares or voting rights or an acquisition of control of the company, whether directly or indirectly, the acquirer is required to make an open offer to the other shareholders offering to purchase at least 26% of all the outstanding shares of the company at an offer price as determined pursuant to the provisions of the Takeover Code. Further, under the provisions of the Takeover Code, any existing shareholder of a listed public Indian company, holding 25% or more but less than 75% of the shares of the company, is entitled to acquire up to 5% voting rights of the company, in any financial year ending March 31 without making a public offer for such an acquisition.

There are certain exemptions under the Takeover Code from the public offer provisions in certain specific instances such as an *inter se* transfer of shares amongst the persons named as promoters in the shareholding pattern filed by the target company in terms of the listing agreement or the Takeover Code for not less than three years prior to the proposed acquisition and transfer of shares pursuant to an arrangement involving the target company as a transferor company or as a transferee company, or reconstruction of the target company, including amalgamation, merger or demerger, pursuant to an order of a court or a competent authority under any law or regulation, Indian or foreign. Certain Funds and/or their subsidiaries, as applicable, may invest through subscription of shares under the preferential route or purchase of shares from existing promoters or shareholders, in which case they would be required to comply with the public offer provisions of the Takeover Code if the post-acquisition holding of the Fund and/or subsidiary is in excess of the prescribed thresholds.

Insider Trading

Pursuant to the new SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 (“Insider Trading Regulations”), which came into effect May 15, 2015, disclosure filing is now required only for promoters, key managerial personnel and directors of a company whose securities are listed or proposed to be listed on stock exchanges. The prohibition on insider trading consists of the following key components: (i) prohibition on communicating unpublished price sensitive information (“UPSI”) by an insider; (ii) prohibition on other persons on procurement of UPSI; and (iii)

prohibition on trading by an insider while in possession of UPSI. Under the Insider Trading Regulations, an 'insider' has been defined to mean any person who is (i) a connected person or (ii) in possession of or having access to UPSI. An outsider (*i.e.* a person who is not a 'connected person') would qualify as an 'insider' if such person was 'in possession of' or 'having access to' UPSI.

Future Developments

The Funds may take advantage of opportunities in the area of options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, warrants, swaps and any other investments which are not presently contemplated for

use or which are not currently available, but which may be developed, to the extent such investments are considered suitable for a Fund by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser.

Investment Restrictions

The Trust and the Board of Directors of the Mauritius Subsidiary (to the extent that such restrictions are applicable to the VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF) have adopted the following investment restrictions as fundamental policies with respect to each Fund (and the Mauritius Subsidiary), unless otherwise noted. These restrictions cannot be changed with respect to a Fund (or the Mauritius Subsidiary) without the approval of the holders of a majority of such Fund's (or Mauritius Subsidiary's) outstanding voting securities. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund means the vote, at an annual or a special meeting of the security holders of the Trust, of the lesser of (1) 67% or more of the voting securities of the Fund present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. Similar voting requirements apply with respect to a change in the fundamental investment policies of the Mauritius Subsidiary. If VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF, as an investor in the Mauritius Subsidiary, is requested to vote on a change in the fundamental investment policies of the Mauritius Subsidiary, the Fund will either call a meeting of its shareholders and will vote its shares in the Mauritius Subsidiary in accordance with instructions it receives from its shareholders or otherwise vote as required under the 1940 Act.

The following investment restrictions are applicable to each Fund (unless otherwise noted) except VanEck Vectors High Income MLP ETF and VanEck Vectors High Income Infrastructure MLP ETF (collectively, the "MLP ETFs"):

1. Each Fund may not make loans, except that a Fund may (i) lend portfolio securities, (ii) enter into repurchase agreements, (iii) purchase all or a portion of an issue of debt securities, bank loan or participation interests, bank certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, debentures or other securities, whether or not the purchase is made upon the original issuance of the securities and (iv) participate in an interfund lending program with other registered investment companies;
2. Each Fund may not borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulation from time to time;
3. Each Fund may not issue senior securities except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulation from time to time;
4. Each of VanEck Vectors Africa Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap ETF, VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC SME-ChiNext ETF, VanEck Vectors Emerging Markets High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Fallen Angel High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck

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Vectors High-Yield Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors India Small-Cap Index ETF, VanEck Vectors International High Yield Bond ETF, VanEck Vectors Morningstar International Moat ETF, VanEck Vectors Natural Resources ETF, VanEck Vectors Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF and VanEck Vectors Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF may not invest in a manner inconsistent with its classification as a “diversified company” as provided by (i) the 1940 Act, as

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amended from time to time, (ii) the rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC under the 1940 Act, as amended from time to time, or (iii) an exemption or other relief applicable to the Fund from the provisions of the 1940 Act, as amended from time to time;

5. VanEck Vectors Africa Index ETF, VanEck Vectors Agribusiness ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap ETF, VanEck Vectors ChinaAMC CSI 300 ETF, VanEck Vectors Coal ETF, VanEck Vectors Environmental Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Gaming ETF, VanEck Vectors Global Alternative Energy ETF, VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, VanEck Vectors High-Yield Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors Indonesia ETF, VanEck Vectors Natural Resources ETF, VanEck Vectors Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors Russia ETF, VanEck Vectors Steel ETF, VanEck Vectors Uranium+Nuclear Energy ETF and VanEck Vectors Vietnam ETF may not purchase a security (other than obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in a single issuer;

6. Each Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except that a Fund may (i) invest in securities of issuers that invest in real estate or interests therein; (ii) invest in mortgage-related securities and other securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein; and (iii) hold and sell real estate acquired by the Fund as a result of the ownership of securities;

7. Each Fund may not engage in the business of underwriting securities issued by others, except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), in the disposition of restricted securities or in connection with its investments in other investment companies;

8. Each Fund may not purchase or sell commodities, unless acquired as a result of owning securities or other instruments, but it may purchase, sell or enter into financial options and futures, forward and spot currency contracts, swap transactions and other financial contracts or derivative instruments and may invest in securities or other instruments backed by commodities. In addition, VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF may invest up to 25% of its total assets in gold and silver coins, which are legal tender in the country of issue and gold and silver bullion, and palladium and platinum group metals bullion; and

9. Each Fund (except VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF, VanEck Vectors Global Alternative Energy ETF, VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF, VanEck Vectors Retail ETF, VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF and VanEck Vectors Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF) may not purchase any security if, as a result of that purchase, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry, except that the Fund may invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries if the index that the Fund replicates concentrates in an industry or group of industries. VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF may not purchase any security if, as a result of that purchase, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry.

VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF

may not purchase any security if, as a result of that purchase, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry except that the Fund will invest 25% or more of its total assets in the gold-mining industry. VanEck Vectors Global Alternative Energy ETF may not purchase any security if, as a result of that purchase, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry except that the Fund will invest 25% or more of its total assets in the alternative energy industry. Each of VanEck Vectors BDC Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Biotech ETF, VanEck Vectors Mortgage REIT Income ETF, VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF, VanEck Vectors Pharmaceutical ETF, VanEck Vectors Retail ETF, VanEck Vectors Semiconductor ETF and VanEck Vectors Unconventional Oil & Gas ETF may not purchase any security if, as a result of that purchase, 25% or more of its total assets would be invested in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry, except that the Fund will invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries if the index that the Fund replicates concentrates in an industry or group of industries. These limits do not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

In addition, each of VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Intermediate Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Long Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors AMT-Free Short Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors High-Yield Municipal Index ETF, VanEck Vectors Pre-Refunded Municipal Index ETF and VanEck Vectors Short High-Yield Municipal Index ETF (collectively, the “Municipal Funds”) has adopted a fundamental investment policy to invest at least 80% of its assets in investments suggested by its name. For purposes of this policy, the term “assets” means net assets plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. Accordingly, each Municipal Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in municipal securities. VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF has adopted a fundamental investment policy to invest at least 80% of its total assets in investments the income from which is exempt from U.S. federal income tax (other than the AMT). VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF may count securities that generate income subject to the AMT toward the 80% investment requirement.

In addition to the investment restrictions (and with respect to the Municipal Funds and VanEck Vectors CEF Municipal Income ETF, the applicable policy) adopted as fundamental policies as set forth above, each Fund (except the MLP ETFs) observes the following non-fundamental investment restrictions, which may be changed by the Board without a shareholder vote. Under these restrictions:

1. Each Fund will not invest in securities which are “illiquid” securities if the result is that more than 15% of a Fund’s net assets would be invested in such securities.

2. Each Fund will not make short sales of securities.

3. Each Fund (except for VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF) will not purchase any security on margin, except for such short-term loans as are necessary for clearance of securities transactions. The deposit or payment by a Fund or initial or variation margin in connection with futures contracts or related options thereon is not considered the purchase of a security on margin. VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF will not purchase any security on margin, except for such short-term loans as are necessary for clearance of securities transactions. The deposit or payment by VanEck Vectors Real Asset Allocation ETF or initial or variation margin in connection with futures contracts, options on futures contracts or other derivative instruments shall not constitute the purchase of a security on margin.

Each Fund will not participate in a joint or joint-and-several basis in any trading account in securities, although 4. transactions for the Funds and any other account under common or affiliated management may be combined or allocated between a Fund and such account.