



PROSPECTUS
MAY 1, 2017

VanEck™ VIP Trust

VanEck VIP Emerging Markets Fund
(Initial Class Shares)

These securities have not been approved or disapproved either by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or by any State Securities Commission. Neither the SEC nor any State Commission has passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus.

Any claim to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The VanEck VIP Emerging Markets Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in equity securities in emerging markets around the world.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table does not include fees and expenses imposed under your variable annuity contract and/or variable life insurance policy. Because these fees and expenses are not included, the fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

| | Initial Class |
|---|----------------------|
| Management Fees | 1.00% |
| Other Expenses | 0.18% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 1.18% |

Expense Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example does not include fees and expenses imposed under your variable annuity contract and/or variable life insurance policy. Because these fees and expenses are not included, the fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then either redeem all of your shares at the end of these periods or continue to hold them. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same, and applies fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, if any, for the periods indicated above under "Annual Fund Operating Expenses". Although your actual expenses may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| | Share Status | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Initial Class | Sold or Held | \$120 | \$375 | \$649 | \$1,432 |

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate that the Fund pays higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 62% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in securities of companies that are organized in, maintain at least 50% of their assets in, or derive at least 50% of their revenues from, emerging market countries. Van Eck Associates Corporation (the "Adviser") has broad discretion to identify countries that it considers to qualify as emerging markets. The Adviser selects emerging market countries that the Fund will invest in based on the Adviser's evaluation of economic fundamentals, legal structure, political developments and other specific factors the Adviser believes to be relevant.

Utilizing qualitative and quantitative measures, the Fund's portfolio manager seeks to invest in reasonably-priced companies that have strong structural growth potential. The portfolio manager seeks attractive investment opportunities in all areas of emerging markets, and utilizes a flexible investment approach across all market capitalizations.

The Fund's holdings may include issues denominated in currencies of emerging market countries, investment companies (like country funds) that invest in emerging market countries, and American Depositary Receipts, and similar types of investments, representing emerging market securities.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities issued by other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). The Fund may also invest in money market funds, but these investments are not subject to this limitation. The Fund may invest in ETFs to participate in, or gain rapid exposure to, certain market sectors, or when direct investments in certain countries are not permitted.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund’s share price and return will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund’s portfolio securities. Accordingly, an investment in the Fund involves the risk of losing money.

Chinese Issuers. Investing in securities of Chinese companies involves certain risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including, among others, (i) more frequent (and potentially widespread) trading suspensions and government interventions with respect to Chinese issuers, resulting in lack of liquidity and in price volatility, (ii) currency revaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations or blockage, (iii) the nature and extent of intervention by the Chinese government in the Chinese securities markets, whether such intervention will continue and the impact of such intervention or its discontinuation, (iv) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets, (v) the risk that the Chinese government may decide not to continue to support economic reform programs, (vi) limitations on the use of brokers, (vii) higher rates of inflation, (viii) greater political, economic and social uncertainty, (ix) market volatility caused by any potential regional or territorial conflicts or natural disasters and (x) the risk of increased trade tariffs, embargoes and other trade limitations.

Direct Investments. Direct investments may involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses. Because of the absence of any public trading market for these investments, the Fund may take longer to liquidate these positions than would be the case for publicly traded securities. Direct investments are generally considered illiquid and will be aggregated with other illiquid investments for purposes of the limitation on illiquid investments.

Emerging Market Securities. Emerging market securities typically present even greater exposure to the risks described under “Foreign Securities” and may be particularly sensitive to certain economic changes. Emerging market securities are exposed to a number of risks that may make these investments volatile in price or difficult to trade.

Foreign Currency Transactions. An investment transacted in a foreign currency may lose value due to fluctuations in the rate of exchange. These fluctuations can make the return on an investment go up or down, entirely apart from the quality or performance of the investment itself.

Foreign Securities. Foreign investments are subject to greater risks than U.S. domestic investments. These additional risks may include exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less publicly available information; more volatile or less liquid securities markets; and the possibility of arbitrary action by foreign governments, or political, economic or social instability. Foreign companies also may be subject to significantly higher levels of taxation than U.S. companies, including potentially confiscatory levels of taxation, thereby reducing the earnings potential of such foreign companies.

Investments in Other Investment Companies. The Fund’s investment in another investment company may subject the Fund indirectly to the underlying risks of the investment company. The Fund also will bear its share of the underlying investment company’s fees and expenses, which are in addition to the Fund’s own fees and expenses.

Investments through Stock Connect. The Fund’s investments in Chinese A-shares through Stock Connect will be subject to investment quotas and trading restrictions which may pose risks to the Fund. In addition, uncertainty in the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) tax rules may result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Fund.

Management. Investment decisions made by the Adviser in seeking to achieve the Fund’s investment objective may not produce the returns expected by the Adviser, may cause a decline in the value of the securities held by the Fund and, in turn, cause the Fund’s shares to lose value or underperform other funds with similar investment objectives.

Market. Market risk refers to the risk that the market prices of securities that the Fund holds will rise or fall, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. In general, equity securities tend to have greater price volatility than debt securities.

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

Sectors. The Fund may be subject to greater risks and market fluctuations than a fund whose portfolio has exposure to a broader range of sectors. The Fund may be susceptible to financial, economic, political or market events, as well as government regulation, impacting the financial services, information technology, and consumer discretionary sectors.

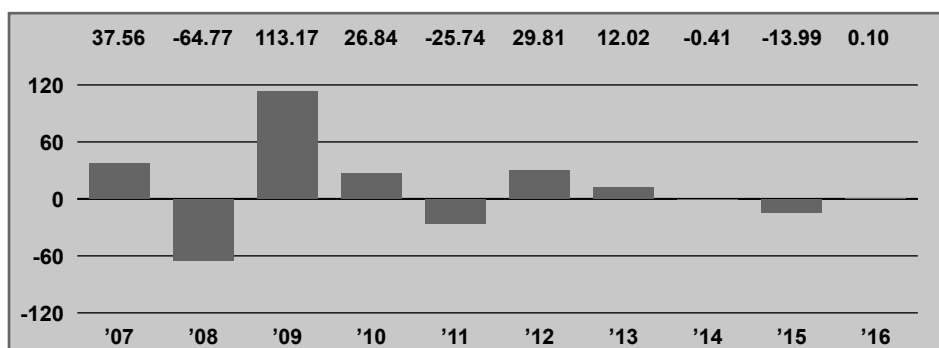
Small- and Medium-Capitalization Companies. Securities of small- and medium-sized companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger more established companies. The stocks of small- and medium-sized companies may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall stock market.

PERFORMANCE

The following chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. For instance, the MSCI Emerging Markets Investable Markets Index is an all market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index consists of the following 23 emerging market country indices: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Poland, Qatar, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Fees and expenses imposed under your variable annuity contract and/or variable life insurance policy are not reflected; if these amounts were reflected, returns would be lower than those shown. Additionally, large purchases and/or redemptions of shares of a class, relative to the amount of assets represented by the class, may cause the annual returns for each class to differ. Updated performance information for the Fund is available on the VanEck website at vaneck.com.

INITIAL CLASS: Annual Total Returns (%) as of 12/31



Best Quarter: +53.10% 2Q '09

Worst Quarter: -35.53% 3Q '08

| Average Annual Total Returns as of 12/31/16 | | | |
|--|--------|---------|----------|
| | 1 Year | 5 Years | 10 Years |
| Initial Class Shares (12/21/95) | 0.10% | 4.51% | 1.95% |
| MSCI Emerging Markets Investable Markets Index (reflects no deduction for expenses or taxes) | 10.30% | 1.90% | 2.40% |
| MSCI Emerging Markets Index (reflects no deduction for expenses or taxes) | 11.60% | 1.64% | 2.17% |

¹ On April 1, 2017, the MSCI Emerging Markets Investable Markets Index replaced the MSCI Emerging Markets Index as the Fund's broad-based benchmark index. The Fund changed indexes as it believes the EM IMI Index is more representative emerging markets all capitalization universe.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser. Van Eck Associates Corporation

Portfolio Managers.

David Semple has been Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 1998. Angus Shillington has been Deputy Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2014. Mr. Shillington has worked at the Adviser as a Senior Analyst since 2009.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund is available for purchase only through variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies offered by the separate accounts of participating insurance companies. Shares of the Fund may not be purchased or sold directly by individual owners of variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If you are a variable annuity contract or

variable life insurance policy holder, please refer to the prospectus that describes your annuity contract or life insurance policy for information about minimum investment requirements and how to purchase and redeem shares of the Fund.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund normally distributes its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders, the participating insurance companies investing in the Fund through separate accounts. These distributions may not be taxable to you as a holder of a variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy; please see “How the Fund is managed—Taxes” and consult the prospectus or other information provided to you by your participating insurance company regarding the federal income taxation of your contract or policy.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as an insurance company), the Fund and/or its affiliates may pay intermediaries for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial professional or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

This section states the Fund's investment objective and describes certain strategies and policies that the Fund may utilize in pursuit of its investment objective. This section also provides additional information about the principal risks associated with investing in the Fund.

1. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The VanEck VIP Emerging Markets Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in equity securities in emerging markets around the world.

The Fund's investment objective is fundamental and may only be changed with shareholder approval.

2. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY SECTOR

Definition As of December 31, 2016, the Fund invested a significant portion of its assets in companies in the consumer discretionary sector.

Risk The Fund may be subject to greater risks and market fluctuations than a fund whose portfolio has exposure to a broader range of sectors. The Fund may be susceptible to financial, economic, political or market events, as well as government regulation, impacting the consumer discretionary sector. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to fluctuations in supply and demand. These companies may also be adversely affected by changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

DIRECT INVESTMENTS

Definition Investments made directly with an enterprise through a shareholder or similar agreement—not through publicly traded shares or interests. The Fund will not invest more than 10% of its total assets in direct investments.

Risk Direct investments may involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses. Because of the absence of any public trading market for these investments, the Fund may take longer to liquidate these positions than would be the case for publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices on these sales could be less than those originally paid by the Fund. Issuers whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to public disclosure and other investor protection requirements applicable to publicly traded securities. Direct investments are generally considered illiquid and will be aggregated with other illiquid investments for purposes of the limitation on illiquid investments.

EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES

Definition Securities of companies that are primarily located in developing countries.

Risk Emerging market securities typically present even greater exposure to the risks described under "Foreign Securities" and may be particularly sensitive to certain economic changes. Emerging market securities 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 U.S. These restrictions and/or controls may at times limit or prevent foreign investment in securities of issuers located or operating in emerging market countries. Market risks may include economies that concentrate in only a few industries, securities issued that are held by only a few investors, limited trading capacity in local exchanges and the possibility that markets or issues may be manipulated by foreign nationals who have inside information. These factors, among others, make investing in issuers located or operating in emerging market countries significantly riskier than investing in issuers located or operating in more developed countries, and any one of them could cause a decline in the value of the Fund's shares.

FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

Definition As of December 31, 2016, the Fund invested a significant portion of its assets in companies in the financial services sectors.

Risk The Fund may be subject to greater risks and market fluctuations than a fund whose portfolio has exposure to a broader range of sectors. The Fund may be susceptible to financial, economic, political or market events, as well as government regulation, impacting 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, 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.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Definition The contracts involved in buying and selling foreign money in order to buy and sell foreign securities denominated in that money.

Risk An investment transacted in a foreign currency may lose value due to fluctuations in the rate of exchange. These fluctuations can make the return on an investment go up or down, entirely apart from the quality or performance of the investment itself. The Fund may enter into foreign currency transactions either to facilitate settlement transactions or for purposes of hedging exposure to underlying currencies. To manage currency exposure, the Fund may enter into forward currency contracts to “lock in” the U.S. dollar price of the security. A forward currency contract involves an agreement to purchase or sell a specified currency at a specified future price set at the time of the contract.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Definition Securities issued by foreign companies, traded in foreign currencies or issued by companies with most of their business interests in foreign countries.

Risk Foreign investments are subject to greater risks than U.S. domestic investments. These additional risks may include exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less publicly available information; more volatile or less liquid securities markets; and the possibility of arbitrary action by foreign governments, including the takeover of property without adequate compensation or imposition of prohibitive taxation, or political, economic or social instability. Foreign companies also may be subject to significantly higher levels of taxation than U.S. companies, including potentially confiscatory levels of taxation, thereby reducing the earnings potential of such foreign companies. Foreign companies may become subject to sanctions imposed by the United States or another country, which could result in the immediate freeze of the foreign companies’ assets or securities. The imposition of such sanctions could impair the market value of the securities of such foreign companies and limit the Fund’s ability to buy, sell, receive or deliver the securities. The Fund may invest indirectly in foreign securities through depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), which involve risks similar to those associated with direct investments in such securities.

HEALTHCARE SECTOR

Definition As of December 31, 2016, the Fund invested a significant portion of its assets in companies in the healthcare sector.

Risk The Fund may be subject to greater risks and market fluctuations than a fund whose portfolio has exposure to a broader range of sectors. The Fund may be susceptible to financial, economic, political or market events, as well as government regulation, impacting the healthcare sector. Companies in the healthcare sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many healthcare companies are heavily dependent on patent protection and are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

Definition As of December 31, 2016, the Fund invested a significant portion of its assets in companies in the information technology sector.

Risk The Fund may be subject to greater risks and market fluctuations than a fund whose portfolio has exposure to a broader range of sectors. The Fund may be susceptible to financial, economic, political or market events, as well as government regulation, impacting the information technology sector. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent protection and the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

INVESTMENTS IN CHINESE ISSUERS

Definition As of December 31, 2016, the Fund invested a significant portion of its assets in securities of Chinese issuers, including Hong Kong and Taiwan.

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

INVESTMENTS IN INDIAN ISSUERS

Definition As of December 31, 2016, the Fund invested a significant portion of its assets in securities of Indian issuers.

Risk Investing in securities of Indian issuers involves risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed countries that may negatively affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Such heightened risks include, among others, greater government control over the economy, political and legal uncertainty, currency fluctuations or blockage of foreign currency exchanges and the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. Issuers in India are subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing and financial reporting than are issuers in more developed markets, and therefore, all material information may not be available or reliable. In addition, religious and border disputes persist in India. India has experienced civil unrest and hostilities with neighboring countries, including Pakistan, and the Indian government has confronted separatist movements in several Indian states. India has also experienced acts of terrorism that have targeted foreigners, which have had a negative impact on tourism, an important sector of the Indian economy. The Indian securities markets are smaller than securities markets in more developed economies and are subject to greater price volatility. Indian stock exchanges have also experienced problems such as temporary exchange closures, broker defaults, settlement delays and strikes by brokers that have affected the market price and liquidity of the securities of Indian companies. In addition, the governing bodies of the Indian stock exchanges have from time to time restricted securities from trading, limited price movements and restricted margin requirements. Further, from time to time, disputes have occurred between listed companies and the Indian stock exchanges and other regulatory bodies that, in some cases, have had a negative effect on market sentiment.

INVESTMENTS IN OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Definition The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities issued by other investment companies (excluding money market funds), including open end and closed end funds and ETFs, subject to the limitations under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund’s investments in money market funds are not subject to this limitation.

Risk The Fund’s investment in another investment company may subject the Fund indirectly to the underlying risks of the investment company. The Fund also will bear its share of the underlying investment company’s fees and expenses, which are in addition to the Fund’s own fees and expenses. Shares of closed-end funds and ETFs may trade at prices that reflect a premium above or a discount below the investment company’s net asset value, which may be substantial in the case of closed-end funds. If investment company securities are purchased at a premium to net asset value, the premium may not exist when those securities are sold and the Fund could incur a loss.

INVESTMENTS THROUGH STOCK CONNECT

Definition The Fund may invest in A-shares listed and traded on the Shanghai or Shenzhen Stock Exchanges through Stock Connect, or on such other stock exchanges in China which participate in Stock Connect from time to time.

Risk Trading through Stock Connect is subject to a number of restrictions that may affect the Fund’s investments and returns. For example, trading through Stock Connect is subject to daily quotas that limit the maximum daily net purchases on any particular day, which may restrict or preclude the Fund’s ability to invest in Stock Connect A-shares. In addition, investments made through Stock Connect are subject to trading, clearance and settlement procedures that are relatively untested in the PRC, which could pose risks to the Fund. Furthermore, securities purchased via Stock Connect will be held via a book entry omnibus account in the name of HKSCC, Hong Kong’s clearing entity, at the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (“CSDCC”). The Fund’s ownership interest in Stock Connect securities will not be reflected directly in book entry with CSDCC and will instead only be reflected on the books of its Hong Kong sub-custodian. The Fund may therefore depend on HKSCC’s ability or willingness as record-holder of Stock Connect securities to enforce the Fund’s shareholder rights. PRC law did not historically recognize the concept of beneficial ownership; while PRC regulations and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange have issued clarifications and guidance supporting the concept of beneficial ownership via Stock Connect, the interpretation of beneficial ownership in the PRC by regulators and courts may continue to evolve. Moreover, Stock Connect A-shares generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through Stock Connect in accordance with applicable rules.

A primary feature of Stock Connect is the application of the home market’s laws and rules applicable to investors in A-shares. Therefore, the Fund’s investments in Stock Connect A-shares are generally subject to PRC securities regulations and listing rules, among other restrictions. The Fund will not benefit from access to Hong Kong investor compensation funds, which are set up to protect against defaults of trades, when investing through Stock Connect. Stock Connect is only available on days when markets in both the PRC and Hong Kong are open, which may limit the Fund’s ability to trade when it would be otherwise attractive to do so. Finally, uncertainties in PRC tax rules governing taxation of income and gains from investments in Stock Connect A-shares could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Fund. The withholding tax treatment of dividends and capital gains payable to overseas investors currently is unsettled.

The Stock Connect program is a relatively new program and may be subject to further interpretation and guidance. There can be no assurance as to the program’s continued existence or whether future developments regarding the program may restrict or adversely affect the Fund’s investments or returns. In addition, the application and interpretation of the laws and regulations of Hong Kong and the PRC, and the rules, policies or guidelines published or applied by relevant regulators and exchanges in respect of the Stock Connect program are uncertain, and they may have a detrimental effect on the Fund’s investments and returns.

MANAGEMENT

Definition The Adviser implements the Fund's investment strategies by making investment decisions on behalf of the Fund.

Risk Investment decisions made by the Adviser in seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective may not produce the returns expected by the Adviser, may cause a decline in the value of the securities held by the Fund and, in turn, cause the Fund's shares to lose value or underperform other funds with similar investment objectives.

MARKET

Definition An investment in the Fund involves "market risk"—the risk that securities prices will rise or fall.

Risk Market risk refers to the risk that the market prices of securities that the Fund holds will rise or fall, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Security prices may decline over short or even extended periods not only because of company-specific developments but also due to an economic downturn, a change in interest or currency rates or a change in investor sentiment. In general, equity securities tend to have greater price volatility than debt securities.

OPERATIONAL

Definition An investment in the Fund involves "operational risk"—the risk arising from the Fund's operations.

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

SMALL- AND MEDIUM-CAPITALIZATION COMPANIES

Definition Companies with smaller and medium capitalizations. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or depend upon a few key employees.

Risk Securities of small- and medium-sized companies are often subject to less analyst coverage and may be in early and less predictable periods of their corporate existences. In addition, these companies often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than larger more established companies. These companies tend to have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strength than larger companies. The stocks of small- and medium-sized companies may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall stock market.

3. ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

DERIVATIVES

Strategy

The Fund may use derivative instruments, such as swap agreements, options, warrants, futures contracts, currency forwards and structured notes, to gain or hedge exposure. The value of a derivative instrument is derived, at least in part, from the value of one or more indicators, such as a security, asset, index or reference rate. The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying security, asset, index or reference rate, which may be magnified by certain features of the derivatives. Derivative strategies often involve leverage, which may exaggerate a loss, potentially causing the Fund to lose more money than it would have lost had it invested in the underlying security. The values of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions, and may result in increased volatility, among other consequences. The use of derivatives may increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders, because changes in government regulation of derivatives could affect the character, timing and amount of the Fund's taxable income or gains. Additionally, the Fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the Fund as a regulated investment company. Other risks arise from the Fund's potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the Fund's derivative positions at times when the Fund might wish to terminate or sell such positions. Over the counter instruments (investments not traded on an exchange) may be illiquid, and transactions in derivatives traded in the over-the counter market are subject to the risk that the other party will not meet its obligations. The use of derivatives also involves the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying security, asset, index or reference rate.

INVESTMENTS IN OTHER EQUITY AND FIXED INCOME SECURITIES

Strategy

The investments of the Fund may include, but not be limited to, common stocks, preferred stocks (either convertible or non-convertible), rights, warrants, direct equity interests in trusts, partnerships, joint ventures and other unincorporated entities or enterprises, convertible debt instruments and special classes of shares available only to foreigners in markets that restrict ownership of certain shares or classes to their own nationals or residents.

INVESTING DEFENSIVELY

Strategy

The Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies in anticipation of or in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective while it is investing defensively.

SECURITIES LENDING

Strategy

The Fund may lend its securities as permitted under the 1940 Act, including by participating in securities lending programs managed by broker-dealers or other institutions. Securities lending allows the Fund to retain ownership of the securities loaned and, at the same time, earn additional income. The borrowings must be collateralized in full with cash, U.S. government securities or high-quality letters of credit.

The Fund could experience delays and costs in recovering the securities loaned or in gaining access to the securities lending collateral. If the Fund is not able to recover the securities loaned, the Fund may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement investment in the market. The value of the collateral could decrease below the value of the replacement investment by the time the replacement investment is purchased. Cash received as collateral and which is invested is subject to market appreciation and depreciation.

4. OTHER INFORMATION AND POLICIES

BENEFICIARIES OF CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

VanEck VIP Trust (the "Trust") enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Fund's investment adviser, administrator and distributor, who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders of the Fund are not parties to, or intended (or "third-party") beneficiaries of, any of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce such contractual arrangements against the service providers or to seek any remedy under such contractual arrangements against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This prospectus provides information concerning the Trust and the Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Fund. None of this prospectus, the SAI or any document filed as an exhibit to the Trust's registration statement, is intended to, nor does it, give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Fund and any investor, or give rise to any contract or other rights in any individual shareholder, group of shareholders or other person other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

CHANGING THE FUND'S 80% POLICY

The Fund's policy of investing "at least 80% of its net assets" (which includes net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes) may be changed by the Board of Trustees without a shareholder vote, as long as shareholders are given 60 days notice of the change.

CYBER SECURITY

The Fund and its service providers are susceptible to cyber security risks that include, among other things, theft, unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential and highly restricted data; denial of service attacks; unauthorized access to relevant systems; compromises to networks or devices that the Fund and its service providers use to service the Fund's operations; and operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Fund and its service providers. Cyber attacks against or security breakdowns of the Fund or its service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses; the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business and the Fund to process transactions; the inability to calculate the Fund's net asset value; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs; and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund may incur additional costs for cyber security risk management and remediation purposes. In addition, cyber security risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which may cause the Fund's investments in such issuers to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Fund or its service providers will not suffer losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Generally, it is the Fund's and Adviser's policy that no current or potential investor, including any Fund shareholder, shall be provided information about the Fund's portfolio on a preferential basis in advance of the provision of that information to other investors. A complete description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Portfolio holdings information for the Fund is available to all investors on the VanEck website at vaneck.com. Information regarding the Fund's top holdings and country and sector weightings, updated as of each month-end, is also located on this website. Generally, this information is posted to the website within 10 business days of the end of the applicable month. This information generally remains available on the website until new information is posted. The Fund reserves the right to exclude any portion of these portfolio holdings from publication when deemed in the best interest of the Fund, and to discontinue the posting of portfolio holdings information at any time, without prior notice.

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

The percentage limitations relating to the composition of the Fund's portfolio apply at the time the Fund acquires an investment. A subsequent increase or decrease in percentage resulting from a change in the value of portfolio securities or the total or net assets of the Fund will not be considered a violation of the restriction.

1. MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Van Eck Associates Corporation (the "Adviser"), 666 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017, is the Adviser to the Fund. The Adviser has been an investment adviser since 1955 and also acts as adviser or sub-adviser to other mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, other pooled investment vehicles and separate accounts.

Jan F. van Eck and members of his family own 100% of the voting stock of the Adviser. As of December 31, 2016, the Adviser's assets under management were approximately \$37.97 billion.

THE ADVISER, THE FUND, AND INSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

The Fund sells shares to various insurance company variable annuity and variable life insurance separate accounts as a funding vehicle for those accounts. The Fund does not foresee any disadvantages to shareholders from offering the Fund to various insurance companies. However, the Board of Trustees will monitor any potential conflicts of interest. If conflicts arise, the Board may require an insurance company to withdraw its investments in one Fund, and place them in another. This might force the Fund to sell securities at a disadvantageous price. The Board of Trustees may refuse to sell shares of the Fund to any separate account. It may also suspend or terminate the offering of shares of the Fund if required to do so by law or regulatory authority, or if such an action is in the best interests of Fund shareholders. The Adviser and its affiliates act as investment manager of several hedge funds and other investment companies and/or accounts (the "Other Clients"), which trade in the same securities as the Fund. These Other Clients may have investment objectives and/or investment strategies similar to or completely opposite of those of the Fund. From time to time such Other Clients may enter contemporaneous trades with those of the Fund, which implement strategies that are similar to or directly opposite those of the Fund. The Adviser will maintain procedures reasonably designed to ensure that the Fund is not unduly disadvantaged by such trades, yet still permit the Other Clients to pursue their own investment objectives and strategies.

FEES PAID TO THE ADVISER

The Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee at an annual rate of 1.00% of the Fund's average daily net assets. This includes the fee paid to the Adviser for accounting and administrative services.

The Adviser has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, dividends and interest payments on securities sold short, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 1.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets per year until May 1, 2018. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

For the Fund's most recent fiscal year, the advisory fee paid to the Adviser was as follows:

| VanEck VIP Trust | As a % of average daily net assets |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| VanEck VIP Emerging Markets Fund | 1.00% |

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund's semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2016.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

VANECK VIP EMERGING MARKETS FUND

David A. Semple, Portfolio Manager of the Fund, is primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the Fund.

David A. Semple. Mr. Semple is Portfolio Manager of the Fund. He has been with the Adviser since 1998 and is currently the portfolio manager of various funds advised by the Adviser. Mr. Semple is responsible for asset allocation and stock selection in global emerging markets.

Angus Shillington. Mr. Shillington is Deputy Portfolio Manager of the Fund. He joined the Adviser as a Senior Analyst in 2009 and currently serves on the investment team for various funds advised by the Adviser. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Shillington was the Head of International Equity at ABN Amro from 2006 to 2008 and Managing Director at BNP Paribas from 2001 to 2006.

The SAI provides additional information about the above Portfolio Managers, their compensation, other accounts they manage, and their securities ownership in the Fund.

THE TRUST

For more information on the VanEck VIP Trust (the “Trust”), the Trustees and the Officers of the Trust, see “General Information,” “Description of the Trust” and “Trustees and Officers” in the SAI.

THE DISTRIBUTOR

Van Eck Securities Corporation, 666 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017 (the “Distributor”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser, has entered into a Distribution Agreement with the Trust for distributing shares of the Fund.

The Distributor generally sells and markets shares of the Fund through intermediaries, including insurance companies or their affiliates.

In addition, the Distributor or the Adviser may pay certain intermediaries, out of its own resources and not as an expense of the Fund, additional cash or non-cash compensation as an incentive to intermediaries to promote and sell shares of the Fund and other mutual funds distributed by the Distributor. These payments are commonly known as “revenue sharing”. The benefits that the Distributor or the Adviser may receive when each of them makes these payments include, among other things, placing the Fund on the intermediary’s sales system and/or preferred or recommended fund list, offering the Fund through the intermediary’s advisory or other specialized programs, and/or access (in some cases on a preferential basis over other competitors) to individual members of the intermediary’s sales force. Such payments may also be used to compensate intermediaries for a variety of administrative and shareholders services relating to investments by their customers in the Fund.

The fees paid by the Distributor or the Adviser to intermediaries may be calculated based on the gross sales price of shares sold by an intermediary, the net asset value of shares held by the customers of the intermediary, or otherwise. These fees may, but are not normally expected to, exceed in the aggregate 0.50% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to a particular intermediary on an annual basis.

The Distributor or the Adviser may also provide intermediaries with additional cash and non-cash compensation, which may include financial assistance to intermediaries in connection with conferences, sales or training programs for their employees, seminars for the public and advertising campaigns, technical and systems support, attendance at sales meetings and reimbursement of ticket charges. In some instances, these incentives may be made available only to intermediaries whose representatives have sold or may sell a significant number of shares.

Intermediaries may receive different payments, based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, reputation in the industry, sales and asset retention rates, target markets, and customer relationships and quality of service. No one factor is determinative of the type or amount of additional compensation to be provided. Financial intermediaries that sell Fund’s shares may also act as a broker or dealer in connection with execution of transactions for the Fund’s portfolio. The Fund and the Adviser have adopted procedures to ensure that the sales of the Fund’s shares by an intermediary will not affect the selection of brokers for execution of portfolio transactions.

Not all intermediaries are paid the same to sell mutual funds. Differences in compensation to intermediaries may create a financial interest for an intermediary to sell shares of a particular mutual fund, or the mutual funds of a particular family of mutual funds. Before purchasing shares of the Fund, you should ask your intermediary or its representative about the compensation in connection with the purchase of such shares, including any revenue sharing payments it receives from the Distributor.

THE CUSTODIAN

State Street Bank & Trust Company
One Lincoln Street
Boston, MA 02111

THE TRANSFER AGENT

DST Systems, Inc.
210 West 10th Street, 8th Floor
Kansas City, MO 64105

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Ernst & Young LLP
Five Times Square
New York, NY 10036

COUNSEL

Stradley Ronon Stevens and Young, LLP
2005 Market Street, Suite 2600
Philadelphia, PA 19103

2. TAXES

The Fund intends to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As such, the Fund generally will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent that it distributes its net income and net capital gains. However, the applicable tax rules for qualification as a regulated investment company are extremely complex and it is possible the Fund might not so qualify. To the extent the Fund does not so qualify, it will be subject to tax at regular corporate income tax rates for the taxable year in question. Additionally, even if the Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company, it may be subject to corporate tax on certain income.

The Code requires funds used by insurance company variable annuity and life insurance contracts to comply with special diversification requirements for such contracts to qualify for tax deferral privileges. The Fund intends to invest so as to comply with these Code requirements.

For information concerning the federal income tax consequences to holders of the underlying variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts, see the accompanying prospectus for the applicable contract.

3. HOW THE FUND SHARES ARE PRICED

The Fund buys or sells its shares at its net asset value, or NAV, per share next determined after receipt of a purchase or redemption plus applicable sales charge. The Fund calculates its NAV every day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open, as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, which is normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

You may enter a buy or sell order when the NYSE is closed for weekends or holidays. If that happens, your price will be the NAV calculated as of the close of the next regular trading session of the NYSE.

The Fund may invest in certain securities which are listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the NAV of the Fund’s shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem shares.

The Fund’s investments are generally valued based on market quotations which may be based on quotes obtained from a quotation reporting system, established market makers, broker dealers or by an independent pricing service. Short-term debt investments having a maturity of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, which approximates the fair value of the security. When market quotations are not readily available for a portfolio security or other asset, or, in the opinion of the Adviser, are deemed unreliable, the Fund will use the security’s or asset’s “fair value” as determined in good faith in accordance with the Fund’s Fair Value Pricing Policies and Procedures, which have been approved by the Board. As a general principle, the current fair value of a security or other asset is the amount which the Fund might reasonably expect to receive for the security or asset upon its current sale. The Fund’s Pricing Committee, whose members are selected by the senior management of the Adviser and approved by the Board, is responsible for recommending fair value procedures to the Board and for administering the process used to arrive at fair value prices.

Factors that may cause the Fund’s Pricing Committee to fair value a security include, but are not limited to: (1) market quotations are not readily available because a portfolio security is not traded in a public market, trading in the security has been suspended, or the principal market in which the security trades is closed, (2) trading in a portfolio security is limited or suspended and not resumed prior to the time at which the Fund calculates its NAV, (3) the market for the relevant security is thin, or the price for the security is “stale” because its price has not changed for 5 consecutive business days, (4) the Adviser determines that a market quotation is not reliable, for example, because price movements are highly volatile and cannot be verified by a reliable alternative pricing source, or (5) a significant event affecting the value of a portfolio security is determined to have occurred between the time of the market quotation provided for a portfolio security and the time at which the Fund calculates its NAV.

In determining the fair value of securities, the Pricing Committee will consider, among other factors, the fundamental analytical data relating to the security, the nature and duration of any restrictions on the disposition of the security, and the forces influencing the market in which the security is traded.

Foreign equity securities in which the Fund invests may be traded in markets that close before the time that the Fund calculates its NAV. Foreign equity securities are normally priced based upon the market quotation of such securities as of the close of their respective principal markets, as adjusted to reflect the Adviser’s determination of the impact of events, such as a significant movement in the U.S. markets occurring subsequent to the close of such markets but prior to the time at which the Fund calculates its NAV. In such cases, the Pricing Committee may apply a fair valuation formula to

those foreign securities based on the Committee's determination of the effect of the U.S. significant event with respect to each local market.

Certain of the Fund's portfolio securities are valued by an independent pricing service approved by the Board. The independent pricing service may utilize an automated system incorporating a model based on multiple parameters, including a security's local closing price (in the case of foreign securities), relevant general and sector indices, currency fluctuations, and trading in depositary receipts and futures, if applicable, and/or research evaluations by its staff, in determining what it believes is the fair valuation of the portfolio securities valued by such independent pricing service.

There can be no assurance that the Fund could purchase or sell a portfolio security or other asset at the price used to calculate the Fund's NAV. Because of the inherent uncertainty in fair valuations, and the various factors considered in determining value pursuant to the Fund's fair value procedures, there can be material differences between a fair value price at which a portfolio security or other asset is being carried and the price at which it is purchased or sold.

Furthermore, changes in the fair valuation of portfolio securities or other assets may be less frequent, and of greater magnitude, than changes in the price of portfolio securities or other assets valued by an independent pricing service, or based on market quotations.

4. SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

FREQUENT TRADING POLICY

The Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to deter frequent trading in shares of the Fund, commonly referred to as "market timing," because such activities may be disruptive to the management of the Fund's portfolio and may increase Fund expenses and negatively impact the Fund's performance. As such, the Fund may reject a purchase or exchange transaction or restrict an insurance company's contract holder from investing in the Fund for any reason if the Adviser, in its sole discretion, believes that such contract holder is engaging in market timing activities that may be harmful to the Fund. The Fund discourages and does not accommodate frequent trading of shares by contract holders.

The Fund invests portions of its assets in securities of foreign issuers, and consequently may be subject to an increased risk of frequent trading activities because frequent traders may attempt to take advantage of time zone differences between the foreign markets in which the Fund's portfolio securities trade and the time as of which the Fund's net asset value is calculated ("time-zone arbitrage"). The Fund's investments in other types of securities may also be susceptible to frequent trading strategies. These investments include securities that are, among other things, thinly traded, traded infrequently, or relatively illiquid, which have the risk that the current market price for the securities may not accurately reflect current market values. The Fund has adopted fair valuation policies and procedures intended to reduce the Fund's exposure to potential price arbitrage. However, there is no guarantee that the Fund's net asset value will immediately reflect changes in market conditions.

Shares of the Fund are sold exclusively through institutional omnibus account arrangements registered to insurance companies and used by them as investment options for variable contracts issued by insurance companies. Such omnibus accounts allow for the aggregation of holdings of multiple contract holders and do not identify the underlying contract holders or their activity on an individual basis. Certain insurance companies have adopted policies and procedures to deter frequent short-term trading by their contract holders. The Fund may rely on an insurance company's policies and procedures, in addition to the Fund's techniques, to monitor for and detect abusive trading practices. The Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to allow insurance companies to apply their own policies and procedures which may be more or less restrictive than those of the Fund. Contract holders are advised to contact their insurance company for further information as it relates to their specific contracts.

In addition to the foregoing, the Fund requires all insurance companies to agree to cooperate in identifying and restricting market timers in accordance with the Fund's policies and will periodically request contract holder trading activity based on certain criteria established by the Fund. The Fund may make inquiries regarding contract holder purchases, redemptions, and exchanges that meet certain criteria established by the Fund. There is no assurance that the Fund will request such information with sufficient frequency to detect or deter excessive trading or that review of such information will be sufficient to detect or deter excessive trading effectively. Furthermore, an insurance company may be limited by the terms of an underlying insurance contract regarding frequent trading from restricting short-term trading of mutual fund shares by contract owners, thereby limiting the ability of such insurance company to implement remedial steps to deter market timing activity in the Fund.

If the Fund identifies market timing activity, the insurance company will be contacted and asked to take steps to prevent further market timing activity (e.g., sending warning letters, placing trade restrictions on the contract holder's account in question, or closing the account). If the insurance company refuses or is unable to take such remedial action, a determination will be made whether additional steps should be taken, including, if appropriate, terminating the relationship with such insurance company.

Although the Fund will use reasonable efforts to prevent market timing activities in the Fund's shares, there can be no assurances that these efforts will be successful. As some insurance companies' contract holders may use various strategies to disguise their trading practices, the Fund's ability to detect frequent trading activities by insurance companies' contract holders may be limited by the ability and/or willingness of the insurance companies to monitor for these activities. For further information about the Fund, please call or write your insurance company, or call 800-826-2333, or write to the Fund at the address on the back cover page.

IV. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table that follows is intended to help you understand the Fund's Initial Class of shares financial performance for the past five years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements are included in the Fund's annual report, which is available upon request. Total returns do not include fees and expenses imposed under your variable annuity contract and/or life insurance policy. If these amounts were reflected, the returns would be lower than those shown.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a share outstanding throughout each year:

| | Initial Class Shares | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Year Ended December 31, | | | | |
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
| Net asset value, beginning of year | \$ 10.50 | \$ 12.95 | \$ 14.90 | \$ 13.50 | \$ 10.40 |
| Income from investment operations: | | | | | |
| Net investment income | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | (0.08) | (1.80) | (0.23) | 1.54 | 3.03 |
| Total from investment operations | —(b) | (1.71) | (0.13) | 1.61 | 3.10 |
| Less dividends and distributions from: | | | | | |
| Net investment income | (0.05) | (0.07) | (0.08) | (0.21) | — |
| Net realized capital gains | (0.05) | (0.67) | (1.74) | — | — |
| Total dividends and distributions | (0.10) | (0.74) | (1.82) | (0.21) | — |
| Redemption fees | — | — | — | — | —(b) |
| Net asset value, end of year | <u>\$ 10.40</u> | <u>\$ 10.50</u> | <u>\$ 12.95</u> | <u>\$ 14.90</u> | <u>\$ 13.50</u> |
| Total return (a) | 0.10% | (13.99)% | (0.41)% | 12.02% | 29.81% |

Ratios/Supplemental Data

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Net assets, end of year (000's) | \$121,723 | \$128,025 | \$153,436 | \$167,932 | \$171,456 |
| Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets... | 1.18% | 1.14% | 1.17% | 1.23% | 1.23% |
| Ratio of net expenses to average net assets | 1.18% | 1.14% | 1.17% | 1.23% | 1.23% |
| Ratio of net expenses, excluding interest expense, to average net assets | 1.19%(c) | 1.13% | 1.17% | 1.22% | 1.23% |
| Ratio of net investment income to average net assets | 0.70% | 0.71% | 0.69% | 0.56% | 0.55% |
| Portfolio turnover rate | 62% | 65% | 85% | 83% | 93% |

(a) Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the year, reinvestment of any dividends and distributions at net asset value on the dividend/distribution payment date and a redemption at the net asset value on the last day of the year. The return does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund dividends/distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

(b) Amount represents less than \$0.005 per share

(c) Excludes reimbursement from prior year custodial charge of 0.02%.

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For more detailed information, see the Statement of Additional Information (SAI), which is legally a part of and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. The SAI includes information regarding, among other things: the Fund and its investment policies and risks, management of the Fund, investment advisory and other services, the Fund's Board of Trustees, and tax matters related to the Fund.

Additional information about the investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

- Call VanEck at 800.826.2333, or visit the VanEck website at vaneck.com to request, free of charge, the annual or semi-annual report, the SAI or other information about the Fund.
- Information about the Fund (including the SAI) can also be reviewed and copied at the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information about the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 202.551.8090.
- Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

Shares of the Fund are offered only to separate accounts of various insurance companies to fund the benefits of variable life policies and variable annuity policies. This prospectus sets forth concise information about VanEck VIP Trust and Fund that you should know before investing. It should be read in conjunction with the prospectus for the Contract which accompanies this prospectus and should be retained for future reference. The Contract involves certain expenses not described in this prospectus and also may involve certain restrictions or limitations on the allocation of purchase payments or Contract values to the Fund. In particular, the Fund may not be available in connection with a particular Contract or in a particular state. See the applicable Contract prospectus for information regarding expenses of the Contract and any applicable restrictions or limitations with respect to the Fund.

VanEckTM

VanEck VIP Trust
666 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017

vaneck.com

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 811-05083

VIPEMPRO