



High-Yield Municipal Bonds

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The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Performance information for the Fund reflects temporary waivers of expenses and/or fees. Had the Fund incurred all expenses, investment returns would have been reduced. Investment return and value of the shares of the Fund will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance may be lower or higher than performance data quoted. Fund returns reflect dividends and capital gains distributions.

Net asset value (NAV) per share is calculated by subtracting total liabilities from the total assets, then dividing by the number of shares outstanding. Share price is the last price at which shares were traded on the Fund's primary listing exchange. Fund shares may trade at, above or below NAV. Performance current to the most recent month end available by calling 888.MKT.VCTR or by visiting vaneck.com/etf.

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Fund shares are not individually redeemable and will be issued and redeemed at their NAV only through certain authorized broker-dealers in large, specified blocks of shares called "creation units" and otherwise can be bought and sold only through exchange trading. Creation units are issued and redeemed principally in kind. Shares may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV in the secondary market. You will incur brokerage expenses when trading Fund shares in the secondary market. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Returns for actual Fund investments may differ from what is shown because of differences in timing, the amount invested and fees and expenses.

Investing involves substantial risk and high volatility, including possible loss of principal. Bonds and bond funds will decrease in value as interest rates rise. An investor should consider the investment objective, risks, charges and expenses of the Fund carefully before investing. To obtain a prospectus and summary prospectus, which contains this and other information, call 888.MKT.VCTR or visit marketvectorsetfs.com. Please read the prospectus and summary prospectus carefully before investing.

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Principal Market Vectors Municipal Income ETF Risk Factors: Municipal bonds are subject to risks related to litigation, legislation, political change, conditions in underlying sectors or in local business communities and economies, bankruptcy or other changes in the issuer's financial condition, and/or the discontinuance of taxes supporting the project or assets or the inability to collect revenues for the project or from the assets. Additional risks include credit, interest rate, call, reinvestment, tax, market and lease obligation risk. High-yield municipal bonds are subject to greater risk of loss of income and principal than higher-rated securities, and are likely to be more sensitive to adverse economic changes or individual municipal developments than those of higher-rated securities. Interest and principal payments for pre-refunded bonds are funded from securities in an escrow account. The escrowed securities do not guarantee the price of these bonds. Municipal bonds may be less liquid than taxable bonds. There is no guarantee that the Funds' income will be exempt from federal or state income taxes, and changes in those tax rates or in alternative minimum tax rates or in the tax treatment of municipal bonds may make them less attractive as investments and cause them to lose value. Capital gains, if any, are subject to capital gains tax. **For a more complete description of these and other risks, please refer to each Fund's prospectus.**

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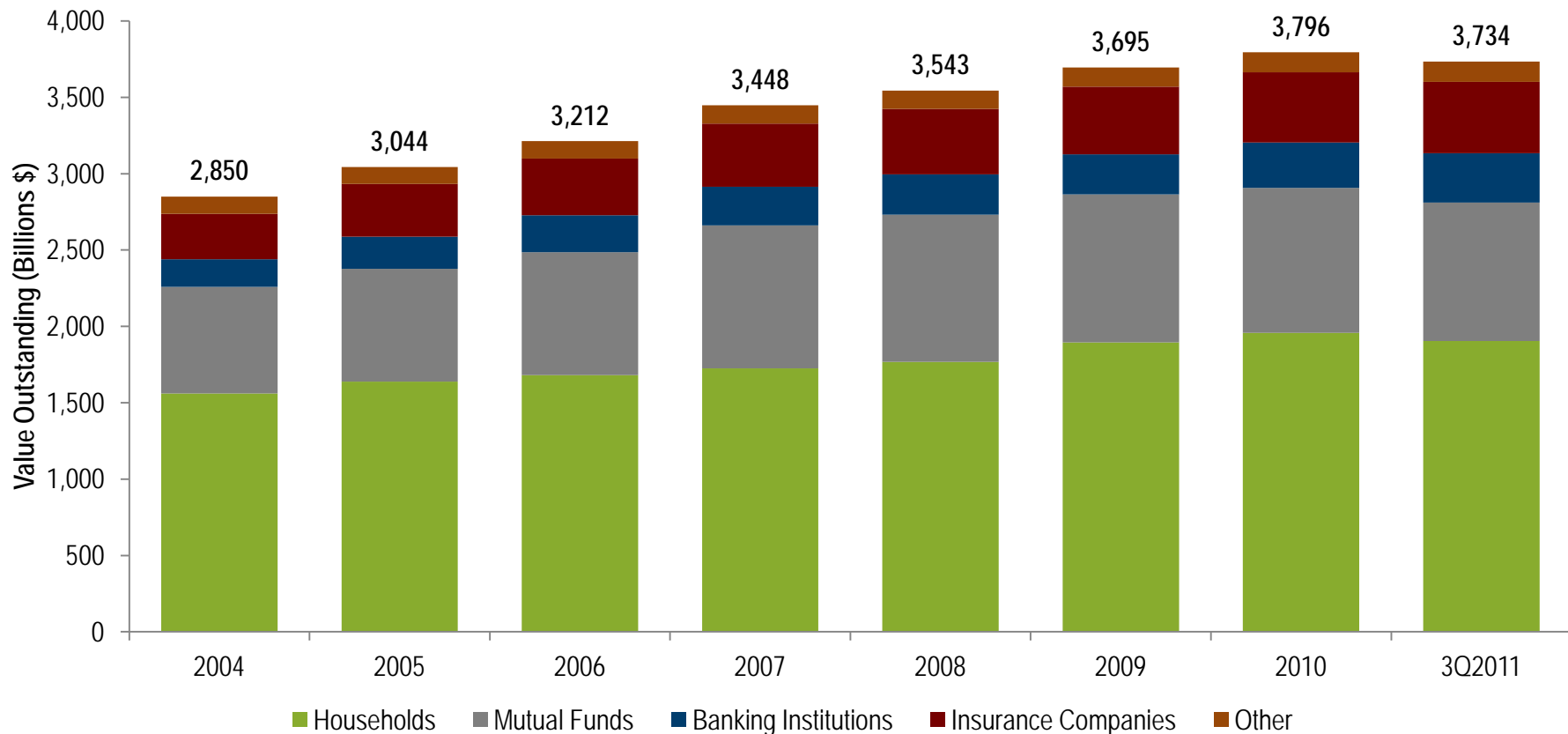
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Municipal Bond Market

The municipal bond market value has grown 40% from the first quarter of 2004. The primary holder of municipal debt has consistently been individual investors—directly through bond holdings and indirectly via mutual funds.



Holders of U.S. Municipal Securities



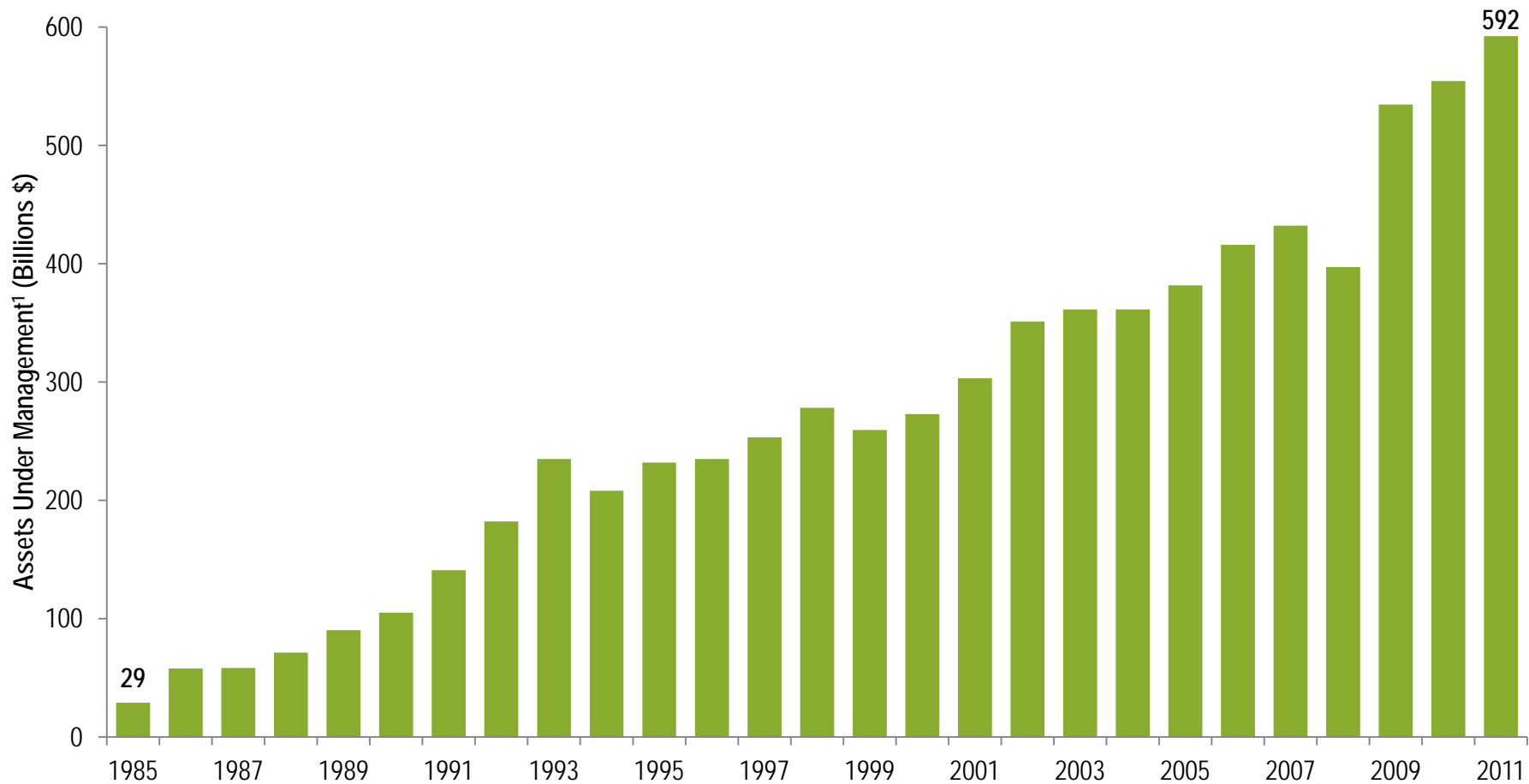
Mutual funds include open-end funds, money market funds, close-end funds and exchange-traded funds. **Banking Institutions** include commercial banks, savings institutions and brokers and dealers. **Insurance companies** include property-casualty and life insurance companies. **Other** includes non-financial corporate business, non-farm non-corporate business, state and local governments and retirement funds, government-sponsored enterprises and foreign holders.

Source: SIFMA, Federal Reserve Z.1 Report. As of 12/8/2011

See disclaimers in slides 2 and 3.

Funds Have Become More Prevalent

Mutual funds and ETFs have become an increasingly popular means gaining exposure to municipal bonds. These funds offer investors convenient, diversified access to broad and targeted municipal markets.



¹Assets under management includes all non-money market U.S. municipal bond open-end funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds that invest primarily in municipal securities.

Source: Simfund/Strategic Insights. As of 12/31/2011.

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High-Yield Municipal Bond Spreads

High-yield muni bond spreads are well above historical averages providing the potential for competitive yields compared to investment-grade muni bonds.



High-Yield Muni Bond Yield vs. Investment-Grade Muni Bond Yield

1/1996 to 12/2011



Source: FactSet

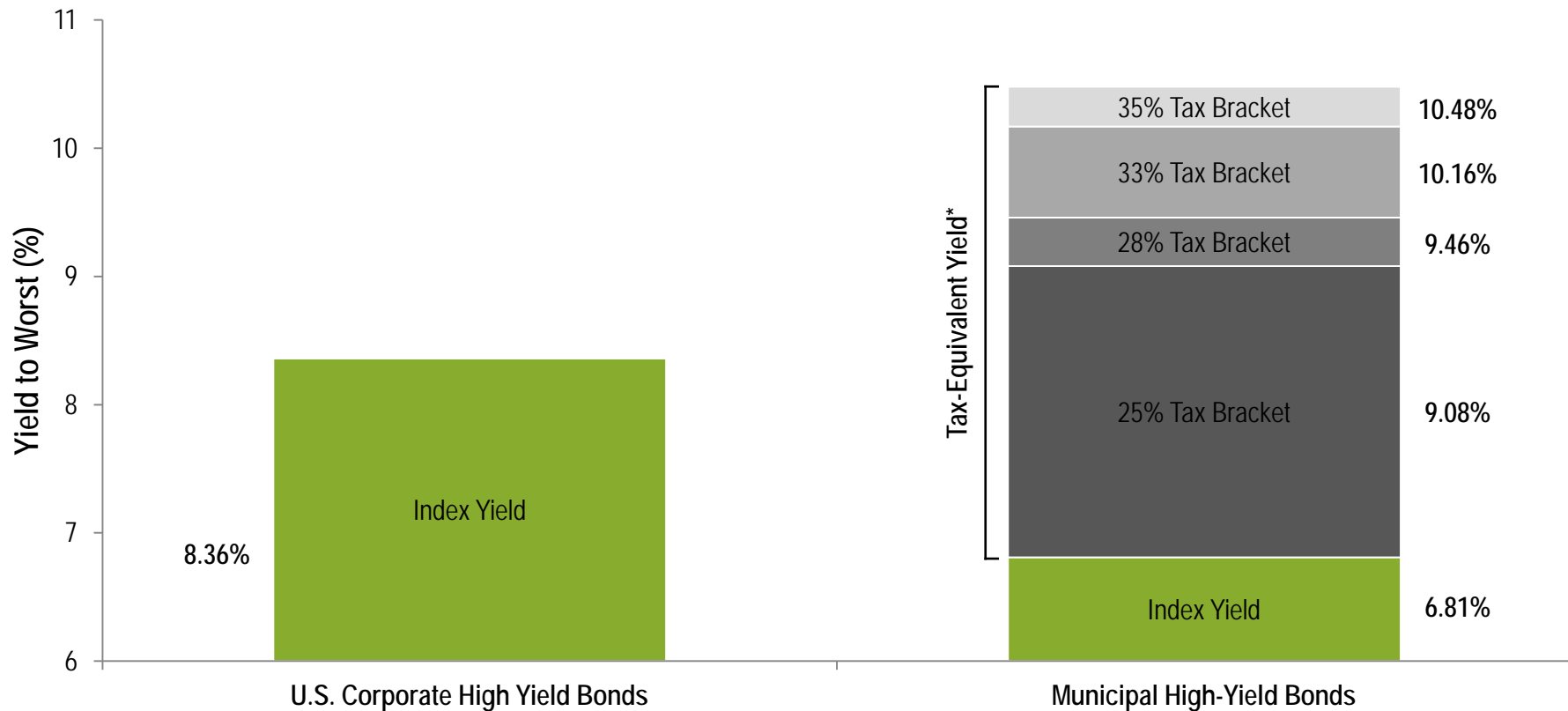
Yield spread is the difference between the yield to worst of Barclays Municipal High Yield Index and the yield to worst of Barclays Capital Municipal Index. See slide 14 for index descriptions.

Yield to worst is generally defined as being the lowest yield that a buyer can expect to receive.

See disclaimers in slides 2 and 3.

Power of Tax-Exempt Status

Tax-exempt yield may potentially provide a compelling income opportunity.



Source: Bloomberg

For illustrative purposes only. Yield as of 12/31/2011. Based on Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index and Barclays Capital Municipal High-Yield Bond Index. See page 14 for index descriptions. **Yield to worst** is the lowest yield that a buyer can expect among the reasonable alternatives, such as yield to maturity, yield to call, and yield to refunding.

***Tax-equivalent yield** is used by investors to compare yields on taxable and tax-exempt securities after accounting for federal taxes (excluding AMT). Taxable-equivalent yield represents the yield a taxable bond would have to earn in order to match --after taxes--the yield available on a tax-exempt municipal bond. Taxable-Equivalent Yield = Tax Free Municipal Bond Yield/(1 - Tax Rate).

Tax equivalent yield calculated based on federal income tax rate. According to a report by Kiplinger, (Where Do You Rank as a Taxpayer, 10/13/2011) the 25% tax bracket represented 87% of all federal taxes paid in 2009 (filed in 2010). State, local and alternative minimum taxes have not been considered in the analysis. Please note that depending on your tax bracket, the potential tax equivalent returns may be higher or lower. See disclaimers in slides 2 and 3.

Lower Default Rates than Corporate Bonds



	10-Year Default Rates*	Municipal Bonds	Corporate Bonds
Investment Grade	Aaa	0.00%	0.48%
	Aa	0.01%	0.86%
	A	0.04%	2.22%
	Baa	0.37%	4.71%
High Yield	Ba	3.92%	19.54%
	B	21.85%	43.00%
	Caa to C	23.68%	70.24%
Totals	High Yield	7.94%	33.69%
	Investment Grade	0.08%	2.61%
	All Rated	0.13%	11.17%

- Municipal bonds: lower default rates than corporate bonds in all ratings categories.
- Average default rate for all rated municipal bonds was lower than Aaa-rated corporate bonds—issuers deemed to have the highest credit quality.

*Average cumulative 10-year default rates. Most recent study published February 2012, based on data from 1970-2011.

Source: Moody's Investors Services; "U.S. Municipal Bond Defaults and Recoveries, 1970-2011"

The Moody's rating scale is as follows, from excellent (high grade) to poor (including default): Aaa to C, with intermediate ratings offered at each level between Aa and Caa. Anything lower than a Baa rating is considered a non-investment-grade or high-yield bond.

See disclaimers in slides 2 and 3.

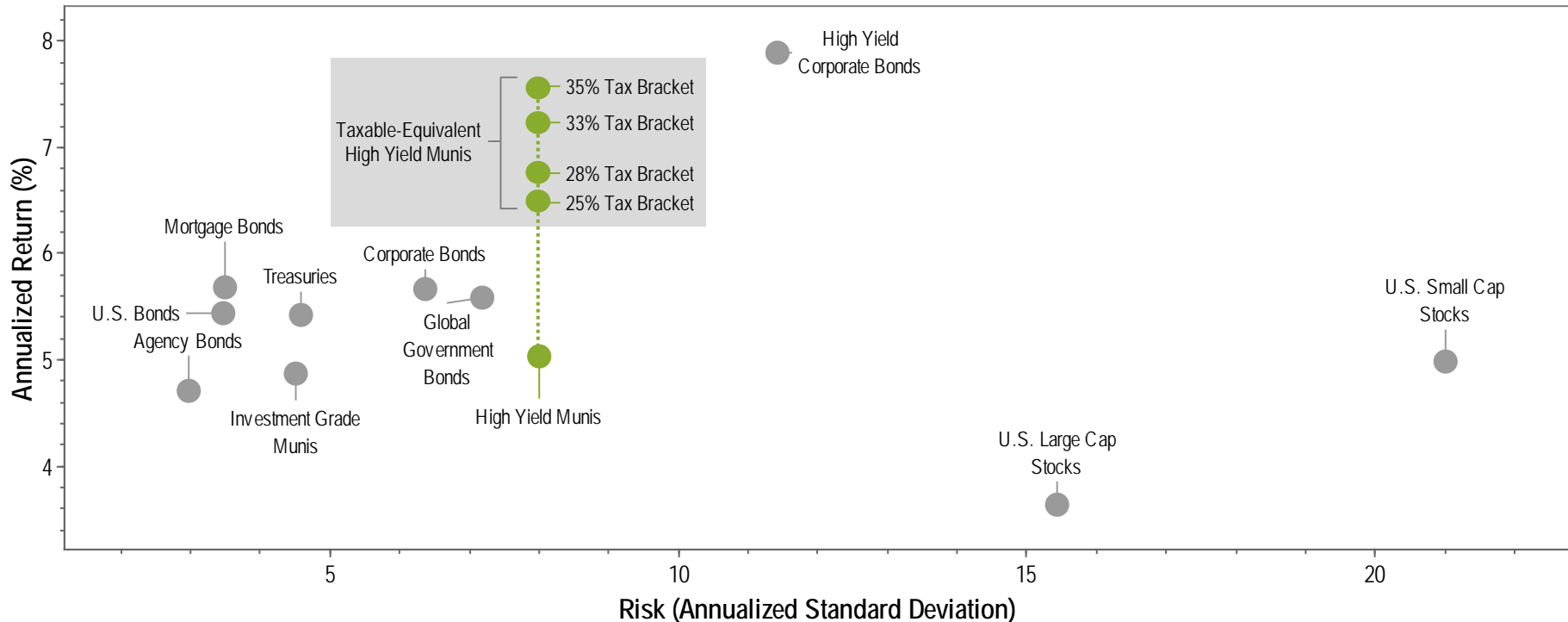
Risk/Reward Profile

The tax-exempt status of municipal bond investing provides a compelling risk/reward profile for investors that fall in the 25% - 35% federal tax bracket.



High-Yield Municipal Bond Taxable-Equivalent Returns

01/2004 to 12/2011



Source: FactSet. For illustrative purposes only. **Taxable-equivalent return** represents the return a taxable bond would have to earn in order to match—after federal taxes—the return available on a tax-exempt municipal bond (excluding AMT). Municipal bonds may be subject to state and local taxes as well as to federal taxes on capital gains and may be subject to alternative minimum tax. The chart displays the returns of the Barclays Capital High-Yield Municipal Bond Index on a tax-equivalent return basis and compares such returns to other asset classes as represented by the indexes described at the end of this presentation.

Fixed income investments have interest rate risk, which refers to the risk that bond prices generally fall as interest rates rise and vice versa. U.S. government bonds are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. Municipal, corporate, agency and mortgage-backed bonds are not guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States and carry the credit risk of the issuer. Municipal bonds are exempt from federal taxes and often state and local taxes. U.S. Treasuries are exempt from state and local taxes, but subject to federal taxes. Other securities listed are subject to federal, state and local taxes. Prices of equity securities change in response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions and market liquidity. Prices of bonds change in response to factors such as interest rates and issuer's credit worthiness, among others. Investing in smaller companies involves risks not associated with investing in more established companies such as business risk, stock price fluctuations and illiquidity.

Standard deviation is the statistical measure of the historical volatility of a portfolio. **Historical information is not indicative of future results; current data may differ from data quoted.** The listed indices are unmanaged and are not securities in which an investment can be made. See index descriptions on slide 14. See disclaimers in slides 2 and 3.

Market Vectors High-Yield Municipal Bond ETF (HYD)



The **Market Vectors High-Yield Municipal Index ETF (HYD)** seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the **Barclays Capital Municipal Custom High Yield Composite Index (LMEHTR)**. The Index is calculated using a market value weighting methodology and it tracks the high yield municipal bond market with a 75% weight in non-investment grade municipal bonds and a 25% weight in Baa/BBB-rated investment grade municipal bonds, for liquidity and balance.

Fund Characteristics	
Fund Ticker	HYD
Intraday NAV Ticker	HYD.IV
Index Ticker	LMEHTR
Inception Date	2/4/2009
Net Expense Ratio*	0.35%
Exchange	NYSE Arca
Portfolio Managers	James T. Colby III Michael F. Mazier
Subject to AMT	Yes
Anticipated Dividend Frequency	Monthly

High Yield Focus

Index holding drawn from highest-yielding securities in municipal bond market

Enhanced Liquidity

Index has investment-grade exposure and focuses on liquid issue sizes

Diverse Sector Exposure

Index covers a wide range of high-yield municipal sectors

All information as of 12/31/2011 and subject to change.

The Index is unmanaged and not securities in which investments can be made. You cannot invest in an Index.

*The Investment Management Agreement between Market Vectors ETF Trust (the "Trust") and Van Eck Associates Corporation (the "Adviser") provides that the Adviser will pay all expenses of the Fund, except for the fee payment under the Investment Management Agreement, interest expense, offering costs, trading expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses.

Barclays Capital Municipal Custom High Yield Composite Index



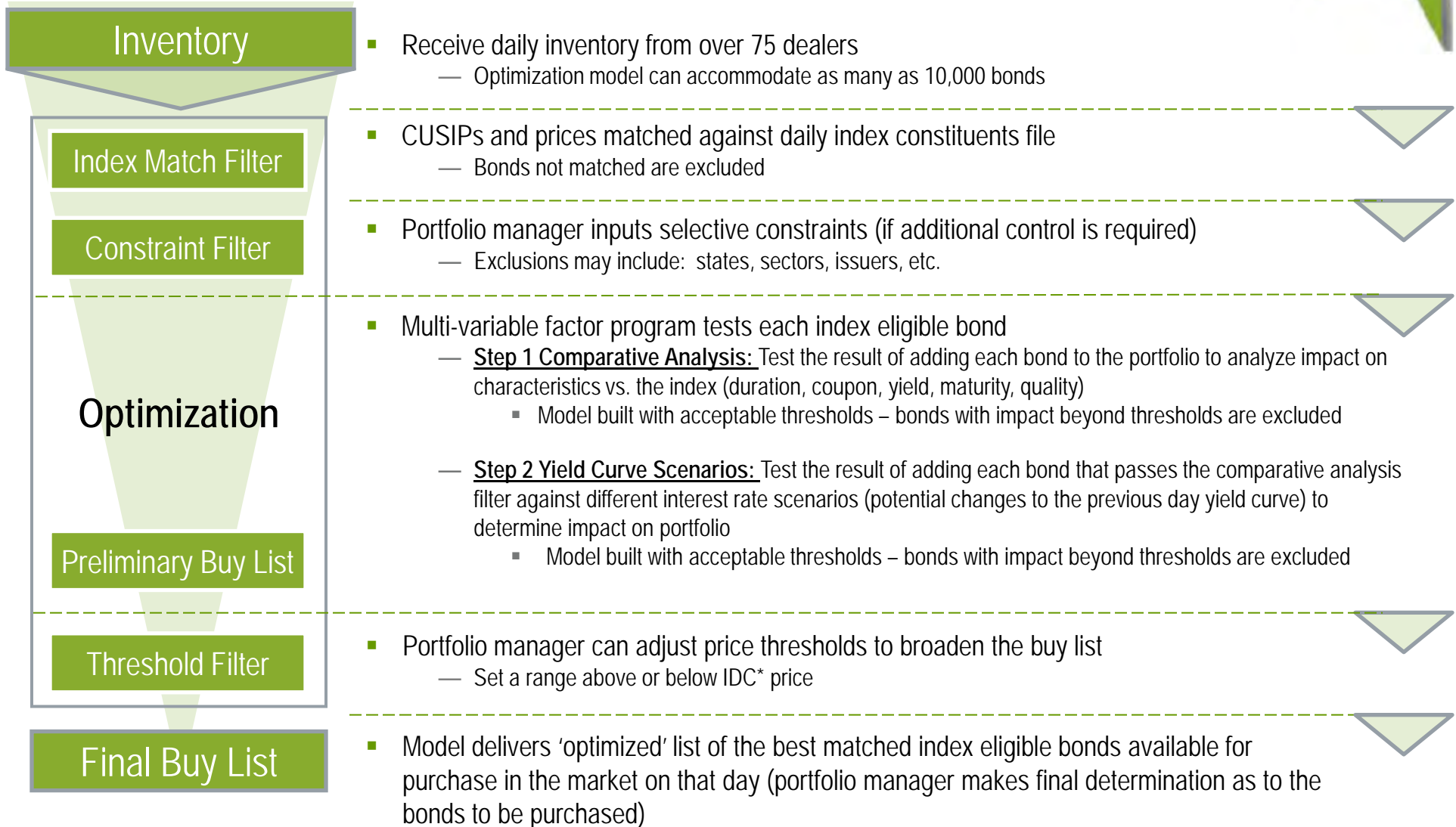
The Barclays Capital Municipal Custom High Yield Composite Index (LMEHTR) tracks the municipal high-yield bond market by allocating 75% of its weighting to non-investment grade municipal bonds and the remaining 25% to Baa/BBB investment-grade municipal bonds.

Why investment-grade bonds are included in index?

- Baa/BBB-rated municipal bonds are the lowest-rated investment-grade bonds. These bonds typically offer the highest yield of investment-grade bonds and tend to be less volatile than non-investment grade bonds.
- Including Baa/BBB-rated municipal bonds in the index provides the potential for greater liquidity and reduced volatility compared to a portfolio comprised solely of non-investment grade bonds.

Municipal Income ETF Investment Process

Our optimization process allows us to successfully track very large indexes without holding the entire set of constituents



*International Data Corporation (third party pricing service)
The municipal income ETF investment process is subject to change at any time.

Index Descriptions



The indices listed are unmanaged indices and do not reflect the payment of transaction costs, advisory fees or expenses that are associated with an investment in the Fund. An index's performance is not illustrative of the Fund's performance. Indices are not securities in which investments can be made.

Investment Grade Munis: The Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index is considered representative of the broad market for investment grade, tax-exempt bonds with a maturity of at least one year.

High-Yield Munis: The Barclays Capital High Yield Municipal Bond Index is considered representative of the broad market for non-investment grade, tax-exempt bonds with a maturity of at least one year.

U.S. Bonds: The Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index comprised of fixed-rate, publicly placed, dollar-denominated, and non-convertible investment grade debt issues with at least \$250 million par amount outstanding and with at least one year to final maturity.

Agency Bonds: The Barclays Capital U.S. Agency Index is the Agencies component of the US Aggregate: Government-Related index.

Treasuries: The Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury Index is the U.S. Treasury component of the U.S. Government index. Public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more.

Corporate Bonds: The Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate Index is the Corporate component of the U.S. Credit index. Publicly issued U.S. corporate and specified foreign debentures and secured notes that meet the specified maturity, liquidity, and quality requirements. To qualify, bonds must be SEC-registered.

High-Yield Corporate Bonds: The Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High-Yield Index covers 50 of the most liquid and tradable U.S. dollar-denominated, non-investment grade corporate bonds for sale in the U.S.

Mortgage Bonds: The Barclays Capital U.S. Mortgages Index is the U.S. MBS component of the U.S. Aggregate index. The Barclays Capital U.S. Asset Backed Securities Index is the Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) component of the U.S. Aggregate index. The Index includes five subsectors: Credit and charge cards, Autos, Home equity loans, Utility, Manufactured Housing.

Global Government Bonds: The Barclays Capital Global Treasury Index tracks fixed-rate local currency sovereign debt of investment grade countries in the world.

U.S. Large Cap Stocks: The S&P 500 Index is calculated with dividends reinvested and consists of 500 widely held common stocks covering in the leading industries of the U.S. economy.

U.S. Small Cap Stocks: The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of U.S. small cap stocks: the 2000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 index, a broad based index that represents approximately 98% of the value of the investable U.S. equity market.